

# FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

## LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

At a late hour the Eastern Mail arrived, by which we have received files of London papers to the 19th of June, and Liverpool papers to the 20th, brought by the packet ship *Dover*, Capt. Nye, arrived at Boston from Liverpool. We have also Commercial and Shipping Intelligence some days later than before received.

We are also indebted to our Boston Correspondents, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser and Patriot, for pro-slips containing the latest intelligence by this arrival.

Arrests were taking place in Paris, in pursuance of the order declaring that city in a state of siege. But there was nothing alarming in these measures, nor what might not have been expected from the re-statement in the last news.—The Globe of the 18th, says:—“However formidable the *état de siège* may sound, it operates very slightly upon practice, either as respects the Court Martial or the freedom of the press. This however, by no means conveys the opinions of the ministry—whatever does the veterans party wish—who attribute the forbearance to weakness, precisely as they would a contrary conduct to tyranny.”

The Morning Chronicle says:—“Accounts from Paris of Saturday evening (June 16th) represent the state of affairs there as much more settled—not but that many of the reports and notices of the Government kept it in bad odor with the people. The sums taken to maintain public credit had been successful, and confidence was so far restored that the facilities of raising money were restored. Martial law, however, continued in force, from which it was inferred that the Government apprehended another explosion. Some important despatches had been received by the French Government from St. Petersburg, in the evening of Saturday, on which a council was immediately summoned, and which sat in deliberation for some hours. The report of a triple alliance between Austria, Russia and Prussia, to the prejudice of other powers of the continent, was very current, and believed in some of the best informed circles.

The Courier contains advices from Paris to the 15th, confirming the rumour of the arrest of M. De Castelnau, the Baron Hyde de Neuville and the Duke of Fitz James. The Duchess of Berri has thus lost her friends into a great difficulty; but it was the opinion they would be dealt with mildly. She had made her escape (which was doubted, withal) at the last day.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, and it produced some warm debates between Mr. O'Connell and the Ministers. The London and Birmingham Rail Road Bill was read the third time, in the House on the 19th and passed. Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerable better.

Mr. P. Thompson, in moving in the House of Commons a committee to consider the customs duties acts mentioned a number of duties which he proposed to reduce. For the benefit of British shipping, he proposed that the duty on hemp should be entirely taken off. Many candidates had declared for the approaching election under the Reform Bill.

The papers are less occupied with notices of the cholera than for some months past. A few cases occurred daily at Paris, and in many parts of England. At Liverpool, there was more violence at the 19th, when there were 30 cases. Total of cases remaining in the country at the last report, 375.

The report of the Liverpool Board of Health for the 17th, states the number of new cases of Cholera to be 43, deaths 8.—Total for the commencement, new cases, 330; deaths 112.

The Dutch affairs were yet unsettled.—Three more protocols were published. It is stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates that if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be deducted from the £200,000 guilder, which Belgium is to pay Holland.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consequence of the arrival of two U. S. ships of war, and a demand of a million of dollars from the Usurper's government for injurious to American commerce, these claims had been adjusted. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon from Terceira, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron in high spirits. His arrival was expected every moment. Don Miguel, it was said, had 14,000 troops ready to oppose his landing. It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered satisfaction to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 26th of April. His garrison was in Egypt, with an annual income of 750,000 piastres, had been assigned to the Governor of that fortress.

From the Globe of Monday Evening, June 18.

## DISGRACEFUL ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Duke of Wellington paid an early visit to the Tower this morning, on horseback, and unattended by his usual retinue. His return between 11 and 12 his grace was recognised by a number of working men, and proceeding at an easy pace, a vast crowd of people followed him, hooting and cheering. In passing along Lombard street, his grace was more respectfully saluted by a number of individuals who made their obeisance. In Chesapeake the mob was tremendous, vociferating the most hideous yells. At Holborn bill some fellows had the audacity to pelt him with dirt and filth, till some of the ringleaders were made prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

His Grace afterwards proceeded towards Charing Cross, and a fresh mob started up in Cockspur-street, the neighborhood was in a complete uproar. His grace was at length so extremely maltreated that a strong body of police were obliged to escort him before he could proceed further in safety.

The following is another account of the same disgraceful transactions:—

As his grace the Duke of Wellington was riding along the Mile-End road this morning after having been to the Bank of England upon business, he was recognised by the passengers, who immediately assailed him with groans and hisses. His Grace turned his horse's head towards town, still followed by the mob, who pelted him with every description of missile they could procure, and a gentleman who was riding near him was completely covered with mud. On passing along near Chesapeake, the mob had increased to such a number, that it was deemed prudent to send to Bow-street for the assistance of the new police, and the usual business of the office was immediately suspended. His Grace proceeded from Chesapeake to Sir C. Wetherell's chambers in

Lincoln's inn, still followed by the mob. He remained there for some time, during which a body of new police arrived, headed by Mr. Thompson.

When his Grace mounted his horse he was completely surrounded by the new police, and a number of men who said they had fought with him at Waterloo and would die in his defence. At the south entrance of Carey-street, the police made an attempt to block out the mob, but they went round the back streets and again succeeded in intercepting his Grace; and one man actually laid hands upon him with the intention of pulling him off his horse, but he was immediately taken away by the new police. His Grace was then escorted by the police to his residence at Apsley House.

From the John Bull of June 24.

Monday having been fixed for the celebration of His Majesty's birth day, the morn- ing was ushered in with the usual rejoic- ings. A salute was fired from the Park guns, and at two o'clock there was a draw- ing room at St. James', which exceeded in number of persons and brilliancy of appear- ance, any similar assembly during the present reign.

To enumerate the illustrious and dis- tinguished persons present, would fill so great a space in our paper that we think it best to omit their names entirely. The crowd there was immense, and at one period nearly two thousand persons were in the suite of rooms. Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria was present, and stood on the right hand of the Queen. The grace and affability of Her Royal Highness's manner attracted universal admiration.

His Majesty's reply to the customary address of the Bishops on the occasion, was most satisfactory. The King declared un- equivocally, his unalterable determination to uphold the Church in the full enjoyment of all its rights and privileges, considering the unimpaired prosperity of the Estab- lishment in which he has been educated, as essential alike to the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people.

This declaration, which His Majesty desired might be made public, is most consolatory and opportune; inasmuch as some of the Right Hon. Members of the Administra- tion have recently boasted that they will not suffer Parliament to separate “without a slap at the Bishops.”

The Queen performed her part in this ceremonial in a manner equally gracious.— Her Majesty was greatly affected and con- cluded her reply with this very touching sentence:—“My Lords, I am particularly obliged to you for this declaration of attach- ment to a period when I am most cruelly and undeservedly insulted and calumniated upon many occasions.”

## THE ARMY.

We find in a late English paper, the following Treasury minute, relative to the expenditure on the Rideau Canal. Re- specting in servers terms Colonel By, R. for exceeding the amount sanctioned by Parliament. We regret to perceive that fault is found with him for an expenditure over and above the Parliamentary grant, for the purpose of completing this great national work, which is now in progress. We do not think that Colonel By will be able to give such explanations as will completely exonerate him from all blame, and be able to prove (what every one would imagine to be the case) that in all he did, he had the complete sanction of his superiors in this country and in England.—[Mon. Gazette.]

Copied of Treasury Minute, dated 25th May, 1832.

My Lords have under their serious con- sideration the letter from the Secretary of the Ordnance of the 21st instant, transmit- ting to this Board a letter from Colonel By, that lay persons totally blind, such as lace, net-work, stockings, caps, purses, &c., that would excite admiration if they were the work of those who had eyes to guide their fingers; but when it is considered that they are manufactured by the assistants in the same sense—that of feeling—the spectator cannot suppress his astonishment.

The New England Asylum has yet but scanty means wherewith to carry on its proposed work. On a 4th inst. will be a blessing to numerous unfortunate and man beings, by enabling them to support themselves in comfort and independence. It is not expected that it will be entirely an eleventh hour institution. The pupils will be sent to the various workhouses, and for the labour bestowed on their education, and be made comparatively happy in the consciousness that they can lay the world under obligations of a pecuniary as well as moral character.

## ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR ALEX- ANDER.

The Emperor was accustomed to travel with the utmost rapidity. On a certain oc- casion his Majesty, fatigued by having re- mained a long time in his carriage, alighted and, unaccompanied by any of his suite, pursued his way on foot through a village near the town of Gozon, in a house. He was accompanied by a Russian, who was in his usual travelling costume, a military great coat without any particular mark of distinction. De- siring of obtaining some information re- specting the roads he was pursuing, he ac- cused a military looking person who was stood smoking a cigar at the door of a house. To each of the Emperor's questions the stranger replied in the most courteous manner, and with the utmost rapidity. The Emperor said, “what may be your mili- tary rank?” “Guess.” “Perhaps, Sir, you may be a lieutenant?” “Higher, if you please.” “Captain?” “Another rank, if you please, Major.” “Go on, if you please.” “Major.” “Go on, if you please.” “Lieutenant Colonel.” “Pray, go on.” “Colonel.” “A little higher, if you please.” “The officer upon this three a- bout the rank of a Major.” “Go on, if you please.” “Another step, if you please.” “The officer now stood immovable at at- tention.” “Your excellency is then Lieu- tenant-General.” “You are not quite up to the mark.” “In that case I have the honour to assign myself to his Serene High- ness the Field Marshall.” “Do me the favour, Lieutenant-Colonel, to make another effort.” “Ah, sire!” cried the officer with emotion, “will your Majesty deign to par- don me! But could I imagine that the Em- peror?” “I am not offended; and to prove it, if you have a favor to ask I will grant it with pleasure.”

## EXPERIMENTS ON DIET.—

On the 12th of June 1769, Dr. Stark began his experi- ments on bread and water only. His daily allowance of bread and water was from 20 to 38 ounces dry weight; of water, from 12 to 18 pints. On the 12th of June to the 26th of July, at which time the weight of his body was reduced from 124.3 lb. to 118.9 lb. but without having suffered any material altera- tion in spirits or health. On the 29th of July, he began to use sugar with the bread and water; for the first eight days, with the quantity of 4 ounces only a-day, with 34 ounces of bread; the six following days to the quantity of 8 ounces, with 30 ounces of bread. He remarked, “that the sugar in- creased the flow of saliva; and that the quantity of water was now required to satisfy his thirst, than when he eat bread alone; 2 pints being now sufficient, whereas, with bread alone, 3 1/2 pints was necessary. Dur- ing the whole of the fortnight, his body was loose, and he had frequently a purging upon him; but his appetite and general health were good. On the 10th of August, he began to take sugar with reluctance, and on

the 11th and 12th, with so great an abhor- rence (as he expresses it) that on the 13th he was obliged to desist. On the 14th he began to experience other disagreeable ef- fects of his regimen; his gums became swol- len and inflamed, with ulcerations on the inside of his mouth and cheeks; the inside of one of his nostrils was likewise red and inflamed; the purging increased, and was now attended with sickness and pain in his bowels, and purple streaks were observed on his right shoulder. These alarming symptoms obliged him to quit his sugar diet entirely, and adopt a diet of animal food with wine; from the use of which, by the 15th the preceding appearances were in a great measure removed; and on the 24th, he was so far recovered as to make trial of another plan of regimen or diet.—[Dr. J. Thompson's Life of Dr. Cullen.]

## LONG VITALITY OF SEEDS.—

This was shown in trenching for a plantation a part of Bushy Park, which had probably been undisturbed by the spade or plough since, and perhaps long before, the reign of Charles I. The ground was turned up in the winter, and in the following summer it was covered with a profusion of the tree mignonette, pansies, and the wild raspberry, plants which are nowhere found in a wild state in the neighborhood; and in a plantation recently made in Richmond Park, a great quantity of the foxglove came up after some deep trenching. I observed a few seeds of the same occurrence in a plantation in Devonshire, the surface of which was covered with a dark brown substance, a worm produced or in our gardens by cultivation, and I believe not known in this country in its wild state.—A field also, which had pro- duced very little or no Dutch clover upon it, was covered with clover seeds, which were trampled upon, and fed down by horses; and it is stated from good authority, that if a pine forest in America were to be cut down, and the ground cultivated, and afterwards sown with a state of soil appears, which would produce plants quite different from those by which it had been previously occu- pied. So completely indeed is the ground impregnated with seeds, that if earth is brought to the surface, from the lowest depth at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power and bounty of Al- mighty God, who has thus literally filled the earth with his goodness; by storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, which they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action. In boring for water lately at a state of soil appears, which would produce plants quite different from those by which it had been previously occu- pied. So completely indeed is the ground impregnated with seeds, that if earth is brought to the surface, from the lowest depth at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power and bounty of Al- mighty God, who has thus literally filled the earth with his goodness; by storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, which they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action. In boring for water lately at a state of soil appears, which would produce plants quite different from those by which it had been previously occu- pied. So completely indeed is the ground impregnated with seeds, that if earth is brought to the surface, from the lowest depth at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power and bounty of Al- mighty God, who has thus literally filled the earth with his goodness; by storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, which they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action.

## MISCELLANY.

### From the Boston Courier.

**THE BLIND.**—It is already known, probably to most of our readers, that Dr. S. G. Howe, who, ten months ago, went to Eu- rope, for the purpose of examining the schools for educating the blind, has returned. Dr. Howe went out as the special Agent of the New-England Asylum, and, for the miserable policy of the Prussian Gov- ernment, which prevented him from visit- ing several important institutions in that kingdom and Germany, he would have re- turned with a mass of practical information that must have been of the greatest advan- tage to the contemplated institution in Bos- ton. As it is, he has not returned empty- handed. He visited several celebrated schools in England, Scotland, and France. From an institution in Paris he has brought a young gentleman to serve in the capacity of an instructor, and one every way qualified for the office. This young gentleman is about 20 years of age, and lost his sight when he was about 4. He has no concep- tion of color, but is superior in all the notions of which depend upon the exer- cise of other senses than that of seeing, he appears to be well informed. He has been a teacher of mathematics in the Paris- ian School, whence he came. His knowl- edge of that obscure science, and the rapid- ity with which he answers questions that require arithmetical operations of considera- ble length, are truly surprising. The men- tal powers, he exercises out on a table with a set of types representing figures, and made for the purpose. He is an accom- plished performer on the organ, piano-forte and violin.

For the use of the blind are printed on thick paper, without ink, the letters be- ing raised above the surface, by a strong impression. Such books he reads with great facility, tracing the words and letters with his fingers. On the maps which are used at the Edinburgh School, the bounda- ries of states and kingdoms, rivers and the shores of the ocean are all represented by thread or twine, glued on the surface of the map. But these are expensive and difficult to make. Dr. Howe has made one of his own, which is a great improvement. The network, stockings, caps, purses, &c., that would excite admiration if they were the work of those who had eyes to guide their fingers; but when it is considered that they are manufactured by the assistants in the same sense—that of feeling—the spectator cannot suppress his astonishment.

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## EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.

Sir Henry Blunt died at Hertfordshire some time in the year 1832, at the very great age of 90. It is related of this gentle- man that he transferred his estate, with the inheritance, producing between four and five hundred pounds per annum, to Sir John Flavel of Devonshire, on condition that he should receive an annuity of £1000 for life. The temptation on the part of the latter, appears to have arisen from the character of Blunt who was ardently fond of travelling, and not less so of the bottle, two propensities which promised a speedy and profitable termination of the annual payment. Blunt sensible of the advantage he had obtained, determined to lead a new life, and become one of the most temperate of men, and actually received forty thousand pounds for his inheritance. “This,” says Lanny Curtiss, in his Mercury, “may serve for advice to all debauchees, to become sober and temperate, if it were only to preserve their lives.”—[Malcolm's Anecdotes.]

## AGRICULTURAL, &c.

### WEEDS.

A very respected friend wishes to obtain from us some information relative to the best means of destroying a certain trouble- some weed, called *Stinking cabbage*, which in- fests water courses, and is particularly annoy- ing during the time of our officiating as a practical farmer in our early days, we never came in contact with this particular annoyance to cultivators, and must request our patriotic correspondents to aid us in subduing it. We will also be on the look out for weapons for assailing this vegeta- ble pest.

We will, however, say a word or two respecting weeds in general; and expect in so doing to utter some truths applicable to the above mentioned as well as to other green serpents, which rob our soil, and thereby pick our pockets and take the bread from our mouths, to an extent not- iced by superficial observers. Now, it so hap- pens that during the time of our officiating as a practical farmer in our early days, we never came in contact with this particular annoyance to cultivators, and must request our patriotic correspondents to aid us in subduing it. We will also be on the look out for weapons for assailing this vegeta- ble pest.

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## CHOLERA.

In pursuance of the power vested in him by the Act of the Legislature, the Governor of New York issued a commission to Dr. L. C. Beck of Albany, to proceed, with such assistants as he might require, from Albany to the frontier at Champlain, thence along the frontier to Buffalo, thence to the western extremities of the State, and to return to Albany by the line of the Erie Canal. His duties are, to enquire into the origin and progress of the Cholera in the State, and into the means of carrying into effect the execution of the other provisions of the Act relating to cholera, &c. The following are Dr. Beck's first and second letters, as published in the *Argus*:—[Mon. Gazette.]

### WHITEHALL, July 14.

To His Excellency Governor THROOP.

SIR,—I arrived here this morning, having visited on my way the Boards of Health of Troy, Waterford, Schuylerville, Fort An- drew and Fort Ann, and made such en- quiries of the medical gentlemen at those places, as I considered necessary to a com- plete history of the cholera in the State.— My attention has also been directed to the situation of emigrants of the present season. On all these points I have kept a faithful record of the facts which I have collected, for the purpose hereafter of making a full report.

The information which I have received on my route, seems to me to prove conclu- sively, that the disease now prevailing at Albany, was not brought there by emigrants. Complaints of a character similar to those which have prevailed so extensively at Albany for some weeks, have been, and still are, equally general in all the places I have visited. All other diseases appear to have been merged in these.—Indeed, this is so much the case, that at Monticaville, Fort Ann and Whitehall, where internat- ional travelers have usually been very life at this season of the year, few, in any cases have yet occurred. Most of the physicians of whom I have made inquiries, have reported cases of what they considered, at the time, usual forms of the common cholera morbus of the country. They were characterized in some instances by severe and general spasms and coldness of the extremities—a peculiar sharpening of the features—violent pain in the region of the stomach—vom- iting and purging of a limpid or nearly lim- pid fluid—and more or less marked discol- oration of the skin. These cases have oc- curred among residents in general; and ex- cept in so doing to utter some truths applica- ble to the above mentioned as well as to other green serpents, which rob our soil, and thereby pick our pockets and take the bread from our mouths, to an extent not- iced by superficial observers. Now, it so hap- pens that during the time of our officiating as a practical farmer in our early days, we never came in contact with this particular annoyance to cultivators, and must request our patriotic correspondents to aid us in subduing it. We will also be on the look out for weapons for assailing this vegeta- ble pest.

But if this is not convenient, draining will not so alter the nature of the soil, that shrubs which it naturally produced before, will not be any longer nourished by it; and one cutting may be sufficient. Erie Canal. After all, extirpation, by digging them out, and by fire, is cheapest and most effectual.—[Farmers Guide.]

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