

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 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 however to indulge in any surmises as to what those 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 *Belcherophon*, 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 Berri 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 *accouchement* it is said will take place before the 15th of May.

M. Ternaux, the celebrated manufacturer, died at his country seat at Saint Guen, 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 preponderant 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 Eldon 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 enquired of the Lords not to refuse their sanction to this salutary measure as it came amended from the Commons, for he repeated, that if these amendments had compromised the principle of the bill, he would have been the first to oppose it.

The Duke of Wellington complained of the great number of offences which

had been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of Courts Martial. He was of opinion that many of the sections of the bill were not in harmony with the preamble, which held out promise of a firm and vigorous system.

Lord Wynford rose to oppose the bill, at the moment of the departure of the courier.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Monongahela*, at Philadelphia, brings Liverpool papers to the 8th and London to the 7th April.

NEW MINISTERS.

It will be perceived from the extracts from the "Court Newsman," that the change in the British Ministry was more extensive than was expected or intimated by our last advices.

From the Court Newsman.

THE KING'S LEVEE &c.—Soon after one o'clock, yesterday, his Majesty, attended by Sir Herbert Taylor, arrived at St. James's, from his palace at Windsor.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley was presented and kissed hands, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for the War Department and the Colonies, and received the seals of office, they having been resigned by Viscount Goderich.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse was presented and kissed hands, on his being appointed Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. Ellice was presented and kissed hands, on his being appointed Secretary of War.

Viscount Goderich was presented and kissed hands, on his being appointed the Lord Privy Seal, and received the seals of office, they having been resigned by the Earl Durham.

His Majesty then held a Privy Council, at which Lord Stuart de Rothsay was re-sworn a privy councillor, as was also Sir Charles Bagot.

Mr. Ellice was introduced and sworn in a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

Viscount Goderich was sworn into office as Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Stanley was sworn into office as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The *entree levee* was attended by the Russian and French Ambassadors, the Bavarian, Prussian, Swedish, Württemberg, Mexican, Rumanian, Belgian, Saxon, and Dutch Ministers; the Sardinian, United States, and Turkish Charges d'Affairs, &c.

The British House of Commons adjourned on the 4th, to meet again on the 15th April, for the Easter holidays. The accountants employed to liquidate the affairs of the house of Laflitte, have ascertained that the sums of money expended by him, either in pure acts of generosity, or to assist individuals whose establishments would otherwise have been ruined, amount to no less than nineteen millions two hundred and fifty thousand francs.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—March 28.

Negro Slavery.—Intentions of Ministers.

Lord Suffield said he had several petitions on the subject of slavery in his hand, which he was induced, by peculiar circumstances, to present to their Lordship at an earlier period than he had at first intended. The petitioners prayed for a total and immediate emancipation; and he could assure their Lordships that nothing but total and immediate emancipation would satisfy the country. He wished, however, to explain, that by the expression "immediate emancipation" was meant—not that the slaves should be at once liberated on the sending out of a despatch, or the sailing of a ship—but at the earliest possible period there should take place a substitution of legal restraint for the present absolute and irresponsible power of the slave master.

Destruction of American Property at Antwerp.

It is well known that we have uniformly expressed our sympathy with the King of Holland and the Dutch nation during the unequal struggle in which they are engaged, and that we have, to the best of our feeble abilities, endeavored to point out the fallacy of the grounds on which the two great powers of Europe have assumed an hostile attitude towards them.

But our sympathy with Holland ought not to prevent us requiring from that country, the performance of an act of Justice towards our citizens; and as we believe on the part of the latter, a case can be made out—an unequivocal one—in which a heavy loss has been inflicted on them, by the acts of the Dutch government, whilst reposing in security on the protection that government was bound to afford them, we hold it to be our duty to call public attention to the subject, and the attention of the Federal Government, the proper channel 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 principles 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 bear testimony to the zeal and talent 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 entrepot 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 alone 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.	Stiles.
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 stratum 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 raging in and around the township of Bethlehem, Penn. to an alarming extent, proving fatal to children in almost every instance. A few days since, 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.

when nearly accomplished, it was struck by a sudden gust of wind and blown down; three, out of 26 men who were at the time on the frame, saved themselves by leaping to the ground, but the rest, having been thrown down among the timbers, were all more or less injured, several of them so severely that their recovery is not expected.

At the late fire at Gold street New York, a French gentleman, boarding in that street, lost his trunk, containing clothing and about \$120 in money, and soon gave the necessary communication at the Police Office. Messrs. Hays and Homan, directed by information, proceeded on Wednesday to a house in Thompson street, where several blacks had been observed in the possession of articles presumed to have been fraudulently obtained. The premises were examined, and the trunk and clothes found as described by the gentleman. Joseph Alexon was subsequently arrested in Pine street, with about half the money in his possession. He was committed for trial.

Great efforts are making in N. York, as well as in Massachusetts, for the thorough education of the Blind. It is calculated that there are in the United States, 7000 persons destitute of sight. This is about one in 2000 of our population, which is the estimate of our country—while in Europe, owing to greater liability to accidents, and from extreme poverty, &c. the estimate is one in every 900 inhabitants. In some ancient countries, before writing or printing was known, the blind, from their superior memories, were employed as the media of traditions.

The Louisiana Advertiser publishes a caution against purchasing protested patents for lands in Texas. The Mexican government has prohibited all speculation in lands; grants are made to actual settlers and no others; and these only receive a perfect title after six years residence. None can hold real estate unless qualified by commorancy and citizenship. "A gentleman of the highest respectability," says the journal above mentioned, "recently arrived from Texas, has related to us many cases of gross fraud and blind delusion.—Sales of imaginary titles had been made by sharpers to gentlemen in various parts of the United States—in Tennessee, in New York, and elsewhere; and credulous men who fancied themselves worth \$100,000, found, on arriving in Texas, that the lands were granted on certain conditions, but never sold.—Plunged into despair, some of those dupes quitted that fine country in disgust, because they had been deceived in this.

Three boys at school, learning their catechism, the one asked the other how far he had got? to which he answered, "I'm at a state of sin and misery." He then asked another what length he was? to which he replied, "I'm just at effectual calling." They were both anxious, of course, to learn how far he was himself, and having asked him, he answered, "past redemption."

An old lady in Vermont, who lived in a small log house, was disturbed in the dullness and oblivion of her usual state, by an accident happening to a stage coach, on the road, near her humble dwelling. One of the passengers entered her domicile to take up his bed and board for the night, and she in her simple curiosity inquired where he came from, and on his replying "from Boston," "Oh, dear me," said she, "how can you live so far off?"

Longevity.—The salubrity of England has considerably increased, and the mortality diminished, for many years past. The results of the population acts afford satisfactory evidence, that our ancestors did not enjoy the same degree of health and longevity that we do at present. The annual mortality had decreased nearly one third in forty years. In 1780, the rate of mortality was taken at one in forty; in 1795, at one in forty-five; in 1801, at one in forty-seven; in 1811, at one in fifty-two; and in 1821, the result of the census show a mortality of one in fifty-eight. The limits of human life are the same now as formerly, and will probably always continue the same; but more persons live now to an advanced age than in former times.—*Edinburg Phil. Jour.*

The Life in an Oyster.—The liquor in an oyster contains incredible numbers of embryos covered with little shells, perfectly transparent, swimming nimbly about. One hundred and twenty of these would extend one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a great variety of animalcules, five hundred times less in size, which emit a phosphoric light. The list of inhabitants, however, does not conclude here, for besides these last mentioned there are three distinct species of worms called the oyster worm, found on oysters, half an inch in length, which shines like the glow worms. The sea-star, the cockle and the muscle are great ene-

mies 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 Housa 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 Housa, 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 evils that flesh is heir to, of a life of "single blessedness," betook herself to the silent recesses of the grave, and there prayed most fervently that Providence would provide for her what forty years of smiling, simpering and roguing 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 it was whom she had implored had come "to rescue," "any body good Lord!"

Greensburgh 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 29th 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.