

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer

New York, September 28.
Our news schooner Eclipse boarded yesterday the packet ship North America, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th August.

There seems to be a growing belief in England, Holland and Belgium, that the terms of separation between the two latter countries are about to be adjusted, yet so repeated have been the disappointments this question has given rise to, and so fertile have all speculations proved in relation to it, that we abstain from copying the opinions now put forth by the different journals on the subject.

In relation to Portugal, we find it stated from London on the 16th, "we understand the Portuguese agents in this country have dismissed the whole of the transports engaged for the expedition, with the exception of about 3,000 tons. This evinces, at least, great confidence in the ultimate success of the constitutional cause. A treaty is further said to be in progress with the post office, on behalf of the government of the young queen of Portugal, for the establishment of packets to run between Oporto and Falmouth, on alternate weeks to those employed by the English post office. The impression is now becoming very general, that though the contest may be a very tedious one, the constitutional most ultimately succeed."

Paris dates had been received in London on the 14th August. The king and queen of Belgium had left Compiegne for Brussels, and the court of Louis Philippe was about to return to St. Cloud.

CHOLERA AT LIVERPOOL.

	New cases.	Dead.	Rec.	Rem.
Aug. 10	46	5	35	153
11	64	12	42	165
12, 13	91	23	57	164
14	61	24	27	164
15	70	16	24	194
16	53	24	38	185

New York, October 30.
Our news schr. Eclipse arrived in town from the Liverpool packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, which she boarded last. Bringing London papers to the 24 August.

We annex the King of England's speech to both Houses of Parliament on their prorogation. It will be seen to be a mere collection of words, and to convey little or no insight into the foreign policy of England, or the internal state of that country.

The radical papers abuse it without measure indeed it is very apparent that the present Ministry are fast losing all favor of that party.

It would appear from the account from Portugal, that Don Pedro's Admiral had attacked the squadron of Miguel on the 10th and 11th, and that, though not successful at first, he hoped, when he collected all his ships to give a good account of the enemy. It will require a more decided success on his part, to enable him to continue the blockade of the two great rivers of Portugal, and if the blockade of Oporto is the object of expedition from the Tagus, it would seem that its purpose is temporarily accomplished.

On land, although Don Pedro's Army is more than a match for the enemy in the field, it appears to be hemmed in at Oporto, by Superior numbers.

Some of the leading England Journals call loudly on the British Government to fly to the assistance of Don Pedro, and on the people to assemble in public meetings and instigate the Government to interfere in his favor. We apprehend, from the whole tenor of these accounts, that the situation of Don Pedro is rather critical.

From France we perceive nothing of importance; nor is there anything definite in regard to Belgium and Holland.

The excitement is still kept up in the German States of the Rhine, in consequence of the Decrees of the Diet; and it appears to have increased in consequence of an attempt to assassinate the eldest son of the Emperor of Austria, which, however, does not appear to have been connected with any political object.

Dennis Collins, the Greenwich prisoner who hit the King of England with a stone at Ascot Heath Races, had been found guilty of high treason and condemned to be hung. It was doubtful whether the sentence would be carried in execution.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The King this day proceeded in state to the House of Lords and prorogued Parliament in person.

His Majesty, attended by great Officers of state and the customary retinue, arrived at the House precisely at two o'clock.

There were fewer persons collected in the streets than we ever before remember on any similar occasion. In fact, the numbers fell far short of those usually assembled to witness the Lord Mayor's show. His Majesty appeared in good health. He was, however, received by his loyal subjects in profound silence. Not a cheer was given, neither did there appear any disposition to offer a mark of disapprobation. His Majesty having taken his seat on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House of Commons to their Lordship's bar. In a few minutes the speaker, attended by several members entered the House of Lords, when his Majesty, in an audible tone, delivered the gracious speech.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a session of extraordinary labor and duration.

"The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have been passed for reforming the representation of the people have occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention.

"In recommending this object to your consideration it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State. This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

"I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energetic display by my Government there in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation at the beginning of the session with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will, of course, be direct.

"To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this object, I most express the satisfaction which I felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in that Kingdom the benefits of education.

"I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all foreign Powers, and, though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium, and though unhappy the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the House of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my Allies to the preservation of general peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue, occasioned by the repeal of some taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year, without any addition to the public burthens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects, under our free constitutions will be duly appreciated and cherished, that relief from any real causes of complaint, will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discontinued and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquility and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned will not be fruitless in promoting the security of the State and the contentment and welfare of my people."

Capt. Cloutman, arrived at this port yesterday from Point Petre, states that a hurricane was experienced at Guadeloupe, 24th ult. and much damage was done to the plantation. Coffee trees and sugar trees were levelled to the ground. A schooner from North Carolina, in Basseterre, cut her masts, and was driven out to sea, was seen late in the day with a small sail set, running, as it was supposed, for St. Thomas. The barometer was much lower at Basseterre at the commencement of the hurricane, than it was in 1825, when so many buildings were destroyed. The drogers that were out suffered severely, and two that belonged to Point Petre, valuable, were driven ashore at the Saints, and went to pieces—one from Mariegalante, with 20 passengers, was supposed to be lost with all on board.—*Boston Adv. Sept. 24.*

COFFINED ALIVE.

That persons during the raging of a pestilence and the hurry of burials, have sometimes been earthed alive there is very little doubt. We have not, however, heard of any well attested case of this kind, since the commencement of the present epidemic in our city; and the story we are about to relate, vouches for no more than the confining of a man, who would not stay confined, as he could not be persuaded that he was a proper subject for burial.

In the course of the disease, it has sometimes occurred, that a man being found dead drunk in the street, has been mistaken for a cholera patient, lifted upon a litter and carried off to one of the hospitals. It has

been customary, in these cases, for the medical attendants, on ascertaining the mistake, to order the drunken man to be laid in a room, used for that purpose, until he shall have slept off the fumes of liquor, and then dismiss him to take care of himself.

Two or three weeks since, a patient of this description, was brought, one evening, brought to the hospital, supposed to be nearly in the last stage of cholera asphyxia. Certain it is, that he was prodigiously blue. The doctor examined him, shook his head and ordered him to the drunkard's room.

Besides this apartment, for those who were merely dead drunk, there was another wherein it was customary to lay such as had actually died during the night: from whence they were to be carried away and buried the next morning. It so happened that the above mentioned patient was by a mistake carried to the dead room, instead of the drunkard's.

There he lay, unconcerned for any thing either political, moral, foreign or local, until the morning: when the burial cart came and two sons of Hibernia proceeded to the dead room to take way the corpses. They found no other but the drunken man, who was still locked fast in the arms of sleep—they forthwith proceeded to coffin him and nail up. They laid him in his narrow house and began to drive the nails, when the noise awoke him. He started up, thrust up the lid, and asked them what the d— they were about.

"We're going to bury ye, sure, said one of them, endeavoring to force him now do lay down and be decently nailed up."

Going to bury me, exclaimed the drunkard.

Ay, sure, returned the Irishman coolly, it's we that buries all that die of the cholera.

But I am not dead, said the patient.

Not dead, exclaimed the Irishman, nint that a pretty extravagant assertion now for a corpse to make! Not dead! And sure you can't be in your right mind to say so. Come, lie down if you please and we'll nail you up and bury you decently.

Dacently.

Ay, sure, as dacently as the times will admit of. It isn't every man now, that can get a coffin like yourself to be buried up in.

But I tell you, I am not dead! persisted the drunken man, at the same time struggling to get out of the coffin.

Not dead, again, exclaimed the Irishman endeavoring to keep him in—that assertion wont do here. We fetched you out of the dead room, where they put all the corpses, and if so be, you ain't dead, there's no confidence to be placed in doctor's stuff.

Have I been under the hands of the doctor, then, asked the drunkard.

Is't that a pretty question now, for a dead man to ax.

D—n it, I tell you, I'm not dead.

Who knows better than the doctor, said one of them, (addressing his comrade) you hould him down, while I nail him up. We don't bother here all day, no how.

As the confined man saw there was no such thing as reasoning these honest officials out of their duty, and that he must resort to main force to save himself, he made one desperate effort, shook off the dead-men, sprang from the coffin and made his escape.

LOVE'S FIRST DREAM.

Dream of my childhood's heaven,
That once life's fair dawn blest,
Far, far, from this sad memory driven—
Breathe o'er my morning rest.

When the worn heart hath sighed,
Its thousand griefs, to sleep,
Open your founts thought long dried.
There, my rapt spirit, steep.

Whisper, sweet hopes to come,
Of loves pure and bright,
And call her from her early tomb,
My young bride—robed in light.

As when—with God in heaven,
And beauty on the earth,
We sat 'mid the roscate even,
Or watched the young morn's birth.

No sorrow, no cold doubt

Held our young hearts in thrall:

Bid her pledge me her truth, without

One thought of her long wept fall.

Oh! give me her visioned kiss.

Let me look in those same sweet eyes;

Sold me once more in her arms of bliss,

And tear me to her own dear skies.

Two artillery-men lately deserted from Halifax, N. S. taking with them from the Ordnance wharf, a fine boat belonging to the British government, valued at upwards of \$450. This craft, sent out from England, and capable of withstanding the dangers of the ocean, had been specially fitted out on a previous evening for a summer excursion by some officers, and well provided with all the substantial and superfluous requisite on such an occasion. The surprise, amazement and rage of the intended voyagers may be imagined on discovering, that they were sans catables—sans drinkables—sans boat—sans every thing, and that their pleasure consisted wholly in anticipation. The scoundrels are supposed to have sailed for the States with their well victualled vessel, glorying, no doubt, in their achievement, and the cheering prospect of a successful cruise.

Horrible Scene.—A scene was exhibited near Butler's Falls, on the Delaware, a few days since, the bare recital of which is enough to freeze the blood of the listener.

A workman on the canal (we did not learn his name) loaded his gun towards night, as he said, to shoot intruders upon the lock, and left it standing in a corner of his house. His wife, fearful of the consequences, during his temporary ab-

sence from home, removed the flint, and left the piece in the same situation. The husband, on his return late in the night, ordered his wife to bed, in company with a small boy; where she had lain but a short time, when he came into the room and pointing the gun directly at her, snapped it, with the intention of loading the contents in her body; the piece of course missed fire. Discovering that the flint was removed, he seized a lighted candle, and holding it to the pan succeeded in discharging it; but from the awkwardness of his position, being unable to take aim, the charge missed the intended victim. The woman and the boy then fled in opposite directions. The monster, failing in pursuit of his wife, pursued the boy, and overtook him on one of the locks of the canal. A light scuffle ensued, when suddenly losing hold of the lad, he fell over into the lock and was instantly killed by the fall.

Health of Philadelphia.—Six deaths only by spasmodic cholera had occurred in Philadelphia during the past week, and on Saturday the president of the board of health officially announced that the city and district of Philadelphia and the vicinity thereof, is entirely free from all kinds of malignant contagious disease. The deaths by cholera in our sister city, during its recent prevalence there, have been about 800, which in a population of 120,000, shows a mortality of about 1 to 225 inhabitants, whereas in 1793, when Philadelphia contained only 60,000 inhabitants, the deaths by yellow fever were 4014, or about 1 in 15.—*Cour. and Eng.*

From Illinois.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Belleville, Ill. (near St. Louis). It is without date, but its contents show that it must be later than any intelligence before received.

"A part of the troops at Rock Island deserted, and came down on Friday in a Mackinaw boat. Two died of cholera on their way down, and several have taken it at Jefferson barracks, below St. Louis. The boat was sunk at the barracks on her arrival, but all would not do—the awful scourge is near us. It will be in St. Louis in a day or two, and great must be the loss of lives, for there is a great amount of dissipation. The cholera has been bad at Rock Island. Gen. Scott's troops brought it to our state.

We have now safely landed at the barracks before St. Louis, Black Hawk, the Prophet, his son Neopope, and about 15 other distinguished warriors. There are fifty others in safe keeping, so that we may now count upon peace.

Corn looks well, but is late. It will take all this month and half of next to make good corn generally.

"The health of the state is unusually good. We have an immense emigration from France, Germany, and Switzerland. They are taking up all our poor lands. They go to the hills. Some of them have from \$4000 to \$5000. These latter generally buy good land."

We learn in addition, that Lieutenant Roysier, and in all 60 of the rank and file, had died at fort Armstrong, Rock Island.

Mechanical skill of the ancient Egyptians.—A paper has recently been read at the French Academy of Science, by M. Jomard, which shows from the Hieroglyphic remains found on the Egyptian monuments, that most of the principal mechanical instruments with which we are now acquainted, were known to them. In a picture found in the palace of Carnac are seen a vessel fixed by means of anchors, and a captain in connexion with it; also, it is seen from it that the ancients were acquainted with the vice. It appears to be by means of inclined planes and capstans that they raised the immense blocks of stone of which their great monuments are composed. M. Jomard also shows that they knew the use of the pulley.

BAD NEWS FROM ROCK ISLAND.

By a passenger from Rock Island direct, we are informed that the Cholera is prevailing at that place, to an alarming extent. The companies of Captain Ford and Beckes are stationed there, and we regret to say that 8 or 10 individuals of their command have fallen victims to it. It is with the deepest regret that we announce among the number, the young, high minded and excellent Lieut. Samuel Smith, of Vincennes! But a few weeks since, he passed through this place, on his way to the frontiers, the very picture of health, about to engage in an honorable service, with high hopes for a long, useful, and active life. He has been thus suddenly cut off at the commencement of manhood; and it is not too much to say, has left behind him a character which shall endeavor his memory to all who love and admire the noblest traits of an honorable, open, and generous mind.

It is not in our power to give the names of the privates who have been carried off by this scourge, but understand the two companies lost four or five each. Several of the regulars had also died.

Lawrenceburg, Oct. 6.

Horse Stealing.—Isaac Woods, a lad about 17 or 18 years old, was examined

tion which must first be such and can be had. This form is at once known by sudden weakness, a contracted, ghastly countenance, blueness of the lips, and general coldness, accompanied by preceding vomiting, purging, and cramps.

In such cases, the friends will with out delay give a table spoonful of the Mixture No. 1, with 60 drops of laudanum, in half a wine glassful of cold water. Follow this with a table spoonful occasionally of warm spirits and water, or strongly spiced wine. Repeat two tea spoonfuls of the Mixture, with thirty drops of laudanum, every half hour if the first dose fails to relieve. If the mixture be vomited, then give two Pills, No. 3, and repeat one every half hour if the first two fail to relieve or be vomited. But after the vomiting and cramps cease, the mixture and pills must not be repeated without medical advice. The Clyster No. 4, should be resorted to also from the first, and repeated once if not retained.—[N. B. The doses of the mixture, cathartics, pills, and clyster, must not be exceeded. For children of 14, half the doses mentioned; and for children of 7, one-fourth is sufficient.]—Dry heat over the whole body in any shape, such as by hot blankets and hot bricks, sand, salt, or bottles of hot water, together with constant rubbing of the whole body—should likewise be resorted to from the first. The Mustard Friction should, as soon as possible, be applied over the belly and on the soles and calves and kept on till the patient complains of the stinging.

By the time these measures have been put in force, opportunity will have been given for procuring medical advice, which is indispensable for the treatment afterwards. The board think it necessary to apprise the public, that where this disease has prevailed, blood letting, when resorted to within the first, second, or third hour from the commencement of the attack, has been very generally found useful along with the other remedies notwithstanding the appearance of sudden weakness and excessive sinking at ready mentioned.

Antidote to Cholera.—The board of Health at Quebec recommend to every citizen to provide himself with a phial of laudanum and one of peppermint, to be carried about the person, and resorted to immediately upon the attack of the malady.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

An effectual cure for the cholera has, it appears, been discovered. Mr. Wakefield, surgeon to Coldbathfields, says: "It is needless now to enter on the theory of this practice, which, on sound data, has been suggested by Dr. Stevens; but suffice it to say, that experience has assured me of its efficacy and value. After promising that upwards one hundred cases, more or less malignant, have occurred in that prison, with the loss only of seven, (the first four prior to the adoption of the treatment,) I shall at once describe it: "The usual cure must be taken to promote warmth by friction—hot dry flannels, hot water bottles to the feet, mustard poultices to the chest, and other parts of the body affected by the cramp; but the main reliance is upon the following powder, to be administered every hour, in half a tumbler of cold water, namely:—Carbonate of soda, half a drachm; common salt, 20 grains; Oxymuriate of potash 7 grains. "However irritable the stomach may be, common Sedlitz powder, or effervescent soda draught, will in most cases quiet it; but when it will retain nothing in quantity, a tea spoonful of the carbonate of soda should be dissolved in half a tumbler of water, and given in such quantities as the stomach of the patient can retain, from a tea spoonful upwards, until the stomach is sufficiently settled to receive the powders.

"The success of this statement, which, in many instances, was perfectly surprising, induces me to hope it may be extensively adopted. In cases of cholera, however, the most unceasing watchfulness and attention to the patients are required.

"The extreme thirst of the patient while suffering under the malignant form the disease, was relieved, and great benefit experienced, by soda water, or seltzer water, as a common drink, in quantities not exceeding a wine glassful at a time."

Progress of Steam Power.—A scientific gentleman lately visiting the Liverpool and Manchester railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions a load, amounting to 130 tons, was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of about 30 miles in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of 20 miles an hour. An eight horse wagon, on a common road, is capable of carrying only 8 tons. It would take 100 horses, working for the day on a turnpike road, to perform the same work as was here accomplished in an hour and a half.