Latest from France.

From the N Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Disturbances in France—Insurrection in Paris—Disbandment of the Polytechnic School—Paris declared under Martial Law!

Our news schooner Eclipse came to town this morning at 9 o'clock, having boarded at sea at 8 o'clock last evening, the packet ship Francois 1st, captain Pell, from Havre on the 10th of June. By this arrival the editors of the Courier and Enquirer are exclusively in possession of Paris dates of the 8th and Havre to the 9th June.

The intelligence will be found of exciting interest as demonstrating the disturbed situation of France, and the probability of another revolution. We have confined ourselves almost exclusively to the particulars of the insurrection in Paris as we have neither time or space to trace the movements in the departments. Of these Maine et Loire, La Vendee, Loire Inferieure, Deux Sevres, and several others, are placed under Marshal Law by Royal Ordnance.

It has been discovered that the Duchess de Berri and Gen. Bourbon have visited all the southern provinces, and many of their circulars and private orders have been seized and published, which we will lay before the public tomorrow.

The accounts come to us only through the Ministerial papers, the liberal ones having been either suppressed or issued with blank pages, and we have no correct means of judging of the disturbances but by their partial representation. Yet from them, we learn enough to excite great anxiety for the future. The disbandment of the Polytechnic school—the declaring Paris and several of the departments under Martial Law—the suppression of the liberal presses—the admitted force of the Chouans and the presence of the Duchess De Berri and Gen. Bourbon—all lead us to apprehend further difficulties. It will be perceived by our translation from the papers of the 8th, that on the 7th another attempt was made in Paris, the first and principal attempt having been made on the 5th and suppressed on the 6th.

The papers are literally filled with accounts of the depredations of the Chouans and Carlists, their sieges of towns and disarmment of the National Guards &c. with the movement of troops and proclamations of the government with regard to the movements in the South.

The Quotidienne, the Brid'oison, the Mede, and the Moniteur Typographique or Printers' Journal were seized on the 6th inst. at the post office and the respective printing offices.

Orders were issued on the 7th of June, for the arrest of M. M. Laboissiere, Cabet and Garner—Pages.

The Messenger des Chambers of the 7th June says that, the Chouans had taken an important city in the west, & that serious disturbances had broken out in Caen. The same journal informs us that it was generally rumoured throughout Paris, that the Duchess de Berri had been arrested.

The Constitutional says, "It appears certain that there were found in the house of one of the persons arrested, many assignats hypothecated on the future sale of the national domains."

M. le duc Fitz James was arrested at his house on the morning of the 7th ult:

The Journal de Debats says—"We are enabled to state positively that the marriage of the Princess Louisia, the King's eldest daughter, with king Leopold, was finally concluded upon at the meeting between the two Sovereigns at Compeigne and we believe it certain that the ceremony will take place at Compeigne in the course of July."

On the 30th ult. the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by the Prefect, the Mayor and several Superior Officers, visited the fortifications of Lyons.

The three Arrondisements in the West placed under Martial Law contain 234 parishes, namely, that of Laval, 93; Chateau-Gontier, 79; and Vitre, 62. It is said that on forwarding the Ordonnance to Laval, the Minister enjoined the immediate military occupation of all places noted as rallying points or places where meetings are held.

The Paris papers of the 8th announce that Young Napoleon had suffered a relapse, and a passenger by the ship Marcus arrived this morning from Rotterdam reports that an express arrived at Frankfort while he was there announcing his death, and a new revolutionary movement in Poland.

Paris Exchange, June 8.—Five per cents, con 98 98; three per cents to 22d June 68 75 a 68 75, Rent quarter per cent. 82; bank actions 1700 1697 50.

It is said that Protocol No. 63, in relation to the affairs of Belgium and Holland, has been issued, which is of threatening character towards King William.

Don Pedro has appeared off the Tagus with his fleet, and an active correspondence has been opened between the French and English Ministers with the Minister of the Court of Spain to observe the strictest neutrality during the approaching events, and pledge the adherence of Don Pedro to the terms of his Proclamation.

ENGLAND.

Passage of the Reform Bill.—On the evening of Monday, June the 4th, this important measure was carried in the House of Lords.

For the Bill, 106; against, 22; Majority, 84.

It will be perceived that nearly all the opponents of the measure left the House, among them the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst.

In the House of Commons on the same day, the Scotch Reform Bill was under consideration.

Consols at 2 o'clock, 5th June, 85 3-8 ½

[From Le Nouvelliste.]

PARIS June 8.—Yesterday morning a a number of barricades still remained up in the Rue St. Dennis, St. Martins, and St. Antoine.

The Prefect of Police in Concert with Marshal Leban and M. Colonel Feisthamel received orders to batter down these barricades with artillery. Notwithstanding the vigour of this measure, new barricades were raised in Rue St. Martin this morning. The insurgents, harrassed on all sides, retired through the neighboring streets to the avenues of the Hotel de Ville. Many persons were introduced by force into adjacent houses from whence they attacked the troops—firing continued several hours, finally the insurgents were dislodged. Several persons are arrested amongst whom are twelve of the pupils of the Polytechnic School D'Alfort. These arrests were made amid universal cries of "Vive le Roi."

This day tranquility is entirely restored, workmen are engaged in repairing the pavements and removing the barricades. Business is resumed throughout the city. The city presents a satisfactory appearance.

Great Political re-action.—The following extracts from letters received by the last mail from Louisville, Kentucky, exhibit an astonishing change in public sentiment in that section of the country, and augur a salutary re-action in other quarters. The current has evidently been setting that way for some time, with increasing force every day—and now it seems to be moving in a mass that threatens to sweep all opposition before it.

Nat. Intel.

"*Louisville, June* 24.

There was a call made by about forty of our most respectable citizens, who had formerly supported the election of General Jackson, for a publick meeting, to express by resolutions and otherwise, their disappointment and dissatisfaction with the course pursued by him and his party, and to express their determination to oppose his re-election. That meeting was held last evening, and was decidedly the most numerous I have ever witnessed in our Court-House—it was full to overflowing. Several gentlemen who had formerly supported the General addressed the meeting, and denounced in strong terms the malpractices of the present administration, and the frequent bursts of applause from seven or eight hundred freemen, (by which they were frequently interrupted,) went to show their entire accordance in the sentiments expressed. Resolutions expressing the reasons of their former support and present opposition, were unanimously adopted, and will be published.

A resolution approbating and expressing their entire confidence in the nomination of the National Republicans for the office of President and Vice President was passed by acclamation, 'one small still voice,' only voting in the negative.

Extract of another letter dated

"LOUISVILLE, June 23.

"In pursuance of a call made on the 18th inst. through the Journal, signed by 37 seceders from Jacksonism, for the purpose of declaring their determination reasons, &c. the largest meeting was held this evening ever known in this place on a political occasion. Resolutions were passed rather more tart, perhaps, than was altogether politic—however, it was their own business, they had a right to say what they pleased of the man they had so ardently supported. There was one little circumstance I regretted. The Chairman put one gentleman on the Committee to report a preamble and resolutions, that was not exactly prepared to make a public declaration of his support of Mr. CLAY, and the Committee, I suppose, to have unanimity, omitted any resolution concerning Mr. C. The same gentleman made a very strong speech against Gen. Jackson, and was much applauded. A resolution was offered for the support of Mr. CLAY, which was cheered, and adopted unanimously—save *one dissentient*, and he was hissed out. I have witnessed nothing, since the defeat of the Jackson party in this city last year that seems to effect the Jackson men so much as the call of this meeting, and its numbers."

The following is the call for the public meeting, an account of which is given in the above letters.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.

The undersigned, believing that a debt of gratitude was due to Gen. Andrew Jackson, for his patriotism, and services to his country, together with other reasons of a political nature, which cannot be detailed here, were among his supporters to elevate him to the distinguished office which he now holds.

The duty which we owe to ourselves, our country and to mankind, compels us to express our disappointment and deep regret at the course pursued by him in the administration of our Government. The more we reflect, and examine into the policy of his administration, the more we deplore and deprecate its effects.—Moreover, we regret that Gen. Jackson should have permitted his name again to be presented to the American people, as a candidate for that office, as during the canvass which resulted in his favor, it was urged with great zeal, by most of his distinguished advocates, that it was dangerous for any individual to hold the office of President of these U. States more than one term, and assurances given, of the General's own pledges, that he would only hold it on these terms.

Believing that the debt of gratitude has been paid, and he amply rewarded, and conscious that the best interests of our country call aloud upon us to oppose his re-election, we feel ourselves bound as American Citizens to do so, and we do oppose it, with as much zeal and promptitude as we then vindicated his claims to that office.

Therefore, we request a meeting of those who concur with us, for the purpose of expressing our opinions and sentiments publicly, by resolutions and otherwise, at the Court House in Louisville, on THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock P. M.

Thos. Joyes,	H. K. Wolfe,
Samuel Schwing,	Patrick Garvey,
L. Weaver,	Chas. Jabine,
R N. Cawthon,	Wm. Reay,
John C. Evans,	Thos. Drouge,
Ben. Cawthon,	Hugh McCormick,
James Doss,	John Farrell,
A. R. Woolley,	Thomas Lawler,
Jonas Grubb,	Daniel Carrell,
Dr. B. H. Hall,	G. W. Weissenger,
Robeson Dehart,	T. Gwathmey,
R. Merrie, Jr.	Wm. W. Lawes,
E. T. Bainbridge,	Wm. Sale,
Jno. W. Anderson,	C. M. Thruston,
George Buchanan,	Francis Tillay,
P. R. Gray,	Amph. Lampton,
J.W. Semple,	Dr. L. Powell
Wm. Picket,	L. Lawrence,
Wm. Powell,	Carver Mercer.

Distressing Intelligence.—The Detroit Board of Health on the 7th July announce the occurrence of two cases of Cholera on board the steam-boat Henry Clay, bound to Chicago, with the troops from this city. The first of these was an intemperate soldier, who had indulged in drinking whiskey & eating voraciously, and who consequently died in a few hours. The second individual attacked was still living. An endorsement on the letter communicating this intelligence, adds that four other cases had occurred and that the Henry Clay had proceeded for Chicago. From the crowded state of the boat, four hundred men being on board, it was feared that many more cases would occur.

CHOLERA AMONG THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

From the Detroit Free Press, Extra.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

DETROIT, July 5th, 1832.

The undersigned, a committee of physicians attached to the Board of Health of Detroit, having inquired into the circumstances attending the *two* cases of cholera on board the steam boat Henry Clay, report that the first case occured in a man of very intemperate habits, who had been indisposed for several days, and during the extreme heat yesterday, drank immoderately of whiskey and ate voraciously, was attacked during the night with spasms and died in about nine hours after the attack.

The other cases commenced since the death of the first and is less violent in degree and it is hoped the patients may recover. These facts are stated in this form that the fears of our citizens may not be unnecessarily excited fear having been ascertained to be one of the most powerful predisposing causes of the disease. The inhabitants may rely upon the earliest and most authentic information, should any thing occur to require the issuing of another bulletin. The troops, among whom the disease has occurred are from the seaboard, and not from a district of country where a single case of epidemic cholera has appeared, and are crowded on board of a steamboat to the number of about 400.

N. B. The boat has proceeded up the lake, without landing any of the soldiers on board.

R. S. RICE,
J. L. WHITING,
M. CHAPIN,
Committee of the Board of Health.

An endorsement on the back of the slip containing the above, says:—"Four other cases occurred after the publication of this. The Henry Clay proceeded on her way to Chicago—God knows how many will reach there."

We regret to learn from the Detroit Journal, that among the soldiers already dead at Fort Gratiot, is an officer—Lieut. Clay—a son, we believe, of the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. He was a promising young man.

NEW YORK
Consolidated Lottery.

Class No. 25 for 1832.

To be drawn JULY 25th 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is		25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,124		3,124
20	1,000		20,000
20	500		10,000
20	300		6,000
20	200		4,000
&c.	amounting to		$219,003

Tickets $8, Shares in proportion.

A package of 20 whole tickets will cost $160

Warranted to draw nett, 7

☞ To ensure attention on all orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER
Licensed Vender, Baltimore.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, July 21.

The National Republicans

Of Talbot county are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 31st inst. for the purpose of appointing three persons to represent Talbot county in a General Convention to be held at a place not yet designated, of which due notice will be given, to nominate three Candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President for the Eastern Shore and Harford county. A punctual attendance of the party is expected.

We insert on the first side of this day's paper the Message of President Jackson assigning his objections to the Bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States. This miserable compound of arrogance and folly, well befits the source whence it has emanated. Below we have placed a sketch of the remarks of the Hon. Mr Webster in the Senate, by which, if we mistake not, every candid reader will acknowledge, that every objection contained in that document has been completely annihilated.

MR. WEBSTER'S REMARKS.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Webster took the floor, and in a speech of something more than an hour in length of which a full report will be hereafter presented, examined and commented upon the contents of the message; upon which he presented to the Senate the full and frank expression of his opinion. This he said was due to the President as well as the country, on the present occasion. So far from evading the question, the President had given a clear expression of his own judgment, that under no circumstances now or hereafter, should his approbation ever be given to any bill for the renewal of the charter of the present bank, or for the constitution of any similar one. It appeared to him, Mr. W. said, that we are now approaching a crisis, not only equally dangerous, but equally likely to be embarrassing, dangerous and distressing as any that has occurred under this government. It was now certain, that without a change in the public councils, the charter of the Bank of the United States would be suffered to expire, by its own limitation. Within three years and nine months, (the remainder of its term) arrangements would have to be made for calling in its debts, withdrawing its notes from circulation, and ceasing its operations. All this would have to be done within that period; for although, by its charter, provision was made for allowing it further time for the collection of its debts, &c. yet after the expiration of its term, it can issue no new paper, nor answer any of the purposes of a bank of discount. He said it behoved all who were interested in public affairs, without exaggeration on the one side or delusion on the other, to prepare themselves to meet the crisis. He then went on to show the great importance of the present question, more especially to the States connected with the waters of the Mississippi, within whose limits thirty millions of active capital had been furnished for business by the Bank. He drew a picture of the consequences likely to flow from all this facility being withdrawn within four years, and of the deep distress which must inevitably follow its withdrawal. To the people of the United States, he said, it was now plainly put, whether in one way and in one way only (for the message left no alternative) this evil was to be avoided. Mr. W. then proceeded with some remarks upon the President's objections to the bill. The first which he adverted to was the objection to the application of the bank for the renewal of its charter, on the ground that it was premature. So far from this objection being a just one, he said that the time of the application was the latest day at which the bank could, with any justice to the public, or any regard to the interest of the stockholders, come forward, if the question, whether its charter was to be renewed or not, was at all doubtful. After adverting to the undoubted right of Congress to exercise a discretion as to the time at which they would act upon this subject, he said it was neither Congress nor the bank that had first agitated this question: for that the Executive had not only once, but twice and thrice, called on Congress to act upon the subject. He argued that it could not be premature, in 1832, to do that which the President had invited them to do as far back as December, 1829, &c. &c. There was another point of view in which he said this remark might have been spared: he meant in reference to those states of the union extremely interested in this measure, and which had instructed, unanimously, their representatives, not only to vote for the renewal of the charter of the bank, but to vote for it now, at this present session. But he added, why disguise the fact? This was a question on which it was very interesting to all the people to know what were the opinions of the public servants. The time had come when the people had a right to know how their servants, from the highest to the lowest, intended to act upon this matter. It was therefore, proper that the subject should be acted upon at the present session. The result proved it. No one could doubt, after reading this message, that the question had been agitated not a moment too early. The election of a Chief Magistrate was about to take place: a doubt had existed as to what was the opinion of the present Chief Magistrate upon this subject; was it not fit, proper & expedient, that that doubt should be resolved? In this view, the message, he said, so far from proving the application of the bank at this session to have been premature, carried on its face the proof of its being indispensable. The very fact of the constitutional objection of the President to the bank, and that under his auspices, no such bank could ever be re-chartered or created, demonstrated the necessity of action upon it at the present session. He touched also, upon another suggestion of the message in relation to the prematurity of the application; which was, that it would be the fault of the bank if its affairs were not wound up within the period of its charter. This, he said, would be impossible unless the Bank were governed by angels instead of men. If the interest paid by the people of the Western States was as heavy a drain upon them as represented by the message, how much heavier a drain, he argued, would that be which, within four years, would draw from them, not only this interest, but the principal upon which the interest was paid? He enlarged upon the circumstance of the Western country, which made money more valuable there than in the Atlantic States, and on the distress which would be produced by withdrawing from them seven and a half millions of dollars a year, for which they were now paying but six per cent. interest to the Bank of the U. States, upon the substitute for which capital they would have to pay a much higher rate of interest, &c.

Mr. W. then proceeded to review the objections of a constitutional nature contained in the message; the different parts of which, he intimated, were evidently from different hands. He entered into an argument on the several points made in the message, to show that they were either unfounded, unsound or untenable. In this constitutional disquisition, some things were respectable and some were new. Those which were respectable, he said, were not new; and those that were new, he left it to be inferred that he considered not very respectable. He examined and refuted the argument drawn from precedent, which he maintained was decidedly on the side of the Bank, instead of being against it. He protested against the doctrines of the message on the subject of the independence claimed for different branches of the government, pronouncing, without reservation, that if you take away the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether a law of Congress, brought before them, is according to the Constitution or not, you subvert the government; you take away the last guard—the last rampart of defence, of your political and civil rights: the legislative discretion stands unrestrained & unrestricted. You are brought within the predicament which Mr. Jefferson so much deprecated; you have got rid of unrestrained legislation abroad, to have it fastened upon you at home, &c. In regard to the Bank question, the whole action of the government, of the Executive, under every President till now, of every Congress, & of the Supreme Court, had recognized the constitutionality of the charter of this, as well as of the old Bank, &c.

Mr. W. then dwelt, at some length, on other positions of the message, which he considered untenable; such, for instance, as that one Congress cannot bind its successors, and that every thing contained in any bill passed by Congress, that was not absolutely necessary, as some features of the Bank charter were said not to be, was unconstitutional. The absurdity of this last notion, he illustrated by a reference to the code of criminal law established by Congress under the general power to establish post offices and post roads; under which, capital punishments were authorised, which might have been dispensed with, by substituting other punishments for them, and which therefore, not being *necessary*, would be, under the doctrines of the message unconstitutional. There was no power, indeed, in the Bank charter, he argued, which might not be substituted by some other of equivalent effect, and which was not, therefore, according to the sense of the message, unconstitutional.

Mr. W. next examined the objections, so often repeated, to the present bank, on the ground of its being a monopoly, and showed that it could not, in any sense of the term, be properly so called. He then went into an argument to show the fallacy of the other objection which had been made, to foreigners being stockholders in the Bank; which, he said, instead of putting us in their power, so far as it goes, puts them in ours. The ten millions which they hold in the stock of the Bank, so far as it had any effect, (small indeed, it must be) was a hostage in our funds, favorable to our peace and prosperity. He then very seriously deprecated the effect of this denunciation, from such high authority, of the holding by foreigners of stock in American funds. He adverted to the canal stocks of several of the States—Ohio, of Pennsylvania, of N. York, the prices of which were every day quoted on the London Exchanges, and which might be seriously affected, to the injury of the interests of these States,

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