

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enq. Aug. 18.

The Liverpool packet ships Constitution, Capt. Wilson, and Europe, Capt. Marshall, arrived yesterday. They bring us London Journals to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th July inclusive.

The British Ministry, of which Earl Grey was the head, is broken up. The communications which passed between Mr. Littleton, the Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. O'Connell, and of which we gave an account on the last previous arrival from England, appears to have led to this important occurrence. We annex, as fully as our limits will permit, the interesting debates which, in consequence, ensued in Parliament. Lord Melbourne, the former Home Secretary, has been enjoined by the King to form a new cabinet, of which he will therefore of course become the head, and Lord Althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has it would seem, consented to resume the duties of that office under him, although it was his resignation which induced that of Earl Grey. The latest intelligence we have on the subject is communicated in a slip from Wilmer's newspaper office, dated Liverpool, July 16, 6 P. M. It is as follows:

"The arrangements of the new Ministry may be said to be completed. The changes will be few. Lord Melbourne's removal from the Home Office will, it is said, make room for Lord Duncannon, who will fill the situation hitherto held by the Premier. It is also rumored that Lord Durham is going to Ireland in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Fennyson has been named his secretary.

"The new arrangements are said to be very annoying to Lord Brougham, who is stated to have resigned the Seals, and gone down to Windsor, to have an audience with the King. The general impression is that the new Cabinet is not composed of materials of an enduring quality. A Cabinet Council was held last night—Lord Melbourne immediately proceeded to Windsor to wait upon his Majesty. The Funds remain steady."

If, as appears probable, the new ministry is to be composed of the same materials as the former one, except the substitution of Viscount Melbourne as its head, for Earl Grey, we can see no reason to believe that it will command in a greater degree the confidence of Parliament or the nation: on the contrary Lord Grey's personal character and well known opinions always modified, to a certain extent, the opposition to his administration in the House of Lords, and thus, the great obstacle with which he had to contend, will meet his successors in a more invincible form at every new measure of policy they bring forward.

The Irish Coercion Bill will, notwithstanding the change in the ministry, it is admitted on all hands, be persevered in.

The most unexpected intelligence by this arrival is, that Don Carlos has escaped from England and made his appearance in the north of Spain. It comes however in a very questionable shape. To us it is unaccountable that it should be known in Liverpool on the 16th of July, that Don Carlos had arrived in Spain, and it yet be a matter of doubt in London on the 14th, that he had left Portsmouth. With the imperfect information in our possession, we can not solve the mystery. A contest is evidently preparing in the Spanish northern provinces, of which the result will be highly important. Gen. Rodil with the Queen's forces from Portugal must, ere this, have arrived there and given battle to the collected partisans of Don Carlos. A complete pacification may be prolonged, but still we can not believe that the liberal government of the Queen is in danger of being overthrown.

From Portugal there is nothing important. Don Pedro has been seriously indisposed but had recovered.

The change in the English ministry had caused considerable agitation in Paris, which is not astonishing considering the close connection which has existed between the late British Cabinet and that of Louis Philippe. The Paris papers are still full of speculations in relation to the course of England and France towards Russia.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Boston papers received yesterday morning (Aug. 21.) brought us accounts from London and Liverpool to the 20th July, received there by the ship Humboldt. Our news collector has also arrived in town with the papers brought by the Havre packet ship Normandie, capt. Pell. They are from Paris to the 16th July, being two days later than we had before received.

From the first source we learn the definitive formation of the new British Ministry; we annex particulars as far as given. The change is not very important, and save the weight which the former cabinet possessed from the character and talents of Earl Grey, the present may be almost considered the same. Probably their measures on internal policy will be more of the radical cast, and then the opposition in the House of Lords will be uncompromising. It is to be seen whether that opposition so powerful under Lord Grey, will not become so overwhelming as to render their continuance in office impossible. The foreign policy of England will probably experience no change.

A clearer insight may now be had into the causes which produced the dissolution of the Grey ministry. A remote cause may be found in the accession of Mr. Stanley, a man

of avowed monarchical predilections and great talents, particularly as a debater in the lower house. His place was filled by Lord John Russell, by far his inferior in abilities, and of radical, if not republican opinions. Sir James Graham too, made way for Mr. Elice, who neither possessed his weight of character or his popularity. Thus weakened, particularly in those requisites which were necessary to insure the ministry a cordial support from the crown and mitigate the asperity of the aristocratic branch of the Government, the cabinet was then on the point of falling to pieces. Earl Grey was anxious to retire from it and was only withheld by the earnest solicitations of his colleagues. The foundation on which the edifice rested was shaken, and the harmony of its parts destroyed.

On approaching the immediate cause of the dissolution, it is evident there has been some double dealing towards Lord Grey. By the retirement of Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham, Lord Grey, the father of the reform bill, found himself, singularly enough, the least liberal in his opinions of any in the cabinet. The other members had all determined to get rid of the obnoxious clauses in the Irish coercion bill, but finding it impossible to vanquish the resistance of Earl Grey to his course of policy, they addressed themselves to the marquis of Wellesley, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and by hinting that the measure was necessary to the stability of the ministry, obtained from him an opinion, which he expressed in a letter to Lord Grey, that the clause in question in the coercion bill, might and ought to be dispensed with. Lord Grey, astonished at this change in the sentiments of the marquis—for those he had previously expressed were of a very different character—wrote to him for an explanation, which not proving satisfactory, he urged forward the coercion bill in parliament with the objectionable sections. Then came the disclosures of the extraordinary communications made by Mr. Littleton to Mr. O'Connell, which Lord Grey, in his speech on his resignation so much deprecated. In these communications, Mr. Littleton had informed Mr. O'Connell of the opinion obtained from the lord lieutenant. When, therefore, Mr. O'Connell found the bill brought before the House in a shape unexpected to him, he naturally called for the production of the letter from the marquis of Wellesley, the contents of which he knew from Mr. Littleton would support him in his opposition to its passage. This letter too exposed the fact that Lord Althorp, Lord Brougham, and the whole Cabinet, except Lord Grey, were opposed to the coercion bill as introduced by them, for on such a representation had the letter been procured. It therefore imposed on them the necessity of resigning or of supporting in public a measure they in private disapproved. Lord Althorp of course adopted the former course. Lord Grey could not stand alone, and hence the present ministry is re-composed of the former members he alone excepted.

From the French papers we extract all we find on the real or supposed escape of Don Carlos. It would really appear that this personage has actually joined his partisans in the north of Spain—the evidence at least is now in favor of this supposition. It is difficult to conceive how he escaped the vigilance of the English, for that he came into their possession under an implied engagement that they would detain him, is unquestionable. They surely had no right to withdraw him from the pursuit of his enemies when he could no longer escape them, and then turn them loose on them again. They had no right to take him from a position where he was harmless, and allow him to place himself in one where he may be extremely dangerous. The English have not always shown themselves thus negligent, and the interregnum produced by the resignation of Earl Grey we suppose, must have caused great confusion among their officers; it is otherwise unaccountable. That Don Carlos passed through France undiscovered, is not so much to be wondered at when we consider the facility with which the Duchess de Berri, by the aid of her Carlist friends, eluded for a long time her pursuers. If it be true that Carlos is with his adherents future events will much depend on the celebrity of Gen. Rodil's movements and the force he has with him.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The authoritative tone of the Lord Chancellor, when speaking of the libel upon his judicial character by Mr. Bittleston, editor of the Morning Post, in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, seems to have aroused the aristocratic blood of some of the other noblemen against this peer. The royal Duke of Cumberland said he considered a libel on the Lord Chancellor no greater crime than on any other peer. The offense of Mr. B., according to Lord Brougham, amounted to an accusation of forgery, or fabricating a fraudulent entry in his judicial capacity. Bittleston, it appears, petitioned the lords, and recanted.

Earl Grey regretted the necessity of asking the re-enactment of the Irish coercion bill for one year, but was glad to say the court martial provisions in the act were no longer necessary. He affirmed, that by the salutary effects of the bill, crimes during the year 1833 in Kilkenny alone, which is the most turbulent district, had been reduced from 1550 to 331.

Mr. O'Connell promised to introduce a bill to prevent the disgraceful homicides from prize fights. This does him great honor, for it would seem that this species of brutal port-

is too great a luxury for the nobility to permit them to bring forward any measure for its suppression.

It is proposed in the poor laws amendment bill, that after the first day of June, 1835, no able bodied man shall have relief from the poor rates, unless in the work house. The worst consequences are apprehended if it should go into operation, as it seems more probable that a great mass of laborers, thus goaded by starvation, will take up arms in their defence, rather than be induced to emigrate, when they have no means to do so.

It is said that the Irish laborers who annually emigrate into England, amount to 500,000. Thus driven by cruelty from their own homes, they recoil on the heads of their persecutors, by taking bread out of the mouths of the English laborers.

The world are but little acquainted with the deplorable condition of the poor English laborer. The hand loom weavers, and various classes of mechanics throughout England depend upon a small additional poor rate to their wages to raise them above the power of machinery and actual starvation. In Suffolk county alone, one half of the population receive this relief. There are 8000 surplus laborers in Sussex; there being 133 men to do the work of 100.

The taxes of England fall on the productive classes. 26 millions sterling are annually levied upon their food and drink alone.

The emigration of the poor Irish laborers into Scotland, is also grievously complained of there. They are said to be content to live in huts, in rags, and on potatoes, and that they allow their wives and children to beg and underbid the Scotch laborers, whereby pauperism is much increased. Are not the distresses of the working classes in the United States, and which are brought about by the atrocious acts of the Government, leading to the same results, and the same collisions with emigrants?

FROM BERMUDA.

The following is from the Royal Gazette of the 5th August, and relates to the emancipation of the Blacks. In Bermuda no difficulty was anticipated on this delicate subject, and we fervently hope that in other Colonies where there was a great Slave population, the emancipation went off equally tranquil.

Four days of universal freedom have now passed; and four days of more perfect order, regularity and quiet have these famed peaceful Isles never witnessed; the opinion which this change would cause in the Slaves of this Island, long since expressed when even the Anti-Slavery Society was in its infancy, by a person then and now high in office in this Colony, has been to the letter realized. In one instance only have we heard of any thing like a general and public ebullition of feeling, and this consisted in those recently liberated in St. George, meeting on the square in that town, on Saturday morning, and giving three loud and long huzzas, and then dispersing, each to his respective home and occupation.

It must have been a glad some, a heartfelt sight to all slave-owners, to witness the devout and reverential mien of their late dependants in the House of God—and their steady and orderly conduct since; to feel that the instruction which they had diligently extended to them, had so well fitted them to receive the great boon of Freedom which circumstances have enabled them to grant at so early a period.

Thus has commenced this wonderful change, and it is expected from a people who have shown so much discretion on the occasion, that a similar line of conduct will be pursued by them—as a reward to their Masters, who have given up a part of the compensation, by extending to them all the benefits which they could possibly confer under the Imperial Act, so well as an example to the West India Colonies.

DEATH.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

How various are the aspects death assumes, when calling man from time into eternity.—With what different feelings his approach is anticipated by different persons. The truth that man must die, is written in the sunbeam. The falling leaf, the withering flower, the last rays of the setting sun, as it gilds for a moment the surrounding scenery, all proclaim the certainty of man's decay. And if inanimate creation, with its mute eloquence, should fail to impress this solemn truth, look at the weeds of mourning, see the downcast look, mark the gloomy followers of the silent dead, as the last honors are being offered to departed worth. Hear the funeral knell, the widow's sigh, the orphan's tear, the husband's convulsive moan, the broken chain of cherished friendship, dimmed by sorrow, each speaks the language, "That man is born to die."—Death ever comes suddenly upon its victim—like a thief in the night, its silent tread is never heard. The first intimation is the dreadful summons of the king of terrors—*Prepare to die*. A single moment then, would out-value a thousand worlds. Memory calls up in horrid reality the scenes of by gone days; misspent time, forgotten duties, neglected privileges, all with fearful earnestness demand their portion. The poor soul without a refuge amid the coming storm, flutters in agony—no God to save, no Saviour to redeem. The shoreless ocean of eternity, the coming darkness of perpetual night, the gloomy valley of the shadow of death, present in sad array their separate claims. Pain would the soul

drink from its fearful doom, but death, the enemy of all delay, in frightful haste cuts every ligament, and sends the never dying victim to its awful doom. He yawns; the ever rising smoke of the fire that burns forever and ever, hides the scene from human view, and all is dread and uncertainty.

This is one aspect of death, 'tis the night of hope, the blackness of despair; but there is another view, which, like the rising sun, dispels the gloom, and irradiates the darkness of the grave—*'Tis when the Christian dies*.—The dearest ties of affection, the closest links of earthly love, the holiest feelings of terrestrial bliss, all vanish at the approach of death. 'Tis like the departure of the shades of night as darkness gradually merges in the dawn of coming day. The king of terrors is disarmed. The light of faith, the sun of hope, eclipses the gloom of his approach. The promises of holy writ rise like an armed host to shield the soul. The Saviour near, and angels ministering to the dying saint, make death a feast of glory, and a foretaste of eternal joy. The happy soul strives to burst forth from the tenement of clay, and wing its flight to mansions in the skies. The smile of peace, the calm expression of confidence in God, illumines the countenance, and gives to deathly paleness, a holy influence, which sheds a flood of heavenly light on the scene. Friends forget the hour of sadness, for all around the dying bed is peace and happiness. The tranquil smile that hovers over the features of the dying relative, forbids one sigh of sorrow.—Tears cannot flow, for the eye is fixed with intensity upon the wondrous scene. Every energy of the mind is merged in the contemplation of dying love, as manifested towards the fond object of solicitude. The flame of life begins to flutter, the glazed eye opens for the last time, the bosom slightly moves, the uplifted hand, the opening lips, the angelic smile, the convulsive movement of the features, and all is over. The wave of eternity like a smooth sea of light, rolls over the last relics of time, and while, to human view, all is obscured and gone, yet hope in Christ sends a ray of brightness even to the depth of this faithless ocean, and with the eye of faith, we can behold our friends in Abraham's bosom; and feel our loss to be their eternal gain.

Singular Attachment.—An old gentleman [Mr. Staveley, now living at Glifton, York.] is at present an object of great interest, on account of the very singular companion by whom he is almost invariably accompanied—viz: a gander belonging to Mr. Cass, a farmer, residing in that township. The bird, every morning about five o'clock comes from its own domicile near the Marquee, to Mr. Staveley's residence; and by its cackling noise calls the old gentleman up. It then accompanies him in all his rambles during the day, and is frequently to be seen in our busy streets, close at his heels, utterly heedless of the throng around, and the crowds of children by whom the pair are often accompanied. When Mr. Staveley sits down to rest himself, which he is frequently obliged to do, from his age infirmities; the gander immediately sits down at his feet. There are several places at which the old gentleman has been in the habit of resting; and now, just before he arrives at them, his feathered companion starts off, and arrives at the spot a little before Mr. S., it turns round, and by a flap of his wings, and a cackling noise, intimates that they have arrived at their resting place. If any one molest the old gentleman, the gander chatters at, and bites him if possible. If he goes into a public house it enters also, if permitted, and stands behind him while he drinks his glass of ale; sometimes partaking of the refreshing beverage. If not permitted to enter the house, it remains at the door till Mr. Staveley comes out. Altogether this circumstance forms one of the most surprising traits in the national history of the goose with which we are acquainted.—*Yorkshire (England) paper.*

THE UPPER WABASH.

The counties comprising the upper Wabash country are daily becoming more the settling points of emigrants from various parts of the Union, as well as the subject of inquiry of the Eastern capitalists. Although Indiana contains throughout its limits, a soil remarkable for its richness and fertility, yet the obvious advantages of the Upper Wabash country have given to that section of the state a superiority, in the opinion of emigrants and others. The rapid increase of our enterprising and prosperous population affords the strongest evidence of the fact. The counties of Park, Vermillion, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, and Allen, compose what may properly termed the Upper Wabash counties; all of which have been organized since 1821.

These counties contained in 1830, according to the census, a population of 35,163. Their present population, estimated upon the best information which we have been able to obtain, is about 57,000 showing an increase almost unprecedented in the settlement of a new country.

The principle towns lying on the Wabash river, above Terre Haute, are Montezuma, in Park county; Perryville, in Vermillion; Covington, in Fountain; Williamsport in Warren; Lafayette, in Tippecanoe; Delphi, in Carroll; La Grangeport, in Cass; and Miamisport, in Miami. Fort Wayne is a flourishing town on the Maumee river, in Allen county near the head waters of the Wabash.

It is not our object at present, to enter into a detailed description of this section of the country; but we cannot close this short notice, without making a few remarks in relation to our own town. The Wabash and Lake Erie canal, a boat sixty miles of which is now under con-

tract, or fixed of piers through this place—When completed, this work will afford to the farmers of Cass, and the adjoining counties, a market for their surplus produce, which may be borne by water to New York or to New Orleans. The Michigan Road, running from Madison through Indianapolis, to Lake Michigan, also passes through this town, and forms a direct line of communication between the Ohio river and the Lake.

Longansport is beautifully situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Wabash and Ellet rivers. The place where it stands was, five or six years ago, covered with growing timber; and it now presents to the view of the traveller, the aspect of a neat and rapidly increasing town. The fresh appearance of the place, and the number of improvements now in progress, forcibly strike the attention of strangers, and become the subject of their remarks.

The surrounding country is in every respect, susceptible of the highest state of improvement. The land is rich, well timbered, and generally level, or rolling with spring of excellent water, fine lime stone quarries, and numerous running streams, affording excellent sites for mill seats, or manufactories. In regard to these advantages, we venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that Cass county has no superior in the state.

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

"Several important principles have been virtually settled by the convention, viz: That free white people shall form the basis of representation; that a property qualification in representation shall be dispensed with; that no qualification of age (after twenty) shall be required; that the number of members in both houses of the legislature shall be gradually increased."

The number of representatives never to exceed 75, until the population shall have attained one million and a half, and never to be more than 99. The number of Senators never to exceed one third of the number of representatives. The sessions of the legislature to be biennial. The apportionment of representatives and senators to be according to the number of qualified voters. The election for representatives and senators to be held every two years, in August, and the legislature to sit in October. No property qualification is required to be a senator or representative.

The governor to be elected by a general ticket, for two years. The first election, however, is to be for three years. No property qualification required.

Every freeman of the age of 21 years, entitled to vote. All elections to be *visa voce*.

A supreme court to be established, composed of 3 judges; and to be elected for 12 years. The judges of inferior courts to be elected for eight years.

Militia officers to be elected by persons subject to militia duty, within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions.

The 8th article is in these words: Whereas ministers of the gospel are by their profession dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions, therefore no minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the legislature. No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state.

Persons fighting a duel, or bearing a challenge to fight a duel, or sending or accepting a challenge for that purpose, to be deprived of all the rights and privileges of citizenship in the state.

The Republican of the 20th, says the convention rejected the proposition to give the governor a *Veto* power.

FROM THE U. S. GAZETTE.

A RIOT.

A considerable riot was made on Tuesday night in South street between Seventh and Eight street. The particulars and causes of which, we have heard stated as follows:—Some time since, a man erected on the city side of South street, one of those places of low amusement called "flying horses." Here though the owner is a white man the blacks of the neighborhood chiefly resorted. It is added, that on Monday evening, some young white men made their appearance near the place and were beaten off by the blacks. On Tuesday evening, a party of whites assembled and repaired to the flying horses, and there commenced assaulting the building, its inmates, a party of the police. The contest soon became general and bloody, and several were much injured, one of whom was taken to the hospital. The Mayor was present and led his police officers to the rescue of the place and finally succeeded in restoring order, though not until the work of demolition and beating had been very thoroughly accomplished. Some offenders were arrested, and will probably be bound over to take their trial at the next session of the Mayor's Court.

Flying machine.—If any body has curiosity enough to look at a Flying Machine, they can be gratified, early next week, at the commercial Exchange. Mr. Masson an ingenious mechanic, has been engaged some months in constructing a machine or vehicle of this description, in which he expects to navigate the air by the force of steam. There is nothing of the balloon principle connected with the apparatus. It is to be elevated and propelled by machinery, in shape of wings. We have looked at the machine, which is now nearly finished, and, whether it prove successful or unsuccessful, it is a beautiful and ingenious piece of mechanism.

Cincinnati R. p.