

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Our news schooner Eclipse reached town yesterday morning, having boarded at break of day the ship Meridian, Captain Long, which sailed from Havre on the 6th April.

The Editor of the Courier & Enquirer is indebted to Capt. Long for Havre and Paris Journals to the 5th April, containing London dates of the 21 of that month.

The most interesting intelligence contained in these journals is a full confirmation of the capture of Smyrna by a detachment of the Egyptian army,—an event which appears to have excited considerable commotion among the diplomatic body at Constantinople. It would seem that the Representative of France in that capital warmly urged the necessity of sending back the Russian succours which had arrived there, but as far as we can as yet discover, without effect. A Russian land force seems also advancing on the Turkish territories. It is very possible that important consequences may grow out of this state of things; it would be useless to indulge in any surmises as to what these consequences may be, dependent as they are on so many contingencies.

It would appear that England is also about to assume a war-like attitude in the Levant. The ships of the line, Malabar, Warspite, Edinburgh, and Belcheron, are ordered for the Mediterranean, and will be joined by the Saint Vincent and Britannia, from the Lisbon station.

France has already collected an imposing naval force at Toulon, and Admiral Ducrest de Villeneuve has left Paris for that place, on some mission connected with this squadron.

We copy a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of the foreign refugees in that country.—It will be perceived from it, that General Lafayette still exhibits the same benevolent feelings, the same ardor, in favor of those who have suffered in the cause of liberty, that have always distinguished him during his long career.

Some of the Carlist papers represent the state of health of the Duchess de Berry as very alarming; the opposite party state that this is done for the purpose of obtaining her liberation and concealing her real situation. Doct. Meniere, who was formerly her medical attendant, has been sent from Paris to her place of confinement. Her confinement is said will take place before the 15th of May.

M. Ternaux, the celebrated manufacturer, died at his country seat at Saint Ouen, on the night of the 1st April.

We have translated the proceedings in the British house of commons, which are later than we had before received. The Irish Coercion Bill has become a law.

Changes continue to be made in the councils of Ferdinand of Spain. We are unable to judge with any precision of their effect. It would appear however that the party of the Queen has lost some of its preponderating influence.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—April 1.

Earl Grey moved that the House proceed to the order of the day, which was the Irish Coercion Bill as amended by the lower House.

Lord Ellenborough declared that he would not vote in favor of the extraordinary measures contained in the bill, unless the government shew, by unanswerable evidence, that the existing laws were insufficient to put an end to the evils which afflicted Ireland.

Lord Ellen observed, that little effect could now be expected from the bill after the modification it had undergone in the house of Commons.

Earl Grey said, he thought it useless, after the solemn debates on the subject during the course of a whole month, to repeat again the arguments in favor of the indispensable necessity of the measure now submitted to their Lordships. It seemed to him impossible to deny his necessity, unless they would close their eyes to the clearest evidence. As to the modifications introduced by the house, principally in relation to courts-martial, he maintained that these had completely, as was said, changed the nature of the bill; the principle which dictated it remained untouched; and more than that, these modifications could not do otherwise than produce a good effect.

He had been interrogated on the present situation of Ireland. He could say it was improved in many respects, as might be perceived from the returns of the courts of assizes throughout the counties. He was in possession of letters which prove that the introduction of the present bill has already been productive of good effects. (Hear.) He entreated noble Lords not to refuse him through which redress is to be sought, and we trust will be obtained.

When General Chasse thought it necessary in the interest of his sovereign, to bombard from the citadel of

Antwerp, the entrepot of that city, it is notorious that in the conflagration that ensued, a large amount of American property was consumed. It cannot be

pretended with a shadow of reason, that the Dutch government is not bound to indemnify our citizens for the loss they thereby sustained. Their property was under the safeguard of Dutch Honor, on Dutch territory, destroyed by a dutch officer, with the sanction of the government, in a contest not with a foreign nation, but with its own subjects.

These circumstances are totally dissimilar from those on which we have put forth a claim for indemnity from Holland, for, the injuries inflicted on our commerce in Dutch ports during the time of Napoleon. However well founded these claims may be on the principals of international law, there still is an apparent harshness in asking redress from a sovereign and people for acts which they did not in fact commit, nor had in their power to prevent, but here is a state of things entirely different.

We require from Holland no more than that protection which every civilized country affords to friendly merchants trading to its territory—that protection we afford to Dutch merchants when they place their property on American soil. If in the course of event, the Dutch government finds itself compelled, not only to refuse us protection, but absolutely to inflict an injury on us, can there be a doubt that we are justly entitled to indemnity?

We have ever been willing to hear testimony to the zeal and talents and success, with which the federal government, under its present head, has prosecuted our claims on foreign powers for injuries sustained, and will not permit ourselves for a moment to believe, that in a case like the present; so clear, so unanswerable,—our merchants will fail to procure from the same source, that redress to which they have a right.

It is a paramount duty of the federal government to obtain it for them, as much as it is their duty, to protect our frontier settlers against the incursions of the Indians.

To the merchants who sustained loss by the bombardment of the entrapot at Antwerp, we should advise a concerted action: we would recommend them to forward, immediately and together, to the department of state, vouchers properly authenticated, of the amount of their property destroyed. We have no doubt whatever that ample indemnity will then speedily be obtained by them.—*Cour. & Enquirer.*

What a change has taken place in the business on the Lake within a few years? Then, *Walk-in-the-Water*, walked along on the dancing waves of Erie.—Now, see the list of beautiful Boats, which find constant employment between Buffalo and Detroit.

Steam boats.	Captains.
Enterprise,	Fox.
Sheldon Thompson	Patterson.
William Penn,	Wright.
Superior,	Pease.
Ohio,	Titus.
Niagara,	Standard.
Henry Clay,	Norton.
William Peacock,	Wilkins.
Pennsylvania,	Fleeharty.
Uncle Sam,	Siles.
New York,	Miles.

The Enterprise, Peacock, Niagara, and Wm. Penn, constitute the evening line between Cleveland and Buffalo, leaving each port every evening at 9 o'clock. The other boats form the morning line between Buffalo and Detroit, stopping at Erie and the ports west. Cleveland will have two boats daily to and from Buffalo, and one to and from Detroit. Besides these, the *George Washington*, Capt. Walker, will be out in June. The Washington measures over 600 tons, is about 200 feet in length, and will be propelled by two low pressure engines of eighty horse power each. A new boat is on the stocks at Black Rock, not yet christened. The Michigan, is a new boat expected out in June, from Detroit.—This is a large boat, and is intended to be second to none on the Lake for speed and convenience.

Water has been obtained by boring in several places in the deserts of Egypt. At the depth of thirty feet, a statum of sand stone is found, below which an abundant supply of good water is obtained. A tank has been made in the Desert of Suez, containing 20,000 cubic feet. Several others are building. The barren and arid deserts of Egypt and Arabia, may yet through the ingenuity and perseverance of man be made to "bud and blossom like the rose."

The scarlet fever, it appears, is ranging in and around the township of Bethlehem, Penn. to an alarming extent, proving fatal to children in almost every instance. A few days since, these would extend one inch. Besides three children of Mr. Daniel Webster were attacked with this disease, and expired after short illness, at nearly the same time. They were interred on Sunday last, leaving a melancholy and sudden void in the happiness of their afflicted parents.

On Tuesday week a number of men

were engaged in raising a frame building in Douglas, Worcester Co. Mass., the glow worms. The sea-star, the cockle and the muscle are great enemies of the oyster. The first gets within the shell when they gape and suck them out.

When the tide is flowing the oysters lie with the hollow side downwards, but when it ebbs they turn on the other side. [Quere; How do those manage that are attached to rocks? Do they, like a cunning politician, go with the tide? What a moral may be drawn from the economy of the oyster! The loose ones it seems, are always "on the fence."]

The African Grey Pelican.—It is somewhat singular that the opinion of the pelican feeding its young with its blood is as general in Houssa as it is among the lower classes of people in Europe; and to this belief I acknowledge myself a proselyte! I have stood for a long while together by the side of this stupid animal, watching its motions, and seeing it bending its head for its offspring to extract their nourishment. The young ones thrust their beaks into a small aperture at the lower part of the back of the neck of their parent, and they swallow the substance that flows freely through. If it be not blood that issues from the old bird, it is a red liquid so closely resembling it, that the difference cannot be perceived. I took a sketch of the pelican feeding its young in this manner in Houssa, which is now in my possession, and I should not have said so much on the subject if my assertions had not been questioned by several of my countrymen.—*Landers' Records of the African Expedition.*

Not particular.—An aged spinster, growing weary, amongst the other "ills that flesh is heir to," of a life of "single blessedness," betook herself to the silent recesses of the grove, and there prayed most fervently that Providence would provide for her what forty years of smiling, simpering and rogueing had failed to entrap, viz: a husband! She had no sooner got through with her devotions than an *Owl* (of the larger species, says our informant) hooted, from the top of a tree over the head of the hapless maiden, "Who—ho—hoo?" To which she replied, with eyes fervently fixed on the earth, and supposing that he whom she had implored had come to rescue, "any bodged Lord?"

Greensburg Pa. May 17th, 1833.

SUICIDE.—On Monday morning last, the body of General John H. Wise, was found under circumstances which left no doubt of his having deprived himself of life. An inquest was held on Monday, by Daniel Torney, Esq., Coroner of the county, and a jury, who found, that he was, at the time he committed the suicide, and for some time previous, in a state of derangement.

Gen. Wise had himself been sensible, as it would appear, as early as the Friday morning previous, that some fatal and uncontrollable influence was exerting itself over his mind, and voluntarily went to the keeper of the jail, and insisted upon being confined, to prevent him from doing some deed of horror, that was before his vision. He remained in the jail; and it was supposed on Sabbath that there was less agitation and excitement on his mind, than there had been, and that he was getting better. But during that night, as is supposed towards the approach of morning, the deed was done. He tied his suspenders together, fastened one end to the grates on the jail window, and the other round his neck, and was found with his feet resting on the floor, and his elbows on the window sill! He had struggled none, as would appear; and his death was, in all probability, produced by stopping the circulation through the jugular vein, and thus occasioning something like apoplexy.

Gen. Wise served his country in the late war with Great Britain, as an officer in the 22d Regiment of United States' Infantry. He was afterwards Prothonotary of this county, and for several years a representative in the State Legislature. He had removed to Jefferson county, and was on a visit to this place.

The manner of his death is revolting—but let humanity recollect, that he was a deranged as well as an unhappy man—and improving the impressive lesson offered by the close of his life, let us all fervently supplicate the Almighty, that we may never be deprived of reason.

Argus.

Shocking Death.—The Pennsylvania of the 4th inst. says, a child 19 months old, in Milledgeville, Geo. recently came to her death in a most awful manner. She got hold, in some manner, of a box of percussion caps, and swallowed a number of them; 25 of them were brought up by means of an emetic, which gave them the first knowledge of what was in her stomach, and the antimony and other poisonous ingredients of the pulmonary powder, threw her into the most excruciating agonies, and soon terminated her existence.

Part of the cargo of a ship which has lately cleared from Boston for Calcutta, consists of 200 tons of ice.