

Foreign.

From the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the London Packet Westminister, which sailed from Portsmouth the 14th of June, and the Havre Packet Louis Philippe, which sailed on the 18th, we have advices from London to the 15th and Paris to the 17th inclusive—being the long and anxiously expected news of the effect produced in Europe by the suspension of specie payments by this country.

As far as to be expected, this event has called forth much speculation, considerable anxiety, some commotion, and not a little vituperation against the Americans. We are pleased to see, however, that some of the London journals have had sagacity enough to perceive, and the candor to acknowledge, the willingness of debtors in America to discharge their obligations, and the probability that their power to do so would be increased by the event in question. The London Times displays none of its vaunted astuteness, and pour forth a sufficient flood of obloquy upon us and our country.

We do not see that new commercial difficulties or embarrassments have taken place to any great extent in England. Various houses were applying to the Bank of England, and it was thought not improbable that aid would be granted. Among others, the old established house of Brown, Brothers, & Co. was confident of assistance to any required extent.

The news of the suspension was carried to Liverpool by the Europe, and to Havre by the Sully; the former arrived on the 11th of June, the latter on the 12th. These vessels also took out the intelligence of the call of Congress. We give some extracts from various London papers:

The affairs of the American houses which have lately been compelled to make arrangements to continue to absorb a great deal of attention, and the almost universal prevalence of farreng information from the other side of the Atlantic. At a meeting of the executors of Messrs. George Wildes & Co., which was held this morning, an elaborate statement of their affairs was laid before the parties who attended, which is generally considered by those who were interested as satisfactory. We understand that it was proposed and assented to, that the transactions of this firm should be finally arranged and wound up under the superintendance of trustees, much in the same way that has been adopted with respect to the affairs of Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. There is also an impression that the same course will be adopted at a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. T. Wiggin & Co. It has not transpired that the bank notes have taken any further steps at present, but the day has passed over without the announcement of any more failures. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not unfavourable as those of the last week, although they admit the want of orders and employment for the labourers.

From the Globe of the 12th.

We learn that an idea prevails among the leading mercantile men and capitalists in the city, that the financial difficulties which have existed for so many months past are now nearly at an end, and that a public declaration to that effect is in contemplation. The late events in America have evidently much to restore confidence.

From the Morning Post, of June 12.

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From the Courrier de Juin 12.

That we are not at this moment in the precise condition of the United States, is entirely owing to the fact that the Bank of England has failed to the Bank of the United States, and that London is saved from the pestilence and quackery of having within it some fifty different issues of paper money. It is not, therefore, the Banks of the Union, but the Legislature, that is to blame, for the existing brouhaha. No banks placed under similar circumstances could have weathered the storm; they yielded to the stern necessity of the case; the incurable vice of the system under which they are established is, that it is always certain, at no distant period, to produce such an overwhelming misery. We are glad to find that our opinion coincides with that of the best informed merchants. Confidence being in some measure restored, and money having again begun to circulate in the Union, every thing will gradually resume something like a quiet state; and all those indebted to Europe who have the power and the inclination to cancel their debts, may, no doubt, secure the means.

The Liverpool cotton markets are to the 15th, still continued firm at that date.

There was a fearful steamboat explosion at Hull on the 19th of June. The boat was at the wharf in passengers, when the boiler burst, throwing the vessel to pieces—as must necessarily be the case with English steamers, in the event of an explosion, the boilers being under the deck. Nineteen bodies were found, but it was feared that many had perished, as sixty persons were supposed to be on board.

Another dreadful case of child-slaughter took place at a village near Birmingham. A man named Johnson, being in a state of severe suffering from poverty and want, arose at four o'clock in the morning, took two of his children from their bed, and carrying them down into the yard, there strangled one and stabbed the other to the heart. He then hanged himself.

The Courier of the 12th, speaking of the king's illness, says that on the Wednesday preceding he fell himself so near his end that he caused all his children to be summoned, but when they came he was so ill that he could not see them. Subsequently, however, he had interviews with them all. They had told him of his son's death, and the constant exertions she makes in her attendance upon the king. One of the journals, from the Morning Advertiser, states the curious fact—if fact it is—that the king's life has been for many years insured in various offices, for £50,000. The insurance was effected when he was Duke of Clarence, and has been continued ever since.

The House of Lords had again postponed the committee on the Irish Municipal Bill, to the 3rd of July, by a vote of 205 to 119. The motion was made by Lord Lyndhurst, and opposed by Lord Melbourne. No other subject was before the House, except the question of the necessity or importance of having all the other members voting to Ireland before the time that it might concern them altogether.

The Manchester committee for the musical festival were in trouble with the singers. They applied to Mademoiselle Grisi, who asked 800 guineas—\$4000—but subsequently came down to 600. Thinking this too much, they went to Madame Schroder Devrient, and she asked 1000 guineas. Hard times.

The Whitefeet and Peep o' day boys in Ireland have hit upon a new plan of annoyance to the landholders. They destroy the weirs and salmon fisheries. Affairs take place in consequence, attended with loss of lives.

The poor Princess Victoria is overwhelmed with addresses from all parts of the kingdom. She is considered to be very near the throne, just now.

Mr. Sheridan has petitioned against the return of his competitor, Mr. Broadwood, from Bridgewater; and Mr. Broadwood has replied that the money that he shall not defend his return.

The failure of Messrs. Rambertson & Co., of Manchester, is announced in the London papers. Also of Thomas Dixon & Co., of Liverpool, but it is said that this latter house will pay 10 shillings in the pound immediately, resume business very soon, and ultimately pay all the creditors in full.

SPECULATION.—The following will remind our readers of some of the operations in town-lots.

"Mrs. Crichton, of Sanquhar, widow of the late John Crichton, Esq., sold a cow to a woman in that neighbourhood, a few days ago, for £10. This purchaser sold the cow, a few hours afterwards, to a dealer for £11; the latter re-sold the cow again

to another brother of the trade, on his way to Maastricht market, for £15; where she was again sold for £22; and if she brought the price at the cattle show, Kilmarnock, the price would be £25."

[Scotch paper.]

LONGEVITY.—Richard Taylor, the oldest pensioner in the Chelsea Hospital, died on the 10th of June, aged 104. He had served in the army 50 years. He was a drummer-boy at the battle of Culloden in 1745; his last action was that of Alexandria, in Egypt, where Sir Ralph Abercromby fell.

A great excitement was created among the surgical and medical gentlemen of London, by the successful operation of tying the great artery, called the arteria magna. It was performed in less than 15 minutes by Professor Lizar, for the first time in England. It was once performed successfully by Dr. Graefe, of Berlin, and once in this city by Doctor Mott.

FRANCE.

Paris was beginning to feel the commercial arrangements very sensibly. The well known American banking house of Wells & Co. had become embarrassed that it could not meet its engagements. A number of French banking houses have come forward to its aid, and by their guarantee obtained from the Bank of France a loan of four millions of francs, on condition that the house should wind up its affairs.

The French Bugeaud has patched up a short treaty of peace with Abd-el-Kader—with which the Parisian journals are by no means content.

From the London Courier, June 12.

The private accounts from Paris state that the American house of Wells & Co., which applied for assistance to the Bank of France, was required, good guarantees for £1,000,000 francs, immediately forthcoming. The Bank of France being in a position probably as to the conduct of the business undertaking than any other bank in Europe, the acceding to the demand for assistance would be taken as very satisfactory evidence of the ultimate solvency of the house in question.

A fatal accident occurred to mar the festivities at the Champ de Mars, on the night of June 16th. About eleven o'clock, as the immense crowd were retiring from the scene, a woman fainted and fell; in an instant several of those behind her, who were pressing on, fell also by tripping against her, and a panic taking place, a general scene of confusion followed, in which three thousand persons were suffocated and twenty more seriously injured. Preparations had been made, at the nearest hospital, for the reception of some disaster, would be able to receive in such a vast assemblage, and the police and gendarmes were on the alert. The killed and wounded were removed with the utmost expedition. A cabinet council was held at 7 o'clock in the morning, immediately after which M. Molé and Montalivet proceeded to ask an audience of the King and the Duke of Orleans.

In the meantime the municipal council, (answering to our hearts of aldermen and assistants,) had sent a deputation to the council of ministers, asking that the fete intended to be given by the city, in honor of the duke and duchess, should not be countermanded or suspended. The deputation waited at the Bank post notes sold on the 19th at 99 94.

The sale of Fisher, Brothers at Liverpool, failed on the 17th of June.

LIVERPOOL, June 15th.—No failure has occurred to-day. The knowledge, however, that an important negotiation is going on between an eminent house here and the Bank of England has an injurious effect on trade. The sales of cotton are limited, and there is a visible want of confidence. The extensive failure which was announced yesterday (Messrs. A. G. Ralston and Co.) and the news brought by the New York packet this morning, were the general topics of conversation on Change. With respect to the failure, the engagements of the house in question are not less than 250,000£.; and should the parties be able to realize their property, they expect to have a surplus of 50,000£. The event took the town quite by surprise.

Congressional men consider the news from New York, on the whole, favorable. The debts owing in America to merchants of England will, it is calculated, be collected quicker and better than those which would have been made had the banks made an unwilling struggle to maintain specie payments. The gold is beginning to find its way back; £25,000 in specie was brought by the packet to-day.

And more is expected by the next and the succeeding arrivals. The packet ship North America, for New York, is detained till Saturday morning, to convey the decision of the bank directors on the application made to them by the Liverpool house for assistance.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne on the 17th inst. states that the Queen's General, Baron De Meier, had reported the Carlists in the environs of Isona. The London Courier, however, does not place any reliance in the truth of the statement.

The Madrid Gazette of the 8th states that a force of 600 or 700 men (horse and foot,) commanded by San Poco and Tercero, had sacked the town of Castel Blanco. The assailants had burned the town, and, being unable to storm the fort had retreated to the mountains of Toledo.

In every case the death was ascribed to subjection, but some of the bodies were fearfully crushed and bruised, by being trodden under foot. The men killed were mostly young—the women advanced in years.

The King and all the royal family had shown the deepest affliction at this unfortunate event.

The King wished all the rejoicings to be discontinued, but his wishes in this respect had been overruled by the municipal council.

Menevia the assassin was taken to L'Orient; there to put on board the brig-of-war La Poueyre, for New Orleans. All the American sailors had to take part in the fete, until every thing had been done that could be done, to alleviate the misfortunes of the wounded, and the sorrow of those whose relatives had perished.

This declaration, and the generous pleadings of the duke produced the natural effect; and the fete was postponed to the 19th.

The numbers assembled in the Champ de Mars were estimated at 200,000. It was just at one of the gates that the fatal accident occurred.

Another account says that the killed were 25—10 men and 15 women—and the wounded more than 100.

It is mentioned as both remarkable and creditable, that one of the victims, lady, the wife of a rich merchant, had on her fingers and in her hair a chain of valuable jewels, and in which was missing a diamond.

Among the victims were six soldiers belonging to the garrison of Paris.

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A somewhat stormy debate then took place relating to the treaty of Algiers, against which the deputies claimed the right of the Chamber of Deputies to sit and to publish the proceedings of the session.

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