

From the N. Y. Courier & Engr. Feb. 16.
LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Havre packet ship Henri IV., capt. Coudré, and the London packet ship York, capt. Nye, arrived yesterday—bringing Paris papers to the 5th of Jan. Havre to the 10th, and London papers to the evening of the 14th of that month.

The news contained in these journals is not of much interest. At the latest London date, an answer had not been received there to the new proposals made by England and France to Holland. We no where find it stated what these proposals were, but it seems generally believed that they were similar to those published from the English papers brought by the last arrival, and which appeared to us so very ridiculous. It is stated in one paper that the king of Holland had demanded as a preliminary step to any further negotiation, that the blockade of his ports should be raised, that the vessels sent into England and France should be liberated, and the garrison of the citadel of Antwerp sent back to Holland, but this is evidently not official. Whilst waiting the further decision of king William, the French army in Belgium is retreating to France, and it was expected would have entirely evacuated Belgium before the 10th of January. The combined English and French squadrons remain inactive in the Downs, or confine themselves to directing to the ports of one or the other country, any Dutch merchant vessel that they may fall in with. The king of France had left Paris for the purpose of meeting the army on its return, and king Leopold and his consort were about visiting Paris.

We always look with anxiety to the proceedings of the other Continental powers, as it is their interference in the dispute with Holland, which will give it a most important character. The Diet of the Germanic Confederation, having had communicated to it the declaration of Prussia, which we have already published, announcing the intention of that country to place two corps d'armée on the Belgian and Dutch frontier for the purpose of observing the progress of events there, has expressed—or at least the most influential members of it have, their full approval of the conduct of the king of Prussia. There is another statement worthy of attention, which is that Russia has placed a large body of her soldiers at the disposal of Prussia, in case that power should think proper to take up arms in favor of Holland. This may or may not prove true, but there is one fact, of the existence of which there can be no doubt, that Russia has negotiated a large loan in Amsterdam, a measure which that power is always compelled to adopt before she can put her troops in motion. We ought however to add, that the French journals intimate that Russia is about to take an active part in the discussions between Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt, and that Austria jealous of the influence she has obtained over the former, had proposed an alliance to France and England, for the purpose of counteracting Russia in her intentions on Turkey. For our part we feel much inclined to doubt the truth of this latter account.

Holland perseveres in closing the ingress and egress of the Scheldt to all vessels whatever.

The question of the disposal of the duchess de Berry has been got over in the French chambers of deputies by passing to the order of the day. It is really extraordinary with what audacity the Carlist in France avow their opinions in her favor. Among the petitions presented to the chamber for her liberation, there is one which compares her to St. Louis in the chains of the infidels. The duke de Broglie, minister of foreign affairs, assigns the following as some of the reasons for not bringing her to trial: "Consider, gentlemen, said he, what will be the arguments of the counsel for the defence, what will be the language of the party under trial? Reflect on the explosion of popular rage they must inevitably excite. Can you believe that it will be in the power of government, with all the force under its command, to protect the judges on one hand, and the accused on the other?"

"You have seen, at the time of the trial of the ex-ministers, the whole capital under arms, presenting the aspect of a town about to undergo an assault; you have seen the riots at Lyons; you have seen the insurrections of June last; but say yet you have seen nothing. If any body says yes" (Here the interruption was so violent that the president again interfered, and requested that the subject might be treated with patience and listened to to the end.) "If any one believes that he has a right to give opportunity for such disorders; then it is our duty as public guardians, to tell him that the tranquility of the country ought never to be endangered for a mere fantasy."

The affairs of Spain are incomprehensible. The king has made a formal declaration that the repeal of pragmatic sanction was obtained from him while so ill that he knew not what he did. On the other hand, it is stated that the influence of the queen remains undiminished, and she perseveres in her liberal measures.

From Oporto there is nothing of any consequence.

The London Times has an article on the subject of what it calls "the fresh mummery got up by the count de Surville, otherwise Joseph Bonaparte." We have unfortunately not received a regular file of this journal, and are therefore not able to discover precisely what is the "mummery" alluded to. It would however, seem from the remarks of the editor, that the count has again asserted his pretensions to the throne of France, through the medium of gen. Lamartine.

The elections having terminated in Great Britain and Ireland, the following is stated to be the complexion of the house of commons:

	Reformers.	Conservatives.
England,	394	110
Scotland,	44	9
Ireland,	80	25

The accounts from Ireland are heart-rending. The whole country appears in commotion and we fear some dreadful scene is near at hand. Mr. O'Connell has called a convention in Dublin. The Cork Constitution says: The clergymen are coming into town, and have been driven into this step for the preservation of their lives. In the County Mayo, the military are on the alert every where, to assist in the collection of tithes, and their services were found necessary to bring on the Dublin mail. In the county of Louth, too, the people have in many places come in collision with the police and the soldiers. In short, the papers teem with accounts of the disturbed state of the country; and to such an extent that it is impossible to extract them.

The nullification audience and the proclamation of the president naturally excite much attention in Europe, but the remarks made in relation to them evidently show that they there know nothing about the matter.

22d Congress—2d Session.

Mr. Clay, according to notice given yesterday, asked leave to introduce the following bill for gradually introducing the duties on foreign articles to the revenue standard:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports, by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per cent, on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1835, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1837, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July, aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and full-dressed cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kental cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at 5 per cent, ad valorem, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per cent, as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool, which duty shall be liable to the same deductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the 30th day of September, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected; and, from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and for that purpose, shall be equal upon all articles, according to their value, which are not by this act declared to be entitled to entry subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, free of duty; and, until otherwise directed by law, from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, such duties shall be at the rate of twenty per cent, ad valorem; and, from and after that day, all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be and are hereby abolished.—Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of any law, in the event of war with any foreign power, for imposing such duties as may be deemed by Congress necessary to the prosecution of the said war.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the articles now exempted by the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, and until the 30th day

of September, 1842, shall also be admitted free of duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached linens, manufactured of silk, or which silk shall be component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said 30th day of September, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: manufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum Senegal, lac dye, madder, madder-root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, turmeric, wood or pastel, alces, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, corallus indicus, horn plates for lanterns or horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise-shell, tinfoil, shallac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and in composing dyes, weld and all other articles employed chiefly for dyeing except bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aquafortis, and lacloric acids, and all other dyeing drugs, and materials composing dyes.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the 30th day of September, 1842, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law.

WASHINGTON, Wed. afternoon,
Feb. 13, 1833.

At one o'clock, the hour having arrived, the two Houses of Congress proceeded to count the votes for President and Vice President. Mr. Grundy, of the Senate, and Messrs. Drayton and Hubbard, of House of Representatives, were appointed Tellers. The ballots were then opened with the customary form, and the Tellers read aloud the results, which stood as follows:—

For President.	Vice President.
A. Jackson 219	M. Van Buren 178
Henry Clay 49	John Sergeant 49
William Wirt 7	W. Wilkins 30
Gov. Floyd 11	— Lee 11
	Amos Ellmaker 7

Only 286 votes were returned; two having been lost by the sickness of the Electors or other accidents. The majority for General Jackson was declared to be 145.

OUTRAGES.—During the last six months there has been little or no peace to our citizens, because of the outrages committed by a gang of vagabonds who go about in the night season, seeking whom and what they may devour. At the commencement of these operations, indecent songs and language too vile for human ears, disturbed the stillness of the night. Soon after commenced the destruction of fences, &c. and even windows—and next—O crowning horror!—the sacred repository of the dead was entered, and the tombstones were destroyed—yes, the ashes of those who have gone to an eternal world, and who have left nothing but their decaying tenements among their friends, were disturbed and insulted by fellows who would murder for sport, were it not that their cowardly souls would shrink from facing justice. The last operation was an attack on several peaceable citizens, some of whom were severely beaten. Must our city continue to be disturbed, property sacrificed, and lives endangered by drunken ruffians?—*New Haven Palladium.*

Disturbance.—On Sunday afternoon, there was a large collection of colored people in Locust street above tenth, to attend a funeral. Just as the procession had commenced, some rude persons in the neighborhood commenced pelting the coffin and the followers with stones and brickbats. This caused some of the colored people to retaliate, and a general battle commenced, which was raging furiously, when the Mayor arrived. He was warmly seconded by the citizens, and quiet was soon restored.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—The Sunderland, (England) Herald says:—Would any of the gay gentry of these parts deem themselves honored and above their fellows, had they "tripped the light fantastic toe" with royalty? There is at this very moment, while I write, a female casting coal into my cellar, (the wife of a naval officer deceased) who once danced with King George the Fourth.

A HUMAN PARSNIP.—We cut the following from the Stamford (Conn.) Sentinel. The good people of Connecticut will no doubt soon be able to raise

parsnips that will walk and talk, and lend a hand in making wooden nutmegs. By the way we are inclined to believe that even the parsnip itself is made of wood. If such a thing had grown in Connecticut in "olden time," the village parson would most assuredly have been called upon to "lay" it.

"Vegetable Curiosity."—We have in our office, subject to the inspection of the curious, a Parsnip, grown in this vicinity, having every appearance of a human being excepting the head. Its body is 5 1-2 inches in length and 1 1-4 in circumference. It has two perfect arms, measuring from shoulder to elbow 4 inches, and from the elbow to the tip of the longest finger 8 1-4 inches; circumference of the arm above the elbow 3 1-4 inches, below 1 1-2 inch. The legs are also perfect, and have each a foot with five distinct toes. From the thigh to the knee joint 5 1-4 inches; from knee joint to the feet 6 1-2 inches; length of the great toe 2 1-4 inches; length of the small toe 1 1-8 inch; circumference of the thigh 5 3-4 inches; circumference of the ankle 2 1-4 inches. The form of the body, breast, back, &c. also of the arms and legs, thighs and knees, joints, &c. are all perfectly natural, and their locations in their proper places to represent a perfect man.—The thing is really worthy the inspection of the naturalist.—*L. I. Farmer.*

A friend from the city of New York lately gave us an account of a fraud perpetrated upon a broker, by a sharper, who raised a large sum of money upon sixteen barrels of what he represented to be indigo. Before the indigo was redeemed, the person who pledged it failed in business, and the article was put up at auction among other unredeemed commodities. Druggist flocked to the sale, and the first barrel was opened to obtain a sample; when, *mirabile dictu*, it was discovered to be bona fide Schuykill coal! A second and a third, and in fine the whole, upon examination, proved to be very fine coal indeed, but not exactly the best of dye stuff.

Lowell Courier.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—Some five and thirty years ago, when this country was almost entirely new, and our inhabitants were few and far between, an enterprising blacksmith came into the town of Bloomfield, and being unable, for the want of time and utensils, to erect a shop, put up his anvil, and set his fire and bellows going, out of doors.—Not long afterwards, one of his distant neighbors hearing that there was a blacksmith in town, started off to go and employ him, but not finding the way, inquired of a man whom he met on the road, "How far it was to Mr. B's blacksmith shop?" "You are in the shop now," replied the wag, "but it is three miles and a half to his anvil."

A touch of the Earthquake.—The following extract from a speech delivered by a Choctaw Chief, throws Nimrod Wildfire in the back ground, and perhaps can find an equal—the speeches of the Southern Nullifiers, "nevertheless always excepted." Tell me not of blood—I was born a warrior—I was not born as other men are, of a woman—I was never nourished by the breast, or cherished by the affection of a mother; a dark cloud arose in the west, and from that cloud there came a stream of lightning, which struck and shattered its root a huge pine; and thence sprang Tushma la ha, with rifle, gun, scalping knife, and tomahawk, ready for war. If our father (the President) says war, here is the breast that is first to meet the foe.—Tushma la ha's step is foremost to the battle; but if he say peace, I say peace; but tell me not of blood—Tushma la ha fears not blood—he delights in it.

We are informed by a gentleman from Plymouth, that a most distressing accident happened in that town last week. The circumstances, as he related them, are as follows: A man was cutting up meat in his house, with a large knife; it unfortunately glanced, and struck one of his daughters, and instantly killed her. A large kettle filled with boiling soap was on the hearth at the time, and the mother, with an infant in her arms, was standing by the fire-place. She was so much agitated by the disaster, that, horrid to relate, she let the infant fall into the boiling soap, and it survived but a few moments after it was taken out. Thus in the short space of fifteen minutes, the parents were deprived of two beloved children. *Barnstable Journal.*

It is stated, that the Bishops in Ireland have received directions from government, not to renew any leases; the present tenants will be permitted to either agree for their present holdings, at a rent to be calculated, or to purchase their tenure from the treasury.

The "Sex's" Secret.—Bayle was asked if woman could keep a secret.—"There is one secret," said he, "and that is the only one they can keep—their age."

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 21.—A most extraordinary night for several months we have heard of robberies being committed in our city, the stores of our citizens broken open, and their private dwellings entered with impunity. We never before recollect to have heard of such daring robberies, and to occur so frequently. All the vigilance of Capt. Penn and Lieut. Hart, to detect these villains, until lately, proved to be fruitless. On Friday night the Dry Goods store of Mr. Isaac Phillips, on Lerece near Delor street, was broken open and several cart loads of goods carried off.—From this, a man in the neighborhood was suspected, and on a search, all his goods, and a great deal more, were found stowed away in barrels, boxes, &c. Three other houses have since been discovered, and goods of every description found, all of which have been taken to the Mayor's office. One was a house situated on the Bayou des Canes, and occupied by nine runaway negroes, who, together with the three persons who kept the other places, have been lodged in jail. Many of the articles found have been recognised by the owners. There is no doubt but that many a similar establishment remain undiscovered, and which cannot much longer elude detection if proper measures are taken.

The cry of fire was raised last evening about 9 o'clock. It originated in the warehouse and cotton pickery of Messrs. Bohme & Co. corner of Poychess and Dolores streets. The whole of the buildings, which consisted in extensive old and decayed wooden warehouses, were entirely destroyed in the course of an hour, together with the fences covering nearly the whole of the square. Eighty bales of cotton, we understand, were also consumed. None of the adjoining buildings were injured. It has been, as yet, impossible to ascertain how the fire originated: some say that it is the work of incendiaries, others that it was set on fire by a crazy negro wench, who perished in the flames.

FLOUR.—The quantity of flour now in New York, for sale, has been ascertained by careful investigation to be very nearly as follows:—

New York Superfine, including wheat in mills on the East River, 25,200 barrels; Western, 38,000; Troy, 175; Southern, 47,150. Total, 110,525 barrels.

For some months past Mr. Bloomer, hatter, in Broadway, has from time to time missed valuable articles from his store. On Wednesday last, his cash account falling short, caused his suspicions to rest on his salesman, who had always borne an irreproachable character. This man was charged with the theft, but denied all knowledge of any of the articles; his manner, however, increasing Mr. Bloomer's suspicions, he called in Mr. Huntington, one of the police officers, who searched the dwelling of the accused, where he found a quantity of costly furs, umbrellas, &c., all identified as the property to Mr. B. The accused was arrested, and committed to Bridewell for trial.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Literary Prizes.—We are authorized to state that the committee of Judges appointed by the Publisher of the Casket to decide upon the merits of the various articles forwarded in competition for the literary prizes offered by that gentleman some months since, have awarded the premium of one hundred dollars for the best original story, to A. H. Smith, Esq. as the author of the "Outlaw of the Pines," a tale of the Revolution; the premium of thirty dollars for the best original essay to Dr. John Bell, as the author of "What of the Times?" and the premium of twenty-five dollars for the best article of poetry to the Rev. Albert A. Muller, of S. Carolina, author of an article entitled "Sunset at Rome." *Inquirer.*

Two ears of corn, raised on the farm of Mr. John Gullick of this township, were left at our office a few days since, which measure 30 inches in length, 14 in circumference, and had on 28 rows of corn. Mr. G. challenges any one in the country to produce larger. *Mommouth, N. J. Enquirer.*

Com Tucker.—We learn with much pleasure, says the Wiscasset, (Mass.) Yankee, that Gen McCobb, of Waldoboro', has just received and forwarded to this veteran officer of the Revolution, a new pension certificate, allowing him six hundred dollars per year, and commencing on the 4th March, 1831.

YOUNG CHEROKEE.

The well-blooded YOUNG CHEROKEE, Four years old, 15 1/2 hands high will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, in Gallatin county, Kentucky, six miles south-east of Ghent—six miles south-west of Warsaw, and four miles north of Sandeas' old mill. For particulars see bill. JAMES HOGGINS. Gallatin county, K. February 27.