FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

A slip from the Merchants' News Room, at Boston, furnishes advices from London to the 4th August, received via Halifax. The principal item of intelligence is the

DEATH OF MR. ROTHSCHILD.

We learn by this arrival that Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated London banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was only fifty-nine years of age. His visit to Frankfort was to be present at the marriage of his son. His illness continued for several weeks before it terminated in death. He was sensible to the last. Mr. Rothschild was, emphatically speaking, a self-made man—the rise of his fortune was all within the present century.

FRANCE.—It appears that the anniversary of the revolution passed over without any disturbances. King Louis Philippe proposes to review the National Guards on the anniversary of his accession to the throne—and on that day the colossal obelisk of the Luxor was to be placed on its magnificent granite pedestal in the centre of the place Louis XVI.

Letters from Genoa of the 24th of July, say that it is generally believed that the grand Turkish fleet will return to Constantinople—that the troops and admiral will return to Tripoli—and that there will not be any hostilities between them and the French at Tunis.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship United States, at New York from Liverpool, advices from that city to the 9th Aug. have been received.

The session of Parliament, it was expected, would be closed about the 22d of August.

The House of Commons, by a majority of 29, have resolved not to consent to the alterations made in the Irish Church Bill by the House of Lords. The Bill, therefore, is lost, and the only serious consequence which it seems to us will be attendant on it, is that the Irish Episcopal Clergy will for another year be left without any support. None of the difficulties which some time since it was asserted would arise from the perseverance of the Lords in their opposition to an appropriation of a part of the revenue of the church to secular purposes, are perceptible. The Commons continue to vote the supplies, and the Ministers continue in office notwithstanding their very small majority in that body, and the large majority against them in the Lords. Parliament, it was expected, would be prorogued on the 18th August.

London, Aug. 3.—Mr. Stevenson, the U. States' Minister, and Earl Granville, transacted business yesterday at the Foreign office.

The private fortune of Mr. N. M. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling. His place in London was to be occupied by his brother Charles, who formerly resided at Naples, and more recently at Frankfort. The body arrived in London on the 4th of August.

The great money markets of Europe have recovered from the temporary depression caused by this event; indeed it was not to be supposed that the demise of any single private individual, however extensive his financial operations might have been, could have materially deranged a system, on which the general prosperity depends.

On the 5th a debate took place in the House of Commons on the subject of Texas. Mr. Hoyt moved "That an humble address be presented to the Crown, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that such measures be taken as to his Majesty may seem proper, to secure the fulfilment of the existing treaty between this country and Mexico, and to prevent the establishment of slavery, and traffic in slaves, in the Mexican territory."

Lord Palmerston addressed the House at some length, and said that the address moved for was at present in some respects unnecessary, and in other respects premature.

The motion, after further debate, was withdrawn.

The French metropolis is recovering from the effects of the panic into which it was thrown by the attempt of Alibeau to assassinate the king, and the suppression of the review on the 29th July. The king in person had appeared at a subsequent review.

SPAIN.—The Carlist commander in chief Villareal, is said to have been repulsed in an attack upon Zubire, and subsequently on the 1st of August, defeated by General Bernelle, losing 200 killed and 100 prisoners.

FRANCE.—The trial of forty-five persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organized.

The King of Naples arrived at Paris on the 5th of August.

The King would hold a grand review on the 15th.

There were rumors in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

The cholera was raging in Hungary and other parts of the Austrian dominions. There had been a number of cases even in Vienna.

King Otho of Greece was expected in Vienna, on a visit to the emperor.

The Dutch papers contradict the report that the difference between Holland and Belgium was in a state of settlement by the Germanic Diet.

The Augsburgh Gazette says that one of Lucien Bonaparte's sons is confined in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, on account of the *fracas* in which he was engaged some time ago; that the proceedings for his trial are going on, and that he will probably be condemned to death; but it is not thought that his sentence will be carried into execution, as the brother of the man whom he killed has petitioned the pope to spare his life.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Late and interesting intelligence from Spain, has been received at Boston by the ship Empire, from Trieste, *via* Gibraltar.

The internal condition of the kingdom is represented to be very unsettled and even alarming. The populace in Madrid and the other principal cities are discontented and weary of the protracted war. In the suburbs of the capital their discontent had occasioned riots and bloodshed. In Segovia it had been necessary to adopt strong measures, to secure the city against a *coup de main*.

INSURRECTION AT MALAGA.

An insurrection took place at Malaga on the night of the 25th of July, which resulted in the massacre of the civil and military governors of that city, and the complete triumph of the partizans of M. Mendizabal.

FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Julius Cæsar, at New Orleans from Velasco, brings information of an attempt to rescue Santa Anna from his present place of confinement, made by several persons from New Orleans, who arrived there for that purpose in the schooner Passaic, captain Hughes. Their intention was to smuggle him on board their vessel, but before they accomplished their object, all concerned were arrested and imprisoned by the Texan government. The schooner was also seized.

The following items of information, brought by this vessel, are taken from the New Orleans Bulletin.

The few vessels of war composing the infant navy of Texas, are more than sufficient for the Mexican marine. Without the protection of the United States marine on the coast, Mexican commerce would be destroyed, and their few vessels soon fall an easy prey into the hands of their enemies. Mexico is powerless, and will never emerge from her present political and moral imbecility, until liberal and enlightened views prevail among her population.

Information from the Interior.—Mr. Peter Suzeman, a gentleman of considerable intelligence, arrived here a few days since, direct from Matamoras, which place he left on the 12th ult. He says the Mexican army has, by desertion, been reduced to about 2200 men, and that they are in a miserable situation. Urrea was still in command. Andrade had left for the south. Mr. S. says he is confident no campaign will be made against Texas this year, and he doubts very much whether the Mexican nation will consider it politic ever to make another. He confirms the report of a revolution having broken out in the interior, and says that Gen. Valencia had been proclaimed Dictator by the military. He also states that Generals Sesma and Filisola had been arrested and tried by a court martial, for cowardice and mismanagement in the Texan campaign, and that the latter had been condemned to be shot. He represents the feelings of the foreigners in Matamoras as decidedly in our favor, and says that in the event of a campaign against that place, they would unite with Texas.

The Slave Case in this City.—The New York Star remarks, that it is said that the consideration of the case of Collier, vs. the colored man claimed as a runaway slave, was further postponed in consequence of symptoms of disturbance on the part of the white and colored people in court, and there not being a sufficient constabulary force to shield the law and its officers from violence.

The late Slave Case in New York.—We mentioned a few days since that a runaway slave belonging to J. F. Collier of Quantico, Somerset county, in this state, had been arrested in New York, and claimed by Mr. Collier as his property. The case has excited great interest. The Abolitionist Society have taken the matter in hand, and employed eminent counsel in behalf of the slave. It has been three times before the Recorder for examination—the last time on Wednesday—and was again adjourned in consequence of the appearance of symptoms of disturbance, on the part of the white and colored people in court, and there not being a sufficient constabulary force to shield the law and its officers from violence. We have fallen upon evil times, indeed. Our courts will be compelled to sit in the midst of an army of bayonets to protect their functionaries from the violence of mob. That the abolitionists should take the necessary measures to have full justice awarded in this and similar cases is perfectly fitting and proper; but we strongly suspect those philanthropists will oppose the administration of justice the moment they discover that it is opposed to them.

All the Salt in the World.—The whole of the salt used throughout the world is equal to about six millions of tons and one quarter. The commercial navies of America, England and France, (60,000 vessels,) could not convey a single year's consumption of salt. At £2 a ton, the yearly outlay for salt is £30,000,000.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Democratic Whig.

INFAMOUS DECEPTION.

The Van Buren presses are publishing the following extract from the journal of the U. S. Senate, of April 13, 1816:

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions, directing medals to be struck, and together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, and for other purposes. After some discussion on the expediency of adopting such a resolution *at this time*, on the expediency of coupling the names of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, Mr. Lacock moved to amend the resolution by striking out therefrom Major Gen. Harrison. This motion was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:—Yeas—Messrs. Gaillard, Gore, Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, Roberts, Thompson, Tait, Jackson, Turner, Vernon, 12. Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Barny, Condict, Horsey, Macon, Morrow, Roggles, Talbot, Wells, Williams, 10."

Now, it would hardly be believed that this extract was made for deceiving the people; and yet such is the fact, as a reference to the *whole* proceedings of Congress relative to the matter will show.

What was the reason of Gen. Lacock for making this motion? We will state it. At the time this resolution was pending in the Senate, an investigation into the military conduct and character of Gen. Harrison was being made by the House, and Gen. Lacock, as a friend of Gen. Harrison, made a motion to strike out his name, *because it would be disrespectful for the Senate to forestal the question, and it would be better they should stand uncommitted and await the issue;* and yet, notwithstanding the propriety of the motion, it was barely carried, 13 to 11, so strong was the feeling in favor of the hero of the Thames, the democrats generally voting against it, and among them the venerable *Nathaniel Macon*, of North Carolina. The investigation in the House was instituted through the intrigues of Armstrong, the then Secretary of War, and who was said to be the means of Hull's surrender, of the destruction of Winchester's army, and the burning of the capital at Washington. One cause for this was, that Harrison had disobeyed some of Armstrong's orders, which, had they been followed, would have added to the disasters of the Northwestern army.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, (the Van Buren candidate for Vice President,) was Chairman of the committee that made the investigation, and his report, which we publish in another column, will show that it ended *in the triumphant acquittal of Harrison from all blame or censure.* The resolution was then again taken up, Harrison's name restored, AND IT WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOICE! The resolution expressed the warm approbation of Congress for the great valor and skill displayed by the Hero of Tippecanoe in command of the North Western army; and on one side of the medal is inscribed "MAJOR GENERAL WILLAM HENRY HARRISON," and on the other, "FORT MEIGS—BATTLE OF THE THAMES." Such was the course of Congress towards the commander in chief of the North Western army. Let the people judge whether his conduct was censured or approved by the representatives of the nation.

GENERAL HARRISON AND HIS ACCUSERS.

In 1816, a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the conduct of Gen. Harrison as commander of the North-western army. The result is contained in the following report, which was made by Col. Richard M. Johnson:

"The select committee, to whom was referred the letter of and documents from the acting Secretary of War on the subject of Gen. Harrison's letter, ask leave to report:

That they have investigated the fact involved in this inquiry, by the examination of documents, and a great number of the most respectable witnesses personally acquainted with the transactions upon which the inquiry originated; *and the committee are unanimously of opinion that Gen. Harrison stands above suspicion*, as to having had any pecuniary or improper connexion with the officers of the commissariat for the supply of the north-western army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of contractors; *and that he was in his measures governed by a proper zeal and devotion to the public interest.* The committee ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and, as the papers refer in part to the conduct and transactions of the contractors of the north-western army, whose accounts are unsettled, and only incidentally involved in this inquiry, that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War."

Iron Roofs.—The New York Star speaks in terms of high admiration of a plan recently invented in that city, for covering houses with sheet iron.

A Mr. Wilson, of New York, has invented a mowing machine propelled by two horses, which cuts a swarth of six feet wide, and will, it is believed, mow an acre in an hour. It possesses a self sharpening power, and may be used in cutting grain.

MILITARY ADVANTAGES OF RAIL ROADS.

General Gaines, of the U. S. Army, in a long letter respecting certain proposed rail roads in Tennessee and the neighbouring States, takes the following professional view of the subject. It probably has not occurred to many people to consider it in this light.

'In reference to the military aspect of the subject of rail roads with steam power applied to vehicles of land transportation, I have much to say, more, indeed, than I can flatter myself with a hope that the committee of the legislature would feel inclined, during the present session, to hear. It is a subject so entirely within the unquestionable sphere of my professional vocation; a subject, too, of such tremendous and awful import, when taken into consideration, of the national defence, that I have felt it to be my duty for some five years past, to devote my attention to it, as I ever deemed it, in obedience to my official oath, to meet in battle my country's enemies. It is tremendous and awful, because it is destined soon to enable us, the people of the U. S. with the aid of our State Government and our U. S. Government, to wield with irresponsible effect, all the vast elements of the military power and countless resources of the central and interior States and districts, to any threatened point of our national frontier, in time to crush the invader, strong as he may be, before he could possibly take any one of our first rate fortifications if prepared for a vigorous defence, and without an expense of more than one tenth of time or of money, that the present and all former means of national defence required—with little or no expense on our part of health or of life.

The subject is awful, because it places at the control of instructed man, a power hitherto, from the beginning of the world up to the present age, that was believed to belong only to Him who created and controls the elements of all power! It presents to us the means of wielding, without the usual animal power, from this spot to an Atlantic seaport, distance 600 miles, with 72 locomotive engines, an army of 100,000 men, and 600 tons of cannon or other arms, in 60 hours—in the short space of 60 hours!—A cargo of men and arms that would, with our present roads, require 36,000 draught horses and 6,000 wagons, to convey the baggage and ordnance and stores of this army the same distance, and, whilst the 6,000 wagons and the 36,000 horses would cost $2,000,000

The cost of the 72 locomotives, at $5,500 each, would be but 396,000

Making a difference of 1,604,000

With rail roads, such as those which I have deemed to be my duty to advocate, this disposable force may be thrown, in 4 days time, from these central States to any section of the national frontier, in season to meet and beat an invading foe, before he could possibly take by the best means of approach yet devised, any one of our strong fortifications. Whereas, without rail roads, this great disposable force would waste millions worth of health, and life, and treasure, in vain efforts to meet the invader, without being able to find any other trace of his footsteps than such as may be marked with his rifle and sword. He will have time to land and to measure his strength with the gallant bordermen that may happen to be near the point of attack; and when, whether repulsed or victorious, the enemy will have withdrawn from that point, and, by the aid of steam power applied to his feet, he will have directed his attention to some other valuable point, where he may be least expected and where he will have time to re-enact his tragedy of fire and desolation. And in this way, our whole Atlantic and Mexican border may, in a war of 2 or 3 years, be completely overcome, and sacked to an amount of property (to say nothing of national honor,) more than sufficient for the construction of ten such rail roads as those which I have advocated; and these disasters may be effected by a force of less numerical strength.'

Quantity of Grain used in Breweries and Distilleries.—The excise returns of malt consumed by the London Brewers, ending October, 1835, was 5,620,264 bushels. We saw it stated a few weeks ago in a New York paper, that two distilleries on Long Island alone use the enormous quantity of 150,000 bushels of wheat in a year for the production of spirituous liquors. It certainly is a question for political economists whether restrictions should not be laid on the immense consumption of grain for such purposes. We have now in our country a great scarcity of wheat and rye, and already importations from the Baltic and other places are making to supply the deficiency—burdened of course with freight and charges;—the causes alone must operate to raise the price of flour considerably above the current means of the poorer classes, without at all allowing for the great number of distilleries throughout the country, the owners of which will bid high for grain, and thereby exercise a very important influence in still further increasing the market price.

Mr. Slater, the owner of the female slave taken out of the hands of her mistress a short time since, in Boston, has arrived in that city. On asking his professional friends, the Messrs. Curtis, for the amount of their bill, he was told they should charge nothing for their services, a liberality which does them honor and is calculated to reflect credit on the respectable profession of which they are members. Although their want of success in trying to protect the property of Mr. S. was owing to no fault on their part, they did not feel at liberty to add expense to the loss he had already sustained. The case in question should be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, in some form or other, for if such gross infractions of the understanding between the States under the constitution are to be tolerated, all social intercourse between the North and South must soon terminate. The feeling that now prevails between the inhabitants of the two sections of country, is far from being desirable, and if something is not done to place matters on a proper footing, the most deplorable consequences are to be apprehended.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Natchez Courier and Journal.

ADVERTISING.

It is curious to hear the complaints made when a bill is presented for advertising, which has, by the neglect of the advertiser himself, run up to an amount which appears rather large; whereas, there is no account whatever which can be so easily computed by both parties. Every paper has its rates published in every number; the list is always before the reader. The price is precisely so much for a certain number of lines, (say 8, 10, 12 or 15, according to the size of the type and width of the column; being so arranged as to make the same number of letters.)—It is further published that all advertisements not marked to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly; the account can be far more definitely arranged than any merchant's account; and yet it is not at all uncommon to hear of "the rascally accounts made out by the printers!"

We have now on hand numerous accounts; some of them not falling far short of $100, for single advertisements of merely one or two squares, which, whenever we present them, we are told by the advertisers are "most enormous," and that "the advertisement has not been worth to them a half, or quarter of the amount, &c." But whose fault is it? Certainly not the printer's.—He has advertised his rates and rules which are actually necessary to the carrying on of his business: and every man who advertises with those rules and rates before him, voluntarily enters into a contract, to which he is legally bound; and has no right, legal or moral, to object. Look at the disadvantages of a contrary system to the printer. He never can tell how he stands in the world; whether he can venture to improve or enlarge his paper: in fact, he never can even balance his books! Now what would a merchant say, if he found himself in this predicament? Suppose he should sell a piece of cloth for ten dollars a yard, and when he presented his bill, be told that the cloth had not been worth $3, because the buyer was careless enough to ruin his suit of clothes, the first time he put it on, or had never worn it; that it was of no use to him; and payment resisted on such grounds! Would not every man ridicule such an idea? Certainly. And yet we should like some one to point us out the difference in the two cases; for we profess we are not metaphysicians enough to discover it.

COLONIZATION.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society, during the month ending July 20th, amounted to $7330. Though its funeral was attended two or three years since, it not only survives, but is more vigorous than ever. Among the donations is one of $1000, from D. T. Walden, of New Orleans, and one of $700, from B. Brand, Esq., of Virginia. There are several other very liberal donations from the South, proving, we suppose, in the dialect of the Abolitionists, that the donors consider Colonization the surest means of perpetuating Slavery!

The whole amount of subscriptions and collections obtained by Mr. Gurley, during his late visit to the South West, is upwards of *seven thousand dollars*, nearly two thousand of which has already been paid. Several splendid legacies have recently been left for the same object, connected, in many cases, with the emancipation of slaves, on condition of their proceeding to Liberia. One of them is expected to yield $6000, and another 25,000.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A third attempt, according to the statement of the private correspondent of the London Examiner, has been made upon the life of Louis Philippe, the assertion of the public prints to the contrary notwithstanding. The King of the French can hardly promise himself length of days, surrounded as he is by enthusiasts, who will effect his destruction, if the thing be practicable, at any sacrifice on their part.

The New Orleans Courier speaks in terms of strong condemnation of the conduct of Captain Ferran, of the Texan armed schooner Terrible, who boarded the American schooner Bee, on her passage from Tampico to New Orleans, about twenty leagues from the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi, and detained her twelve hours, obliging the captain of the Bee to go on board the Terrible with his papers. The outrage will no doubt be looked into by the government of the United States.

Mobile, Aug. 22.

We have seen letters from Lowndes and Montgomery, giving an awful account of the condition of the cotton crops. In many parts of both counties, and in every part of the State, we learn that the worm has committed tremendous havoc. Many planters in Lowndes will not make their seed. This is a sad reverse and must create great distress in the country.—As fast as the bowls are made they are cut off by this insect which has made its appearance in Alabama, though not to the same extent as in the growing crop. We hope the accounts may be exaggerated and that the apprehensions of the planters may have led them to look upon the evil as being greater than it really is, though from the great number of statements we are led ourselves to fear that the worst is true. The crop of this State must fall far short of general expectation.

AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—It appears by the official returns published yesterday afternoon, (Friday,) that the stock of bullion in the possession of the Bank has been reduced since the last return, from £7,362,000 to £6,226,000. It appears, however, to be untrue, as we have repeatedly asserted that the Bank have restricted their circulation greatly, as the fact appears to be that it has been increased from £17,899,000 to £17,940,000. The stock of the precious metals now held by the Bank is £1,575,000 under the largest amount held on the average at any one period since the commencement of the present year, and exceeds only by £76,000 the lowest quantity which the Bank has held since the official returns have been regularly made. In the amount of deposits made with the Bank, there has been an increase from £13,810,000 to £15,495,000, and in the securities, from £27,135,000 to £28,319,000. In the *Rest*, or surplus profits of the Corporation, there is not the slightest variation—it remains at £2,806,000. Money is much more plentiful in the city than it has been for the last month past.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

The wheat is now in full ear, the barley beginning to ear, and both are miraculously recovered. It has been remarked that "a dry stunt is more easily overcome than a wet stunt," and this appears to be the almost universal case this season. Up to this moment, when a gentle dew like rain is falling, (June 21,) the alternations of sun and shower have been exactly of that kind which constitutes, in farming language, "growing weather;" and coming just at this precise time, it rescues the scalds of the light soils from that disastrous destructive heat which often burns up the produce about midsummer. This must be taken in addition to the set off against the failure of the coming harvest. That opinion is thoroughly against a greatly deficient crop, malgre the four predicted plagues—less sown—a late harvest—thin in quantity, and bad in quality—is shown by the markets perseveringly declining. The buyers hold off, and though factors reluctantly give way, price falls.

At most of the country markets, wheat was lower last week, for the second time during the past month; and in Mark-lane the centre of information, it fell from 1 to 2. The last prices are in their range as last month, the fall being limited to particular qualities. Imperial averages, June 10,—wheat, 51s.; barley, 33s. 2s.; oats, 24s. 7s.; rye, 35s. 2.; peas, 41s. 7s.

Ludicrous effects of Stramonium.—A correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal who was called to visit an Irish family at New Haven who had been poisoned by eating Datura Stramonium, (thorn apple, or apple of Peru—some times also called devil's apple)—which had been accidently mingled with a mess of greens and boiled for dinner, thus describes the appearance of the group;

The countenances had a wild idiotic expression—the pupils widely dilated—the sensorial functions perverted—and the muscular system subject to an irregular agitation somewhat resembling that of cholera. The appearance of the family was extremely ludicrous. The children were laughing, crying, singing, dancing and playing all imaginable pranks. They had no correct estimation of distances, or size of objects—were reaching their hands to catch hold of objects across the room, and running against persons and things which they appeared to view as distant. The nail heads in the floor were pieces of money, which they eagerly tried to pick up. A boy, apparently fancying himself undressed, caught a hat belonging to a student, thrust his foot into it, pulled with both hands on the brim, and began to fret that he could not "get on his trowsers." The parents frequently called on the children to behave themselves; but their own actions being equally eccentric, they afforded a ridiculous exhibition of family government.—*Boston Transcript.*

Anecdote.—In a certain seaport town in Massachusetts, measures were taken by the members of the religious congregation, some thirty years since, to introduce a violoncello into the choir for the improvement of the music. This was an innovation that savored too much of the theatre, to meet the approbation of the elderly members of the parish; and it was violently opposed by their most influential deacon. In spite of the opposition, however, the innovation was sanctioned by a vote of the majority, and the violincello was introduced into the choir.—The good deacon on the first Sabbath of its appearance, took his seat in his pew as usual, where he sat with becoming gravity, until the first sound of the worldly instrument was heard, when he arose and advanced to the outside of the pew, with all the gravity of a French dancing master, danced a regular hornpipe down the broad aisle, and took leave of the astonished congregation by dancing out of the house.