

FOREIGN NEWS

LATEST FROM EUROPE

By the packet ship York, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, and the ship Ajax, from the same port, arrived this morning, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received various telegrams from London papers up to the 27th June, at Liverpool papers to the 28th, both inclusive. The extracts and summary for which I have room will be found below.

The elections for members of the Reformed Parliament were about to be carried on with much spirit. The tone of the Whig Press is decidedly hostile to the Bank of England, as at present chartered. The Courier says—"It is understood that the Secret Committee on the Bank of England have concluded their examination of the Governor of the Bank, and are now engaged in hearing the evidence of the country bankers. It is expected that reports will be made before the closing of the present session."

The Bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery and other felonies, was undergoing a warm discussion in the House of Lords, the Chancellor, Lord Brougham, being in favor of the measure, and Lord Tenterden, present Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Eldon being against it. The debate continued in a state of turmoil. The Orators in debate were summoned to assemble on the 12th of July, "prepared to resist aggression," and a tumult was expected. The assault committed on the King by a drunk or insane expen- sioner, the particulars of which will be found below, created, of course, much sensation in the Kingdom; but was one of those isolated acts unconnected with any political schemes or feeling.

In France, the leading question was, what the Court of Cassation would do, in the matter of the appeals to them from the decisions of the Courts Maritimes, whose jurisdiction is denied by those whom they have convicted and sentenced, and protested against by all the persons arrested. Talleyrand's return to Paris, and warm reception at the palace, the rumors that he would be made President of the Council, &c. excited much speculation. O. P. Q. says his visit was purely political, and enumerates the important points of his policy on which his opinion and advice are required. The protest of M. de Chateaubriand regarded as a piece of sophistry by the London papers. It was believed, however, that the government could not, and would not, continue the prosecution against him; as he had committed no treasonable act. The result of Don Pedro's expedition remained in as doubtful a state as at the latest advice; but it was believed that Miguel's troops would desert him at the first opportunity. The cholera, it will be seen, continued its ravages in Great Britain and Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, June 25th (evening).—The answer to inquiries this forenoon at St. James's Hotel in Jermyn street, was that Sir Walter had passed a more comfortable night, and had greatly improved since yesterday. Notwithstanding his recent illness, he was, however, doubtful. The whole of his family reside at the same hotel at present.

ATTACK UPON THE KING

We lament that we are under the necessity of noticing an atrocious outrage committed on the person of His Majesty, at Ascot Heath Races, on the 24th inst., in which, by expressing a feeling of regret, actually gloried in it. Immediately on the termination of the first race, His Majesty, who was at the window of the Royal stand, was observed to start; on enquiry it turned out that a stone had been thrown which had struck our venerable Sovereign on the forehead, just above the rim of the hat, which was fortunately on his head at the time. The sound was so loud that the moment the stone reached its destination, it was distinctly heard through the room. The King was either stunned, or so much astonished at the moment, as to fall back two or three paces, and exclaimed, "My—! I am hit!" At this instant the more ruffian threw another stone, which struck the window of the window, and fell to the ground.—Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was close to His Majesty's father, and taking him by the hand, led him to a chair, inquiring with the utmost agitation, "how he was injured." The Queen, Lady Erol, and all in the room, were equally alarmed and horror-struck.— Happily His Majesty soon relieved their anxiety, and taking off his hat, and placing his hand on the spot where he had been injured, declared with a smile that he was unhurt. Provisionally, his Majesty's hat preserved him from consequences which might otherwise have been most serious. The first moment of surprise and alarm being over, His Majesty received the affectionate congratulations of the Queen and those by whom he was surrounded, while the Countess of Erol (his daughter) burst into an agony of tears, and could with difficulty be persuaded that there was no difficulty to be apprehended.

While this painful scene was exhibiting on the Royal Stand, the attention of the populace was directed to what was going on beneath. The ruffian had scarcely thrown the stone (which was the work of a moment) when he was seized by a gentleman, who afterwards proved to be Captain Smith, of the Royal Navy, a resident at Windsor, and by another gentleman named Turner, who had been a witness to the transaction. The Bow street officers who were on the spot, rushed to their assistance, and Taunton and Gardiner conducted the now passive prisoner to the Magistrate's room, under the Stand, contiguous to that of the King, where he was detained in proper custody till the subsequent examination. In little more than three minutes after the occurrence the King rose from his chair and presented himself at the window. The moment it was seen that his Majesty was unhurt, a simultaneous shout of joy burst from all quarters, which was repeated when the Queen and Lord Fitzclarence presented themselves at the window. Three distinct cheers were then given with such enthusiasm that the feelings of the populace could not be mistaken; there was a heartiness and sincerity in their expression which left no doubt of the horror and indignation with which they viewed the dastardly attack.

An account published in the Morning Chronicle, adds:— On the public mind being pacified, Mr. Elliot, the chief magistrate, proceeded to take examinations against the prisoner, who stood in the corner of the room, apparently but little affected by his situation.— His appearance, as we before stated, was most wretched, and similar to that of those wandering mendicants who, in the tattered garb of sailors, are constantly imposing on the credulity of the public. He had a wooden leg of the most rude construction;

and in answer to the numerous questions which were put to him, said his name was Dennis Collins, that he was a native of Cork, and had been long in His Majesty's service. He had originally served in the Kangaroo, and lost his leg by an accident on board the *Atlanta*. He had been admitted a pensioner at Greenwich Hospital, where he had remained eighteen months; but six months back he had misappropriated himself towards his wardman, and had himself turned out. From that period, which was in December, he had been without pension or means of support. He petitioned the Lords of the Admiralty for redress, but in vain; he then, on the nineteenth of April last, petitioned the King. This petition he took to Whitehall, and he had reason to believe it had reached the King at Windsor, for it was sent back to the Lord of the Admiralty, who was again informed, through their secretary, that his claims could not be recognized; he then became desperate; he had no means of support; and, as he said, "he might as well be hanged as remain in such a state." In this feeling it was he came to Ascot, determined to be revenged on the King. He admitted he threw the stone which struck His Majesty, as well as that which followed. He had no accomplices, and acted entirely from his own feeling, and without the suggestion or dictation of any person. He then produced his papers, to show that his story was well founded; and on being reasoned with on the atrocity of his conduct, he said he was sorry for it. His name was perfectly collected and rational; and he was recognized by some of the Bow-street officers as having been before the Magistrate of that establishment for some former misconduct. On examining his head, there was a mark of a wound, which he collected from him had been inflicted by a fall. He was not intoxicated, but he admitted he had been drinking beer, which he purchased with a shilling which had been given to him by a gentleman that morning. He had walked down from London, and had slept in a shed in the neighborhood of Windsor the preceding night.— This was the substance of his own statement.

Depositions were then taken on the spot by the Clerk of the Magistrates. The man was committed to the gaol, and the impression was that his offence might be considered High Treason.

LONDON, June 21st.—It will be seen that both Houses of Parliament agreed last night, unanimously, upon an Address to the King, on occasion of the brutal outrage offered to His Majesty's sacred person at Ascot. If the whole nation could speak its feelings through such a channel, the address would contain but one unmingled expression of disgust and horror.

LONDON, June 24th.—The deluded wretch who attacked His Majesty's person is now awaiting his punishment; we leave it to the Tory Journals to concoct his defence.

LIVERPOOL, June 24th.—The brutal and infamous assault made on the King at Ascot races, has excited throughout the whole Kingdom a feeling of indignation and disgust. Happily His Majesty escaped without any injury and the only effect of the outrage has been to call forth a strong and universal expression of affection for his person and respect to his character. Sir Robert Peel, in seconding the motion of Lord Althorp to agree to the address to the King, adopted by the House of Lords, took occasion to ascribe the insane act of the deluded seaman, to the political excitement of the times, and connected it with the attack on the Duke of Wellington.— For this he is severely censured by the Whig press.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 27.

The Lord Chancellor stated that their Lordships had waited upon His Majesty with the Address, to which His Majesty returned the following gracious Answer:— My Lords.—I thank you for the expression of your feelings in consequence of the attack made upon my person. I rely with confidence on the continued loyalty and attachment of my people; and I assure you of my anxious solicitude to ensure to them the continuance of the blessings they enjoy under my government."

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the Address was ordered to be entered in the Journals of the House.

THE SWELL MOB.—The gang commonly known by the sobriquet of the "swell mob," have flourished for years with comparative impunity, which is to be attributed solely to their very considerable resources; and the following anecdote, though it may be considered rather irrelevant to the subject, will prove the correctness of the fact.—One of the fraternity named Page, had long been what is termed, in the slang of the police, a "first-rate crackman," and was one of the three who in 1827 robbed the Glasgow Bank to a very large amount. A few months ago he was arrested at Hamersmith, by the solicitor of the Bank (from whom the author had this information) accompanied by a police officer, and conveyed to Bow street. On his way to the office Page expressed his conviction that nothing could save him if he was tried, and stated to this gentleman that, if he would allow him to escape, he should receive £2,300.—As may be supposed, the offer was rejected and he was lodged in prison. The next day he was examined, and remanded for further evidence; the day after he escaped from the cell attached to the office, about four o'clock in the afternoon.—[Laurie on Grand Juries.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE

By the brig Mary Jane, from Rochelle, the Courier and Enquirer has received Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux papers of the 29th June. We annex the summary contained in that paper. There seems to be a strong probability that M. Dupin Aine will be selected by Louis Philippe to succeed M. Perrier, as President of the Council. The Constitutionnel, with which paper M. Dupin is known to be connected, contains the following paragraphs, and it was observed they were probably communicated by him:—"We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Dupin Aine, in all his conversations with his political friends and with some of the Ministers, has decidedly given it as his opinion that the state of siege should be immediately removed. He expressed the greater part of yesterday at St. Cloud and there is no doubt that he expressed the same opinion to his Majesty. It is true, as has been announced by some of the journals this morning, that the re-organization of the Ministry is now going forward seriously. But at the same time it

is stated that the principal obstacle to the conclusion of the new arrangements is Marshal Soult, who has declared, that if a President of the Council is appointed, he will retire from the Cabinet."

An ex-Colonel, M. Kerabie, has been tried before a military commission at Nantes, and found guilty of having formed part of an armed body of men, whose object was to change the government, and of exciting the inhabitants to revolt, but in consequence of some extenuating circumstances, the court sentenced him to transportation instead of condemning him to death. This caused considerable agitation in the city, and large assemblages of people in the streets. The National Guard and some troops of the line were called out, but through the exertions of Gen. Solignac, who commands in the western departments, bloodshed was prevented. Some arrests were made and reinforcements sent to the city in consequence of the necessity of guarding against attempts at releasing any of the Carlists under arrest.

A student of the Veterinary School at Alfort, found guilty by the Military Commission of Paris of having taken part in the late insurrection, has been condemned to eight years imprisonment.

An article from Vienna of the 14th June, says: The Emperor and Empress will return from their excursion on the 7th of next month. The Dutchesse of Parma is also expected before that period: her journey is caused by the continued ill health of her Duke of Reichdeffen, notwithstanding the hopes, which his age and cares bestowed on him, gave of his recovery. The changes which have taken place within the last few days in the state of his health, and the slight salutation took out of his hands his life—his strength is perceptibly declining; his hearing even appears affected; every thing gives reason to apprehend the worst.—[National.]

PIGEON-HOLE GLEANINGS.

From the Spirit of the Times and Life in New York. SINGULAR MISTAKE.—A short time ago, the sexton of Heywood Chapel received the body of a still-born infant for interment, but, owing to the urgency of some other business, he put the coffin into the vestry until he had leisure to inter it. It happened that the sexton of the village, who is a noted violin player, had also put his fiddle and case into the vestry. About dusk the same evening, the sexton went for the purpose of taking the infant to bury it, but he actually buried the fiddle case instead of the child; and the mistake was not discovered until the schoolmaster wanted his fiddle a few days afterwards.

A GENTLE HINT.—The beautiful and fashionable Miss L. was lately on a visit to the seat of her noble relation, Lord G., in England. Among other tonish acquisitions, the lady had adopted that of very late riding, not according with the economy of his lordship's establishment, occasioned her constant absence from the family breakfast table. One morning, however, she very unexpectedly made her appearance as the meal was commencing. His Lordship, on perceiving her, after a very slight salutation, took out his tablets and commenced writing in them. Miss G. playfully advanced to him, and said, "My lord, I know that memorandum concerns me; must know what it is." Lord G. immediately handed her the tablet, in which she read the following:—"April 12. Venus is now a morning star."

Some one was speaking of the snow in New-Hampshire, being three inches deep when a Vermont, anxious for the credit of his interrupted him with, "why darn it, we don't pretend to use snow in Vermont till it is three years old!"

GOING SNACKS.—Jonathan and his gal, one Sunday night, were piteously bewailing their inability to attend a ball which was to be in their neighborhood. At last Jonathan jumped up as if struck with a cannon-ball. "I've nabbed 'em," he said, "I've nabbed 'em in a thought—just threw in fifty cents of your ashes money, I'll hire out with Squire Botheman, and get fifty cents more added to it, and then we'll buy a ticket and go snacks, and have it down like a flash; it's no more than fair, you should pay half; you needn't look so grouchy."

CHEAP LIVING.—You haint got no more corn for me, is you? said a beggar boy whose basket was full charged with the fat of the land. "I've given you enough already," replied the citizen: "what do you want with so much cold meat?" "Oh, I don't want it myself, but my mammy keeps a boarding-house, and she expects some visitors to day, so I thought as how you might help her out."

ANYTHING IN REASON.—Go up and hand the royal said an officer on ship board to a boy, who had never before "swam the salt pond." It was in the night. Sir! answered the lad inquiringly. The officer repeated the order. Any thing in reason, captain, any thing in reason, said the boy; but as climbing them rope ladders such a dark night as this, I shan't do it!

IMPROVISED COMMON SENSE.—A benevolent old lady of a neighboring town, noted for her charities, being called upon to pay the expenses of the mission of a physician, New York in account of the Cholera, asked, "who's going and what is he going to do?" "Why, Dr. — and he is going to see the Cholera."—"Poh!" said she: "I have had the Cholera three times myself, and very likely may have it again this summer, and then he'll learn what it is by coming to see me." We hope this woman will not be hung for a witch. [Saleen Advertiser.]

LEGAL AND NATURAL PHRASEOLOGY.

The Sheriff of Dunfermline, while examining a boy who happened to be a witness concerning the taking away of a horse from the plough by a tollman, asked the youth what he could positively say he had seen the tollman carry off the horse.—"No," said the boy. The case was about to be dismissed, when the boy added, "but he led him off, sir."

THE EAGLE AND PIKE.—Eagles, which are very numerous in Scandinavia, are in the habit of pouncing upon the pike when basking near the surface of the water, and are frequently worsted in the conflict which ensues. In an instance of the fact witnessed by Capt. Eurenus, when the eagle first seized the pike, he was enabled to lift him a short distance into the air; but the weight of the fish, together with its struggles, soon carried them back again to the water, under which for a while they both disappeared; presently, however, the eagle again came to the surface, uttering the most piercing cries, and making apparently every endeavor to extirpate his talons; but all in vain; and after a great deal of struggling he was finally carried under the water. Capt. Eurenus said, moreover, that pikes were occasionally taken alive with only the legs and talons of the eagles attached to their backs, the bodies of the birds having previously decayed.—[Lloyd's Field Sports.]

WOLF HUNTING.—Wolves are very partial to a pig. My plan of proceeding, therefore, was this: I caused one of these animals of a small size, to be sewed up in a sack with the exception of his snout, and I then placed him in my sledge. To the back of this vehicle I fastened a rope about fifty feet in length, to the extreme end of which was attached a small iron snare covered with a black sheepskin: this was the sledge was in motion, dangled about in such a manner as to be a good representation of the pig. Thus prepared I drove in the night among through such districts as were known to be frequented by wolves. To attract these animals towards us, we kept occasionally pinching the poor pig: who, not liking this treatment, made the most ringing alarm with his squeaks. This noise, together with the appearance of a pig is not very unfrequently resorted to in Scandinavia when the weather is severe. If these dangerous animals happen to hear the cries of the pig, it is that they almost always approach immediately near to the sledge, when it is not of course, difficult to kill them.—[ib.]

BEAR HUNTING IN SWEDEN.—The most usual method of destroying bears is by "skalling" and "ringing." In the former, the inhabitants of a whole, or of several districts, assemble to the amount of several hundreds, or even thousands, enclose the animals in an area, and gradually contracting it, drive them to a given point, where they are shot without difficulty. These "skalls" are under the superintendance of an experienced huntsman. In ringing a bear, which can only be done when the snow is on the ground, his foot-prints are traced till they leave crooked and irregular marks, when it is known he is about to lie down. From this point a ring is commenced, which, if completed without again meeting the track, it is certain that the animal is within it. The bear becomes the property of the man who rings it; and to attack or disturb an animal thus ringed is a punishable offence.—[ib.]

ENORMOUS CONDOR.—In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor; it was so satiated with its prey on the carcass of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol-shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was the signal for me to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of bullets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe, that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our common raven, will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and to prey upon the carcass. But this monstrous monster must in a great degree subsist, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as it may appear, I now insert, verbatim, from a note taken down with my own hand. When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length, and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have powers sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros.—[Temple's Travels in Peru.]

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, August 15, 1832.

Our English dates are to the 29th of June, and from France we have dates to the 29th of the same month. The intelligence of the greatest importance are the particulars of an assault upon His Majesty at Ascot Races. The assailant, it appears, was an ex-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, and certainly must have been in a state of intoxication, or insane, when he committed the unpardonable outrage. We do not believe, as is pretty plainly intimated by some of the London papers, that the Tories were the instigators of the affair.—Indeed Earl Grey distinctly said in the House of Lords, "that there was not even the shadow of a shade of ground for suspicion that it was connected with any political reasons whatever." Mr. Peel, however, in the House of Commons, ascribed it "to the political excitement of the times." It is gratifying to learn, that His Majesty was not seriously injured, and it is equally satisfactory to find that this unexpected event has called forth the strongest expressions of affection from all classes of his subjects.

ROAD MAKING.

The following extracts from a communication addressed by the celebrated Mr. McAdam "to the President of the Board of Agriculture of England," are worthy of particular attention. In this country the art of road making is in its infancy, and what Mr. McAdam considers "an erroneous opinion" is very generally acted upon. After making several observations, the result of experience, he says:—"The roads can never be rendered thus perfectly secure, until the following principles be fully understood, admitted and acted upon: namely, that it is the native soil which really supports the weight of traffic; that while it is preserved in a dry state, it will carry any weight without sinking, and that it does in fact carry the road and the carriages also; that this native soil must previously be made quite dry, and a covering impervious to rain must then be placed over it, to preserve it in that dry state; that the thickness of a road should only be regulated by the quantity of material necessary to form such impervious covering, and never by any reference to its own power of carrying weight. The erroneous opinion so long acted upon, and so tenaciously adhered to, that by placing a large quantity of stone under the road, a road will be rendered firm, is in reality a waste of money, and a source of danger. It is worthy of observation, that these bad roads cost more money per mile for their annual repair, than the original making of this useful new road. Several new roads have been constructed on this principle within the last three years. Part of the great north road from London by Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire—two pieces of road on Durham Down, and at Rownham Ferry, near Bristol—with several private roads, in the eastern part of Sussex. None of these roads exceed six inches in thickness, and although that on the great north road is subjected to a very heavy traffic, (being only fifteen miles distant from London) it has not given way, nor was it affected by the late severe winter; when the roads between that and London became impassable, by breaking up to the bottom, and the mails and other coaches were obliged to reach London by circuitous routes.—It is worthy of observation, that these bad roads cost more money per mile for their annual repair, than the original making of this useful new road. Several new roads have been constructed on this principle within the last three years. Part of the great north road from London by Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire—two pieces of road on Durham Down, and at Rownham Ferry, near Bristol—with several private roads, in the eastern part of Sussex. 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