Latest from Europe.

Office of the Alex'a. Phenix Gaz.
MONDAY MORNING, March 5.

Yesterday, after our paper had gone to press, we were politely furnished by Capt. A. M. Rose, of the ship Shenandoah, below, with London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th January, inclusive. We subjoin the news by this arrival.

Parliament re-assembled on the 17th. The Morning Chronicle says:

"By a sort of tacit understanding, the subject of Reform has been seldom brought forward of late, in order that the period of the Holidays might be exempt from excitement and agitation. The repose will have given fresh vigor to the combatants. We must now prepare for a desperate struggle; for it must not be supposed that the Boroughmongers will yield to any thing short of a stern determination on the part of the people not to be trifled with."

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Rumors have been afloat for some days that cases of malignant Cholera have occurred in London: one in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden—the other in Buckingham street, strand; in both of which cases death had ensued. But as no report had been made to the Medical Council, implicit credit was not attached to the reports, although alluded to by the Magistrates at Bow-street. On Friday afternoon, however, a soldier was seized with spasms and other indications of the disease in its most painful form and he was removed to the Military Hospital, Rochester-row Westminster, where, on examination by Dr. Johnson and other medical men no doubt was entertained of the character of the disease. All the patients in the hospital capable of being moved were in consequence sent away, to prevent the spreading of the infection, and the usual remedies were applied to the invalid, with some success. Although not out of danger on Saturday, he was pronounced better. The man had been under arrest, and had been kept on low diet.

The Paris papers and private letters of Saturday are of a much more pacific character than we have found them for some days past. Notwithstanding the minority in which Ministers were left in regard to the civil list, as they had not made it a cabinet question, they do not intend to resign. That a partial change of men will soon take place, however, is probable enough. Gen Sebastiana is but slowly recovering, and will most likely be unable to assume again the direction of the foreign department. M. Casimir Perier will most likely take upon himself the business of the department, and give up the ministry of the interior to some one of his friends; but whom he will fix upon as his successor, it is not yet conjectured. With regard to the question of the Belgian fortresses, the friends of French Government have, similarly to those of the English, zealously circulated a report that the best understanding exists between the French and English Cabinets respecting it. On the face of these things, the French funds continue to improve.

We have letters from Madrid of the 9th inst. It is stated in them, that according to recent accounts from Lisbon, Miguel was using every exertion to make a strong defence against the expected expedition of Don Pedro

We have accounts from Constantinople that the Egyptian army had been repulsed, with great loss, in an attempt to storm St. Jean d'Acre. This is directly contrary to the accounts from Rhodes, that Abdullah Pacha was ready to open the gates of his fortress to the Egyptians.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Jan 17.

During the past week the imports of Wheat, Oats, Flour and Oatmeal from Ireland have been very considerable. At this day's market the millers and dealers bought very sparingly for their immediate want—of wheat of all qualities at a decline of fully 2d per 70lb —of Oats and all other articles at a small decline but not such as to warrant any decided alteration in the general quotation.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Ship Hull, at Philadelphia, in 36 days from Bordeaux, brings Paris papers to the 21st January, containing London dates to the 18th.

The British House of Commons re-assembled on Tuesday, the 17th, being the first time since the holidays. Some conversation took place on the Reform Bill on motion by Mr. Croker for certain returns on the subject, and the Lord Advocate gave notice that he should bring in the Scotch bill on Thursday. The house afterwards went into a committee on the expenses of Buckingham Palace. The lords merely assembled *pro forma* and almost immediately adjourned, no business being before them.

Upon the conduct of Russia, with reference to the London Conference, and the twenty-four articles, the London Courier, of the 16th, holds this language:—"We are requested to correct an impression which appears to have gained some ground, that the Emperor of Russia had been guilty of gross breach of faith, in refusing to ratify the treaty of the conference, after having ratified the 24 articles on which it was based, as soon as he received them. We are assured that, so far from having done this, he caused it to be intimated that he would not consent to allow the King of Holland to be so treated; and that, although, after having received a despatch from his plenipotentiaries at this court, representing that the probable consequences of his refusal would be to strengthen the French interest in our cabinet, he expressed himself in such a way as to justify a belief that he would either ratify the treaty, or, at least, not oppose obstacles to its being done by Austria and Prussia; he never once made any pledge on the subject, and cannot, therefore be accused of having broken his faith with the conference."

According to the London Times of the 17th it was rumored that Casimir Perier had sent two gentlemen to communicate with the English Government on the question of the Belgian fortresses, and that the answer would determine that Minister's stay in office, or the contrary. The Times adds:—"One reason that would justify a strong sentiment of regret in the breast of enlightened Englishmen at his retirement, is the abandonment, or at least suspension which must follow such a catastrophe, of the prospects which have been sometime entertained that a treaty of commerce might soon be negotiated between these two countries, on terms of solid benefit to their mutual interests, and of high satisfaction to the feelings of all honest and intellectual men in both."

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Budget continued the prominent topic of discussion. During a recent debate, one of the speakers, M. Jules de la Rochefocault compared the Budget of America with that of France; and maintained that if all the various charges to which the population of the United States was subjected in different shapes were brought into it, the amount would give an average of 35f for each individual, while that of France was only 31f for each inhabitant.

General Lafayette has addressed a circular to the members of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he states that having read an article in the Revue Britanique referred to in the Moniteur, upon the comparative departmental expenses of France and America, and being struck with the manifest errors it contained, he had consulted the celebrated American writer, Mr. Fennimore Cooper, and also Gen Bertrand, who had resided fifteen years in America, from whose concurring evidence it resulted that the whole Budget of the United States, amounted only to 147,402,051 francs 80c. which divided by 12,856,497, the number of inhabitants give an average of 11f 47c for each individual, instead of from 31f to 35f as asserted in the Revue Britannique, while the ordinary French Budget of 1830, which amounted to 900,074,432f gives, if divided by 32,000,000, the number of inhabitants, an average of 28f 12c per head.

Seizures of the French newspapers continued to take place. Galignani's Messenger of the 19th, states, that the Revolution of the 17th had been stopped at the Post Office, and seized at the office of the paper. The Editor, in annoucing the fact, states that the warrant did not indicate the cause, but he imagines it to have been a description given of the prints annexed to the last number of the Caricature.

The journal called Le Francaise, had also been seized; and the twenty fourth number of the pamphlet, called Mayeux; several print sellers had also been prosecuted. Louis Philippe must be restless upon his throne.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Webster, presented several petitions in favor of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia A number of memorials in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, were presented. Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill establishing the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

In the House of Representatives, numerous memorials and petitions were presented. Mr Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and France, concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831. Mr. Archer, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act fixing the compensation of the Ministers and Consuls of the United States residing on the Barbary coast, and for other purposes. Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of ways & means, reported a bill making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar object, for the year 1832. Mr. Plummer, from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to remove the Land Office from Mount Salus to Jackson, in the state of Mississppi.—Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, from the Committee on public Expenditures, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule for computing the mileage of Members of Congress. Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence. The resolution submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Adams, was modified by the mover, and agreed to. The resolutions submitted on Thursday last by Mr. Clayton of Georgia, for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the bank of the United States, was taken up. Mr Clayton addressed the House in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. McDuffie in oppositiou thereto. When the latter gentleman had concluded, Mr. Patton obtained the floor, but the hour heretofore agreed upon for a recess, having expired, he gave way, and the house adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hayne introduced a bill extending the right of Debenture to Key West. The resolution respecting the Tariff, submitted by Mr. Clay, was taken up, and Mr. Dallas resumed and concluded his speech in its support. Mr. Forsyth then took the floor, and after speaking some time in opposition to the resolution, gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of the claims for land in the South Eastern Land District in the State of Louisiana. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made a report on so much of the President's Message as related to the expediency of granting to the citizens of this District, a Delegate in Congress, or a territorial government concluding, with a resolution, adverse to the views of the President. Mr. Root laid on the table sundry amendments to the bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, which were ordered to be printed. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, proposed by Mr Clayton, for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Messrs. Patton, Polk, and Cambreleng, addressed the House in favor of the resolution; and Messrs Jenifer, Branch and Huntington, in opposition to it.

THURSDAY, March. 1.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of several petitions and the adoption of the resolutions offered on Monday and Tuesday, several bills were passed, among which was the bill supplemental to the act granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands. The special order (Mr. Clay's resolution on the tariff) having been called, Mr. Forsyth rose and submitted an amendment committing the resolution with the substitute offered by Mr. Hayne, to the committees of Finance, Manufactures, & Agriculture, with a view to their presenting such a modification of the Tariff as will comport with the various interests of the country. Mr. F. then spoke for about two hours in opposition to the Protective System; and when he had concluded Mr. Robbins gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the subject, and moved an adjournment, which motion was carried. Mr. Robbins, therefore has the floor to-day.

In the House of Representatives the Post Office bill was passed through a committee of the whole on the State of the Union and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Vance moved an amendment to it granting the power of appointing Deputy Postmasters to the President of the United States, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;* but the amendment was negatived.

After the transaction of some further business, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr L. Condict in the Chair, and took up the bill to amend the existing Revolutionary Pension Law. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Ward addressed the committee in support of the bill. On motion of Mr Wickliffe, the committee considered the bill for the Organization of the Ordnance Department, and reported it to the House. At four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

SATURDAY, March 3.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to liquidate the revolutionary claims of the State of Virginia was passed. The bill to adjust and pay the claims of the State of South Carolina, for advances made to the United States during the late war, was passed. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, was resumed, and Mr. Robbins spoke two hours in its support Mr. Moore has the floor for Monday.—The Senate, after spending some time in Executive business, adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the reports from the Standing Committees, Mr. Clayton's resolution directing the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Clayton addressed the House in support of his resolution, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business.—Mr. Root submitted a resolution, recommending to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, in substance that the citizens of each State shall vote directly for President and Vice President, and that the person obtaining the largest number of votes in a State, shall be entitled to a vote corresponding with the number of all the members of Congress to which said State may be entitled; if there shall be a tie when all the votes of the United States are canvassed by the Supreme Court, then the President to be chosen, from those having an equal number of votes by joint ballott of both Houses of Congress, and upon a like contingency, the Senate to select the Vice President; also, that the President; shall be ineligible after serving one term. The bill for the benefit of Mrs. Decatur was further discussed in Committee, by Messrs. Davis of Massachusetts and Carson. The Committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 5.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McCarty presented several memorials from the Legislature of Indiana, on the subject of Internal improvement and public education, together with petitions from citizens of Franklin county in that State, in favor of the renewal of the bank charter, and from citizens of Montgomery county, Ohio, against any change in the location of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Wickliffe proposed an amendment to the Revolutionary Pension Bill, and extending his provisions to the militia and volunteers who fought in the Indian war, on the western frontier, until 1794, which was ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. Clayton of Georgia for the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the Bank was on his motion, postponed till this day. At an early hour of the sitting, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the chair, and took up the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others. The question was, upon the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, to grant 10,000 dollars to Mrs. Decatur, 5,000 dollars to the heirs of Commodore Preble, and the residue of the $100,000 proposed to be appropriated to the other officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid. Messrs. McDuffie, Davis of Massachusetts, Tracy, Anderson, Everett, of Massachusetts, and Cooke, of Ohio, successively addressed the committee on the subject. The latter gentleman moved a further amendment to grant 20,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and 9,000 dollars to the nieces of Commodore Decatur, but, before the question was taken, the committee rose reported, and, at half past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

For the Easton Gazette.

CHOLERA.

The Epidemic Cholera, that now prevails in the North of Europe, is the all absorbing topic of conversation. After the usual salutation of friends, the Cholera is sure to be mentioned, & the next question, to a medical man, is, what would you do, if it were to come among us?—Dr. —— says he would certainly bleed. Dr. —— says he would give laudanum until the stomach was composed, and the spasms removed. But without saying any thing of its treatment, at present, I will endeavor to give a short history of the *Monster* as it first appeared in *Asia*, and then in *Europe*, and, if my time permits, will say something of its prevention, and perhaps its medical treatment.

The Spasmodic Cholera is no new disease. It has appeared frequently as an Endemic in Asia, and in Europe also. In Asia in 1762, '74, and 81. In the spring of 1782 the disease prevailed to a great extent at Trincomalee, and on board of Admiral Hughes' Squadron off Madras. In Europe, particularly at London, 1669, '76, and 1741, and at Paris in 1730 and '80. I am not aware that it has prevailed to any extent in this country, though there is hardly a year, when our bilious intermittent and remittent diseases rage to any extent, but what we have cases of Spasmodic Cholera. Yet there is certainly no evidence of the disease having prevailed as an Epidemic previous to the year 1817. In August of that year it commenced its career in various parts of the delta formed by the Ganges, but it is said first to have broke out in the town of Jessore, and in a few weeks destroyed upwards of 6000 of its inhabitants. In a few days it extended to Calcutta, which is more than sixty miles west of Jessore, and such was the ravages of the disease in that city, that the dead bodies were thrown into the Hoodly, which with other noxious effluvia drew numerous flocks of carniverous birds, and of Jackalls to the city, who became its assisting scavengers. In September the disease had spread through the whole of Bengal, and in an area of some thousands of miles hardly a city, or town, or any portion of the country escaped the dreadful disease. Nor did the herds of the fields, or the poultry of the yards escape. Hundreds were attacked, and the dead bodies of hundreds were strewed in the fields. In the fall of that year it had extended to the province of Allahabad in upper Hindoston. Here it attacked the army of the Marquis of Hastings, and in five days carried off five thousand of his men. In 1818 it broke out in Bombay, and in 1820 had extended as far south as the Isle of France; but in 1821 it appeared in Persia and Asiatic Turkey. Here it raged with great violence, desolating towns and cities, and threatened on the south to enter Africa through Arabia, and on the north Europe through Asiatic Turkey. It however suddenly stoped, and as it had done in Hindoston, seemed to have spent its force and only waited for renewed strength to again spread dismay and desolation through those benighted countries. Several years now passed away before we hear much of the Cholera, when all at once it burst forth in the summer of 1829 and with renewed force carried "death and destruction" through the eastern part of Persia, and in a few weeks it extended to Orenburg the capital of a province of that name of the government of Ufa in Russia. The next year we find it in Moscow, and the year following (1831) in the summer raged with considerable violence. Here it had entered enlightened Europe. The alarm is given. The government of Russia established an extraordinary committee to investigate the disease. Prussia, France and England sent commissioners to Moscow to investigate the disease. Sanatary Cordons are established, but all to no purpose—the fell destroyer moves on in steady course passing through unhappy Poland, then struggling for independence. At Rega it swept off great numbers, and at Dantzic, the capital of Western Prussia. Now we find it had gone south as far as Vienna, and Berlin, but resuming its north west course it attacks Hamburg, when we last hear of it on the continent. All England is alarmed, and not without a cause. Quarantines are vigorously enforced—vain hope! the monster is at hand, and as if belshed up from the mighty deep, the mother earth, or let fall from some "dropping cloud" he appears in the the little city of Sunderland the messenger of death.

Thus have we seen the Cholera pass with rapidity through a part of Europe, and pursuing a steady North West course till it arrived in England. Where shall we hear of it again? Not in our own happy country, it is to be hoped; but let us prepare for the worst, at the same time use such precautionary measures as are found to keep the disease at a distance. Its visitations are short, but rapid and violent, seldom staying in any one place longer than a few weeks. The year before it appeared first in Hindoston, Drs. James Jemeson and Annesley, two eminent East India practitioners, say there was "great variableness of the atmosphere." That there had been "heavy rains, great droughts, storms, and earthquakes." That at Calcutta in particular in April a considerable shock of an earthquake was felt, "and that the summer of that year (1816) was so dreadfully sultry that numbers of Europeans and natives, fell down dead in the streets." The medical world appears divided on the subject of the contagious & noncontagious nature of the disease. The Physicians of Moscow generally think it is not, while the Prussian & English commissioners think it is. That it is infectious and arising from some noxious effluvia emanating from the bowels of the earth I think more than probable. First, from the disease generally, particularly in Europe, taking one certain course in traversing any tract of country. Second, from the circumstance of its not being stoped in its course thro' Europe by the rigorous Cordons established by the powers of Russia and of Prussia. And third, by the well known fact that the nurses to the sick, and those who live in good open and well ventilated places, and at the same time use great temperance, generally have escaped the disease, though I am aware that every precaution *sometimes* has had no effect. But it is not my intention in this place to discuss the subject, yet were I asked what I would do by way of prevention, I would at once say, be temperate in eating, and particularly in drinking,—avoid as much as possible all exposure to extremes of heat or cold, night air &c. and let the select men, or commissioners of all towns or villages be careful in keeping them cleansed from all decomposible, or noxious effluvia. The towns in Hindostan, where the Cholera first appeared, are generally in "low, dirty, ill ventilated places, surrounded by thick jungles," and exposed to the effluvia of "vast quantity of stagnate water." In Russia it was generally found that all who indulged in "flatulent or crude vegetables," such as "cucumbers, mellons, radishes," or used ardent spirits the disease was more violent or certain to attack. On the contrary those who lived temperately, and "avoided the night air," and other predisposing causes more generally escaped the disease.

Already our large cities have established quarantines on all ships arriving from any of those ports, where the disease is prevailing. What will they effect, but delay, trouble, and vexation to our enterprising merchants? Did the quarantines of England, or the Cordons on the continent of Europe stay the disease in its course? But I must here stop for the present, yet hope, that our happy land may never be visited by this fell destroyer of the human race. G.

Caroline, March 5.

For the Easton Gazette.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Now is the time for transplanting trees, making walks &c.—and now would be a good time to make the road to the Easton Landing beautiful and inviting to the citizens to walk—by putting the road in nice order and by laying off an *eight feet side walk* on one side with a double row of trees on that side—and a single row of trees on the other. This would give a little stimulous that would lead to further improvements.

This too is the fit time to enclose the public square around the Court House and plant trees and make walks, & plant shrubbery, to ornament the town, to afford, a sweet pretty spot for evening saunters and casual meetings. Is it not strange that a society like Easton should consent to live in a place without having these improvements for their own delight, and to give eclat to the place of their residence? But most of all, as one improvement begets another, and all improvements add to the value of property, is it not wonderous strange that a desire to advance their own interest and that of their town have never prompted them to these little exertions. Do Gentlemen make an Internal improvement Society for the benefit of Easton, as all things must, now a days be done by societies, and call on the country people for help and you will certainly get it.—Put your shoulder to the wheel and call for help and help will come.

Dout stand & be listless and idle. B.

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