

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, July 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Disturbances in France—Insurrection in Paris—Disbandment of the Polytechnic School—Paris declared under martial law!

The packet ship Francis 1st, capt. Pell, from Havre, arrived this morning—by which we have received Paris dates to the 8th and Havre to the 9th June.

The intelligence will be found of exciting interest, as demonstrating the disturbed situation of France, and the probability of another revolution. We have confined ourselves almost exclusively to the particulars of the insurrection in Paris, as we have neither time nor 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 ordinance. It has been discovered that the duc de Berri and gen. Bourmont have lately 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 duc de Berri, and general Bourmont—all lead us to apprehend further difficulties. It will be perceived by our translation from the papers of the 8th that on the 7th another attempt was made in Paris, the 1st and principal attempt having been made on the 5th and suppressed on the 6th.

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

The *Moniteur 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 rumored throughout Paris, that the duc de Berri had been arrested.

The *Constitutionnel* says—it appears certain that there were found in the house of one of the persons arrested, many assignments hypothecated on the future sale of the National Domains.

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

On the 30th ult. the duke of Orleans, accompanied by the prefect, the mayor, and several superior officers, visited the fortifications of Lyons.

The three Arrondissements in the west placed under martial law contain 234 parishes, namely, that of Laval, 92; Chateau Gontier, 79; and Vitre, 62. It is said that on forwarding the ordinance 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 Frankfurt while he was there announcing his death, and a new revolutionary movement in Poland.

ENGLAND.

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

For the bill,	106
Against,	22
Majority,	84

It will be perceived that nearly all the opponents of the measure left the house, and among them the duke of Wellington and lord Lyndhurst.

The king gave his assent to the reform bill on the 7th June.

In the house of commons on the same day, the Scotch reform bill was under consideration.

Paris, June 8.—Yesterday morning a number of barricades still remained up in the Rue St. Denis, St. Martin, and St. Antoine.

The prefect of police in concert with marshal Lohan and colonel M. Fusthame received orders to batter down those barricades with artillery. Notwithstanding the vigor of this measure, new barricades were raised in the Rue St. Martin this morning. The insurgents, harassed on all sides, retired through 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 for several hours; finally the insurgents were dislodged. Several persons are arrested—among whom are twelve of the Polytechnic School D'Alfort. These arrests were made amid universal cries of "Vive le Roi!"

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

LOUIS PHILIP, KING OF THE FRENCH.

Whereas seditious mobs have shown themselves in the capital with arms, and their presence has been signified by attempts upon public and private property, and by assassinations against the National Guards, the troops of the line, the municipal guard, and the agents of public authority; considering it important to protect, by prompt and energetic measures the public safety against the return of similar attempts; upon the report of our minister of the interior, we have ordained as follows:

Art. 1.—The city of Paris is placed under martial law; nothing, however, is to be changed in the provisions relative to the command and service of the National Guard.

Art. 2.—Our minister, secretary of state in the war department, and our minister and secretary of state in the department of the interior, are charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Palace of the Tuilleries, June 6.
(Signed) LOUIS PHILIPPE

Asiatic Cholera.

Cleveland (Ohio), July 11.

Cholera.—The Steam Boat Henry Clay arrived at our piers, at the entrance of our harbor, on Monday evening last, from Detroit, with three individuals on board, sick with a disease pronounced, by the Board of Health, to be the Cholera. This vessel passed up the lake a few days since with soldiers, amongst whom the disease first broke out; and out of the number of cases which appeared, eleven or twelve, it is said proved fatal. She landed her passengers at fort Gratiot, and returned for this place under the belief that all on board were in good health. One of the individuals above mentioned, died on the evening of her arrival—the other cases are reported to be convalescent. The Board of Health in their report of yesterday, state that they have reason to believe that there is, in addition to those cases on board of the boat, one near the river. There appears to be some diversity of sentiment, however, in regard to the nature of the complaint of which this individual is the subject.

We are happy to state that the Board of Health and our Borough Officers, are indefatigable in their exertions to preserve the health of the place. The selling of spirituous liquor has been prohibited, and our liquor stores, and the bars of public houses have consequently been closed.

We perceive by the Detroit Journal Extra of the 9th inst. that the cholera is prevailing in that city. The Board of Health on that day reported 16 cases; out of which 9 cases occurred among a party of soldiers from fort Niagara. Of these 5 died, and 4 are recovering. The other 8 cases occurred among the citizens; four of which proved fatal—the remainder are recovering. The Board on the 10th report only two new cases.

The greatest alarm, it is said, prevails among the troops at fort Gratiot. Out of the 200 recruits, only sixty remain; the rest having deserted. Lieut. Clay who was the only officer that had been sick, died of the Cholera.

We have the Albany evening Journal of Saturday evening, which contains the latest dates received concerning the Cholera in Canada. From the 10th to the 35th of June inclusive, fifteen days, three thousand three hundred and eighty-four cases occurred, and nine hundred and forty seven deaths. The greatest number of cases in one day, 474, occurred on the 17th, and the greatest number of deaths in one day, 149, on the 19th. On the 25th, the last day to which the official accounts extend, there were forty four cases, and thirty three deaths.

QUEBEC, July 2.

We regret to state that there is no considerable decrease in the new cases of cholera in regard to private practice since Friday last, although both in hospitals and private practice there is a diminution of deaths.

Messrs Editors.—Too much stress has been put upon the word *intemperance*, and especially as far as relates to patients affected with the cholera. Intemperance carries with it the idea that many were drunkards who have died by this disease, which is not the fact as I have witnessed in many cases. There is intemperance in eating, in clothing, as well as in drinking. Why not designate these cases, and not injure the feelings of those who have been affected severely enough in losing their nearest and dearest friends? Many patients to whom I have been called with cholera morbus, &c. within the past week, have become diseased from drugging themselves with medicines without advice, until their system became debilitated—thus rendering themselves susceptible to almost any disease, and more especially to bowel complaints. Here is *intemperance* from this injudicious use of medicines taken as preventives against the cholera.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

LAFAYETTE, July 13, 1832.

An express from Hickory Creek, which arrived this afternoon, brings the melancholy intelligence of the ASIATIC CHOLERA having been brought to Chicago with Gen. Scott's troops, who reached that place on the 9th inst. This fearful disease broke out among the troops about Michillimacine, (or Mackinaw), and 17 died during their passage. Great consternation exists among the

inhabitants of Chicago. The town is evacuated, and the garrison cleared of the troops. The Indians, who had been called in by the agent, had been ordered away. On the morning the express left Chicago, (Tuesday) 11 new cases were reported, 5 of whom had died.

No additional Indian news—but what is here presented is of a character vastly more alarming than any thing of that nature possibly could be.

Indian Hostilities.

Iroquois, July 6th, 1832.

Dear Sir—We reached here yesterday with our Rangers, all in good spirits—Have learnt from travellers apparently entitled to credit one from the rapids of Illinois and the other from Hickory Creek, that a party of about 200 Indians had attacked the rear guard of the main Army, a short distance North of Dickson's crossing, and drove them back to fort, with the loss of five killed on our part, and 11 Indians; and that the Guard had lost about 50 horses, on retreat and after they got in.

From the same source we learn that on Sunday last a Mr. — and a Mr. Hazleton, were killed some six miles from the mouth of Fox river, and in rear of a party who were ordered up to Indian creek to assist in bringing in property; also that the same party lost one man killed and one wounded while on their march. The two are said to have been a short distance in rear of their party when fired on. Our informants, I repeat, appear to be entitled to full credit. They also state that Gen. Atkinson's Head Quarters are still at the Rapids of the Illinois.

Your's &c. JOSEPH ORR,
Major General, Indiana Militia.

BELLEVILLE, Ill. 26th June, 1832.

Some of our troops have just got back. Three of my near neighbors have been killed in an affray with a party of Indians on the 22d inst. near the camp at Dixon's ferry. The number of Indians engaged was about 80—whites 40.

Two other engagements have taken place—about twenty of our men killed. I fear we shall have a long and bloody war. We expect hourly to hear of a general engagement. The army were near Black Hawk.

Quite a number of our citizens have been killed—say about 70.

Dry weather. Wheat fine in our country. Corn crops yet look bad. A good rain would make thousands of bushels of corn.

Indian War.—Col. E. Brooks, who accompanied General Williams to Chicago, has returned to this place. We learn from him that during his stay at Chicago, a party of 10 or 12 Indians fired upon two men belonging to the Illinois militia, and killed one of them. This occurred about 35 miles to the west of Chicago; and it was not known that the hostile parties had approached nearer. A party of men had lately been out, and at the distance of forty miles from Chicago, there were distinct traces of Indians. It was evident that they had secreted themselves in the "Big Woods," and other convenient hiding places.—Detroit Free Press.

Head Quarters of the army, at Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River, June 26th, 1832.

We unexpectedly found ourselves very near the seat of war. This brigade, (excepting one regiment from Morgan county) arrived at this place last evening. When within a half a mile of the river, we met an express with news that the spy battalion under the command of major Demint, belonging to the brigade under the command of brig. general Posey, near Kellogg's grove, met, and was defeated by a large band of hostile Indians, on the morning of the 25th. They were driven into a fortified place at Kellogg's, which is about 25 miles from this place. They were pursued to the very gates of the fort by the savages. Many of their horses were shot at their fastenings, near the pickets, and the fort was immediately surrounded. Some of the wounded escaped to this place, bringing the intelligence that Gen. Posey's brigade had left their whole baggage with a small guard, and with all possible despatch were marching towards the scene of action. This was at twelve o'clock yesterday; we have not heard of them since; expectation is on tiptoe. The brigade under the command of brigadier general Alexander, swam their horses across Rock river, and marched towards Kellogg's grove last evening. This brigade under the command of Gen. Henry, is detained at this place by General Atkinson, as a reserve, to be ready to move on any point where necessity may seem to require. What will be the termination of this affair is yet uncertain. If the whole band of Indians now at Kellogg's grove are endeavoring to make their escape across the Mississippi, (which is the supposition,) we shall bring this war to a speedy termination.

The number of killed and wounded in the late affair, on either side, is unknown at present; two men, whose horses had been shot from under them, were left on the field, endeavoring to make their escape; their fate is unknown. The battalion of spies consisted of 120 men; they were attacked by a body

of Indians, whose numbers amounted to between four and seven hundred.

This brigade is in good health and spirits, and are very anxious to pursue the enemy. We hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

June 27.—Since the above was written, we have heard by express from the field of action, near Kellogg's grove. The number of persons in Demint's battalion who are known to have been killed, is five, and three others wounded. Fifty horses were killed by the Indians, who surrounded the fort in open day, within reach and range of Kentucky rifles, and remained there until the arrival of Gen. Posey's brigade, when they retired a short distance, and it being then night and his men much fatigued, he could not then pursue them. A battle was no doubt fought yesterday morning, concerning which we are expecting information every moment. The number of Indians known to be killed, is 9, and from appearances many more were killed, who have not yet been found.

It is impossible for me to say when our friends will hear from us again, as the country between this and the frontiers cannot be passed without a strong guard.

In great haste, yours, respectfully,
M. M'CONNEL.

THE VETO.

This important document—important in the results it must necessarily produce—occupies more than five columns of the Globe, and is of course too long for insertion in our columns. We must content ourselves, therefore, with a brief abstract of the reasons which the President urges for refusing to charter the bill.

He believes that a bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the government and useful to the people. Holding this opinion, and believing that the present bank possesses powers unauthorized by the constitution, he, early in his administration called the attention of congress to the formation of an institution which might combine its advantages without being liable to the same objections. He regrets that no such modifications have been introduced into the bill before him.

The present bank has enjoyed a monopoly which has operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders. The act proposes another gratuity. As the stock on the passage of the bill might be expected to increase twenty or thirty per cent; and as more than eight millions of the stock are held by foreigners, it will be virtually making them a present of some millions of dollars.

All monopolies are odious. If any must be created, why should not government enjoy the advantage of them? Why should not congress create and sell twenty-eight millions of stock, and put the premium in the treasury? It is unfair to deprive our own citizens of these advantages, and to bestow them on foreigners.

The embarrassment resulting from withholding the charter, if any shall result, must be attributed to bad management. If the affairs of the bank have been well conducted, they can be wound up without injury—if they have not, the loss will properly fall on the stockholders.

The United States Bank, by combination with the state banks, can at any time accomplish their own measures, however subversive of the interests of the people.

The 9th section of the act is particularly dangerous. (Here is an extended argument to show that it will operate beneficially to foreign stockholders, and injuriously to the states in which branches are located.)

The decision of the Supreme Court is not absolute. The congress, the executive, and the court must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the constitution. But the Supreme court has never covered the whole ground of the question, whether the United States bank is an institution not at variance with the constitution. On the contrary they expressly declare they have no right to inquire into the degree of its necessity. The present bank is neither necessary nor proper. It authorizes and encourages transfers of stock to foreigners, and thus violates the reserved privileges of the several states, in some of which aliens are expressly disqualified from holding real property.

The old bank of the United States possessed a capital of eleven millions, which was fully sufficient to enable it to carry on all the operations required of it by government. The capital of the present bank is thirty five millions, at least twenty four more than has been ascertained to be necessary, and now that the national debt is paid off, still less will be required.

The government is the only proper judge where its agents should reside and keep their offices. It is not therefore necessary to authorize the bank to create branches, where it pleases, to perform the public service, without consulting government and contrary to its will.

The bonus exacted from the bank is a confession, that the powers granted, are greater than are necessary to sustain its character as a fiscal agent.

The states have a right to tax all monied institutions within their own limits, but by this act that power is taken away from them. This is dangerous and unconstitutional.

Suspensions are entertained that the bank has abused its power. The facts disclosed seem to strengthen these suspicions.

The foregoing will furnish a brief, and certainly imperfect outline of the reasons urged by the President for withdrawing his assent.