

Foreign.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 26.

Convention with America.—Mr. F. Robinson said, that to obtain leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to carry into effect certain arrangements of a convention lately concluded between the government of this country and that of the United States of America, the usual and most convenient plan, he believed, was to move first for a committee, and in that committee to explain the objects of the measures in contemplation. He would therefore now move, that the House resolve itself into a committee, and in that committee he would state the nature of his proposition.

This motion was agreed to; the Convention was referred to the Committee, and the Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Robinson then stated, that he did not think that it would be necessary to trouble the committee with many observations. The measure he was about to propose was short and simple, and not likely to encounter any objections. The committee was aware, that by this convention the fisheries on a part of the coast where the United States had formerly the right of catching and drying their fish, had been acquired by us exclusively, and surrendered by them. It was however, remarkable, that as the law now stood, we could not prevent the Americans from carrying on the fisheries which, by the arrangements of this convention they had renounced; and they might fish off the point of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, without any power of prevention in the executive. Their fishing vessels were seized and carried into any of our ports in that quarter, for contravening the provisions of the treaty, they could not be condemned as prizes. In this case it therefore became necessary for Parliament to pass an act to enable the Crown to enforce the stipulations of this treaty. It was necessary to enable government to enact regulations for the protection of the right of British subjects in that quarter. There were certain provisions likewise of the commercial treaty of 1815, to which it would be necessary to refer for the purpose of continuing them. He thought the best course would be for Parliament not to enact specific regulations, but to empower his Majesty by an order in council to issue such directions as the subject might require. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to issue regulations for carrying into execution certain arrangements for the taking and curing of fish on the coast of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labrador, contained in a convention concluded between the Government of the country and that of the United States of North America.

Sir J. Newport did not feel himself called upon to give his opinion till the bill was brought in, but could not let the opportunity pass without expressing his dissatisfaction with the terms of the former convention, the consequence of which he called upon us. The measure was one of the greatest importance, and ought to meet with the most ample discussion.

The motion was then agreed to; leave was granted to bring in the proposed bill, and after a few words from General Gascoyne, who recommended that sufficient time should be allowed between the first and the second reading for those who are interested in the measure to make their applications to Parliament at the house resumed. Mr. Robinson having answered that no long time would be required, as the terms of the convention were already well known.

LONDON, APRIL 26. Dutch and Flanders mails have arrived this morning. They are principally filled with documents relative to the late attack upon the person of the emperor Alexander last November; but they do not add much to our stock of previous information upon the subject. The chief contriver of the plot is said to have been one Laborde, an ex-French officer, but who has hitherto found means of eluding the search of the police. The trial of the conspirators was appointed to commence on Saturday last; but as there were above forty witnesses to examine, it was thought the preliminary business would occupy the time of the court till to-morrow. The accused are five in number; four Frenchmen and one Belgian.

MANNHEIM, APRIL 6.—The statement of the death of the Count of Kotzbuë is truly astonishing. At ten o'clock last night he was conveyed to the Infirmary in the house of correction; he died on the way. The physicians state, that it is impossible he can recover, but he may live several days.

JENA, MARCH 27. The mother of M. de Kozetoe, aged 82, who resides at Weimar, was so shocked by the melancholy news of the assassination of her son, that she has been seized with a dangerous illness, and lies without hope of recovery.

Continuation of Foreign news from the New-York Courier, &c. &c. &c.

B. The P. & O. ship, exp. Williams. We have received from our Correspondents, London papers, and General Shipping, and Commerce at 10 o'clock. The Lloyd's List to the 27th, and Liverpool papers to the 1st of May, all inclusive. We are also indebted to Captain Williams for a file of Liverpool papers to the 1st of May.

The Report of the Bank Committee was ex-

pected on the first week of May. It is said that Mr. Tierney will be against the report. "Thus then," says a London paper, "the report cannot be in favor of a very sudden or decided plan for the resumption of cash payments, and yet it must hold out a reasonable prospect for that resumption, or the other five or six opposite members of the committee would not have voted for it."

The Leeds papers notice the decrease of upwards of 24,000 pieces of cloth in the manufactories in Yorkshire, during the last year. On the 21 of April a fire broke out in the town of Haleskellum, in Hungary which destroyed six hundred houses among which were two Churches, and the barrack.

In our London papers, we have two Reports from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Financial State of the Nation. The first relates particularly to the income and expenditures of the kingdom, and the second to the state of the army. Both reports we shall present to our readers as soon as we can find room. By the second it appears, that the reduction of the army, during the present year will amount to nearly 32,000 rank and file, making a total reduction since the peace of nearly 56,000 men, leaving still in the public service nearly 70,000. On the first report, the London Star, an opposition paper, thus remarks—"The Finance Report is in fact, virtually, a declaration of National Bankruptcy, although couched in that sanguine language in which Bankrupts always represent their affairs when they can no longer equivocate the truth to themselves, nor conceal it from their creditors. We owe about eight hundred millions sterling, to liquidate which we have 11,681,784; that is to say we have an Annuity which may redeem our debt in the course of about six hundred years or more—always supposing that we are to enjoy an undisturbed Peace for all that period, and our Revenue always to remain at its present rate."

In the House of Commons on the 26th of April, Mr. Robinson moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Convention with the United States of America. This having been agreed to, he said, that by the Treaty, a considerable portion of the fishery carried on by Americans on our coast of North America, had been given up by the United States; but there was still no law to condemn American vessels fishing for instance, in the harbor of Halifax. It was therefore necessary that some law should be enacted, for the punishment of Americans violating the treaty; and therefore he should move, that the Government of our Provinces, and the Commanders should be empowered by Orders in Council, to take American vessels violating the treaty. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to prevent subjects of the United States from fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Sir J. Newport said, this was a subject of most momentous importance, and he begged the House would attend to it in a future stage. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

A London paper of April 27th, says, that three more failures were yesterday announced on Change.

The University of Cambridge have determined to present petitions to both houses of Parliament against the admission of the Roman Catholics to political power.

The public debt of Bavaria amounts to 9,583,333 sterling.

A treaty is on the point of definitive arrangement between the British Government and Algiers, by which mutual rights and commercial advantages are to be recognised on the most liberal and enlightened conditions.

At the Old Bailey sessions on the 19th of April, a lad named T. Bradbury, aged only seventeen years, was tried for uttering two counterfeit notes of the inch. He was found guilty, and received the sentence of death.

Lieutenant General Count Ricard, peer of France, is appointed Ambassador to Russia.

An Evening paper of April 29th mentions, that it is still rumoured, that an intention is actively prosecuted to accomplish a divorce between two illustrious personages.

The ship Isabella, which bore the flag of Captain Cook, in the late voyage of discovery, sailed from Hull for America, with 250 English passengers. The emigration from the North of England is said to be more extensive this season than at any former period.

At the latest advices from Belfast, fifteen vessels were at that port bound to America with emigrants. The like number of vessels were at Londonderry, for the same destination.

Advices from Barcelona, of the 23rd of March, state, that judgment has been pronounced on twenty-two officers concerned in the conspiracy of General Lacy. Sixteen of the officers are incarcerated in the fortress of Mont Joy, and condemned to death, and it is thought that Ferdinand will not change or relax sentences in favor of those unfortunate men, covered with wounds received in defence of his cause.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Castlereagh said, that as the R. H. member (Mr. Grant) was in his place, he wished to submit to him the expediency of postponing his motion, on the subject of the Catholic Claims, from to-morrow to Wednesday next. The house must be aware of the necessity which existed for bringing forward the report of the Bank Committee as early as possible; and in order to effect this it was necessary they should meet both to-morrow and Saturday—he therefore hoped the R. H. Member would not object to the postponement to the day mentioned.

Mr. Tierney concurred in the necessity of the Bank Committee's meeting to-morrow and Saturday, and in the propriety of this question being postponed to Monday; but he hoped that if his Right Hon. Friend agreed to the suggestion of the noble Lord, it would be understood that on Monday this motion would take precedence of all other business. (Lord Castlereagh was understood to assent to this.)

Mr. Grant then postponed his motion to Monday next.

We left the house setting on the motion of Mr. R. Martin, for the production of the minutes of the trial of Edmund Barker, Attorney for perjury, before Baron McLeland.

Extract of a letter from Porto Bello, to a gentleman in King-ton dated 4th of May.

On the night of the 20th ult. the Spanish forces from Panama, under the command of Gen. Hore, approached this place, and at day-break of the following day halted in the vicinity, with the intention of making an attack in conjunction with the troops of Col. St. Cruz. The latter did not arrive so soon as was expected, which almost obliged Hore to withdraw; but having at last made his appearance, the Spanish troops entered the town without the least opposition.

They at once took possession of the various points, and the insurgent army happening to be in the public square for parade, was attacked, and reduced almost all to submission. Colonel O'Hara received two shots in the lungs just as he was entering the fort, and was taken prisoner. He died the second day in the hospital. McGregor was in bed at the commencement of the action, and to make his escape jumped from a window into the street, and reached the brig hero, by swimming. Governor Lopez was in a room adjoining that of McGregor's and was killed in his bed. Col. Hatter with a few followers retreated to a fort near the shore, and being attacked by the royalists, was forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 80 in killed, and about 50 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men in consequence of their rapid operations against McGregor. Not a single detachment from the insurgents had been posted out of the town. Seventy-three officers were sent to Panama, and Gen. Hore, after the necessary regulations for the security of the prisoners, started for Panama, by the way of Chagres. The utmost care and attention has been dispensed to the wounded.

In a proclamation issued by General Hore after the capture of Porto Bello, permission is granted to tradesmen amongst the prisoners to pursue their business in the country, and general humanity has been shown to them.

Domestic.

We understand that the Rev. Doctor WARD has accepted the appointment of President of Franklin College, and has removed to Athens and entertained upon his official duties. We hope to see the institution once more in a flourishing condition.—Georgia Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Hydrophobia. I promised yesterday to resume to-day the subject of mad dogs, but if had not, the case which I have just read in the Philadelphia papers, and which we register this evening, would render some remarks at this time, on this awful and alarming, though highly interesting and pertinent. This case attested by two eminent physicians, and the fact that hydrophobia was without the hope of a relief from medicine—we know of no cure for hydrophobia. This is a frank confession, and I have scarcely a doubt records with truth—it is a disease which, when once having arrived at that point to shew itself in the usual symptoms in the system, baffles equally the skill of the most learned physician at the nostrums of the boldest empiric. But fortunately, it is not so rapid in its progress, but that it may be arrested and entirely counteracted and prevented if promeans are seasonably resorted to, duly administered, and faithfully persisted in. These means nature has provided, in the plant called the Scutellaria which grows almost every where in abundance in our country. It is not, however, every species of the plant bearing this name that we answer; but that particular one called in Latin scutellaria latiflora, or side-bearing flower, and not that one called scutellaria galericulata, or helmet-shaped. The former of these is efficacious in preventing this incurable disease, the latter is not. A mistake in taking one for the other has sometimes produced fatal effects, and brought the plant into discredit, at the eastward. Some time since, there was published, in the Medical Repository, (volume 3, no. 2, No. 3,) an account of this plant, with an engraving; but there was an error in the text as to the species I nor was the engraving which was after the right sort, sufficiently accurate to correct the mistake. Of the superlative merits of this invaluable plant in the cure of mad dogs, as evinced in particular instances, have not room here to give any more than a general outline. Dr. Vandever left it on record, that in upwards of three hundred cases, which he seasonably administered it, the success was complete, without a failure. Lewis asserted that he had met with the like success, upwards of one hundred cases, of three or four of which I was myself (happening to be in the county of West-Chester at the time) an eye witness. Dr. Thatcher, in his valuable Dispensary, speaking of it, says: "Should this plant ultimately prove a successful remedy for a disease so truly deplorable in its nature and so destructive in its consequences, no encomiums can surpass its merit, even if recorded in letters of gold." The following is his description of it: "The scutellaria is perennial, of which there are numerous species indigenous to the United States. The plant is found in great abundance on the banks and borders of ponds; flowering in July or August. The stem is square branched, and attains the height of from one to three feet. The leaves are opposite, narrow pointed or narrow foot stalks. The racemes are axillary and lateral, bearing small violet colored blossoms intermixed with small leaves. The calyx is hooded or helmet form, from whence originated the general name scutellaria or scutellata." This, however, is description of the general name species. The following is the manner in which Dr. Vandever and Mr. Lewis prepared and ad-

ministered the remedy, as we find in Thatcher's Dispensary;

"The leaves should be gathered when in flower, (July or August,) carefully dried, reduced to a fine powder, and put into a well corked, for use. When a person has received a bite by a mad dog, he must take a strong infusion of the leaves or powder, four times a day, every other day. If it is omitted, he must take a spoonful of flower of sulphur, in the morning, fasting, at bed-time, a new milk, and apply the powdered green herb to the wound every two hours, continuing the prescription for three days. For cattle or horses, three times the quantity each."

Thus I have in the shortest and plainest manner I am able, treated of a subject, particularly, in the highest degree interesting to the community at large. And I have done so in the full and unshaken belief, in the nature of the plant here recommended, to the public and perfectly aware of the deep responsibility I assume in thus trying to persuade the people, and the physician to put life itself upon the issue. With the late benevolent Editor of the Medical Repository, and Dr. Thatcher's Dispensary, I can with great confidence, that my confidence in the value of the herb is so great, that I often myself, I trust my life to it, rather than to the skill of all the physicians in this city.

ZANESVILLE, JUNE 2. We understand that the three Indian murderers, Wood and Bishop, mentioned in our last, have been arrested and two of them convicted of murder, before the court of common pleas, held at Norwalk for Huron county.—The two convicts are hung at Norwalk, on the first day of January. The third, a lad of about 10 years of age, was acquitted. They all were from a distance.

FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCE.

SAUNDERS, JUNE 13.

We are sorry to find the Philadelphia editors, the Editor of the Aurora leading the van, persist in discussing the question respecting extra session of Congress in a spirit entirely hostile to their cause; nor calculated to give any purpose. They have, in fact, discussed it till they have lost sight of the actual question, and have started another, of even more importance—the general policy of encouraging manufactures. In doing so, had they followed the example of our correspondent Neck, denoting to objective, and relying on argument, their discussion could not be otherwise than profitable. We have pleasure in publishing his essays, and those of the Philadelphia Society, though we dissent from them on several points—principally where the policy of regulating public governments, where all power resides in the will of the ruler, is held up as a reproachful contrast to that of our government, where power is delegated, and in fact exercised by the People; where, not the caprice of an individual, but the spirit of non-poly, personal arbitrary bounties and prohibitions, but the interest of a whole People is, and must be, consulted. We shall continue, as we have begun to publish all temperate essays on the subject now in discussion, considering it one of general national interest, but into which it is not our intention to enter.

We have, very innocently brought upon ourselves the denunciations of the Aurora, which seem to have acquired fresh violence from their abstinence. How have we earned this censure? Opposed, with all the obstinacy of conviction, to that species of political expedient which kills or cures, we ventured to express our objections to an extraordinary session of Congress, for the purpose of suddenly making up a great system, which had been already considered and deliberately weighed before its adoption. For the purpose of increasing the duties on imports, with a view to the further protection of manufacturing establishments, particularly, we said, that an extraordinary session was not required: because it was, and must, on all hands, be admitted to be an object of ordinary legislation. And it was, who has levelled the augmentation of the existing duties an extraordinary object of legislation, we suggested a doubt whether Congress being convened, they would consent to increase them; having already gone far in this respect, as was thought wise, and as far as most practical manufacturers thought necessary.

This is the head and front of our offending, and what says the Aurora?

Why, to be sure, that, personally, as it is felt to the editors of the National Intelligencer, but that they are guilty of non-political gross and stupid imposture, falsehood, and want of care! And this is presented to us for our consideration! But that we know that it is unjust to identify a cause with its advocates, we say, that it must be a weak cause to require such aid.

All this, however, we should not have noticed, but that our publication is similar in nature to such an argument in favor of the further encouragement of manufactures—with which truly, it has very little connection;—but as an occasion for the editor of the Aurora, with the same personal good will towards us, to accuse us again of inscience, and withal of arrogance. To this we shall reply only by quoting an article from the Aurora, and part of one from a writer in another paper, under the signature of "Workman"; and let the reader judge for himself at whose door justly lies the offence imputed to us.

FROM THE AURORA.

At a meeting of the gentlemen of color, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the colored people, held at the Lazzaroni, held at the No. 10, and Big hotel, this 27th day of May, 1851.

Unanimously Resolved, That this society be most cordial approbation, and that it be contrary to our dignity, as gentlemen, to discuss