the coach, and the luggage to be brought in. He continued in London; was remarkably useful among his sick neighbors, and never caught the infection.

Office of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.
SUNDAY, July 15, 1 P. M.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE—INSURRECTION IN PARIS—DISBANDMENT OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—PARIS DECLARED UNDER MARTIAL LAW!—PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL.

☞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 Francais 1st, Capt 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 of 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 *Martial Law* by Royal Ordonnance. It has been discovered that the Duchess de Berri and Gen. Bourmont have visited all the southern provinces, and many of their circulars and private orders have been seized and published.

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 General Bourmont—all lead us to apprehend further difficulties. It will be per-

Where else our translation from the papers of
breast, on the 7th another attempt was
Like freemen to live, [illegible]st and principal attempt
[illegible] and suppressed
There in triumph to wave the bright ban[illegible]
land, [illegible] accounts
The ensign which liberty wrought for the free,
On plains where Columbia's true brave-hearted band
Caus'd the lion-led legions of Britain to flee.

[illegible] the
When music dissolves with its rapturous str[illegible]
And their hearts are beguil'd with the *Mode*,
flowing bowl, [illegible] Printers'
Their thoughts seized on the [illegible]st. at the
And [illegible] Office and the respective Printing Offi-

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

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

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

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

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 65 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 Ministers of the Court of Spain. They require 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 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, and 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 5-8¼.

From Le Nouveliste.

Paris, June 8.—Yesterday morning 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 Lobau and M. Colonel Feisthamel received orders to batter down these barricades with artillery. Notwithstanding the vigour of this measure, new barricades were raised in the Rue St. Martin this morning. The insurgents, harrassed on all sides, retired thro' the neighboring streets to the avenues of the Hotel de Ville. Many persons were introduced by force into the 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 tranquillity 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.

The London Times of May 29, takes the annexed notice of Mr. W. Gore Ouseley's recent publication relative to the United States:

We have received a copy of a publication entitled *Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States of America*, by Mr. W. Gore Ouseley, who has lately been attached to the British Legation at Washington. Mr. Ouseley's "remarks," which are professedly written with haste, and which are arranged without much regard to order or method, are chiefly valuable for the contradiction which his personal experience enables him to give of the mis-statements lately published respecting the American people, or his candid explanation of peculiarities which cannot be denied. Mr. Ouseley admits that he went to America with strong prepossessions against its institutions, but now argues, that though a republican Government, like that of the United States, might be inapplicable to Europe, it is well adapted to that society and to that state of circumstances, where it is established. Indeed, he declares his opinion that the political system of our Western brethren is better "adapted for the security, "good government, and welfare of the American people, than any which under their "peculiar circumstances, could have been "conceived."

This publication points out several errors and mistakes in Mrs. Trollope's recent book on American characters and manners, or rather shows that that clever traveller often generalizes local peculiarities, or exaggerates general facts.

We have not room for entering into the controversial part of this publication, but beg to recommend it as another evidence of the benefit which the public must derive from discussion even of national institutions in removing prejudices and establishing truth. The chief topics to which Mr. Ouseley adverts are the supposed defects of the American Government,—the merits of the Supreme Court of the United states,—the alleged misrepresentations of the domestic manners of the Americans,—the financial and general prosperity of the Union, its system of taxation and the comparative weight of taxes on each individual,—the state and revenues of the clergy.—and the judicial system, and its expenditure. His remarks on each of these subjects are highly deserving of attention, though, from the object of his publication, they appear rather as corrections of previous statements, than as displays of spontaneous original information. In most cases he confirms, though in some he controverts, the clever and animated accounts of Captain Basil Hall, who can never be accused of perverting facts, whatever may be thought of the theories which he founds on his limited experience of American institutions.

We, as foreigners, may admire the results of republican freedom in a new situation—under most favourable circumstances—and with laws borrowed from our old English monarchy, without being subjected to any charge of illiberal prejudice, though we prefer our own tried form of monarchical government to that which exists at Washington.

At the same time we are disposed to admit that the persons who have recently given us accounts of American society, have grossly underrated the influence of the habits to which they have been accustomed in Europe in perverting their judgments, and have ascribed to political institutions many of those peculiarities of character which have originated in a social organization over which Government has had little control.—After all, the great charge brought against our American brethren is, that, free from many of the vices of an ancient and luxurious community like our own, they are likewise deficient in its general taste and refinement,—that they are behind us in the elegant arts, though they excel us in the general comfort provided for the whole people,—that their men of wealth have a less distinction in a society where wealth confers no privilege, than they would have among a people where it can purchase political preeminence—in short, that they have no rotten boroughs, and no pauper peasantry—no great capatalists, and starving manufacturers—no princely aristocracy, and no slavish tenantry. Our American brethren may not have any particular class whose object is to spend money rather than to acquire it; they may have few families with large revenues in a country where the equal division of inheritance makes no *eldest son;* they may not have so many picture galleries, or so many extensive parks, where, at each generation both may be bro't to the hammer, and divided among children of the proprietor,—they may not have such well paid officers, or so many fine pensions, where public economy is the order of the day,—they may not have troops so well equipped, or fortresses so well supplied, as in a quarter of the world where military vigilance and preparation is more necessary,—they may not have so much pomp or conformity of religion, where they pay nothing for a church establishment,—their cities may not be so magnificent, their houses so richly furnished, or their equipages so splendid; but, as a compensation they have fewer poorhouses, and less political disaffection—less local oppression, and a greater consciousness of moral independence—less individual toil, and more general abundance.

We can only find room for the following extract on this subject from Mr. Ouseley's book:—

"Americans may well be excused if their patience is somewhat taxed by the short-sighted and captious criticisms that are sometimes utterred by foreigners upon their country, their government, or their manners. I look at that immense tract of country west of the Alleghanies, that a very few years ago was comparatively a wild forest, where many millions of acres were thinly occupied by a few thousand inhabitants, and see a population already greater than several independent kingdoms, daily increasing in number, and adding to their comforts; where cities and towns spring up as if by magic from among the woods; its plains traversed by Railroads, and its gigantic rivers covered with Steamboats. I see all this going on without tumult, bloodshed, or disororder; and when I exclaim, 'this is a noble, and extraordinary country!' I am answered in Abigail phrase—"but, shocking, the people eat with their knives!"

From the Balt. American of Monday 16th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred in this city yesterday morning, which has proved more destructive in its consequences than any which has happened here for a number of years past. About eleven o'clock, the extensive Lumber Yard of Messrs. Wm. Carson and Co. on Buchanan's wharf (west side of Frederick st. dock) was found to be on fire, and owing to the combustible nature of its contents, was soon so far enveloped in flames as to bid defiance to the efforts which were made to subdue them. The intense heat of the burning mass, and its close contiguity to the rear of the long range of warehouses on Smith's wharf, soon extended the fire to those warehouses, and we regret to add that five of them were totally consumed with more or less of their contents. The first warehouse on Smith's wharf, which took fire was that occupied by Messrs. Manning and Hope, which was soon completely in flames. The fire then spread to the warehouses on either side, involving in one common destruction the warehouses occupied by Messrs. John Lester, Hugh Boyle* and Buck and Hedrick on the north that of John White, Esq. Cashier. An adjoining or more northerly warehouse, also belonging to John White, Esq was partially damaged, and on this side the fire was arrested. Its progress southerly was arrested by the block of fire proof warehouses belonging to Robert Smith, Esq.—These latter were subjected to a truly fiery ordeal of some hours,—the rear of them being but a few feet from the piles of burning lumber,—but the faithfulness of their construction preserved them from material damage.

Commencing at the upper or northern end of the block, the loss on Smith's wharf may thus—in a hasty and no doubt imperfect way be summed up.

1. Warehouse owned by John White, Esq. and occupied, by Messrs. H. & S. White—slightly damaged and some injury done to its contents.

2. Warehouse, owned and occupied as above—totally burnt—a parcel of grain also burnt, but most of whiskey removed.

3. Warehouse occupied by Messrs. Manning and Hope, and owned by Jos. King, Jr.—totally destroyed with merchandise of various kinds.

4. Warehouse occupied by Mr. John Lester—destroyed, with part of its contents, consisting of various goods on storage.

5. Warehouses occupied by Hugh Boyle, Esq.* as an iron store—destroyed. There were about 400 hides on storage in the second story. The whole a heap of ruins.

6. Warehouse—lower floor occupied as a store house by Messrs. Wm. Howell & Son,* and the upper part by Messrs. Buck and Hedrick, sail makers. The house destroyed, and the contents partially saved.

It is impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the amount of damage sustained by this destructive fire. Three or four of the houses destroyed were insured in the Equitable Society's Office, and it is believed that most of the merchandise destroyed was also insured. On the lumber stock of Messrs Carson & Co. there is a policy in the Firemen's Office for $4000. The damage to the lumber was confined to their yard alone.

The exertions of the firemen on this occasion, and of many citizens who rendered their services, are above all praise. Under a hot sun, and exposed to the scorching heat of the conflagration, their labours were afforded with an energy and perseverance never surpassed. It is but justice to add that many of the coloured people also took part in the most laborious and exposed duties. During the height of the fire; the flakes were carried to the roofs of the warehouses on the opposite sides of the dock, and one of them with a single roof, on Spear's wharf, actually took fire. It was however, immediately extinguished.

Among the persons injured were the following:

Hy. W. Detmar, Journeyman of Jacob Rogers, hatter, thigh broken by the falling of a wall. Member of the Mechanical Engine.

Henry Patterson, injured by the falling of the same wall.

An apprentice of Buddy & Colvin, toe mashed and foot injured by an engine.

Joshua Valiant, severely injured in the hip by falling from the roof of one of the warehouses burnt.

This fire, in its origin and results, is very similar to which occurred in a lumber yard on McElderry's Dock, some years ago.

Besides the heavy losses in the destruction of houses and merchandise we regret to add, the loss of lives. Mr. —— Morrin was crushed on Sunday afternoon by the falling of a wall of one of the warehouses, and the body of a man was taken from the ruins yesterday morning. Several persons made very narrow escapes from destruction, and many received personal hurts in their zealous endeavors to save property or arrest the progress of the conflagration.

From the warehouse of Messrs. Manning and Hope, but little was saved besides the books and papers. The latter were fortunately rescued by one of the partners, who was on the spot soon after the fire broke out, but the flames burst in from the lumber yard in the rear with too overwhelming a rapidity to allow a removal of the merchandise. About twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods consigned to them was destroyed, and a considerable quantity of goods on storage was also burnt. In the other warehouses, quantities of sugar, coffee, flour, whiskey, hides, and other articles were destroyed.

*Those warehouses were occupied by Messrs. Boyle, and Howell & Son, for the purpose of storing goods. Their regular warehouses and counting rooms were at a distance from the fire, and of course untouched.

[The Bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, being under consideration, in the Senate, on a motion to pass it, notwithstanding the objections of the President, Mr. Webster made a speech in favor of the bill, which was most ably replied to by Mr. White; Mr. Clay then spoke, and was replied to with warmth and force by Mr. Benton. The following is given in the United States Gazette, as the scene which occurred when Mr. Clay made his rejoinder:—]

Mr. Clay said that he had stated the fact that the resolutions, introduced at an early period of the session on the subject of the Tariff, were in the hand-writing of the Secretary of the Treasury. That fact had now been admitted by the Senator from Missouri. He had scarcely expected such an admission. If the Senator from Missouri believed that his explanation had placed the Secretary *rectus in curia*, he was very willing to let him rest there.

But the Senator from Missouri had charged him with treating the President with indecorum. He begged leave to deny this charge. Whatever reasons he might have had some years since for entertaining feelings of an unfriendly character towards that officer, arising out of circumstances which had now gone by, ever since his election, in all his efficient course towards the President, he had avoided every thing like indecorum. He did not therefore feel himself open to the charge which the Senator from Missouri had now preferred against him. In his remarks on the message accompanying the Bill, he had indulged that freemen which should always characterize the discussion of important questions in this body. He had commented upon it as a sense of duty required him to comment upon the various views and important principles which it embodied. But there was no indecorum in his observations, or in the tone in which they were delivered. But if he were even to be satisfied that he was ignorant of the rules of decorum, he Senator of Missouri was the last scource to which he would apply for lessons. He would go to the Senator, and ask him to throw off his Indian blankets, and take him with him to Boon's Lick to give him instructions on points of decorum, good breeding and etiquette. He could not banish from his memory certain recollections which assured him, that, in reference to want of decorum to the President, that Senator was at least as vulnerable as himself.—He could not forget the circumstance of a certain fray in which the senator took part against General Jackson; neither could he forget the bulletin which that Senator had subsequently published descriptive of the fray. As related to himself, he had never had any personal encounter with Gen. Jackson, he had never complained of any outrage offered to him by the President, because none such had ever been perpetrated. Never had he seen a brother stretched on the earth, wounded and nearly dying by the hand of General Jackson, and that hand raised to give another blow. No outrage had he to this character to complain of. The Senator of Missouri must have lost sight of his own rule of decorum, also, when he proclaimed a certain prophecy, and which the Senator would recollect without further designation.

Mr. *Benton* rose in reply. He admitted that there had been a fray between him and Gen. Jackson, and that the description of this fray was written by himself. They had fought. They fought like men; and they did afterwards behave towards each other like blackguards. But there was also a placard. A placard had been published, charging him with having at an election speech in Missouri, prophecied that if General Jackson should be electod, it would be necessary for members to legislate with arms in their hands. This placard had been sent into every part of the country. Very lately, he had seen this placard published in a paper in Missouri.

It had already been testified by the certificate of Colonel Lawless, who was sufficiently known here, that this was a mere calumny.—No man, not a friend or foe, had ever been found who would assert that he had heard him use any such language. But he would tell the Senator from Kentucky, that there was no adjourned question of veracity between him and Gen. Jackson. No adjourned question of veracity. Had there been such adjourned question of veracity standing over for settlement between him and Gen. Jackson, there would have been a gulph as deep as Hell between them. But there had been no abjourned question of veracity. As to the atrocious calumny which had been put forth against him, he had never been able to attach to any one the responsibility of circulating it in the dark, but he had now found one who had put it forth in the light, in the face of the Senate, and he would fix the responsibility there, and make it stick.

Mr. Clay said that if by "adjourned question of veracity" the senator from Missouri referred to what had passed between him and Gen. Jackson a few years ago, he would say that Gen. Jackson was not even sustained by his own witness. That witness, where is he? He is now on his way to St. Pefersburg.

[Here Mr. Benton was heard to say—"No, no—the fisheries.]

Mr. Clay resumed. He was at a loss to know what the senator from Missouri meant. But would that senator look him in the face, and say that he had never used, in or out of the state of Missouri, the language which he now denied?

Mr. Benton said the charge that he had uttered the words in an election speech was false.

Mr. Clay—"You said it to me."

[Mr. Benton cried out "False! False! False!]

The Chair here called the senator from Kentucky to order.

Mr. Clay said that he could not be more out of order than the senator from Missouri.—If it was not out of order to make the original remarks, it could not be out of order to reply to them.

The Chair said he would enter into no explanations with the senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Clay answered that he would assert his own rights. He desired to put a question on a point of order. Was the senator from Missouri in order when he made the original remarks?

The Chair replied that his seat was filled by another when the debate commenced, and that when he resumed his seat, he determined to stop this debate.

Mr. Clay asked, whether if the senator from Missouri had not been out of order in making his observations, he could be considered as out of order in replying?

Here the discussion closed.

THE VETO AND THE BANK—No. 1.

It is difficult to describe, in adequate language, the sublimity of the moral spectacle now presented to the American people in the person of Andrew Jackson. He had shed his blood in the war of independence; he had won imperishable renown by his defence of New Orleans; and he had been raised by a grateful and just people to the highest office in the world. It seemed that the measure of his glory was full, and that he had but to repose upon his laurels and leave history to perform its office in transmitting the story of his achievements and his reward to countless generations. But danger assailed his country in a new shape. A monied aristocracy, incautiously organized by the alarmed statesman who had encountered the difficulties of the last war, was acquiring a power over our people, and an influence in their government, which threatened to change the character of our institutions and reduce our States to a degrading dependence on the nobility and gentry of a foreign kingdom. He had but to favor the continuance of what he found in existence, a second time sanctioned and confirmed by both Houses of Congress, to remove every formidable obstacle to his re-election, and probable enable him to conduct the affairs of the nation in harmony and peace during the residue of his administration. But Andrew Jackson is not the man to seek repose when his country is in danger. He viewed this insiduous enemy, this creeping poison attacking our institutions at the heart, as more to be feared than hostile enemies. It was the germ of American nobility, an instrument to enable the aristocracy of England to 'raise a revenue in America,' an object which the Parliament with the navies and armies of the British Empire could not force, and finally to bring these States into a dependence on the British Isles, not less degrading and more fatal to their interests than their colonial condition. Again to preserve our independence, has the conquering hero and fearless patriot, sacrificed his personal ease, and, as his enemies think, put in jeopardy his re-election, if not his future fame. But his enemies miscalculate. It is impossible for any man to doubt the purity of the motives which have impelled him to this act; and in the grandeur of the moral spectacle which his fearlessness and self devotion present, he will excite an admiration of his virtues and an enthusiasm in his support, which will overwhelm and destroy the mercenary host by which he is assailed. In this act the glories of the battle-field are eclipsed; it is the crowning chaplet of an immortal fame.

It was on the *Fourth of July*, that this enemy of our liberty and independence presented himself to our Chief and demanded a surrender. He has done as our fathers did in 1776, asserted the right of our people to freedom, and of our States to independence. His Message will be hailed by the true Whigs of this day as a *second Declaration of Independence*, which they will support with no less ardor and self devotion than their fathers did the first.—*Globe.*

"And let it never be forgotten that Henry Clay was the advocate of the people of Maine—he opposed the acceptance of the award with overpowering eloquence, and his efforts have been crowned with success—the people of Maine will remember this."—*Kennebec Journal.*

It appears by the above extract, as well as by the opposition papers generally, that the opposition give to Mr. Clay a credit for the course pursued by the Senate of the United States, in relation to our boundary, to which he is not justly entitled. And it is time the people of Maine should know the course pursued by Mr. Clay. It is in fact well known at Washington, that Mr. Clay was desirous that the Senate should avoid giving any advice to the President in relation to the award, and used his influence to prevent the action of the Senate upon the subject. And, though he said he had no wish to embarrass the Executive, he is known to have expressed an opinion adverse to Maine, to wit: that the award was binding, and that the President ought to ratify and carry it into effect. Whatever may be the pretences of his partisans, the people of Maine are not indebted to Mr. Clay for the present favorable state of the boundary question.—*Eastern Argus.*

Mr. Clay's Imprecations.—Mr. Clay invoked war, pestilence and famine against our country, rather than the election of A. Jackson to the Presidency. He has obtained his wish with regard to war. Many of the defenceless inhabitants of the frontier settlements, have fallen under the stroke of the Indian tomahawk, led on to the commission of depredations by the savage chief Black Hawk, and the whole of the north western country has been involved in terror and alarm. A large district of country has been depopulated, business neglected, and the inhabitants called upon to arm themselves against their savage foes.

Pestilence has approached the borders of our land, and a general alarm has been spread throughout the country lest it should sweep over us with the bosom of destruction.—Even Mr. Clay himself, has proposed that a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer should be appointed by the man whose election he pretended to regard as more dreadful than the three great scourges of the human race, to supplicate the Almighty to protect us against *one* of the evils which he invoked upon the land. How far Mr. Clay's conduct with regard to morality or religion corresponds with the proposition he has made, we leave for our readers to determine for themselves; but it would certainly have been as consistent for him to leave to others, to devise measures to divert from us the scourge which he invoked.

Some of our agricultural friends, in the early part of the season, were apprehensive that the measure of his wish was about to be filled up, by our being visited with famine also; and from the bad appearance of the fields, they ploughed up their grain, and were fearful that there would be almost a total failure of the crops. It appears, however, that this part of Mr. Clay's denunciation is not likely to be suffered. The accounts from various parts of the country, represent the crops as being very abundant; and it is comfortable to reflect that while we have been visited with war, and have suffered under apprehensions of a pestilence, agreeably to Mr. Clay's denunciation, we are likely to escape, at least for a season from the other awful scourge which he so impiously invoked against us.—*Balt. Repub.*

The Norfolk Herald states that in pursuance of an application recently made to the Secretary of the Navy for that object, Com. Elliott, now in command of our West India squadron, has received instructions from the Navy Department, to disinter the remains of Lieut. Coke and remove them to his native State, (Virginia,) and that in pursuance of those instructions, Com. E. in the early part of last month, despatched the U. S. schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Com'dt. Armstrong, to St. Johns, (Porto Rico) for that purpose. After receiving the remnant of Lieut. Cocke on board the Porpoise will proceed to Norfolk and deliver them to Commodore Warrington.

Of the circumstances connected with the death of this gallant officer, the Herald makes the following relation:

He was in command of the schooner Fox, one of the vessels of Com. Porter's squadron which were so successfully employed in the suppresion of Piracy along the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico, in 1823.—On the 6th of that year, while entering the harbour of St. John's, Porto Rico, whither he was despatched by the Commodore, with, orders to Capt. John Porter, who was then in that port, he was in a most brutal and cowardly manner fired upon by the principal castle, mounting 100 heavy cannon. At the fourth shot Lieut. Coke fell mortally wounded having his arm and thigh cut away by a round shot; he however still retained his presence of mind, and with great coolness ordered the vessel to be rounded to, and the anchor let go. Seven or eight minutes afterwards he expired. Thus, in the prime of life was cut off one of the most promising officers of our Navy. "As an officer, and a man, (adds a report of the occurrence at the time) he has left few equals behind him, and none who surpassed him."—The intelligence was received by the Commodore, and all his brother officers of the squadron, with the most intense feeling of sorrow; minute guns were fired on board the flag ship; the colors of the whole fleet were struck to half mast, and thus worn throughout the day. The authorities and people of St. John's also testified their deep regret on the melancholy occasion; his rmains were interred at St. John's with all possible pomp; and at the execution of this mournful duty, all the political and civil authorities, and all the naval and land officers in the place were present.

J. M. Castillo, Esq. General Santa Anna's Secretary, arrived in this city on Saturday last from Vera Cruz.

Mr. Castillo is bearer of despatches from General Santa Anna, to General Manuel Gomez Pedraza, and is entrusted with the special commission from the former, of accompanying General Pedraza to Mexico, where he is to occupy the Presidential chair, to which he was elected by the people in 1828, and deprived of by ambitious factionists, who have to this day usurped the reins of Government and withheld them from their legitimate possessor.

Should General Pedraza accept the invitation made him by General Santa Anna, we have strong hopes that order, tranquility and peace, will be re-established in our sister republic; for it is well known that General Pedraza, is an honorable and high talented man; a strict and indefatigable officer, and supporter of the laws and constitution; and the step taken by General Santa Anna, likewise to support the Constitution, and the authorities, will confound the slanders attempted to be cast upon him by his enemies, while his disinterestedness of self-aggrandisement will give him a high claim to the love of his countrymen.—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

DEMOCRATIC HICKORY CLUB, No. 1.

24th July, 1832.

At a stated meeting of the Democratic Hickory Club, No. 1, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by a committee consisting of Messrs. John Horn, Antony Laüsat, Christian Knease, Samuel Davis and Frederick Stover, were *unanimously* adopted:

Whereas the President of the U. States, in the exercise of those powers which were entrusted to his wisdom and virtue, by the constitution and voice of the people, has deemed it necessary to the public good to place his Veto on the provisions of the late bill for the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States—and whereas the firm support of every branch of our government in the performance of delegated duties is requisite to its national usefulness and ought to be proclaimed as a just safe-guard against all attacks of seditious or interested hostility.

Resolved, That the Hickory Club are impressed with deep respect for the distinguished patriotism and honorable firmness exhibited by the President of the United States—it is another evidence to the American people that they have found in their Chief Magistrate a citizen devoted to his country and its constitution above all other considerations, and possessed of the vigor to sustain his honest judgment in all emergencies however critical and trying.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be carefully guarding our institutions from the first approaches of foreign and moneyed influences not absolutely required by the public good, has well deserved of his country, and is accomplishing the high republican destinies for which he was elevated by the people of the Union.

Resolved, That a political warfare waged by the Bank of the United States or its dependants against a constitutional branch of the National Government, would be conclusive evidence of the dangers to be apprehended for this republic from this powerful institution fortified by immense wealth and unparelleled patronage.

Resolved, That the Veto of the Bank leaves our highest confidence unimpaired in the wisdom and patriotism of the President; and that we will support him in the honest exercise of his constitutional powers all monied influence and corrupt dependants.

Resolved, That this Club unanimously exclaim in the emphatic spirit of Thomas Jefferson, that they thank God that Andrew Jackson will be young enough to serve his country for the next four years of the Presidential term.

Published by order of the Hickory Club, No. 1.

From the American Turf Register for July.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following Stakes are now open to be run for over the Central Course.

Baltimore, June 1, 1832.

1. Chateau Margaux Stakes.—A post sweepstakes will be run for on the second day of the next fall meeting, two miles out. Entrance $100, p. p. Each gentleman over 21 years of age to ride his own horse. Four or more to make a race. The winner to pay six dozen of Chateau Margaux wine to the club. To close the first day of August. To this there are already eight subscribers.

2. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, bred and owned in the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, two mile heats. Entrance $100 h. f.; to run first day of fall meeting, 1832. Four or more to make a race. To close and name 1st of October.

3. A post sweepstakes for next fall, free for all ages, four mile heats. Entrance $500, p. p.—the proprietor to add $1,000; *four* or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.—Subscribers, Jno. C. Stevens, Wm. R. Johnson, J. M. Selden.

4. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, to run next fall meeting, two mile heats. Entrance $200, h. f.; four or more to make a race. To close 1st of September.

5. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, (that have never won a race,) to run next fall meeting, two mile heats. Entrance $200, h. f.; four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.

A CHALLENGE.

Roxborough, July 3d, 1832.

Mr. Editor—Will you be kind enough to state in the next number of your Sporting Magazine, that I propose to run Bonnets o'Blue or Andrew, against any horse, four mile heats, for five thousand dollars aside, half forfeit.—The race to be run over the Central Course at the next Fall Meeting. The acceptance of this challenge, with the name of the horse, together with the *selection* of one of my two named horses, to be sent to the Secretary of your Club or to yourself, on or before the 10th day of August next.

JOHN CRAIG.

To J. S. Skinner, Esq. Cor. Sec. Md. Jockey Club.

A match race will be run over the Central Course, near Baltimore, by the celebrated Mare Arietta owned by Messrs. Johnson and Craig and a Grey Horse from Kentucky, supposed to be equal in speed to any horse in the United States, on the first Saturday in August next, one thousand yards for 1000 dollars aside, half forfeit—the forfeit has already been deposited in the bank subject to the order of the Judges—fine sport is expected.

The Dog.—At the late fire, corner of Cortland and West streets, the following incident occurred, which tends in a striking degree, to illustrate the sagacity and fidelity of that most excellent animal,—the dog.

A young man slept in the third story of the building in which the fire originated. His dog, lying by his bed side, scented the fire which had broken out below. He immediately endeavored to awake his master, by laying his fore paws on his breast, and drawing them gently over his body. The young man aroused himself, but not suspecting the object of the animal, fell again to sleep. The dog then seized the bed-clothes, and stripped them off his master, who a second time covered himself up and went to sleep. The dog, aware that no time was to be lost, took hold of the young man's shirt with his teeth, and tore it from his arm. At this moment, the flames were bursting into his chamber, and he saved his life by descending the tackle fall, which he threw out of the window, hand over hand. The worst of the story remains to be told. In his hurry to escape destruction, the young man forgot that his keeper had no means of

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