

European Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship, Samuel Robertson, Capt. Griswold, from London, where she sailed on the 22d Aug., the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received lists of English papers to the 21st of Aug. inclusive.

In the British House of Commons, the Reform Bill still continued under discussion at the latest dates; on the 18th Aug. an amendment of Lord Chando, providing that tenants at will, paying £50 per annum rent, should be entitled to a vote for country members, was carried against the ministry. A London paper of 21st of Aug. says, it is reported that a misunderstanding prevails in the cabinet respecting the late alterations in the bill. It is added, "We must thus differ in our estimate of a serious nature." For the sake of the country may it speedily be adjusted, for without unanimity there, the great measure must fail.

The Dutch troops were retiring from Belgium, and it was anticipated that they would have crossed the frontiers on the 18th Aug. The French troops had not returned to their own territory; several rumours are afloat on the subject; among them—that France will occupy the Belgian fortresses, which would certainly be disapproved of by the English cabinet. Peace is finally concluded between Holland and Belgium, the troops will continue in Belgium; for Leopold, conscious of the pusillanimous spirit of his people, is fearful of a second invasion of the Dutch.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the Cassimir Perrier administration have, on the address of the King, found themselves in a large and unexpected majority. Perrier will consequently remain in office. On the address, a very stormy debate took place, on the 15th Aug. almost bordering on tumult. On the following day it rather subsided, and on the 18th, when the division was called, the opposition mustered only 73 votes, while 231 voted for the Ministers—leaving the large majority 209.

Whatever may be the feelings of the people of France, and of the 15th, this vote presages no aid in arms from France; what result negotiation may have, is yet to be seen.

From Warsaw our dates reach to the 4th of Aug. We find nothing of a new or decisive character in them. The daily expenditure of the Poles, the great battle would be fought—the Poles appear to be in good spirits—less fearful of the termination of the struggle, than many of their well-wishers elsewhere.

It is a singular thing how the prophecies of fools are sometimes verified by chance. The last summer there was confined in the Mendicity Asylum at Paris, an old fool who called herself Queen of France. She boasted that she kept Charles X. under her protection, and used to declare, that, at her death, he should be obliged to reign. She died on the 25th of July, in the evening; on the 29th the reign of the Bourbons had ceased for ever.

WEST INDIA TIMPETS.—ANOTHER GALE AT ANTIQUA.

The Baltimore American mentions the fact of having seen a letter from a gentleman in St. Barths, dated on the 7th inst. which says: "Accounts have just reached us of another violent gale at Barbadoes, on the 2d inst." No particulars are mentioned.

The papers from St. Vincent state that the gale was felt at Martinique, but an injury sustained on land. It was slightly felt at Tobago and Trinidad. The ship *Eliza*, of Grenada, from St. Thomas with flour, called in at Kingstown, St. Vincent, on the morning of the 15th of August. The Capt. related that he had experienced bad weather off Montserrat, and was compelled to throw overboard part of his cargo. The damage done by the storm at St. Vincent and the surrounding country, is much greater than former accounts represented it. It is estimated at £200,000, and the loss of many lives. Sixteen slaves were killed on one estate by the falling houses. The annexed extract gives some further particulars of the desolating tempest in St. Vincent.

Kingstown, (St. Vincent), Aug. 18.

The Late Storm.—The details of the storm which we gave in our last, were confined chiefly to the destruction of marine property; and although such accounts as had thus reached us from the country, led us to anticipate considerable loss in buildings, yet we did not contemplate this week we should have to de-

ply, not only the devastation of nearly the whole island, but the loss of many lives. The distress in the windward and leeward quarters beggars all description. On many estates every building has been levelled with the earth—the proprietors and white servants taking refuge in temporary huts, and the slaves by hundreds huddled together under broken walls and fragments of houses. Joined to these miseries, famine is threatening the inhabitants in the face. Provision grounds every where destroyed, and the crops of Yams which were just ready for digging, all washed away by the heavy rain. Not a Plantain tree remains standing on estates, nor indeed a tree of any description. The responsibility and expense of providing for the slaves thus falls suddenly upon the master, at a time that he needs assistance for himself, and when he cannot look forward to any alleviation of his distresses, for most of the early crops for the ensuing crop have been destroyed; so that even with a succession of favourable weather, he cannot calculate upon more than a half a crop next year. To add to these afflictions, flour and meal, as was to be expected, have taken a sudden rise in price, and are getting scarce. But these accumulated misfortunes might have been borne for a time, had there remained a chance for getting supplies from Barbadoes, whether several vessels have been sent; but the windings received from that heap of wretchedness, have saved us of all hope from that quarter, and should have been. Being have visited with this scourge the Colonies to the Northward, our only anchor of hope for many months, must rest on America, and there, in our opinion, instant application ought to be made, as well for the necessary relief, as for the means of re-building our ruined habitations.

WEST INDIES.—Capt. Weaver, of the *Henry Eckford*, who arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, via Antigua, states that the ravage of the storm surpassed all description. The loss of lives was ascertained to be over four thousand.

The Governors of Antigua, Montserrat, and Bermuda, issued Proclamations, appointing a Thanksgiving on the 17th of Sept. and their preservation from the ravage.

The subscriptions in Antigua for Barbadoes, has risen to 1,666 pounds. The legislature held a special session about the close of Aug., and £1000 were granted for the same object. The slaves belonging to the plantations had offered to contribute "a little from their little in aid of their fellow creatures' wants."

Such of the churches as are standing throughout the island, although much injured, have been thrown open to the homeless and unfortunate.

BARBADOES.—A letter of the 3d inst. says: "Our kind-hearted neighbours in the Colonies and Islands having literally inundated us with donations for the sufferers, chiefly of flour, rice, meat, poultry, &c., and some money for the immediate relief of the distressed, has operated very sensibly against the holders of such articles, a large supply of which was on hand before the occurrence. Flour 50 per cent. and we see no immediate prospect of improvement.

The cases are looking better, and will be quite saved, it is thought."

UNITED STATES.

Tolls received on the N. Y. Canal.—The navigation on the canals commenced about the middle of April and up to the first of September, being four and a half months, the receipts for tolls on the canals, have been a little more than seven hundred and eleven thousand dollars; and the increase, compared with the preceding year, for the same time, has been one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. If the receipts for the residue of the season should not fall short of those for the corresponding months last year, the tolls for 1851 will exceed one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—We perceive by the report published in the *U.S. Sentinel*, that 50,000 tons coal have been received, thus far, this year. During the week ending Sept. 24, the number of boats with general freight was 31, and 74 coal boats.—*Albany Argus*.

The citizens of Utica, with a commendable liberality, have contributed \$1,000 for the relief of the Poles, including \$100 subscribed by Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterborough; Madison co.—*Argus*.

Custom House Duties.—It is stated in the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Wednesday, that the amount of duties secured at the Custom House at that city for the quarter which ended on the 30th June, is now ascertained to be upwards of \$5,500,000, which added to the amount of the preceding quarter, make nine and a half millions for the first six months of the present year.—*Argus*.

National Anti-Slavery Convention.—We learn by the Philadelphia and New-York papers, that the Anti-Slavery Convention, at Baltimore, has nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, for President; and James Ellis, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. Both of these gentlemen signified to the Convention, by letters, their acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Wirt, it will be recollected, is the Clay Delegate to the "National Republican Convention" of December.

The Baltimore Republican says the Convention opened on Wednesday evening, the 25th ult.

Judge McLean refused to accept a nomination from the Anti-slavery, and it is understood that Mr. Rush also declined. Mr. Wirt, in his reply to the Convention, expressed the opinion that his views on the subject of Anti-slavery at large.

The Albany Argus has lately very much extended its borders, and it is now not surpassed in size and type anywhere in the country. The paper for enlarging new-papers, which has been produced by the spirit of competition, rather than by the wants of the public, prevails to express. Each publisher seems to desire to have his own sheet the largest, without regard to the utility, and which it is filled, and we shall hesitate for a long time yet before we are witted with the mania.—*Antislavery Traveller*.

Churches in the United States in 1851.—It is now ascertained that there are now in the United States more than 12,000 churches. The principal religious denominations are Baptists and Methodists, who have together 4184 churches; the Presbyterians have 1472 churches; the Congregationalists have 1351 churches; the Episcopalians have 1200 churches, and have 922 churches; the Roman Catholics have 784 churches; the Dutch Reformed 602 churches; the Friends 462 societies; the Universalists have 295 churches; the Lutherans have 240 churches; the Unitarians have 127 churches; the Jews have 96 synagogues; the Calvinistic Baptists have 84 churches; the Swedenborgians have 73 churches; and the Moravians 56 churches.—*Boston Cour.*

MORMONS.—It is certainly strange, yet nevertheless true, that this infatuated people, if we may place confidence in the reports of the newspapers, are becoming more numerous, and assuming a more formidable appearance. We had lately seen a report that the believers in the Book of Mormon would have been entirely extinct, and that no individual, however credulous, could be found so blind to reason and common judgement, as to permit himself to be carried away by the absurd fancies of the Mormon doctrine. The fables, incident to human nature, however, in all ages, invariably show themselves, either in remarkable liberality, or an enthusiasm excited, unsanctioned by reason or common sense. But the followers of the Book of Mormon, if the accounts received be not unreasonably exaggerated, are amongst the most blind and deluded people we have upon record. They believe that their leader is the real Jesus Christ, and that both he and his disciples have infinite power to work miracles, raise the dead, cleanse the leprosy, &c. They firmly believe that they have cut out the golden rule, and that the millennium is at hand, and that Philadelphia is the place where Jesus Christ will meet his disciples and followers. They are now rushing to the promised land—some indicate spot on the Mississippi; some have gone, and are now in the land of the living, offering to an immense pecuniary sacrifice, that they may join their companions gone before. To such an enthusiastic pitch have they raised their imaginations, that the entreaties and persuasive arguments of friends have no weight with them. Their religious ceremonies and observances are forms of obsequiousness and blasphemy, and are conducted in a manner, shocking to the sense of rational creatures. In their excesses unrestrained by the presence of the opposite sex and in one assembly—they told naked to the floor, and exhibited a variety of grotesque and unseemly forms, which humanity would blush to name.

It is truly lamentable that such a state of things exist—yet nevertheless these fanatics are daily receiving new accessions from New-York, Indiana, &c.—*Bucks Co. Intell.*

As Ouring Outing—alive, and so like humanity as almost to make one shudder at the thought of how near that is to the brute nature—is the inhabitant of the corner of a thirty-story and Broadway, in the building recently occupied as a museum. It is a young female from the island of Bororo. She is apparently gentle and docile; drinks water out of a tumbler which she holds in her own hand, and takes bread and milk with a spoon, much as a child would. She is completely and warmly clothed; sits in an armed chair, walks across the stage or lies down upon her mattress, taking care to cover herself with a blanket, with human composure, and comeliness. This certainly, altogether, is one of the greatest curiosities we have ever seen; and we recommend others to go and see it. There is nothing in the exhibition to shock the most fastidious, beyond the too near resemblance of the human form. We did not, indeed, quite repose faith in the story, recently told of our gallant naval commanders, that according to the report of the negroes in the vicinity of Liberia, the Ouring-Outing is sometimes seen there "fishing for crabs with nets of his own making"; nor, indeed, do we believe the opinion, already on the slave coast, that "Ouring-Outings are negroes, but that they would speak for fear the white man should catch and make slaves of them; but if there be a regular descending series in animated nature, from the highest to the lowest, the minutest insect, then, certainly, one would be tempted to consider this extraordinary animal as the connecting link between human and brute natures.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the York of a White Copied from the back of five dollar note, of the Morris Canal Banking Company:—This is the last of eight thousand dollars, brought to this city by me, the 7th January, 1850, most of which I have been able to distribute, myself a penniless vagabond, ripe for the commission of any deed that will supply my immediate wants, for after this moment I am a desperado. C. New-York, 13th December, 1850."

Shocking Outrage.—A shocking outrage was lately committed in Granville county, in this state, by Mr. Potter, a member of Congress, on two respectable citizens of that county, whose names we have been unable to learn. It appears that the poison of O'Connell's power had taken possession of Mr. Potter's brain, and it is believed, on as slight grounds. Instead, however, of following the unmanly revenge of the Blackamoors, and dyeing his hands in the blood of his gentle victims, he mustered all the resources of his education, sought a suitable opportunity, pointed upon the suspected paragon, a slipshod, already prepared, caught them as they did cattle on the pampas of Buenos Ayres, and with a sharp knife and a steady hand, reduced them in a few minutes to the condition of O'Connell's victims. The transaction is still more creditable to the honourable member when we consider, that the one is a lad in his teens, and the other a venerable minister of the gospel of nearly sixty.

—*New-York N. Y. Star*, Sept. 14.

We have been acquainted with the facts alluded to below, as well as the names of some of the parties, for a number of days. One of the persons named, (as we are informed) was a Methodist minister, who, we believe, has since died of his wounds. The perpetrator of the outrage is a member of Congress! The motive was, suspicion—whether sustained by any degree of evidence, we know not. The Richmond Whig mentions a rumour that the Hon. criminal had committed suicide in prison.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

Natur.—We do not remember to have witnessed in any community so great a degree of excitement as was manifested by the people of this village and a portion of the country, on Sunday and Monday last. The excitement was so general, that the fact that two individuals of the county, the one an elderly gentleman, the other a youth, both considered to rank amongst the most respectable citizens, were married in the most shocking manner, on the first mentioned day. On Monday, an immense number of the highest and noblest standing in the county, was brought before an exam-

ing court, consisting of Wm. Seward, Esq. Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq. and Joseph H. Bryan, Esq. charged with the perpetration of acts of violence. After a patient investigation of the matter, the individual in question was committed to prison to await the issue of wounds inflicted.

As the cause will be brought before the Judge of our Superior Court next week, we abstain at present from mentioning even the names of the parties, lest the individual in question might feel an improper bias might be supposed to exist against one party or the other.—*Oxford (N. C.) Era*.

Count Leon, with a retinue of nearly fifty persons, whose arrival in this city from Germany we have already mentioned, is a welcome emigrant to our shores. He will proceed with his suite, via the Erie canal, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, (Pa.) where it is said he has purchased lands, on which the party intend to reside. Plain and unostentatious, affluent and liberal, his voluntary residence will be an acquisition to the community in which he will locate, as it is so commendatory to our country and our institutions.

Among the instances of the liberality of Count Leon, since his arrival in this country, are the donations of one hundred dollars to the German Benevolent Society, an excellent and practical institution in this city, for the relief of indigent German emigrants, and one hundred dollars to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, a meritorious charity in this city.—*Albany Argus*.

Count Leon.—This individual, a Belgian Count, arrived in this village Monday last, with a retinue of forty-five attendants, on his way to Rapp's settlement, twelve miles below Pittsburgh. He left Belgium, we believe, through dissatisfaction at the accession of a foreign Prince to the throne. His intention is, we learn, to purchase a tract of one hundred thousand acres of land, in a body, and people it with about two thousand of his countrymen, who will embark for America, to follow his fortunes, as soon as they are notified that he has provided them a home.

Count Leon is worth five million of dollars; and it is his intention, if not to "forget home," at least to adopt our country as a new one.—*Buffalo Journal*, Sept. 28.

Colonial and Domestic.

Upper Canada Academy.—The plan of the building for this institution, approved of by the conference, will embrace an early opportunity of entering the estimated cost of the building is a little more than £5000 currency; upwards of £3000 of which has been already subscribed, and the conference appointed the Rev. John Beatty general agent, to travel through the province to solicit and collect subscriptions for the completion of the building and the support of the institution. From the liberality manifested by the Canadian public thus far, we doubt not but Mr. Beatty will meet with general success in his applications.

In order to assist in forwarding the objects of this Institution, the conference resolved that its members should apply all fees which they might receive for the celebration of Matrimony for the four years ensuing, to the erection and support of the Upper Canada Academy. The local preachers were recommended to follow the example of their more brethren. This fact shows that the Methodist preachers were not influenced by necessary motives—as they were frequently accused—in using their best and eventually successful endeavours to obtain the passage of the Marriage act. Perceiving that the cause will remove mountains.—*Christian Guardian*.

In the township of Westminister, contiguous to the Scotch settlement, there stands a bald-of-head tree, of incredible magnitude; its girth, by actual measurement, is 20 feet five inches; its trunk is so thick that every appearance of being solid. It is this thickness to an enormous degree upwards, and its immense height also justifies the idea of considering this tree to be as one of the greatest prodigies in nature.

As the wandering trappers were led by their discerning companions to see the marvellous wood-house on the Scotch shore, the Scotchman is conducted by his friend to see this wonder of the woods, he will survey it with inexpressible astonishment, and after making some inward reflections on its circumference and height, he will exclaim, "with an air of simplicity," "but it's a muckle an'—"*London Star*.