the best article contained in such package, and so charged, as the average value of the whole; and that so much of the act entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties," approved the twenty-eighth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as requires the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in a package as the average value of the whole, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, upon the opening and examination of any package or packages of imported goods, composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton, in the manner provided by the fourth section of the act for the more effectual collection of the imposts duties, approved on the twenty eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the said goods shall be found not to correspond with the entry thereof at the custom house; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not entered, such article shall be forfeited; or if the package be made up with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, the package shall be forfeited; and so much of the said section as prescribes a forfeiture of goods found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15 *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the ad valorem rates of duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be estimated in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased, or the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased, or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, shall be added all charges, except insurance.

Sec. 16 *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in calculating the rates of duties, the pound sterling shall be considered and taken as of the value of four dollars and eighty cents.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That syrup imported in casks, and all syrup for making sugar, shall be rated by weight, and pay the same duty as the sugar of which it is composed would pay in its natural state; and that loaf or lump sugar, when imported in a pulverized, liquid or other form, shall pay the same duty as is imposed by law on loaf or lump sugar; and all fossil and crude mineral salt shall pay fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the several articles enumerated in this bill whether imported before or after the passage thereof, may be put into the custom house stores, under the bond of the importer or owner, and such of said articles as shall remain under the control of the proper officers of the customs on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty three, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same were imported respectively, after that day. And if the duties or any part thereof on the articles deposited as aforesaid shall have been paid previous to the said third day of March, the amount so paid shall be refunded to the person importing and depositing the said articles. *Provided*, that this section shall apply to merchandize in orginial packages which may be entered, and taken into the possesion of the importer or owner; upon condition that the said merchandize be placed under the custody of the proper officer of the customs, and that the same shall remain under his control, on the third day of March next: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

A. STEVENSON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
LITT'N W. TAZEWELL,
*President of the Senate pro tempore.*
Approved, July 14, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public No. 103.]

AN ACT to provide for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands lying in the States of Missouri and Illinois, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of forty-six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the extinguishment of the title of the Kickapoos, Shawnees, and Delawares, of Cape Girardeau, to lands lying in the State of Missouri; and of the Piankashaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, to lands lying in the State of Illinois; and for the purpose of defraying all the expenses of treating with, removing, and subsisting, said Indians for one year; for an additional compensation to the Shawnee Indians for their reservation at the Wapauchkonitta in Ohio, an annuity of two thousand dollars per annum, for fifteen years; and, also, three thousand dollars to defray the expenses of procuring the assent of the Menominee Indians to the treaty between them and the United States, which was provisionally ratified during the present session of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, the Secretary of the Treasury, be and he is hereby directed, to pay to the legal representatives of John Pettigru and James Pettigru, the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest, at the rate of six per centum, from the month of June, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four, until the time of payment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the legatees of Alexander McKnight the sum of two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, with interest, at the rate of six per centum, from the month of June, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four, until the time of payment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 104.]

AN ACT for the erection of barracks, quarters, and Storehouses, and the purchase of a site, in the vicinity of New Orleans.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection of barracks, quarters and storehouses, and the purchase of a site in the vicinity of New Orleans, for a garrison of four companies of the United States' troops.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 105.]

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all and each of the provisions of the act to which this is an addition, shall be extended to every person who was a debtor to the United States on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one in any sum of money which he is unable to pay, unless such person be indebted as the principal in an official bond, or for public money received by him, and not paid over or accounted for according to law; or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, incurred by the violation of any law of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all such cases of indebtedness as are described in the fourth section of the act to which this is an addition, the Secretary of the Treasury may, according to his discretion, execute to the debtor of the United States a release, as mentioned therein, without any payment by said debtor, if the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that said debtor is unable to pay any part of said debt.

Sec. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That nothing contained in this act, or in the act of which this is an amendment, shall be construed to entitle any Government debtor to be discharged, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the sureties of such debtor are unable to pay the said debt, and that they are entitled to the provisions of this act, in like manner as the said principal debtor shall be entitled to the same or unless said sureties shall file their consent, in writing, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that the privileges of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be extended to their principal without any prejudice to their liability, or unless such discharge can, and shall be given in such manner as not to effect the legal liability of such sureties.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to carry into effect this act, and that of which it is an amendment.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 106]

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, who shall visit and examine the country set apart for the emigrating Indians, west of the Mississippi river; and shall, when it is necessary, enter into negotiations with them for the adjustment of any difficulties which may exist in the location of the ands of the emigrating Indians in the boundaries thereof. Such commissioners shall also ascertain and report the proper places of location for such of the tribes and portions of tribes, as may yet wish to remove to that country, and shall transmit to the War Department all the information they can procure respecting its climate, soil, and capacity to support the number of Indians who will probably remove to, and reside in it.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall be authorized to convene together such of the tribes as may be in a state of hostility, or as may be apparently disposed to commit, or may have committed, depredations or aggressions against others, and to endeavor to arrange the difficulties between them, so that the protection promised to emigrating Indians by the sixth section of act of May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may be secured to them.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall also report to the War Department a plan for the improvement, government, and security of the Indians.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall inquire into the mode in which the business of emigration has been conducted, and report any changes which would render the same more economical, or better adapted to the comfort and condition of the Indians.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in the discharge of their duties, the said commissioners shall be regulated by such instruction as they may receive from the War Department.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, be, and the same is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, and no longer.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 107.]

AN ACT to provide for the taking of certain observations preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States cause to be ascertained, by accurate observation, the latitude and longitude of the southerly extremes of Lake Michigan; and that he cause to be ascertained by like observation, the point on the Miami of the Lake which is due east therefrom, and also, the latitude and longitude of the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; also that he cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the latitude and longitude of the most southerly point in the northern boundary line of the United States in Lake Erie; and also, the point at which a direct line drawn from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, to the most southerly point in said northern boundary line of the United States, will interect the Miami river or bay; and also, that he cause to be ascertained by like observation, the point in the Mississippi which is due west from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan; and that the said observations be made, and the result thereof returned, to the proper department within the current year.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 108]

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, mentioned and embraced in the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," or in any act in addition to, or amendatory of said act, and not exceeding fifty dollars in amount, or value, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized, if in his opinion the said fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to prescribe such rules and mode of proceeding, to ascertain the facts, as in his opinion may be convenient and proper, without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to; and upon the said facts, so to be ascertained as aforesaid, the said Secretary may exercise all the power conferred upon him in and by said act, as fully as it might have done had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 109.]

AN ACT further to provide for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign countries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the fund for the relief of distressed American seamen; and that the said amount be distributed among the owners, officers, and crew of the Spanish brig Leon, in such proportion as shall be directed by the President of the United states, for services rendered and losses incurred, in saving and transporting to the island of Cuba, the officers and crew of the American ship Minerva, wrecked and burnt on the Bahama bank.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 110.]

AN ACT to remit a part of the duties on a cargo imported in the brig Liberator.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to remit the excess of duties paid upon certain foreign produce imported into the United States in the brig Liberator, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, over the amount of duties which would have been paid on the same if imported in an American vessel, or to refund such excess, if actually paid, to the person or persons who have paid such excess, and to pay such amount out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

(Public No. 111.)

AN ACT for the relief of the Invalid Pensioners of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rerresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an act, entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 112.]

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the third section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight shall not be construed to embrace invalid pensioners; and that the pension of invalid soldiers shall not be deducted from the amount receivable by them under the said act.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 113.]

AN ACT repealing a part of the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to establish ports of delivery at Port Pontchartrain and Delaware city, and for other purposes."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to establish ports of delivery at Port Pontchartrain and Delaware city, and for other purposes," approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, as provides for the appointment of a surveyor to reside at Prospect in the district of Belfast, in the State of Maine, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 114]

AN ACT to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Stutes of America in Congress assembled*, That the court of appeals in the Territory of Florida, established in virtue of the fourth section of the act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, to which this act is an amendment, shall be composed of the judges of the superior courts in said Territory respectively, a majority of whom shall be necessary to be present to constitute a quorum to hear and decide causes; but any two of the said judges shall be sufficient to make an interlocutory order, or to grant any writ authorized by any of the acts to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions and regulations, contained in the twenty-fifth section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," in regard to writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, from a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a State, shall be applicable to writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the highest court of law or equity in said Territory, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, in the same manner, as writs of error and appeals are authorized now to be taken and prosecuted under the aforesaid twenty fifth section of the act of twenty-fourth of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, from any court in any State; and writs of error and appeals, in virtue of the said twenty-fifth section, are hereby authorized to be taken and prosecuted, from the highest court of law or equity having jurisdiction of the subject matter in the said Territory.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the regulations prescribed by the second section of the act entitled "an act in addition to an act entitled "an act to amend the judicial system of the United States," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, as far as said regulations shall be practicable, shall be observed in respect to all writs of error and appeals from the said court of appeals in the said Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted in all cases from the decisions and judgments of the highest court of said Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the amount in controversy exceeds one thousand dollars.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 115.]

AN ACT to authorise the sale of certain public lands in the State of Ohio.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the lands hereto fore reserved for certain Indian tribes in the State of Ohio, and which were ceded to the United States by treaties ratified on the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby attached to, and made to form part of the land districts in which they are respectively situate, and liable to be sold as other public lands in the State of Ohio.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 116.]

AN ACT to authorise the disposition of the fund arising from the sale of a quarter section of land, reserved for the use of schools, in Florida.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners elected by the qualified voters in township five, range eleven, north and west, in the county of Jackson, in the Territory of Florida, in obedience to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment, of a town on land reserved for the use of schools, &c." approved the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, be and they are hereby, authorized to vest the money arising from the sale in said act authorized, in some productive fund under the authority of the Governor & Legislative Council of said territory, the proceeds of which shall forever be applied to common schools in said township.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to make sale of the remainder of said lots to be applied to the objects aforesaid; and all provisions of the act aforesaid, inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the Governor and Legislative Council of said Territory authorise such sale, with the assent of the majority of the inhabitants of said township.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 117.]

AN ACT giving the assent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at their December session, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at December session, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: *Provided*, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair any right possessed by the said company anterior to the passage of said act, nor to authorise any individual to obstruct the free access of all persons to the said canal along the berm back, or other lands condemned for the construction and use thereof, nor to prevent the engineers, superintendents, or officers of the said company, from passing up and down the said canal without obstruction along the grounds condemned therefor, in order to inspect the condition of the said canal, or to make, at any time, suitable repairs thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

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Terre-Haute, July 21, 1832.—5 o'clock, P. M.

## LATEST FROM CHICAGO.

The mail from the Northwest, which has this moment arrived, has put us in possession of the following official documents, the latest and most authentic information from the frontier. We are indebted for them to the kindness of A. Williams, Esq. Postmaster, at Danville, Illinois, to whom they were sent by express from Gen. Scott. By the letter below, it will be seen that 120 cases of Cholera, and 50 deaths, had occurred at Chicago. This proportion of deaths is by no means small, and shows the disease to be of more than usual malignity. The effort making to prevent its spread is certainly praise-worthy, and will, with the blessing of heaven prove effectual. In addition to the information contained in the subjoined letters, we learn that the Indians are reduced to the last extremity. Totally destitute of supplies, of every kind, an old man and his squaw, lately taken by the whites, represent them as subsisting on roots, &c, with starvation on the one hand, and a numerous body of troops, well armed and supplied, on the other. Their destruction is almost certain.

Head Quarters, North-West Army,
*Chicago, July*, 15, 1832.

Sir:—To prevent, or to *correct* the exaggerations of rumor, in respect to the existence of Cholera at this place, I address myself to your Excellency. Four Steamers were engaged at Buffalo to transport United States troops and supplies to Chicago. In the headmost of these boats, the *Shelton*, *Thompson*, I with my staff, and four companies, a part of Col. Eustis' command, arrived here on the night of the 10th inst. On the 8th all on board were in high health and spirits; but on the next morning six cases of undoubted Cholera presented themselves. The disease rapidly spread itself for the next three days.—About 120 persons have been afflicted more or less with it; fifty have died and forty are convalescent. The few new cases which have occurred since the 12th have been of a milder type.

The whole of the infected battalion is confined to the limits of Fort Dearborn, (the former garrison) Major Whistler, and two companies, having, before the landing, marched out and encamped at a safe distance. Most of the inhabitants fled from this place, on hearing that we had brought the Cholera with us, but finding that the few remaining, and Major Whistler's command, remained uninfected, the citizens are inspired with confidence and are many of them returning. Humanity and policy have equally dictated the measures I have adopted to prevent the spread of the disease; and with a view to ulterior operations in the field, I have separated myself and staff from the Fort and the region of probable infection.

I am now waiting the arrival of three other steamers with troops and supplies, *Henry Clay*, *Superior* and *William Penn*. I have received no news from either since my departure from Detroit, the 5th inst. It is probable that one or more of them will arrive here with Cholera on board; if so, the same sanitary measures will be adopted in respect to the infected troops on their landing, the sick will be placed in hospitals, and the well encamped apart. By constantly separating the one from the other, and keeping the whole from battalions and detachments which have not had the disease, a portion may, after some weeks, be so thoroughly disinfected as to be allowed to take the field.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's mo t obedient sevant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
To His Excellency, Gov. Reynolds,
or Acting Gov. of Illinois.

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*From the Detroit Journal*, Aug. 1.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FRONTIER.—By an express which arrived here last Sunday, we have dates from Chicago as late as the 24ult. The William Penn had reached that place with 4 companies of troops and we are happy to learn no case of sickness occurred while on their voyage. Two or three cases of cholera occured, however, soon after the troops had landed, and about the same number had occurred among those under the command of Major Whistler. A few of the citizens had been attacked with the common disease, but it was not apprehended that it would spread much. The general health of the troops was much improved. The schooners Huron, Commerce, and Marengo, freighted with public stores, had arrived; and the Napoleon was near at hand.

Intellgence from Gen. Atkinson had been received at Chicago by express, up to July 22. The swamp occupied by the main body of Indians had been penetrated, and Black Hawk and his warriors, with women and children, had fled as was supposed towards the Mississi ppi, with intent to cross. They were pursued by Generals Dodge and Henry, with 900 mounted men.

When the express left Chicago, Gen. Scott was about to join the pursuing army in person, leaving the troops to follow when fit for field service. Gov. Miller of Missouri had called out about 1,200 militia.

In consequence of the above intelligence the requisition for militia from this territory, has been countermanded.

## DEFEAT OF BLACK HAWK.

By the schooner President, which arrived here yesterday, letters have been received from Fort Howard, which announce the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the Black Hawk and his warriors. The details of the engagement are contained in the following letter, which has been politely furnished us.

"Fort Howard, July 25th, 1832.

Dear Sir,—Last evening we received the intelligence of a battle having been fought between Gen. Dodge and his division, and the Sacs and Foxes, in which the former were victorious. The particulars, as stated in Capt. Plympton's letter to Capt. Clark, are these. Farquett with a few Winnebagoes, left the Portage a few days since, to proceed to Gen. Dodge's army, and guide them to the Sac camp. On Sunday morning last, 21st inst. Gen Dodge sent his adjutant to report to Gen. Atkinson of his movements. He had not proceeded far, before he came upon the Sacs' and Foxes' trail, directing their course to the Wisconsin river. He immedately returned and reported the circumstance to Gen. Dodge, who pursued and overtook them about sundown of the same day, (Saturday) on the left bank of the Wisconsin, and about 45 miles from Fort Winnebago, when the fight ensued —the Indians at the same time retreating. The night being very dark, they found it impossible to pursue them. They had found when Parquett left them, which was early the next morning 16 Indians killed; and but one white man killed, and four wounded. Parquett thinks not less than forty fell in the engagement.

Gen. Dodge was to start early that morning (Sunday) in pursuit, and had no doubt of overtaking them in the course of the day.—Their object is to cross Wisconsin, at what is called the Ford, and go down on the right bank to the Mississippi. The force of "Gen. Black Hawk" was reported to amount to about three hundred; and Parquett is of the opinion that it was nearly all of Black Hawk's army. The force under Gen. Dodge being about nine hundred men, with six days' provisions, he has sent to Gen. Atkinson to request that all the mounted men under his command might join him, which will probably put an end to the war in a short time.

The Sacs and Foxes are in a starving condition, many of them being found dead on their trail, and at their camp perfectly emaciated.

Gen. Atkinson is reported to be somewhere on Rock River, and engaged in building a fort. Capt. P. says it is probable company A. will be ordered home in a short time.

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## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

By the packet ship York, at New York, London and Liverpool papers to the 26th June, inclusive, are received.

A Smyrna date of May 9th says, "An American vessel has been plundered by pirates in the Archipelago, of 300 sacks of coffee and other articles.

By a Royal Ordonnance the tonnage duty on English vessels in French ports has been reduced from four and a half francs to one and a half francs a ton. We hope that this is only the commencement of a better system.

Sir Walter Scott.—We are sorry to learn that this gentleman, who has occupied so large a space in the literary world, seems about to close his mortal career. The London Times of the 28th says, "Sir Walter Scott's state leaves no room to hope that he can live many days or even hours. He has nearly lost all consciousness, and cannot recognize the identity of his relatives who are admitted to his room. He has been attended by Dr. Holland and Sir Henry Halford."

London, June 25th, (evening.)—The answer to inquiries this forenoon at St. James Hotel in Jermyn street, was that Sir Walter had passed a more comfortable night, and had greatly improved since yesterday. Notwithstanding, his recovery is doubtful. The whole of his family reside at the same hotel at present.

The papers are filled with sickening stuff, about an attack said to have been made on the King of England at the Ascot races. It seems that some person, evidently drunk, or otherwise insane, threw a stone, which struck the king on the head—but his majesty's "*sacred*" pate, it appears, was saved from any very serious harm, by its being shielded by his hat. The following is the least ridiculous of all the articles on this subject:—

London, June 21.—It will be seen that both Houses of Parliament agreed last night, unanmously, upon an Address to the King, on occasion of the brutal outrage offered to his Majesty's sacred person at Ascot. If the whole nation could speak its feelings through such a channel, the address would contain but one unmixed expression of disgust and horror.

It is now said that Parliament will not be prorogued until August—the dissolution to take place in November, and the general election under the new bill, in December, which would be carried on with much spirit.

The tone of the Whig Press is decidedly hostile to the Bank of England, as at present chartered.

The bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery and other felonies, was undergoing a warm discussion in the House of Lords—Lord Chancellor Brougham in favour, and Lord Tenterden, the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Eldon, against it.

It appears from an advertisement of the Society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, that during the last year, it released from prison 2080 debtors, at the expense of £5,227, being an average of less than £2 10s. each, and that since the 2d of last month it has procured the discharge of 111 debtors, of whom 93 had wives and children to the number of 301, for £224.

The Cholera had re-appeared in London with renewed virulence, in the eastern districts of the metropolis. It was also extending in Liverpool. In Ireland it is making the most frightful ravages.

Austria is said to be making extensive preparations for war. It has been said, if France be attacked, it will be by Prussia, and not by Austria—the latter seeking generally less glory than profit. Prussia is about to establish a telegraphic communication between the frontiers of France and Berlin.

Don Pedro's expedition sailed from St. Michaels on the 11th July.

It is said the Dutch are determined to hazard every thing rather than make those concessions the Allied Powers have unanimously called upon them to make—in this, it is said, they will be supported by Russia.

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## LATER FROM EUROPE.

Our news boat Eclipse boarded yesterday the brig Mary Jane, Capt. Steinhauer, from Rochelle.—She sailed on the 1st of July, and brings Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux papers of the 29th June.

There seems to be a strong probability that M. Dupin Aine will be selected by Louis Phillippe to succeed M. Perrier, as President of the Council.—The Constitutionnel, with which paper M. Dupin is known to be connected contains the following paragraphs, and it is observed they were probably communicated by him.

"We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Dupin Aine, in all his conversations with his political friends and with some of the Ministers, has decidedly given it as his opinion that the state of siege should be immediately removed. He passed the greater part of yesterday at St. Cloud and there is no doubt that he has expressed the same opinion to his Majesty.

It is true, as has been announced by some of the journals this morning, that the re-organization of the Ministry is now going forward seriously. But at the same time it is stated that the principal obstacle to the conclusion of the new arrangements is Marshal Soult, who has declared, that if a President of the Council is appointed, he will retire from the Cabinet."

An ex-Colonel, M. Kersabiec, has been tried before a military commission at Nantes, and found guilty of having formed part of an armed body of men, whose object was to change the government, and of exciting the inhabitants to revolt, but in consequence of some extenuating circumstances, the court sentenced him to transportation instead of condemning him to death. This caused considerable agitation in the city, and large assemblages of people in the streets. The National Guard and some trops of the line were called out, but through the exertions of Gen. Solignac, who commands in the western departments, bloodshed was prevented.

Some arrests were made and reinforcements sent to the city in consequence of the necessity of guarding against attempts at releasing any of the Carlists under arrest there.

An article from Vienna of the 14th June, says: The Emperor and Empress will return from their excursion on the 7th of next month. The Dutchess of Parma is also expected before that period, her journey is caused by the continued ill health of her son the Duke of Reichstadt, notwithstanding the hopes, which his age and the cares bestowed on him, gave of his recovery. The changes which have taken place within the last few days in the state of his health, shew the extent of the danger which menaces his life—his strength is perceptibly declining; his hearing even appears affected, every thing gives reason to apprehend the worst.—*National.*

Vienna, June 17.—We learn that the Duchess of Parma, who was expected here yesterday, is ill at Trieste, of intermittent fever. The recovery of her son is still despaired of.

Paris, June 20.—At this moment, we are assured, a French fleet is arming, for the purpose of entering the Scheldt on the day fixed by the last protocol for the solution of the Belgian question.

CHOLERA IN PARIS—June 26th.

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|---|---|
| Deaths in the Hospitals, | 17 |
| Private Dwellings, | 45 |
| | 62 |
| Increase on the number of the preceeding day, | 32 |

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COLUMBIA.—We have received by the brig Medina, from Carthagena, private letters from Bogota and newspapers, the former are in date of the 7th June. By this conveyance the new Tariff of Grenada has also reached us. Our correspondent describes it as moderate, fair and just. The tariff of 1824 was English in every feature, and designed to exclude the commerce of both the United States and France. In the present tariff justice is done to all.

Official intelligence has been received in Bogota that the Congress of Venezuela has declared in favor of National Integrity, or, for an union of the different sections of Columbia under a federal government; deputies have been appointed to attend a general congress, with instructions to use their endeavors to bring about this desirable result.

The commissioners sent to General Flores in the state of the Equator have been well received by him. He declares that he is ready to come into the Union, and even, that he has ever considered its re-establishment, as essential to the prosperity of the country.

Columbia is represented to us as entirely tranquil and engaged in perfecting such institutions as have secured to the United States their welfare at home and their elevated character abroad. She has been rapiply improving since May 1831. Gen. Santander will thus reach his native country under the most favorable circumstances, and we have no doubt by his patriotism and talent materially contribute to her future prosperity.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

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We understand, the President of the U. S; left Orange Court House on Thursday morning, and paid his respects to Mr. Madison, who retains all his cheerfulness, though he is confined to his bed by rheumatism. The interview between these distinguished men is said to have been very cordial and interesting.—The President rejoined his carriage at Gordonsville, and reached Charlottesville on Friday. He does not touch at the Virginia Springs.—*Richmond Enq.*

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