THE BEE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1832.

The election of members of assembly and of congress, closed yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Fewer votes were polled than at many previous elections The result will be known this day.

From the parish of Jefferson, we rechived the returns of the election, last evening, by the complaisance of a friend. Mr. El D. White received 135 votes for congress; Mr. Charles Derbigny having received 89 votes for the state senate; and Mr. Delachaise but 48, is elected; and Mr. Louis Boulligny have received 79 votes for the house of representatives, and Mr. Pascalis Labare but 58, is also elected.

There was no northern mail yesterday, and that from the west brought nothing new.

The fourth of July passed away yesterday, without any of the demonstrations of joy on its return, which, even in this city, it usually elicits. The mechanic society dined together at the Vauxhall Garden; and there was a subscription dinner at the Washington Hotel at Milneburg, beside numerous social banquets in the city.

An extract which we copy from the National Intelligencer, of a speech delivered by general Thomas, in the national house of representatives during the tariff debate, is alike creditable to him and to the state which he represents. It will be read with pleasure by every sincere lover of the Union.

We have given, in another column of our paper, all the information that has been received respecting the prevalence of the cholera in Canada, upon which reliance may be placed. The accounts are very distressing; and although it cannot be doubted that the disease originated among the emigrants who have been crowding into Quebec during the summer, yet we deem it our duty to exhort our city authorities to the immediate and active application of every precautionary measure. This city, compared with most others, is remarkably filthy; complaints are constantly made of the impurity of the gutters in many of the principal streets; and the water is begining to run more sparingly than hitherto. The bare possibility that the cholera *may* reach us, should induce every preparation for it, not only in preparing hospitals for the poor, but in scouring and purifying every yard and street in the town. Even should this unwelcome visiter pass us by, the cost would be well bestowed.

But while the most thorough measures of preparation for the reception of the cholera, should it make its appearance among us, are insisted upon, too much caution cannot be used in giving credence to the thousand and one reports which are propagated apparently to alarm the credulous, of its progress in Montreal, Quebec, &c; of its appearance in Albany and New York; of symptoms, here and of symptoms there—all tending to excite a fear of its rapid spread over the whole continent of America. Even the journals are seemingly at rivalry in furnishing the most appaling accounts; which occasion the most dismal forebodings to shake the nerves of the strongest and overcome the weak, at the same time that the city is yet blessed with more than its wonted affluence, and while the almost entire cessation of intercourse with New York and the North, which takes place at this season, affords very good grounds to hope that it will have become extinct there before it will have had an opportunity of finding its way hither.

But we must repeat that the measures for purifying the city cannot be executed too speedily or too thoroughly; for no principle in nature is clearer, than that health and filth are incompatible; and that disease of some character is sure to be generated where cleanliness is neglected. If we neglect this necessary law of health and indulge in Epicurian or Bacchanalian excesses, we have no right to expect a deliverance from this frightful monster.

Extracts from the Report of the debate in the House of Representatives on the Tariff.

Mr. Bullard, of Louisiana, took the floor, and delivered a speech, of which, as it consisted almost wholly of details of fact, we cannot present a satisfactory analysis. The substance, however, was, that the cotton planters of Louisiana felt nothing of the oppression from the Tariff so much complained of by those in Georgia and Carolina; that the business in their hands was extremely profitable; that the fertility of the soil was so great that the labor of a single hand would produce two thousand pounds of clean cotton annually The South-western States had already produced in a single year 80 millions of pounds more than the Carolinas and Georgia, and they were daily extending their plantations, from which he inferred that a part of the depression in the price of cotton might be accounted for from the vast increase of production, without referring to the Tariff. He denied the doctrine that the producer paid the tax, and adverted to the compensating benefits which has arisen to the cotton interest from the acquisition of so important a customer as the manufacturer of the North.

Mr. B. then went into a full explanation of the state of the sugar trade, and remonstrated against any reduction of the duty on Sugar, which he contended would only give a bounty to the West India producer, and would increase, instead of diminishing the revenue.

Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, expressed his desire to make some explanation in defence of the State of which he was a representative. His collegue [Mr. Bullard] had yesterday stated that Louisiana was a Republican State, and come what would, she would stick to the Union. Mr. T. said he rose to confirm what his colleague had said, for he had spoken nothing but the truth. But, however republican the State really was, his friend from North Carolina (Mr. Carson) had endeavoured to deprived her of her republican character, and charged that her Legislature had, in 1814, departed from republican principles. Such a charge had been heretofore made against the Legislature, but it had been most improperly made, and had originated altogether in misconception of a circumstance occurring at the time the British army was besieging New Orleans. Mr. T. proceeded at length to detail the circumstances of the arrest of the Legislature by the orders of General Jackson, and he vindicated, with force and feeling, the people of New Orleans from the reproach that was cast upon them, that they were willing to give up and make terms with the enemy. He allowed all possible merit to the militia of Tennessee and Kentucky for their assistance; but he maintained, that only for the neglect that had been committed in not having a depot of arms in New Orleans, the people of Louisiana felt so much their own situation, that they were capable and willing to defend themselves. He scouted the idea that any people would be thought mad enough to contemplate a surrender to an enemy, between whom and the town there was an army lay, whom they could not hope to persuade into their measures. The whole charge had originated in the misconception of a message delivered by General Jackson, who, hearing of such a thing from one of his aids, sent a message to Governor Claiborne to inquire into it; instead of which the message for inquiry was construed into a positive order, and the Legislature had a guard placed over them. General Jackson no doubt did what was right, in desiring Governor Claiborne to have the matter inquired into; and, further, if true, as was said, to blow them all up. He would have said the same; for if the charge had been true, they could not have been too soon blown up from this world into the land of spirits. He knew every man in the Legislature, and almost in the State; and could testify that the charge made to their prejudice was altogether undeserved; and he felt it his duty to make this explanation at office, as we all know, from experience, truth seldom travels such a distance after falsehood.

After a lengthened explanation into the local affairs of the State during the war, Mr. T. said that, with respect to the tariff subject, he did not consider it at all a party question.]

General Jackson, he said, was, as he (Mr. T.) himself was, in favor of a judicious tariff. To promote this object, Mr. T. called on the Committee to lend all their aid, to bend somewhat to each other, and not even in their thoughts to have ideas, much less to speak the language in daily utterance in the House, about a dissolution of the Union. That was a sentiment he never expected to have heard from any American citizen who enjoyed the protection of a constitution, which was the envy of the world. Least of all, could he have expected to hear such language in the Hall of the House of Representatives. It was too grave a subject for him. It could cause no smile upon his lips. On the contrary, it filled him with horror and disgust. He hoped, therefore, to hear no more about it, and he would conclude, by expressing his trust, that every man would prepare himself for a satisfactory adjustment of the important subject, by giving way on the one side all that could be, and taking on the other what they could get, &c. But any thing sooner than even talking about a dissolution of the Union. Whatever grievances the States, or any of them, labored under, could be remedied hereafter by conventions, until, finally, all matters would be made right. With these views, he once more entreated members to meet one another on the subject like honest, sensible fellows, and not have even in thought the burning asunder of the bands of this glorious Union, which had been cemented by the blood and exertions of their fathers.

Mr. Carson rose, and in reply to the observations of Mr. T. expressed his satisfaction that the circumstances detailed by him had placed the conduct of the Legislature of Louisiana altogether in a new light. He had pleasure in acknowledging that the explanation was entirely satisfactory, so much so, as to remove the impressions which has been made upon his mind as to their conduct.

CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, June 19.

According to a private letter published in a Troy paper of Saturday, there were *ninety* new cases reported at Montreal on the 14th, and *fifty four* deaths, besides those at the Hospital. The following is the latest *official* report received, of the Quebec Board of Health:

Return of Cases of Asiatic Cholera admitted into Hospital since half-past one o'clock, P. M. on the 11th inst.

Remaining at last Report, 9; Admissions, 27; Discharged Cured, 6; Deaths, 12; Remaining, 23.

Quebec, 12th June, 1832.

T. A. YOUNG.
Secretary Board of Health.

The people of Quebec continued to be, on the 12th, in a state of great excitement. The faculty had scarcely had a fair opportunity, in any single instance, of examining the disease from its commencement, and in its progress. The death of Mr. John Dallow, a Clerk to Mr. J. Dupont, of cholera, is mentioned under the obituary head.

The old Quebec Gazette observes:—"A full determination to meet the worse, and indeed a kind of heedlessness about the disease, are the most useful preventives."

The Albany Evening Journal of yesterday states, on the authority of a respectable citizen of the North, that a porter who had been in the habit of carrying baggage from the steam boats at White Hall, had died of Asiatic Cholera. A previous case reported to have occurred at that place was of a very doubtful character, but most probably one of *Delirium Tremens*. Mr. Hay, the gentleman referred to, brought the following news from Fort Miller:

The emigrants at that place are Welch people, of respectable appearance, and about 40 in number. The first case was supposed to be Cholera Morbus, of which the subject soon died. Immediately after, the sister of the first patient who attended him was similarly attacked, and also died.

The third [illegible] was the husband of the second, and the brother-in law of the first. He sunk in a few hours, under slighth spasms, and without the violent symptoms attending the local Cholera Morbus.

The inhabitants of Fort Miller were divided in opinion about the character of the disease. No precautions had been taken, and the emigrants were to leave there to-day, (yesterday.)

The marshal having reported at Albany, on Sunday, that emigrants from the North continued to come into the city, several military companies and citizens volunteered to remain on guard, and did duty all night. This vigilance is to be continued. A laborer died on the railroad on Sunday night. Dr. Staats went to examine the case, and found it was one occasioned by drinking too freely of cold water. He died in a stable, without resistance, and was one of the emigrants. Much alarm was occasioned by the circumstance that two boats had arrived at West Troy with emigrants. They were visited by Albany authorities and found to be cleanly in their appearance, and to manifest no intention of leaving the boats. Upon the whole, except the one case at Whitehall, we have no positive evidence that the Cholera has been within our borders.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, Ulster county, was called for Saturday evening, to take measures with the view of preventing the introduction of the Cholera in that village.

The following letter from Dr. Upham, will dispel all apprehensions as to the appearance of the disease on the canal.

To the Coporation of the village of Waterford.

Gentlemen—Agreeably to your orders, I have made a critical examination of every boat on the line of the Northern Canal, 14 miles north of Waterford, 41 in number. Amongst this number, I have found 2 suspicious boats—the *Hannibal* and *Roebuck*. The Hannibal, commanded by Philip Caswell, of Fort Ann, from Whitehall, 40 passengers. Among this number was an old gentleman from Wales, who shewed symptoms of indisposition immediately after he come on board, which increased, until they assumed a form of Cholera so severe, that at Fort Miller he died. Here his body was taken ashore, and all the passengers, with great difficulty, discharged.—The man who died was Wlechman, upwards of 70 years of age; he was constantly in the habit of drinking Cassl water, and inordinately charging his stomach with food.—His wife was sick when she left the boat—*report* says she is since dead. The remainder of the crew, I am informed, have taken possession of a deserted building, at Port Miller, surrounded with filth and filled with dismay.

The Hannibal lies in the immediate vicinity of Waterford. She has been thoroughly [illegible] and ventilated, and I have placed on board of [illegible] the usual disinfecting agents. The crew appear to be in good health, with the exception of one individual, who imprudently took an over dose of Tartar Emetic to prevent the cholera, which reduced him by its severe emetic effect. He however was enabled to walk a mile with me to day.

On board of the Roebuck, commanded by Captain Bedle, of Fort Ann, from Whitehall, bound to Albany, I found a child indisposed; her disease seemed generally debility, arising from severe hardship, and unfortune exposure. One other boat contained a man sick of consumption. These are all the cases of sickness I have found. The reports from Fort Miller, from many captains I have conversed with, are so contradictory, I think it most prudent to be silent until more authentic information is received. *I am most thoroughly convinced from the examination I have made, that Asiatic Cholera does not exist this side of Fort Miller.*

Yours, respectfully,
TIMOTY UPHAM,
Physician to the Corporation.

Waterford, June 16, 1832.
5 o'clock, P. M.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 16th, 1832.

(ORDER No. 51.)

1. The Commanding Officer of Fort Monroe will detach five companies from the Artillery School of Practice, prepared and equipped for active service as Infantry, with orders to proceed forthwith to Fort Dearborn, (Chicago,) via New-York, and the Lakes. The battalion will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Crane, of the 4th reg't of artillery.

2. Brevet Major Payne, with his company, will proceed forthwith to Fort Columbus; and on being there joined by companies F. and H. of the 4th Artillery, now stationed in the harbour of New-York, will, without loss of time, resume the line of march for Chicago.

3. The garrisons of Fort Niagara and Gratiot to be conducted by their respective commandants, Lieut. Col. Cummings and Brevet Major Thompson of the 2nd regiment of Infantry, will proceed forthwith to Chicago; and one company of the 5th regiment from each of the garrisons of Forts Brady and Mackinag, will be detached, and be ordered by their respective commandants to proceed forthwith to the same point of rendezvous.

4. The commanding officer of Baton Rouge will order all the companies of the garrison except one to proceed forthwith to the scene of Indian hostilities in Illinois, with orders to the commander of the battalion to report to the officer then in command of the troops from Baton Rouge, on arriving at St. Louis, learn that Indian hostilities had ceased, he will, in such event, return to Baton Rouge with his command.

5. Lieut. Colonel Twiggs, of the 4th regiment of Infantry, will collect all the disposable recruits, organise and assume command of the detachment, arm and equip such portion thereof as he may judge to be expedient, and forthwith proceed to Chicago.

6. Surgeon Everetto is assigned to duty with the battalion of Artillery ordered from Fort Monroe, and Assistant Surgeon Macomb to the detachment from For Monroe, and Assistant Surgeon Macomb to the detachment from For McHenry and the harbour of New-York; Surgeon Henry will accompany the troops ordered from Baton Rouge; Assistant Surgeons Stevenson and Sternecke will accompany the commands from Forts Niagara and Gratiot; Assistant Surgeon Kerr will forthwith proceed to join the command of Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson, via Chicago; and Assistant Surgeons Finley and James, now on furlough, will forthwith repair to their respective stations and report in person for duty.

7. The Quarter Master General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Surgeon General, and Colonel of Ordnance, will take measures to furnish the means and supplies requisite for the prompt and efficient execution of the provisions and object of this order.

8. All absent Captains and Subalterns attached to companies ordered to Chicago, or elsewhere on the Northwestern Frontier, will forthwith join their respective companies for active duty, unless excuspted by special authority, communicated through the Adjutant General's Office.

9. Brevets Major Pierce, of the 4th Artillery will forthwith proceed from New Castle to the harbour of New-York with his entire command, and the companies A. and D. of that regiment will garrison Fort Columbus and Hamilton, in place of companies F. and H. which companies are not to await the arrival of the relief garrison from Delaware.

10, Brevet Major General Scott is charged with the execution of this order and the prompt movement of the several detachments herein ordered from the seaboard and upper lakes.

General Scott will repair to Chicago, assume command of the forces, and direct the operations against the hostile Indians. By order,

R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

NATCHEZ, June 29.

Destructive Fire.—The dwelling, and several out houses, of Judge Townsend, in this vicinity, together with nearly all his furniture, were consumed by fire on Sunday night last, about 12 o'clock. The buildings were all new, and well constructed, both for convenience and elegance. The accident was in consequence of carelessness in a black woman. She had occasion, she stated, to go into a part of the kitchen, and took with her a bark light, and it is supposed the sparkles fell among some cotton, or cotton clothes, or light articles of some kind; she went out and shut the door. Some time after, the judge, his domestics and family, being asleep, they awoke, being surrounded by the flames, and had only time to escape from the dwelling, and save some few articles of furniture.

TWELVE HOURS LATER FROM ENGLAND—FAILURE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO FORM A MINISTRY—THE RESTORATION OF EARL GREY AND HIS COLLEAGUES—CESSATION OF CHOLERA IN LONDON.

The northern mail, which was due on Thursday, arrived at eleven o'clock on that day, together with that which was due on Monday, but which failed on account of the accident which happened to one of the lake steamboats not having been repaired.

The ship John and Elizabeth, capt. Mason, arrived at N. York on the 13th inst, from Portsmouth, whence she left on the 16th of May, bringing London papers of the evening of the 15th which contain three successive postscripts issued at different hours on the evening of that day, announcing the failure of the duke of Wellington to make up a ministry and the recall of earl Grey and his colleagues. We make the annexed extracts from various New York papers:

Office of the London Courier,
May 15, half past 3, P. M.

Reports have been current for the last half hour that Earl Grey has been sent for by the king and requested to continue in office. Up to this hour, however, we have no authority to confirm these reports. The duke of Wellington was for two hours with the King this morning, but nothing has transpired as to the nature of the interview. *It is said, but we know not how truly, that Mr. Croker, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Gouldburn, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Manners Sutton, have refused office.*

Twenty minutes to four.

Earl Grey has not yet been sent for by the king, but it confidently asserted that the duke of Wellington will not be able to form an administration.

The earl of Harewood is said to have made a strong representation as to the state of Yorkshire, and generally of the manufacturing districts in the north. His lordship has we hear, declared it impossible to answer for the consequence, if government be attempted upon any other principle than that of a large and efficient reform.

Five o'clock, P. M.

In consequence of a communication transmitted this afternoon from the king to earl Grey, his lordship immediately summoned a council of the late ministers, to take into consideration the subject of his Majesty's communication. The council met at earl Grey's residence in Downing street, and has just broken up.

Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. Baring communicated to the house of commons the fact that the duke of Wellington was not a minister, and that lord Althorp, at the time, requested the house to suspend deliberation until the result should be known of the sitting of the council to which we have just alluded.

The private correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of 6 o'clock, writes as follows:

"It is now quite certain that earl Grey will resume office. Lord Althorp has announced the fact in the house of commons this evening, and Mr. Baring also stated that the duke of Wellington is not a minister."

In a subsequent note he says:—"*A second edition of the Standard announces the recall of earl Grey.*"

And again half an hour later, he writes as follows:—"I have to inform you that the lord mayor has announced publicly on change, that the whole of the administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; this intelligence is also confirmed by sir H. Parnel. I have this moment seen a gentleman who met him about ten minutes since, to whom he communicated the fact; should a second edition be published by any of the newspapers previous to the coach leaving for Portsmouth, I will send you a copy."

Confirmatory of the above, we add, that

"The second edition of the *London Standard* (says the New York Standard) contains statements to the same effect. A private letter, we understand, was received at Portsmouth on the morning of the 16th, in which it was said "Earl Grey is recalled." An endorsement on the copy of the London Courier of the 15th received by an evening contemporary says, *lord Althorpe announced in the house of commons that earl Grey would resume office.* This scrap of intelligence is probably the latest.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette also had endorsed upon their copy of the London Courier of the 15th, the following: "It has been announced in the house of commons this evening, by lord Althorpe, that earl Grey will resume office. Mr. Baring also stated that the duke of Wellington was out of office." The London Standard of the evening of the 15th, expresses the opinion that if earl Grey came back to the ministry, it would be without the power to create new peers. The supposition, however, is highly improbable, that he would take office under such conditions.

The run for gold upon the Bank of England continued throughout the 15th.

The king, it is stated, had refused to receive the address of the Birmingham political Union, saying he could not recognize the parties signing it, nor the association they represented.

The cessation of the Cholera, as an epidemic, in London, is officially announced by the board of health.

COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL, May 15.

It is not intended to publish any further reports for the Metropolitan districts, in consequence of the medical inspectors employed under the order of the medical board of health, having declared the cessation of the cholera in London as an epidemic.

In the country—new cases, 91; deaths 33; recovered 44; remaining 173. W. MACLEAN, secretary.

LONDON, May 15.—*City twelve o'clock.*—The general tenor of the speeches in the house of commons last night, has produced a very strong impression in the city that no administration can be obtained in place of the last, and it is currently reported that earl Grey again takes office, the duke of Wellington having, it is said, declined forming a new ministry. This, however, is mere report, nothing positive being yet known.

Of foreign news of political interest we are quite barren this morning, no Dutch mail having arrived.

The Consol Market opened this morning at 83¾ 84 for the account; but has since rather receded. Money continues very scarce, a difference of a quarter per ct. being now made between Consols for money and for the account, which closes on the 23d inst. The present quotations are 83½ ¾ for the account, and 83¾ ½ for money.

We abstained, yesterday, from taking any public notice of an extra demand for gold at the bank of England, on account of the distrust which might unnecessarily be produced in the country by such a statement, and being in hopes that a few hours would convince the parties demanding it, of the uselessness of such a step. The demand is, however, continued to-day, but we understand, not to the extent to which it was carried yesterday, and the declaration made last night in the house of commons, by ald. Thompson, upon that subject, will, we trust, dispel any fears which might otherwise have been engendered by the statement of Mr. Hunt.

In he foreign market nothing material has occurred.

One o'clock.—The Consol market has suddenly advanced to 84½ ¼ for the present account, and 84½ ¾ for July.

It is currently reported that the duke of Wellington has actually retired, and the bank has just issued the following notice relative to the advance of money, but which has generally been published in the month of June:—

The governor and company of the bank of England do hereby give notice that on and after this day they will be ready to receive applications for loans upon the deposit of bills of exchange, exch quer bills and East India bonds, or other approved securities; such loans to be paid on or before the 15th of June next, with interest up to the date of £4 per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than £2000 each.

Bank of England, May 15.

Exchequer bills are quoted at 5 5 pm; and India bonds 4 3 discount.

Four o'clock.—3 per cent. Consols 84¼ for account 84¾ ½.

LONDON, May 15.—In the French papers which arrived this morning, there is a Protocol of the Conference, dated the 4th instant, in which the representatives of the five powers, whilst they recommend to Holland and Belgium to negociate, lent themselves to prevent the renewal of hostilities on either side. M. Casimir Perier is rather better. The cholera is decreasing. The Moniteur announces that all is quiet in the South. Our private letters state that great sensation was created by the news of a Wellington administration having been formed here.

We have this morning received Hamburgh and other German papers. The only fact of interest which they contain is an announcement that the Poles who remain in Prussia, to the number of five thousand, are shortly to set out for France, in which an honorable asylum has been secured to them.

London, May 15, (evening.)—Considerable sensation has been excited by the reported refusal of the King to receive the address of the Birmingham Political Union. The following are the circumstances under which that refusal took place. The address signed by Mr. Attwood and other members of the council of the Birmingham Political Union, was forwarded, in the first instance, to lord Melbourne, for presentation to the king. By lord Melbourne it was sent to sir H. Taylor, his majesty's private secretary, who, in his reply, stated, by command of the king, that his Majesty could not recognise the parties who had signed that address, or those whom they represented. The purport of this answer was, we believe, communicated to the Birmingham Deputation in a handsome letter from lord Melbourne, who, on obtaining it, abstained from forwarding a similar address from another Political Union, lest it should meet with a similar reception.

NORFOLK, Va. June 18.

Military.—We learn that orders were received from Washington on Saturday evening by the steam boat Potomac, directing fire companies of the United States troops at fortress Monroe, to march immediately to the seat of the Indian war.—*Beacon.*

BALTIMORE, June 19.

A distressing case of hydrophobia was developed yesterday. A fine lad, the son of a respectable ship master at Fell's Point, was bitten some time ago by a dog that was afterwards killed, and yesterday he was suffering all the horrors of unequivocal, phrenzied hydrophobia.—*American.*

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The mortal remains of the hon. C. C. Johnson, one of the representatives in congress from Virginia, were yesterday morning brought to his lodgings from Alexandria, attended by a committee of the corporation of that place.

The circumstances of his death are reported thus:—He had gone to Alexandria to visit a friend on Sunday; he passed the evening at his friend's house, and left it, in the midst of the storm then raging, to go to the wharf with a view to take a passage on board the mail boat Sydney, which leaves Alexandria at about 9 o'clock, P. M. for the city. He was attended by a servant, who left him when he had shewn him within sight of the wharf. This was the last seen or heard of him until his body was found on Monday afternoon. It is beyond a doubt that he walked into the slip, and struck his head in falling, or he would have saved himself, being an expert swimmer.

This melancholy occurrence cast a gloom yesterday over all congress. Its fatality independently of the merits of the deceased, produced a deep sensation. By those who knew him, his death is doubly grieved, his character for talents and integrity being embellished by the most endearing personal qualities. His funeral took place from the capitol yesterday afternoon, and was attended by all congress, both houses having adjourned as soon as his death was announced yesterday. *Nat Intel.*

CHARLESTON, June 23.

VERY LATE FROM JAMAICA.

We have been politely favored with the loan of files of the Kingston, Jam., Chronicle and Courant, to the 3d inst. brought by the ship John W. Cater, Captain Crane, from that port.

We learn verbally from Capt. C. that all remained quiet at the time of his leaving that Island.

The earl of Belmore, late governor of that Island, was about to embark with his family and suite, on board H. B. M. ship Sparrowhawk, to proceed to New York on his way to England. Some of the Kingston papers are very bitter in their denunciations against him. He is to be succeeded in command by the Earl of Mulgrave.

H. M. packet Rinaldo, Lt. Hill, arrived at Port Royal, 29th ult. four days from Carthagena, with 150,000 dollars on board. She brought intelligence that every thing was tranquil, and the people were becoming industrious and attentive to their business, and appeared delighted at their escape from the horrors of a military despotism.

A large quantity of spurious $2 gold pieces had been imported into Kingston from Carthagena.

H. M. ship Winchester, lord W. Paget; ship Sapphire, hon. capt. Wellesley; and ship Pearl, capt. Gordon, from a cruise, arrived at Port Royal on the 19th ult.

It is stated in the Courant of the 10th ult. that recent advices from the Windward Islands represent that nothing but distress prevails. At St. Lucia the crop will be made this year. Trinidad is said to be inevitably ruined—and all foreigners who reside in those two islands and who can leave, are doing so, for the United States having lost all faith and confidence in a government which seems determinedly bent on the destruction of its colonies.—*Courier.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the ship Azelia which left Rio Janeiro 6th May, we learn that since the attempted revolution on the 17th April, the city had been comparatively tranquil. No new disturbances are reported in other parts of the empire.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter from our attentive correspondent:—

RIO DE JANEIRO, 4th May, 1832.

Since writing you per the Draco, our city has happily been free from the horrors of anarchy, and it is with great pleasure I have it in my power to communicate the important fact, that contrary to the fears of all, as stated in my last, the Restoration party appears to have been so completely discomfitted by the firm stand taken by the government, that it will probably be many months, at least, before they will venture again to trust their fortunes to their arms, unless encouraged by the favor of a majority of the Assembly. Of the ten who headed the body of "*Caramurus*" or Restauradores, on the 17th ult., seven have been taken, some of them men of high standing. This evinces a determination on the part of the government, which, if supported by the Assembly, may prove superior to the attempts of misguided revolutionists. The speech of the Regency to the Chamber of Deputies, which I send you, leaves us in doubt. Unlike addresses to the legislative bodies of other countries, it expresses no definite views, and places us, as it would appear, at the mercy of the fickle body to whom it is addressed, and who, it is well known, consumed the entire session of last year in contentious debates, unproductive of any wholesome measure for the suppression of faction. Now the matter stands thus:—If the Regency, as they avow their intention to be, depend upon the assembly; and the assembly, from disapprobation of the conduct of the ministry, or from other causes, shall fail to support the government; then are we plunged again into the depths of anarchy. If, on the other hand, the assembly shall approve of the course taken by the ministry, and acting in conformity with the dictates of patriotism, shall enact such laws as shall strengthen the government; and impose wholesome restrictions upon the lower orders of the people, then may we expect a solid and confirmed internal peace. You will easily perceive, however, the suspense which the address is calculated to inspire, and until the assembly commence operations, all definite opinions, as to the issue, must be deferred.

Commodore Rogers, in the sloop of war Warren, attended by the schooner Enterprise, is at Buenos Ayres; the Lexington at Montevideo. I have not learned what has been the result of his negotiations with the Buenos Ayrean government, in relation to the Falkland Island affair. There has been great excitement in consequence of captain Duncan's proceedings there, but I can make bold to say, that he has been supported in the course he adopted, by his countrymen at home and abroad, and will no doubt receive the approbation of our government. Capt. Duncan has taught them a lesson which they will not shortly forget. He has taught them, that if *a child* tread on a *big man's* toe, he should humbly beg pardon, and not aggravate the offence by spitting in his face.

P. S.—Letters have just reached us, stating that an attempt has been made at Pernambuco, by the restoration party, to establish themselves there; but the government party triumphing, the Portuguese, and those Brazilians who adhered to them, were indiscriminately put to death. They fought for twenty-four hours, when the Brazilians obtained a signal victory.

Very respectfully yours, R. C. W.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED ON TUESDAY.

Barque Commodore Morris, Fairfield, Liverpool, Harrod & Quarles
Brig Canada, White, Antwerp, Harrison, Brown & co
Brig Tamosi, Smith, Campeachy, Gordon, Forstall & co
Schr Cora, Carson, Charleston, J A Barelli
Schr Splendid, Eldridge, Mobile, S Wescott

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Emperor, Carmere, from Tampico, to S Cucullu, in ballast.

Steamer Victory, Curry, from St Martinsville.

ARRIVED ON TUESDAY.

Towboat Shark, Hotten, towed to sea brig Peruvian, Churchill, New-York, and schr San Antonio, Sust, Havana; towed up to town ship Saracen. Left the bar at 1 p m on Monday—reports nothing new in sight.

Towboat Grampus, Beebe, towed to sea ship Archer, Cole, Philadelphia;—towed to town packet ship Russell.

Steamer Post Boy, from the Passes—brought up schr Emperor, 6 days from Tampico. Reports nothing in sight at either pass—nothing in the river.

Packet ship Russell, Bauvais, from New York, 8th ult., to Barstow and Adams—cargo to White & co; Yorke, Mackalister & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Lincoln & Green; F Gillet, Quartier & Boutin; Hotchkiss & co; Sloo & Byrne; L H Gale, sud order.

Schr Nancy, Edmond, from Port-au-Prince—cargo, logwood, coffee and fruit.

Schr Elizabeth, Pharash, from Tobasco, with dye wood.

Schr Emelie, Fourton, from Carthagena.

Steamer Telegraph, Laurant, from Bayou Sarah—cargo 60 hhds. sugar, 5 bales cotton, 3 boxes, and sundries—41 pass.

Steamer Tallyho, Dartch, from Smithland.

Steamer Walter Scott, Culver, from Yazoo River—14 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Exchange; Barton, hence at New-York.

Ship Hewes, hence for Boston, was spoken June 4, lat. 24 15, long 81 30.

Brig Commerce, hence for Liverpool, was spoken June 10th, lat 28, long 72—13th, brig Rebecca, hence for New York, lat 35, long 75 16—16th, brig Watchman, hence for Havre, lat 39, long 71.

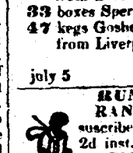
Cleared at New York for this port, ships Nashville, 18th, and Cumberland, 19th.

On the 18th ult, an American brig, from New York for this port, was spoken by the Huskisson at Charleston, in lat 34 08, long 76 30, which had been dismasted in the hurricane of the 7th, and intended to put into Charleston to refit.

Brigs Elvira, Grace; Rupea, Foque, and schr Abigail, Downes, hence at Boston.

CODFISH, SPERM CANDLES, & GOSHEN BUTTER—
245 boxes Codfish, landing from brig Mary & Eliza from Boston,
33 boxes Sperm Candles, long sizes,
47 kegs Goshen Butter, landing from ship Russel, from Liverpool, for sale by
F. H. PETITPAIN,
july 5 Corner Chartres & Toulouse sts.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.



RANAWAY from the plantation of the subscriber, parish of St. Charles, on Monday, 2d inst. two slaves, to wit:

AZIC, a negro aged about 30 years, having one of his hands affected by a burn, and a broken tooth; middle size, and well proportioned, and some twenty years in the country.

The mulatto girl named BETSEY, since a long time in the country, about 30 years old: she is the wife of Azic, and is tall.

A reward of ten dollars for each will be given to any person loding them in one of the jails of this state or with Messrs. Blank & Bugier, Levee st. New Orleans. Captains of steamboats and others are forewarned from harboring said slaves under the penalties of the law. (july 5) T. B. BERTRAND.

John M. Gallagher, vs. Jonathan Chase.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 16th of July, at 5 o'clock at the principal, one side-board, 6 fancy chairs, 1 dining table; seized in the above suit.
july 5 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

John Nicholson, vs. D. F. Weymouth.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 14th July, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, one gray mare, seized in the above suit.
july 5 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Maurice Hooks has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship to the vacant estate of the late John Byrnes: notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, and to all others whom it may concern, to shew cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court.
july 5 MARTIN BLACHE, register of wills.

THE undersigned having taken Mr. Antony. Peychaud in partnership, will continue his business from this date under the firm of *Ducongé & Peychaud.*
New Orleans, June 12th 1832.
july 3 F. P. DUCONGÉ.

ESSENCE Bergamott and Oil of Roses; Vanilla just landing from New York and for sale by the subscribers,
120 lbs Essence Bergamott,
130 ounces Oil of Roses, waranted pure,
10 lbs Vanilla 1st. quality.
DUCONGÉ & PEYCHAUD,
july 3 Chartres st.

A TEACHER of the French language, wishes a situation in town or in the country. Apply at this office. july 3

MOLASS AND SYRUP.—64 barrels, landing opposite St. Louis street, for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
july 3 117, Royal st.

L. GAMOTIS, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST (No. 39, Camp st. between Common and Gravier, near Bishop's hotel,) Informs the public, that he has established a Drug Store, where every kind of Drug and Medicinal preparation will be found;—also all kinds of Syrups. He flatters himself that those persons who may honor him with their support will be satisfied with the quality of his drugs as well as moderate charges.
An assortment of all kinds of CHOCOLATE. july 3

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his store to the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets, where he offers for sale:
150 casks Marseilles wine,
300 barels dry Malaga wine, } Entitled to debenture
60 bales corks,
100 cases red wine Gruean La Rose, St. Julien, Medoc, Lafitte, St. George's &c.
100 baskets Champaigne,
150 cases Medoc wine,
100 baskets Olive oil; 600 demijohns.
250 boxes Hyson tea,
150 boxes assorted chewing tobacco,
100 barrels Northern gin,
50 do Northern brandy,
230 boxes Sperm candles,
100 barrels Sperm oil,
80 boxes tallow candles assorted,
100 barrels of Whiskey; 100 bags of coffee,
60 barrels or Western beer,
50 barrels sugar,
5 pipes Holland gin, 1st. quality,
50 hogshead sugar, 1st: quality.
Together with a general assortment of family groceries.
F. H. PETITPAIN,
july 2 Corner of Chartres & Toulouse.

TO BE SOLD—200 bags Rio coffee first quality.
100,0000 Havana and melee segars,
500 coils bale rope,
3 hogsheads Bladder, cotton bagging, negro clothing and Cotton Bail Duck of the celebrated *Crooks* Manufacture, for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
july 2 117 Royal st.

40 hhds. sugar; on a plantation, 7 miles from the city, and for sale by
june 22 DUOROS & MORPHY.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
P. E. & O. SORBE, 118 Royal st
june 22

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Thursday the 5th of July at 10 o'clock at No. —— Tivoli between Delor and Naiad streets will be sold sundry articles, household and kitchen furniture, consisting of dinner, tea and card tables, mirrors, chairs, sofas, fenders, shovels and tongs, bedsteads, beds and beading, carpets &c. &c. &c. The property of a gentleman declining house keeping.
Terms, cash. june 27

Steam Tow Boat Stock.
BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 7th July, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold 54 shares stock in the Steam Tow Boat Company. The boats belonging to this company are now in first rate order, having been thoroughly repaired last summer. Terms at sale.
june 27.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday, the 7th of July, will be sold, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock precisely, the following described property, ceded by L. P. Ferry to his creditors. A lot of Ground, situated between Barracks and St. Julie streets, containing 60 feet front with a depth of 180, French measure, together with a story house, the lower part of which is of bricks, the other part a frame. Also, a common frame house with a fruit and flower garden. Also, a negro slave named Edmond, aged 14 years, house servent. One negro named Willis,