This distressing accident has spread a gloom over the city. Several valuable lives are lost—the three clerks and Mr. Brower have been cut off in the prime of usefulness and life, and many are left to deplore their untimely end.

From the Missouri Republican, April 17.

FROM THE MILITARY EXPEDITION.

We are indebted to a gentleman attached to the army, for the following account of the operations of Gen. Atkinson:

"The United States Troops which left Jefferson Barracks on the 8th inst., for Rock Island, arrived at that place on the 12th. On the 13th inst., Gen. Atkinson held a Council with Keokuck and his head men, (who with his young men, amounting to about seventy in number are encamped at the Island,) in which the murderers of the Menominees were demanded. Keokuck answered, that his band was not concerned in that murder, and that he was unable to deliver up the offenders, that they had joined the Prophet's band, and had been ranked among the distinguished men of that band. He seems disposed to do every thing in his power to settle the difficulties existing between the Indians and the Whites, but it is believed that his efforts will not be of much use. Gen. Atkinson recognizes him as the proper and legitimate head of the Sac and Fox Indians, and therefore asked hostages from his band until the murderers could be taken; but he seemed to think that inasmuch as the murders were not committed by his band, it hardly belonged to him to give hostages—and the General did not urge the point. Keokuck has already lost a good deal of power in consequence of his friendship for the whites, and it would seem hard to urge him to a step which would diminish the small influence he now possesses. We have good reason to believe that he was not at all concerned in creating the disturbances which now exist; but on the contrary, he has used his best efforts to prevent them.

The prophet (a Winnebago) is the chief instigator of the present difficulties, and he is seconded in his nefarious schemes by Black Hawk. These two Indians, with their followers, are now near the spot whence Hawk was removed last summer. I believe the Prophet was not a party to the treaty made by General Gaines, but Black Hawk was in fact one of the principals, and he has boldly violated it, and it is high time that he had received the meed of his faithlessness.

The last information we have had from the two hostile bands was of a character to exclude the idea of immediate hostilities on the part of the Indians: their old men, women and children, were still with them, and it is well known that all ineffective and helpless persons are sent away after they have made up their minds to fight.

We learned to-day that the Indians were going in the direction of Canada, and it is the opinion of some that they are bound for Canada, by the way of Chicago. But conjectures and surmises are as numerous and difficult as they well can be.

We have not obtained any information with regard to their direction and intention, on which we can rely. We know that they talk impudently, and pretend to be ready for any thing that may come and feel assured, that they have no intention of striking the whites first—and this is about the amount of what we do know positively. We have heard many reports, but it would be a mere waste of time to repeat them.

It is Gen. Atkinson's intention to take measures to humble Black Hawk and the Prophet and teach them that we are to be trifled with no longer: in a word, to settle the difficulties so that there will be no more alarm from these disturbers. We have ordered a Cavalry, should their services be required; but they will not be called upon until it is determined to scour the Indian country. In the mean time, it is deemed prudent to put Rangers on the frontier, to be prepared for any thing that may happen, and Gen. Atkinson has advised Gov. Reynolds to that effect.

It is reported, that the Sioux and Menominees are raising a war party, to go against the Sacs and Foxes, but it is doubtful whether the report is well grounded. A Council will probably be held with the Menominees, and they will be told that the United States will avenge their wrongs. To do this was the object of the expedition, but circumstances have altered its complexion in some measure.

Fort Armstrong, 13th April.

An extra from the office of the Illinois Advocate, gives the following additional intelligence:

Extract of a letter from George Davenport, Esquire, to Brig. Gen. Atkinson, dated Rock Island, April 13, 1832.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your enquiries of this morning respecting the Indians, I have to state that I have been informed by the man I have had wintering with the Indians, that the British band of Sac Indians is determined to make war upon the frontier settlements."

"The British band of Sac Indians did rendezvous at old Fort Madison, and induced a great many of the young men to join them at their arrival at Yellow Banks; they crossed about 500 horses into the State of Illinois, and sent 70 horses through the country towards Rock River; the remainder, some on horseback, the others in canoes, in fighting order advanced up the Mississippi, and were encamped yesterday, 5 or 6 miles below Rock River, and will no doubt reach their strong hold in the Rock River swamps, if they are not intercepted. From every information that I have received, I am of opinion that the intentions of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontiers."

In possession of the foregoing facts and information, I hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain quiet when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community is in danger. I have called out a strong detachment of the militia, to rendezvous at Bairdstown, on the 22d inst. Provisions for the men, and corn for the horses will be furnished in abundance.

I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services as heretofore with promptitude and cheerfulness, in defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Commander in Chief.

April 17th, 1832.

DESTRUCTION OF GUAYAMA.—The Baltimore American of yesterday says:—"We learn from Mr. Joseph Sterett, supercargo of the brig Brazen, arrived at this port yesterday from Ponce, Porto Rico, that the town of Guayama, in that island, was entirely consumed by fire about the 11th of April. The light was distinctly seen at Ponce. Letters detailing the event, were received at the latter place, which stated that the warehouses on the beach were uninjured. The brig Pedlar had sailed from Ponce with a cargo of lumber for the relief of the sufferers."

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, *May 5.*

In the *Senate*, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President to compromise and settle the claims of the United States on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, was read a third time and *passed*. The bill for the settlement, by compromise, of the claims of the United States, upon the securities of the late Thos H. Smith, was *passed*. The bill to provide for ascertaining the northern boundary of Ohio, was read and ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were matured. Mr. Dickerson gave notice that on Monday next, he should call up the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures, appropriating for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. Mr. King moved that the consideration of his motion for the reference of that bill, to the Committee on Public Lands, be now resumed, which motion was rejected by a vote of 17 to 20. The Post Route Bill was taken up. Mr. Foot withdrew his amendment, reducing the postage on letters. The question being then on Mr. Bibb's amendment abolishing postage on newspapers, Mr. Grundy resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the amendment, and in reply to Mr. Clayton. Mr. Holmes followed in support of the amendment, and, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, it was, on the motion of Mr. Mercer, resolved, instead of adjourning over from to day till Monday next, that, in order to allow sufficient time to prepare for the proposed improvement of the Hall, this House will adjourn on Friday, the 11th inst. to meet on the ensuing Monday; and that the Commissioners of the Public Buildings be directed to provide a door at each end of the Hall to communicate with the outward doors leading from the gallery through the south end of the Capitol.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending September 30th, 1831.

The joint resolution from the Senate for the appointment of two persons to be chosen by the Vice President, and of one person to be chosen by the House, for the purpose of preparing a system of criminal and civil law for the district of Columbia, was read a first time.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business peculiar to this District.—The Alexandria aqueduct bill was the first taken up; and a debate arose which consumed the time to a late hour; when an amendment moved thereto having been negatived—Ayes 64, Noes 87, on motion of Mr. Doddridge, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill authorizing a subscription of 125,000 dollars to the capital stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, was then taken up, and the amendments heretofore rejected in committee, having been again rejected by the House, the question on engrossing the bill was taken, and was decided in the negative—Ayes 66. Noes 83. The House then adjourned.

Monday, May 7.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Carr, the bill from the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts between the United States and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1832.

Mr. Sutherland moved to suspend the rule appropriating the day to private bills, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for certain Internal Improvements for 1832, which had been, here to fore, on the state of the Union, which was carried. Several of the amendments, made in Committee, having been concurred in, the clause appropriating $5,860 for the purpose of paying for certain repairs made to the Cumberland Road, by L. W. Stockton, was taken up; and, after a short discussion in which Messrs. Crawford, Sutherland, Mercer, Archer, Stewart and Coulter, took part, was carried. The appropriation for Ocracock inlet, was discussed by Messrs. Hall and Speight, and was carried, ayes 110, noes 45. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hall, for the improvement of the harbor of Washington, North Carolina, which was lost. The clause appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as amended in Committee, was taken up Mr. Sevier moved to amend it, by adding $15,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Arkansas river, which was adopted. Mr. Ashley moved to amend the clause by extending its provisions up the Missouri and Mississippi rivers above their confluence, which was carried. Mr. Denny moved to increase and extend the appropriation up the Menongahela river to Brownsville, which, after a discussion between Messrs. Denny, Dewart and Bell, was lost.—Mr. White, of Louisiana, then moved an amendment extending the provisions of the act of 1824, for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the mouth of the latter, with a view to remedy the bar, which he advocated at some length, and which was adopted. The amendment as amended, was then carried, ayes 68, noes 57. Several amendments proposed in Committee for the construction of roads were concurred in. Mr. Sevier moved an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the construction of certain roads in Arkansas Territory, which was agreed to. Mr. Ashley moved an amendment for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, which, after a discussion, in which Messrs. Ashley, Vance, Duncan, McDuffie, Mercer and Irvin, took part, was lost, ayes 55, noes 69. Mr. Vance then moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of a Toll Bridge on the Cumberland Road, across the Sciota river at Columbus, which was lost.—Mr. Letcher moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of Cumberland river, which, after a discussion in which Messrs. Letcher, Ingersoll, Blair, of Tennessee, Mercer and Lyon took part, was lost, ayes 63, noes 80. Mr. Mercer then moved an amendment relative to the improvement of the navigation of Savannah river, on which, from the lateness of the hour, the question was not taken.

Tuesday, May 8, 1832.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of the duties which will be repealed by the Tariff prepared by him and by the bills reported from the Committee of Manufactures of the Senate. Several private bills were passed. The bill establishing certain post routes and discontinuing others, was taken up—the question being on the amendment abolishing postage on newspapers, Mr. Holmes resumed the speech, in favor of the amendment, which he commenced on Friday last, and, after speaking two hours and fifteen minutes without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the *House of Representatives*, several petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for a Marine Hospital at Portland, in Maine, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Cambreleng, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light-house at Stratford Point, Connecticut, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Rencher, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John P. Cox. Mr. E. Everett, from the minority of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the Apportionment of Representatives, and the Senate's amendment thereto, made a counter report, accompanied by an amendment to that proposed by the Senate, which was committed and ordered to be printed. Mr. Ashley offered a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs, to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to treat with the several tribes of Indians residing within the limits of the States of Missouri and Illinois, with a view to the extinguishment of their title to land and removal from the limits of said States, which was agreed to. The resolution heretofore proposed by Mr. Drayton, directing the Secretary of War to revise the several laws, in relation to the army of the U. States, make a digest of the same, and lay it before Congress at its next session, was also agreed to. The resolution presented on a former day by Mr. H. Everett, after being modified so as to call on the Post Master General for certain information in relation to contracts for furnishing post office stationery, was briefly debated by Messrs. Everett, R. M. Johnson, and Speight, when Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, moved an amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Post Office Department generally, with power to send for persons and papers, which amendment was debated by Messrs. Whittlesey, Crawford, and R. M. Johnson. Before the latter had concluded his remarks, the hour allotted to morning business expired.

TRIAL OF GEN. HOUSTON.

General Houston, according to order, was then placed at the bar of the House, when he commenced his defence and spoke near two hours. When he had concluded, Mr. Harper offered a resolution directing Samuel Houston to be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Huntingdon moved an amendment by way of substitute, declaring that the accused had been guilty of a contempt and breach of the privilege of the House, which he supported by a speech of about one hour and a half in length. Mr. Polk then rose to address the House, but gave way to a motion, by Mr. Ingersoll, that further proceedings in the case be postponed to this day, 11 o'clock, which was carried, when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 9.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Foot, requesting the President to communicate to Congress, at the next session, a plan for the re-organization of the Treasury Department, with a view to a reduction in the number of officers employed, was considered and agreed to. Mr. Dickerson moved that the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several States, be now taken up, but he withdrew it upon the suggestion that the Senate was not full. The bill providing the means of recording patents for the public lands, was read a second time, and, after some discussion, it was laid on the table. Some private bills were forwarded.—The Post Office Bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the amendment abolishing postage on newspapers. Mr. Bibb commenced a speech in support of the amendment.

In the *House of Representatives*, the whole sitting was spent in the discussion of the case of Gen. Houston. Mr. Polk went into an elaborate argument upon the constitutional principles assumed by the House in taking cognizance of the case—which he said were identical with those grounds of necessity upon which the alien and sedition laws were placed, and which had been exploded by the general sense of the people. The constitution, he contended, gave the House no power of punishment except of its own members by expulsion—and illustrated this point by the impracticability of conducting a trial here according to the forms of the constitution, and of enforcing judgment. If the power belongs to the House, as inseparable from a branch of the Legislature—the co ordinate branches possessed the same power, and he put the case whether the President, whose sanction was essential with certain exceptions, to the validity of laws, possessed the same power of summary punishment for contempt with that claimed by the House. Mr. P. commented upon the various cases in which the point was supposed to have come before the House, none of which, he said, involved the principles of the present case. Mr. P. went into the consideration of the law of privilege as exercised by the British Parliament, and cited and commented upon various cases involving its principles. He concluded that though none of those principles reached this case, the privileges of Parliament were not applicable to this country—they having been established as a bulwark against the royal prerogative—while here the sovereignty resides in the people, whose rights were not to be abridged except by the express terms of the constitution—the whole spirit and provisions of which were hostile to the exercise of an unknown, undefined and despotic power in any branch of the government. He was followed by Mr Ellsworth, who contended that all deliberative assemblies, as well as courts, possessed this power of punishment for contempt from necessity. He illustrated his argument by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Anderson vs. Dunn*, and cited a variety of other cases to that point.

Mr. Drayton said his views of the power of the House did not accord with those of Mr. Polk, though upon the testimony before the House in the present case, he was opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the original resolution discharging Gen. Houston. The necessary privilege of members only extended to their duties in the House. Whatever took place from other causes was unprivileged and belonged to the ordinary tribunals. He had voted in favor of taking Gen. Houston into custody on the ground that the affidavit of Mr. Stanbery has expressly stated the assault to have been committed by reason of the discharge of his duty here. The facts in evidence had presented a different case—one that had nothing to do with the privileges of the House.

Mr. E. Cooke supported the amendment at length; when he had concluded, Mr. Doddridge said he wished to deliver a short opinion in the case, which he was not inclined to do to empty seats—he, therefore, moved that further proceedings be postponed till to-day at 11 o'clock, which was carried—and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Silbee presented two memorials from owners, agents, and captains of steamboats, navigating Long Island Sound, praying that additional lights may be established on the Sound, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.—Mr. Hayne offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report various information including the gross amount of revevue received for imports and tonnage for years which were specified, and designating various articles on which the report was required to be specific, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, wines, &c. The resolution was agreed to. The Senate then resumed the unfinished discussion on the Post Office Bill. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Holmes spoke in favor of the amendment, (to abolish the postage on newspapers) when the question was taken and decided in the negative, Yeas 22, Nays 23.

The bill was then further amended was reported to the Senate. The amendments were then concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A bill was reported by Mr. Ellsworth, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to prevent and punish the making and transporting of counterfeit foreign coin; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Mardis of Alabama, submitted the following, which he intends to offer to the Bill for reducing the duties on imports, &c. when it shall be taken up.

"*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, all the public Lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of four years, shall be subject to sale by entry, at eighty cents per acre.

In like manner after a period of five years, at 70 cents per acre; and after 10 years, at 50 cents.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of Samuel Houston, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for an alleged breach of privilege. Mr. Beardsley concluded his remarks against the motion for declaring him Guilty thereof. He was followed by Messrs. Southerland, Mitchell of S. C., and Crane. Mr. Burges having obtained the floor at a late hour in the day, moved that further proceedings should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. this day.

Here a discussion ensued, which eventuated in the adjournment of the House to 10 o'clock Friday, and the postponement of the case to that hour.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

Office of the Courier & Enquirer,
Sunday, May 6—1 P. M.

Our news-boat has boarded the brig Jasper and Ceres from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th April. The news collector has this moment arrived in town with the Havre papers of 4th April and Paris of the 3rd. We have but time previous to the departure of the mail to say that there had been some disturbances in Paris, caused by the Cholera.—They do not appear to have been of any importance. The Prefect of Police had issued a proclamation in consequence, enjoining on the citizens to remain quiet, and saying there was no cause for alarm.

There appeared to exist considerable alarm throughout France in consequence of the existence of cholera.

Paris, April 3.—The Moniteur states the number of persons attacked by the Cholera from its commencement until 4 o'clock in the afternoon to be 735, of which 458 are men and 277 women. There were 255 new cases.

THE CHOLERA.

Fom the official accounts, made up to 6 o'clock yesterday, it appears that the total number of cases, from the 26th ult. up to that period, was 565, and of deaths 365. Some in Passy, La Villette, and Charenton, Villages in the immediate neighborhood of Paris, and seven cases have occurred in the Hotel des Invalids, two of which have terminated fatally. We also learn that three men were yesterday attacked by the disease in the prison of the Conciergerie, but the cases are not of a very serious nature.

The following declaration has been officially promulgated. "The undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Hotel Dieu deem it their duty to declare, in the interest of truth, that although this hospital has hitherto received the greatest number of cholera patients, they have not observed any fact which could authorise them to suspect that the malady is contagious.

"Hotel Dieu, March 31.

(Signed) "Petel, Recamier, Husson, Dupuystren, Breschet, Honore, Guneau de Mussy Samson, Gailliard, Gendrin, Bally."

April 2.—In the course of yesterady the appearance of several new scavenger's carts employed by Government to remove the dirt and rubbish from the streets, excited great displeasure among the *chiffoniers* a numerous class who earn their living by collecting the rubbish to sell to rag men, etc. and who were apprehensive that the new plan would interfere with their industry. A number of them followed the carts, succeeding in taking possession of some of them, breaking them to pieces, burning some, and throwing others into the river. A number of the rioters were arrested.

The Nouvelliste, in mentioning this, says—"This *emeute* was perfectly unimportant in itself, but a number of agitators were seen in the crowd which it produced, eagerly employed in inflaming the public mind by the most absurd statements, such as, that Government paid the physicians to prison the sick, that the rich had bought up all the remedies, &c. &c.—The presence of agents employed for a political purpose is also proved by the fact of its having been attempted to direct the mob upon Ste. Pelagie, where the Carlist conspirators of the 2d February, as well as several Republicans, are confined."

It appears, in fact, that a band of these rioters, driven back as far as rue St. Jacques, were met by a body of young men who, taking advantage of the existing excitement, led them towards the prison of St. Pelagie.—The crowd increased on its way, by those idlers who are always ready to join in any disturbance; and when they arrived before the principal entrance they amounted to about 200. They attempted to force open the gate, and at the same time the prisoners who had revolted destroyed the scaffolding, and formed the spars into weapons of offence, and broke down the bars which confined the inner doors.

The armed force which mustered in the yard were assailed with paving stones and broken glass bottles. The three summonses having been read, and the prisoners refusing to submit, five or six musket shots were fired. One man only, however, was killed. Nine of the most mutinous were seized and taken off to the prison of La Force, and the crowd at the outside was shortly afterwards dispersed. This morning the *chiffoniers* have renewed the disturbance; and it has been necessary to station considerable bodies of troops, including National Guards in the neighborhood of the Porte St. Denis and the Quays.—The lamps have been broken in several streets in those quarters. Nothing serious however occurred.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—We have obtained, from a most authentic source, on which we place full confidence, the following extract of a letter received from Vera Cruz, via New Orleans, under date 7th April, which may be relied on, and the information is thought of great interest to American citizens, who have property in Mexico, and particularly in Vera Cruz:

The Ministry is much enraged against foreigners; and Mr. Alaman (Secretary of State) has stated to the foreign representatives, that the army is aware that strangers have taken up arms in favour of Santa Anna, and this, he says, has so much exasperated them, that in case they gain the city, the government will not be accountable for the destruction of lives and property.

The presumption is the troops are promised a Saqueo—permission to plunder.

As it is not a fact that foreigners had assumed arms, and accordingly probable that the government was only speaking to vindicate, by the assertion, the proposed pillage, it is obvious that the persons and property of American citizens at Vera Cruz would be exposed to great danger in the event of a successful attack by the besieging army.

The only U. S. vessel of war at Vera Cruz was the schr. Grampus, and the Consul at Tampico had requested her presence at that port, to protect American interests there.

The aspect of things promises an indefinite prolongation of the war, and a further naval force is indispensable for the protection of our commerce in that quarter.

Dates from the capital of Mexico are to the 2d April, and every thing was in a state of agitation and apparently approaching to a civil war. The states of Guadalajara, Zacatecas, and Tamaulipas openly suported the declaration of Vera Cruz.

A vessel which was left by the Congress to sail in a few days, may be expected soon, with later accounts.—*Daily Adv.*

NEW YORK, May 2.

The following communication appears in the American of last evening. The empiric who trifles with human life in this manner, and with so fatal an effect, ought to be made the subject of a criminal prosecution. Ignorant persons like most of those who style themselves botanical doctors, or who deal in nostrums and the like, are not competent even to administer medicines commonly deemed innocent. In the present case the "Indian doctor" probably did not know that any essential oil, like that of wintergreen, taken in large doses is fatal, by producing an inflammation of the stomach, although in a small quantity it may be only an agreeable and harmless aromatic. *Evening Post.*

Facts relative to the death of Halsted Lawrence.

Halsted Lawrence was in the habit all last winter of taking bitters from an Indian Doctor, named Van Kleek. Of these bitters, the composition is, of course, unknown; but they were so acrid as on several occasions to produce violent vomiting, and on one occasion *blood vomiting*. On Thursday last, said Lawrence was invited by Wm. Baldwin to go with him to Van Kleek's, and try some new bitters. He went and took a glass. The symptoms produced were the same as had followed the previous doses of bitters, only in a more violent form. He died in about 14 hours. The verdict of the jury was not that he came to his death by oil of Wintergreen administered *by mistake*. This verdict was stronly urged upon them, but they refused to adopt it, on the ground that there was no evidence that the medicine was given them by mistake—no evidence that the article given was not the "new bitters." Their verdict was,—that he came to his death by oil of wintergreen administered without any *evident* malicious intentions. Such are the facts of this most melancholy case. They seem to me to require further comment—further investigation; but that I leave to others.

One of the Jury in the case of Halsted Lawrence.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) April 25.

Col. William Ward, the Choctaw agent, passed through this place on Friday last, accompanied by a number of Indian boys on their way to the Choctaw academy, in Scott county. Col. Ward has been agent for the Choctaw tribe for many years, and has contributed much towards civilizing this unfortunate race. He has convinced them that they cannot exist as an independent nation, within the limits of the state of Mississippi, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, and they have cheerfully consented to remove west of the Mississippi river, and settle upon the lands set apart for them.

We are informed that *six thousand* removed last fall, and it is believed that *eight or ten thousand* will remove during the present year, and the remainder next year. We understand that the whole number this side of the Mississippi, is upwards of *twenty thousand.* *Argus.*

WILKESBARRE, May 2.

CASUALTY.—We understand that a very distressing occurrence took place, on the 30th Section of the Canal (in Pittston,) yesterday. It seems that Mr. Henry Dillman, one of the Contractors on that Section, was engaged with a number of hands in blasting rock, when by some means, fire was accidentally communicated to a keg of powder which Mr. D. was holding in his hands. He was dreadfully mangled by the explosion, and survived but a few minutes. Three of the hands (whose names we have not learned,) were likewise so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of.—*Herald.*

TRIAL OF PRINTSELLERS IN PARIS.

On the 21st ult. ten persons, among whom were M. Delaporte, a very meritorious young artist, and M. Delisseurs, a publisher and printseller, were brought up before the Court of Assizes on a charge of having sold an article calculated to cause a breach of the public peace.

The article in question was a lithrographic impression, representing an eagle, with a palm branch and a laurel crown in his beak, and holding in one of his talons a sword, whilst the other is supported by France. The palm and laurel are presented to the Duke de Reichstadt, whose portrait is well represented in the picture. At the bottom were written these words from *Beranger's Poems.* "Les destins et les flots sont changeans"—(Fate and tide are changing)

The defence of the accused was intrusted to M. Bousquet, whose ingenious speech to the Jury seems to have made an extraordinary impression on the public. "Gentlemen (said he,) allow me to ask you what is the meaning of the words of this motto? Does it contain aught but strict moral truths, plain maxims of philosophy? and it is to excuse this language that I am before you this day. Never did I feel so confounded in my life; not, let me assure you, at all on my own account.—Yes, I repeat, they do change—Fate and tide both; and you have only to look to the annals of that melancholy catalogue of the unfortunate, in order to see the most frightful proofs of the inconstancy of Fate. To whom, let me ask, is this terrible truth applicable, if not to the son of that prodigious man who held in his grasp almost every Crown in Europe, and who has not been able to find within the confines of that extensive continent as much as six feet of ground to cover his ashes? On a barren strand, on a hostile shore, washed by the waves of the Atlantic ocean, repose the mortal remains of Napoleon, that god of battles, for whom an empire of forty-five millions of human beings was too little. Here is a striking example of the inconstancy of Fate! Then, again, turning to Waterloo, what bitter recollection does that name excite! Waterloo, the tomb of glory and the soldier's heroism. There was the site of the cruel destiny which awaited the men always accustomed to victory. But, no, let me not deceive myself; not even the Fates themselves could have been able to tear from the caps of our old Guard, laurels which they had so long worn; no, gentlemen these paragons of valor and gallantry were not conquered—they were not conquered, I repeat—they died!"

After some striking observations M. Bousquet concluded his speech, amidst great applause, in the following words:—

"Gentlemen—Let me entreat you to acquit my poor clients. Indeed this little piece of lithography is totally innocent of any seditious intention. Pictures, you know very well, are not very capable of entering into a formidable conspiracy against the State. Just remember that Napoleon was only a terror to foreigners, and that in this work of art Frenchmen only see the heir to his immortal name. The day may come when some traveller, lost in admiration at the magnificence of our monuments—at the sublime trophies of our military glory, which rear themselves majestically in our public places—will inquire for the spot where he may find the grave of that extraordinary man who created all these wonders. Some of our grand children will say, 'This ungrateful country does not possess his bones—such is the course of Fate. There is still a son, the hope of this glorious dynasty, who makes congregated Europe tremble; our fathers forbade him to set his foot on the noble soil of France, and they have even proscribed his picture from the country!"

The defendants were all acquitted, and the caricatures ordered to be returned to them.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A London paper of a recent date, contains the subjoined paragraph:

"The cost of each prisoner in the Millbank Penitentiary is £56 per annum; to a prisoner in most other jails about £38 per annum; while in the county of Surrey, according to Mr. H. Drummond, an agricultural laborer on 10s. a week (or £26 per annum) is calculated to maintain himself, his wife and three children."

What better than this can depict with more sorrowful fidelity, or speak with stronger emphasis, the manifold horrors which environ the laboring classes of England? Who among Americans can look upon such an estimate, without pity, or without a desire that Reform should interpose its aid to alleviate and avert such calamities? There is little marvel in the idea that the kingdom of Great Britain, is sometimes shaken with commotions and riots which portend an increase of the revolutionary feeling. There are imperious demands of poverty and hunger, which often in the country, but continually in the cities, goad the poor to desperate ventures for the means of life. It seems plain to us, that something must be done in the legislative halls of the realm, to render more diffusive the indispensible enjoyments of humble existence. In general, we believe the lower classes of the English are contented with the most moderate allotments of fortune; their calm desires ask but little room for their play; and the reach of their anticipations never would lead them to undue exertions for place or power. That something will be done towards ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate portions of the British community, every generous mind must earnestly hope;—and in such an event, all liberal and republican hearts would rejoice. It is difficult in this country to conceive of a state of freedom with our yeomanry, tenfold worse than that of bondage in a penitentiary; but in England, as we see, it is made convincingly manifest.

From the Miners' (Penn.) Journal, May 5.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT PORT CARBON.

Port Carbon has been made the calamitous scene of a most extensive and destructive conflagration, which originated, as every circumstance proves, in the atrocious conduct of one or more wicked incendiaries. The amount of property given up to the devouring flames is very considerable, consisting of six valuable buildings totally destroyed, besides five additional houses, which were set on fire in different parts of the town, but were rescued by timely exertions from the impending catastrophe. They were all situated in that part of the village known by the name of Lawtonville, as follows: An unoccupied spacious and elegant new hotel, a respectable tavern, and four dwelling houses, the property of different persons, were reduced to ashes. Mr. Henry Porter's new two story frame house, Dr. Shæffer's two story stone house, Mr. Robinson's store and dwelling, and Mr. Todd's new brick dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Warne, and in which the post office is kept, were all set on fire, but extinguished without sustaining much injury. The fire was discovered yesterday morning about 2 o'clock.

The circumstances which prove the voluntary agency of one or more atrocious incendiaries are very satisfactory and conclusive:—The fire broke out simultaneously in untenanted buildings not communicating with each other but separate and apart, situated in opposite quarters of the village, which is sufficient without any corroborative testimony.—In addition to which the door of one the buildings saved, exhibited an augur hole through which combustibles had been introduced, consisting of flannel and brown paper saturated with spirits of turpententine, wrapped round the extremity of a long staff, several of which were subsequently found near the premises.—A dark lanthorn was also discovered in the shape of an ingeniously contrived wooden box.

LONDON POLICE—MANSION HOUSE.

Poetry and Riot.—Mrs. Brown, who appeared in the character of complainant against her *right* hand next-door neighbor last week, came forward yesterday with a similar charge against her neighbour on her *left* hand.

Mrs. B. after opening the matter, handed in the following paper, which she said contained a statement of her case:—

"To the Honrble Lord Mare of the City of Londen.

"A ginuine statmen of the crule tretement of me Mrs. Brown, whose sperits has ben much affected—and who gos in Bodily fear of her life. Mrs. Brown have once more agin to apply to the Lord Mare for the City for per-

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