

The house granted the request, and the vote was declared, there appeared; ayes, 81; noes, 25.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts and Mr. White of Louisiana, where, by request, excused from serving on the committee, appointed in pursuance of the resolution moved by Mr. Stanberry, for an investigation into the alleged fraud in the proposed contract for Indian rations.

Mr. McDuffie said, he wished to make a motion on a subject of great importance to the whole of the community—he alluded to the tariff. He thought it indispensable that it should be distinctly understood when it would be taken up; he would therefore move that it should be made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. Adams hoped that the gentleman from South Carolina would withdraw his motion; not that he had any objection to so early a consideration of the subject, but because he had a report to make from the committee on manufactures, which might not possibly be made so soon as Monday; and he should regret if the subject was taken up before that time.

Mr. A. assured the house that every exertion had been used by the committee on Manufactures, and concluded by expressing a wish that the matter should be postponed to a further day.

Mr. McDuffie said, he should be glad if he could concur in the wish of the honorable gentleman from Mass. but he felt it his duty to persevere in his motion. He felt confident that the committee on Manufactures could make their report by Monday; if not, the discussion might then commence, and still the house would not be compromised on the subject; and the wishes of the committee might be afterwards embodied in the shape of an amendment.

Mr. Sutherland suggested the postponement of the subject to Wednesday next. There were several appropriation bills to be acted on, as to one or two of which the gentleman from S. C. had expressed some anxiety. These might be acted on in the meantime, and it would also give the committee on manufactures an opportunity of making their report.

After some further discussion, Mr. McDuffie assented to the postponement till Wednesday.

Mr. Denny proposed to substitute the bank question for that of the tariff.

Mr. Sutherland suggested that the former question would, on that day, be taken up by the Senate.

And after some further remarks, the motion of Mr. McDuffie was adopted, and Wednesday set apart for the consideration of the tariff.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of N. C. the house, at half past four adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
LATE FROM FRANCE.

The ship Havre, Capt. Depeyster, arrived at New York on the 22d May, bringing Paris papers to the 10th and Havre to the 11th April.

We lament to say, that the victims to cholera in Paris continue to increase in number. We translate from the Havre paper the latest Paris correspondence published by that journal on the subject, which will convey to our readers a more correct idea of the state of the capital under actual circumstances, than detached extracts from the Paris papers. The bulletins, there is every reason to believe, do not present a correct view of the extent of the ravages made by the cholera. Some accounts say the new cases and deaths are double the number stated in the official accounts.

Public attention in France, as is natural, seems almost entirely absorbed by the dreadful visitation under which that country labors.—There is no foreign political news of any importance in the journals received. They are indeed but two days later than the accounts already received from the continent by the way of England. There are some speculations indulged in regard to a successor to the president of the council in consequence of his illness, and it is said that the king had determined to pre-empt himself over the deliberations of his cabinet until his minister's recovery. Be this as it may, we think it unlikely that M. Perier will quit the helm of state, unless compelled by the sternest necessity. By the energy of his character, if not by his talents, he has so possessed himself of the control of affairs, that his retirement would probably be attended with serious inconvenience.

The deaths of a number of personages are mentioned, who, according to the system of some of the newspapers, might, from their situation in society, be supposed out of the reach of the epidemic. We may mention

The baron de Montville, peer of France.

M. Musset Pathay, chief of division in the department of war.

The baroness de Varange.

The lady of colonel Chateau.

The count de Coetlosquet, peer of France.

Doctor Leroux.

Doctor Petit, surgeon at the hospital of Gros Coillon, and many other medical men of Paris, and of the departments, less known. Among the latter are some who were attacked in the main stages while returning to their houses; and here we may remark, that a large number of attacks have taken place in the public stages in consequence of the fatigue of traveling, which by deranging the ordinary mode of living, predisposes the system to receive the disease.

The official statements give, however, but a very feeble idea of the extent of the ravages and of this disorder. These statements since Sunday only give the numbers of cases and deaths in the hospitals, the difficulty of ascertaining in time and precisely, what happens elsewhere has compelled the authorities to renounce their previous intentions on this head. Until now the typhus which has appeared in the hospitals is in no way contagious.

Number of persons attacked by cholera, and who died between the 8th of April, at midday, until the 9th of April at the same hour:

New cases, 1020; deaths, 385.

Total of cases, 4923; of deaths, 1879.

ITALY.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th instant contains a letter from Rome of the 27th ult. stating that the Austrians have advanced as far as Fano, but that this circumstance had not given rise to any fears of war, as it was the general belief that Austria would not give up her favorite plan of maintaining peace. The prohibition of foreign journals had partly been recalled, as they were again delivered to private persons, who are indebted for this modification to the active remonstrances of M. Seymour.

TRINIDAD.—According to letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult. St. Jean d'Acre had not yet surrendered, but its fall was momentarily expected. The Turkish fleet had not yet sailed from Constantinople.

The ship Havre arrived at New York on the 23d ult. bringing accounts from Paris to the 13th of April.

PARIS April 11.—The cholera still continues its ravages, but its intensity is a little abated. From Monday noon to yesterday, the number of fresh cases is 985; deaths 356. The president of the council continues to grow better.

April 12.—Number of new cases during 24 hours ending yesterday noon, 850; deaths 341.

April 13.—The number of new cases of cholera during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, was 804; deaths 317. Total cases from beginning, 7660; deaths 2913.

LONDON, April 13.—The debate on the reform bill comes on again this evening in the house of lords. There is little doubt the second reading will be carried; this seems to be the general impression, but opinions differ materially as to the number of votes by which it will be carried. The more sanguine among the reformers anticipate a majority of from 15 to 20; the more observant and experienced think it will not exceed 4 or 5. The vote probably lies between the two. Public anxiety meantime, is more actively awake than ever. Nothing is taken of nothing thought of, but the approaching momentous division. The Ultra from all we can learn are in the lowest state of depression, and the ministerial party more confident than ever. It is not expected a division will take place until 6 or 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship North America, arrived at New York on the 27th May, bringing advices from Paris to the 26th April.

The reform bill passed its second reading in the house of lords, on the 14th April, by a majority of eight.

REPORTS OF WAR AND OF COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.

From Le Constitutionnel, of April 24.

We have this day received information of high importance, which we do not hesitate to make known to the country and to the government. We do not vouch—we deem it our duty to observe—for the authenticity of all the facts, nor of all the details; but the character and position of the person who has subscribed the letter which contains them, inspire us with, and really merit such a confidence, that the letter becomes a grave document. In not publishing it, we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to the interests of France—to the guarantee of its security, to the necessity of observing a stricter guard than ever over the projects of foreign powers, and over the internal intrigues of a faction which has an understanding with them—to the necessity of disarming their pacific protestations, their means of delay; and to compel them to declare, in a word, for peace or war. This is the document; such it has reached us:—

"The Austrian army is raised to the full war establishment. The roads are covered with transports of military convoys. Tyrol is encumbered with troops, as well as Syria and Carinthia.

"60 to 70,000 men are between Isongo and the Adige, having in the Legations a vanguard of from 15 to 80,000 men.

"The garrisons on Mantua, Peschiera, &c. are placed on the war establishment.

"20,000 men are at Milan. 75 to 80,000 men are camped and cantoned between Milan and Tession, forming a camp of 20,000; about that number between Sesto, Calenda, and Bessalava.

"At Vienna every thing breathes war, (this is concealed from the French embassy,) a general war; a crusade against the revolution of July within a few months.

"Prince Metternich is engaged in a plan of arrangement and definite circumspection of France.

"The bases are a third restoration, not in favor of Henry V. but of Louis XIX with France penned up within the limits of the monarchy of Louis XIX. Charles X. as you know, has renewed his abdication to all the

courts in favor of the Duke of Angoulême, the latter has retracted his in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

"In case Henry V. should be fixed on, the regency would not be given to the dutchess of Berry; it would be given to Messrs. de Blacas, president; de Damas, de Villele, de Lamoignon, de Maubourg, de Pastoret, de Montiel, de Peyronnet. The emperor of Russia attaches himself to Henry V. and repels the duke of Angoulême. Besides imitating the example of Alexander, he pretends to act the part of disinterested magnanimity in establishing Henry V. and his mother regent, (for some difference appears to exist on this point.)—He demands only the reimbursement, in specie, of the expenses of the armament, and a recognition by Europe of the last ukase on Poland, which has met at Vienna with serious difficulties.

"England is considered by prince Metternich as out of all question of European order; but the management which Austria owes her imposes delay. Thus, to cover herself on this side, Austria wishes to make France the aggressor. The presence of the tri-colored flag at Ancora will, it is hoped, furnish the pretext. The emperor of Austria personally does not desire a restoration. His wishes are in favor of the duke of Reichstadt; and it is by flattering this idea, which he could not serve, that prince Metternich surmounts the horror of war entertained by Francis II. with the reservation, however, of using the fortune of arms in favor of his hatred against France, in which the emperor does not participate. Besides, the people of Hungary, Germany, Illyria, and Italy, are in a state of exaltation embarrassing to prince Metternich. All the efforts of this diplomat were directed with a view to the ratifications of the last protocol, containing the precise clause that the king of Holland should not be constrained by force of arms, will he succeed, or has he succeeded? I am not aware.

"In Paris (and this easily verified) the official correspondent and agent of Holyrood is the marshal duke of Belluna. From him proceed emittes, placards, money, &c. You may regard this information, as well as the rest, as authentic."

By a very remarkable coincidence, at the very time this information reached us, we also received from another part of Europe (England) a letter from our habitual London correspondent, in which we read the following:—

"The important question of war is again the prevailing topic. War, considered impossible a few days since, is much talked of at present, and well informed persons appear to give credence to the report. They say that there exists a secret treaty between Austria, Russia, and Prussia; that by this treaty, Austria is bound to send her forces into Italy, while Prussia and Russia shall invade France; that the moment of attack shall be that of the king of Holland's campaign to conquer Belgium, which has been wrestled from him by the revolutionary party; that although the ratifications have been exchanged, these ratifications leave William of Orange perfectly at liberty to act. The latter will either subvert Leopold's throne, or impose the obligation on France of assisting her ally; that the government of July, faithful to its origin, cannot dispense with sending its army to the field, and that then the conflagration will become general.

They add, that when the time comes, Messrs. Bourmont and de la Rochejacquin will repair to France with the dutchess of Berry; that the deserter of Waterloo will place himself at the head of the royalists of the south, while the hero of fidelity will occupy La Vendee, with the mother of Henry V. Such are the reports accredited in the saloons of nobility. They are so to such a degree, that the countess of Jersey thought there was no indiscretion in consulting M. de Talleyrand as to their veracity: M. de Talleyrand was at her house; she approached him, and begged him to tell her frankly if decidedly it would be peace or war that would terminate the interminable protocols, and would close the conference. 'I do not know,' replied M. de Talleyrand. 'However, to say the truth, I do know how it will end.' 'And how is that?' 'Why, by chance.' This is what we submit to the meditation of politicians, and to the solicitude of government.—France awaits its explanations."

The Cholera is making frightful ravages in Paris, the number of new cases amounting to 700 or 800 a day. Among other persons attacked, is Casimir Perier, the Prime minister.

In London, the disease was rather abating. Number of new cases on the 6th, 39—deaths 19. On the 7th, new cases, 23—deaths 10.—On the 9th new cases, 39—deaths 28. Remaining 142. Total cases in London, 2,284—deaths, 1,213. In other parts of the country, total cases, 7,735; deaths 2,571. Number of new cases in Edinburgh on the 7th, 4—deaths 2; remaining 8. In Glasgow, same date, new cases, 11—deaths 6; remaining 33. Greenock, new cases, 2—deaths; remaining 11. There had been no new cases in Belfast, and in Dublin it is doubtful if the disease ever existed.

GREECE

The last advices from Corfu state that a civil war between the contending parties in Greece

has actually been commenced. On the 10th, at the head of 2,000 Roumelioti, has taken the castle of Lepanto, and is preparing to attack immediately the Morea castle. At Patras the British Consul has deemed it necessary to advise the British and Ionian subjects to be ready to embark themselves and property at a moment's notice, as an attack by the Roumelioti was to be apprehended. His Majesty's brig Pelican was at anchor off the town.

Indian Hostilities.

From another source, on which reliance may be placed, we have learned the following particulars. The detachment concerned in the engagement, (about 275 men) had been encamped at Dixon's Ferry for several days before the arrival of the main body of the militia under the command of General Whitesides. Immediately thereafter, a request was preferred by Major Stillman, who commanded the detachment, to be allowed to go out upon a scouting expedition; which was granted by Gen. W. On Monday the 14th, the detachment met a small party of Indians, and killed two, and made two others prisoners. They continued their route, and camped for the night in an advantageous position—a dense wood surrounded by prairie. Almost as soon as they had dismounted, turned their horses loose, and commenced preparations for supper, a small party of Indians were discovered in the neighborhood of the encampment, bearing with them a white flag. Captain Eades, with a few men, was sent out to meet them, when the Indians commenced a precipitate retreat. The officer being acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and suspecting an ambush, followed them as far as he deemed prudent, and then ordered his men to fall back upon the main party. Although it was nearly dark, the whole detachment had been ordered to re-mount, and were met upon the route by the men who were returning. The pursuit was conducted without any regard to discipline, and had continued for several miles, the Indians receding as the troops advanced, until they had decamped across Sycamore Creek, as it is called in the proclamation. This they did in disorder, and as each man successively reached it. Being thus decoyed into the midst of the main body of the Indians, and without being allowed time to form, hostilities were commenced.—The Indians showed themselves on every quarter mounted and armed. They commenced the attack with their guns, and after firing them, resorted to the use of tomahawks and knives. As soon as their desperate situation was known, Major Stillman ordered a retreat across the creek, after an ineffectual fire at the enemy. The savages followed close upon them. No time was allowed for them to form on the opposite bank of the creek. A company under the command of Captain Adams of Tazewell county, who were in the rear, endeavored to make a stand against them, and fought with desperation. About half of the missing are thought to have belonged to this company. The battle was fought by moonlight in an open prairie, and the pursuit was kept up for ten or twelve miles. The survivors began to arrive at Dixon's Ferry about one o'clock in the morning; and after a sufficient time had elapsed, the next day, for them all to have come in, the roll was called and fifty-two were found to be missing. A few of those who escaped were wounded, and many had their hats and clothes perforated with bullet holes. Some of the savages were killed, but the number could not be ascertained. Various estimates are given of the strength of the Indians: the number is probably between 12 and 1500 warriors. By this victory they obtained possession of the horses of the slain, and of the camp, equipage, blankets, ammunition, and provisions of the routed militia; and are, moreover, encouraged to further hostilities by the propitious omen of a first victory. On Tuesday last, the militia at Dixon's Ferry, amounting to 1200 men, were paraded to bury their deceased comrades. When our informant left them, an immediate pursuit and attack of the Indians was anticipated; but we hope wiser counsels may have prevailed, as defeat would be almost certain to follow such a course.

The militia are exasperated beyond all bounds at the death of their countrymen, and a cruel and exterminating war must be the consequence. On the other hand, the Indians have the advantage of a perfect knowledge of the country—are insured to fatigue and privations of every kind, and can at any time seek refuge in the swamps which abound in that quarter.

Fears were entertained at head quarters for the safety of two or three small parties of men, successively sent with despatches to Gen. Atkinson. Nothing had been heard of any of them; nor, indeed, was it known in what situation Gen. A. was, when our informant left.

Prior to the engagement, the regular army and the militia had formed a junction at Rock Island, and Gen. Atkinson was invested with the entire command. The militia under Gen. Whitesides, being mostly mounted men, proceeded to Dixon's Ferry, by land. Gen. Atkinson, with 300 regulars and 300