

From the New Orleans Bee, Sept. 9.
LATE FROM MEXICO.

The schooner General Lafayette, which arrived yesterday from Tampico, has brought us files of papers to the 24th ult.

Tranquility has not yet been established. The cholera has been making the most dreadful havoc among the armies of the rebels as well as those of the President. Duran, the worthy associate of Arista has succumbed to the scourge. Gen. Mejia had also been attacked, but the last accounts state that he was recovering.

Letters from the capital to the 6th ultimo state that on the entrance of Duran into Celaya, nine men of a piquet of cavalry fell dead of cholera in descending from their horses.

Canalizo commits all kinds of robbery, and assassinations in the state of Oaxaca.

Arista has taken and pillaged Guanajuato. The ravages of the cholera have daily thinned the ranks of his army, and the dread which that disease has produced occasions the desertion of great numbers who seek for security in all quarters. It may hence be inferred that Santa Anna will soon be entirely victorious over those hordes of brigands.

The state of San Luis has passed a decree, which awards death to any individual who holds any intercourse with a rebel, or who seeks to disturb the tranquility of the general government, either by words, actions or writings.

According to an official document from Gen. Victoria, dated Puebla, 30th July, it appears that a corps of 100 horsemen under the command of the rebels Serrano and Soto were completely routed near the village of St. Salvador and St. Martin.

The Vice President in pursuance of the extraordinary powers by which he has been vested by congress, has just closed up the foreign commerce, for six months, the ports of Puebla, Viejo de Tampico, and Soto la Marina. The decree which ordains this measure bears date the 31st July.

The head quarters of the commander in chief was on the 10th ult. at Queretaro. By a proclamation of that date one may judge of the ravages which the cholera has made in the constitutional army. The President, learning that the rebels, Arista and Duran, with their army, were marching towards San Miguel de Allende or the Guanajuato, had given orders to the commandant general of that city to fortify it, and to try and detain the enemy for one or two days, when he would come to his assistance. Accordingly he immediately put himself and his forces in motion: on the first day, having arrived at the village of Apaseo, the epidemic made its appearance, and to such a degree did it rage, that the next morning, when the troops were about to continue their march, it was discovered that 200 men had fallen victims. The second day the disease considerably increased, and continued augmenting in its fatality until the 5th day, when it was found that 2,000 men out of the force of upwards of 4,000, were sick, dying, or dead.

The bulletin addressed to the minister of war, from whence the above information is gathered, is calculated to strike terror. Santa Anna, despising all obstacles, however, pursued his marches with rapidity to arrive in time at Guanajuato. Having learnt, when within a few miles of the place, that Valentin Gomez, the commandant, from a want of forces, perhaps, to resist the rebels, had made his escape towards the coast of the city of Leon, where Duran seemed disposed to follow him, he would have attacked the forces of Arista from the entrance of the city, had not various obstacles prevented it. Moreover, Arista's forces were well situated behind a strong fortification while the President's troops were greatly fatigued with forced marches, and dispirited by sickness, and dying almost of hunger.

The day following the camp of St. Anna was horrible to be seen; the dead and the dying were strewn all around. Officers and soldiers had fallen indiscriminately victims. Nothing was sought after but remedies, aliments, and ligaments, things very difficult to be found.

Notwithstanding, however, the adventurous circumstances in which Santa Anna found himself placed, he resolved, upon hearing that Duran was on his return to Silao to go and attack him. He accordingly formed a column of 800 infantry, and put them in motion at 8 o'clock in the evening. But a heavy rain having fallen, the roads were so bad that he was delayed for a considerable time from pursuing his journey, and finally gave it up, when within two leagues of Silao, despairing of surprising the enemy. During this one march 150 men died.

On the return of St. Anna to his camp, and after having consulted with his state-major, he determined to take up his head quarters at Queretaro, and to suspend all kinds of warlike operations until the epidemic ceased. His total loss is estimated at above 2,000 men.

The cholera had been on the 6th ult. 23 days in Zicatapas, prevailing with its usual violence.

The *Gazeta de Tampico*, which has been increased in size, contains in its three last numbers the constitution of Texas. A remarkable circumstance, and one that shows that the Anglo-American population much exceeds that of the

Hispano-American, is the fact that that document is drawn in English, and that William H. Wharton and Thos. Hastings, the first President, and the latter Secretary of the convention that adopted it, are both natives of the United States.

THE SLAVES IN CUBA.

We have already published the different accounts which have reached us of an insurrection among the slaves in the Island of Cuba. The following particulars of the occurrences are given by the *Journal of Commerce*.

It appears that 500 or 600 slaves had been smuggled from Africa and landed at a place about 30 miles of Havana. Some communication took place between them and the slaves on the neighboring plantations, in which the former were given to understand that a grievous mortality was prevailing among the blacks on the Island, (cholera) and that it was occasioned by a poison administered by the whites. This drove the new-comers to desperation, and thinking that they might as well die in one way as another, they rose upon their keepers and murdered them.

On this intelligence being spread a military Captain, with two other persons, proceeded to the landing in order to do away the impression prevailing among the insurgents, and bring them back to subordination. These men were also killed.

A troop of cavalry consisting of about 30 men, was then sent against the insurgents, who by this time had been joined by some of the slaves on the neighboring plantations, and a battle ensued, in which a number of blacks were killed, and also two officers and several privates of the troops.

The remainder, finding their force insufficient to suppress the insurrection, retreated. A larger body was then sent, and poured a terrible fire upon the insurgents, which killed 400 to 500. The whole loss of the whites is stated at 30 or 40. At the date of the last accounts, the rebellion was considered at an end. The negroes, we understand, had no weapons but clubs and stones.

We are surprised to find such sentiments as the following in the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, a high-toned opposition print:

The veto of the President has been sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, and their decision cannot be reversed by a less tribunal than the people themselves. The members of the next Congress having already been elected, the people cannot, in any direct mode be called upon to act on the Bank question, until another Congress is to be elected. They then can, and no doubt will, speak their minds. Until then, all movements by the friends of the Bank to secure a recharter, must prove abortive, unless enough members can be found who will prove recrants to the principles of the party who elected them, and join the friends of the Bank to pass the bill. Who desires a recharter under such circumstances and upon such terms? Better that the Bank, and all its resulting benefits to the country, should be forever lost, than obtain a recharter by a violation of the true spirit of our constitutions. Public opinion will obtain its end as it should do, and it is better to let it march on its coarse direct, than by party maneuvering compel it to take a more circuitous route in which it will sweep away much which it would otherwise have permitted to remain. If any man doubts this, let him recur to the political history of the U. States since the election of Mr. Adams, in 1825, and his doubts will vanish."

A concession of this doctrine is all that the administration wants, not only on the Bank question, but as to all the great measures past, or to come, of General Jackson's Presidency. If the re-election of Gen Jackson is to be considered as a ratification, by an overwhelming majority of the people, of every act of his administration, the case of the Bank is indeed hopeless; for it is not to be expected, after so much has been said on the subject, that the people will reverse their decision within two or three years.

Balt. Gaz.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

We entirely concur in the opinions advanced in the annexed paragraph, which we clip from the late Message of Gov. Carroll:

"It is to be regretted that the repose of the Union has been slightly disturbed within the last year by the disaffection of one of the states. The principle has been contended for, that a single member of the confederacy has a right to make void an act of Congress and secede from the Union. I am gratified, however, with the opportunity of being able to inform you, that I have received resolutions from nearly all the other states, disapproving in the strongest terms this new doctrine, and expressing a warm and sincere attachment to the principles of the general government. The Union was formed in a spirit of compromise and forbearance, and that the same spirit may continue to sustain it against every attack, through a long succession of ages, must be the wish of every patriot and lover of peace and tranquility."

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The citizens of New York are getting up petitions to the next legislature, against the law at present in force, which

exempts church property from taxation. The property exempt from taxation in the state is estimated to be worth twenty-five millions, one hundred and eighty six thousand dollars. It is contended that the exemption of any species of property, belonging to any class of individuals, necessarily increases the tax on other property, and in effect is the taxation of other property for the benefit of the owners of that which is exempted.

Ohio Eagle.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, we hear, is now, or was last week, journeying amidst—not the vine clad, but snow-clad hills. We say snow-clad, because the summits of the White mountains have been made white with new snow every month of the past summer—an unusual circumstance.—*N. H. Statesman*.

Between two and three thousand Cherokees will emigrate to Arkansas this fall, and twice that number are making preparations for their removal next spring.—*Cin. Rep.*

LINES FOR THE LADIES.—The following came written in a very delicate little hand, and though it cost us a nine-pence, we consider it worth the money twice over:

I often hear amongst my friends remarks made like the following: How much poetry Mrs. Hemans has written! Miss Edgeworth has done much to interest the public mind on the subject of education. Mrs. Sigourney's delightful poetry has contributed greatly to elevate and purify public sentiment in this country. If American ladies are not excellent practical economists, and judicious in almost every situation, it will not be the fault of Mrs. Child. All these things are very just I admit but they do not the less pique my pride and excite my emulation. No one has volunteered to step forth as my champion, and I am therefore resolved to assert my own claims to distinction. And to show that these claims stand on no slender foundation, I will state a few of them—you yourself shall be the judge. In the second "w," my needle and my shears" I have made more "ould claes" look moist as weel's the new," than you could shake your editorial head at in a week, yes in a month. I have made puddings, pies, and cakes innumerable, and I have more than five thousand times washed sundry little sunburnt dirty faces over and over again.

Well done, Dorcas! Go ahead—Wash on, and write on.—*Boston Journ.*

To make good Maple Sugar.—Soon as the sap begins to run, bore the trees with a half inch auger in two places, on the south side. The auger should enter the tree at first, not more than an inch; but may be bored during the season to the depth of two inches. In these holes fix spouts, which should not enter the tree more than half an inch. When the sap is collected for boiling, put two table spoons full of slackened lime into every barrel of sap. A smart fire should be kept up while boiling, & the scum carefully skimmed off. When boiled to a weak syrup, put it in a tub, and let it stand a day or two to settle, then draw it off carefully from the scalding, and boil it down to sugar. In graining the sugar, be careful not to burn it by making the kettles too hot; and when in the course of boiling, the syrup rises, throw in a piece of butter, or fat to the size of a nutmeg to keep it down, and prevent it from boiling over. To judge when the syrup is sufficiently boiled, catch out the stirring stick quickly, and rub off some of the syrup on the thumb, and if on applying the finger thereto, it draws into a thread, it is in a proper state to be ladled into a cooler; after which, it should be occasionally stirred, until the grain can be felt between the finger and thumb, when it is in a fit state to be put into a tub or barrel for draining. The vessels, sediments, &c. should be washed or rinsed with fresh sap, in order that nothing may be lost.

NOTICE

THE subscriber will recommence his School in the rooms recently occupied by G. W. Carruthers, on the 14th of October—10 weeks will constitute the quarter. Terms of Tuition will be as follows—

For Spelling, Reading and Writing. \$1.00

For all the higher English Branches such as English Grammar, Arithmetic, Elocution, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry. \$3.00

Latin and Greek Languages. \$6.00

No pupil will be taken for a less term than one quarter. When two or more scholars are sent from the same family a suitable deduction will be made. The small tax of 18¢ will be added to the tuition bill of each scholar to defray the expenses of wood, &c. for the school room. Pledging himself to give strict attention to the improvement of those confided to his care he respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage.

H. M. SHAW.

Vincennes, Sept. 28, 1833—35-31.

SALT.

Just received two hundred barrels first quality

KENHAWA SALT, and for sale by

BURCH & HEBERD.

July 23 1833—26-11

done with despatch at this office.

THE subscriber having taken letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Austin, (late of Martin county) deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same are hereby notified to produce them legally authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, as the estate is solvent.

2 L. G. AUSTIN, Adr.

August 14, 1833—35-31*

NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife, Glory Ann Rus, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby warn any person or persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

THORNTON RUSH.

Sept. 21, 1833—35-31*

NOTICE!

THEIR will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 17th of October next, at the dwelling house of Edward Perdue, in Lawrence county, Illinois, a quantity of property, viz:

5 HEAD OF HORSES,

NINE OR TEN HEAD OF

CATTLE,

3 ONE YOKE OF YOUNG

WORK OXEN,

A QUANTITY OF

Stock Hogs,

ONE BRASS CLOCK,

TWO PLOUGHES,

TWO AXES,

Seven or Eight Bee Stands,

With other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. on said day, when and where the terms of the sale will be made known.

EDWARD PERDUE.

Sept. 17, 1833—31-31*

3 TAKEN UP

B Aaron Thompson, living in Gill township, Sullivan county, Ind., a DARK GRAY MARE,

three years old last spring; a star in her forehead; both hind feet white; about 11 hands and one inch high. No other marks or brands perceptible—appraised to \$20 by William Lindsay and Justus Davis, this 12th September, 1833.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my Estray Book. Given under my hand at my office in Merom, this 12th day of September, 1833.

A. WILKINS, Jr. J. P.

Sept. 21, 1833—31-31*

\$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the Ohio river, near the lower part of Illinois, on the 1st of August, 1833,

TWO NEGRO MEN, BY THE NAME OF

HARRY and MOSES.

HARRY is about 26 years old, near six feet high, of a yellowish complexion, his right arm crooked at the elbow joint, and when spoken to, nods his head.

MOSES is about 22 years old, some the largest, black complected, has a scar on his right hand, which has made the little finger shorter than the other; he is a blacksmith by trade.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negroes, to John Lane, living in Equality, Gallatin county, Ill., or fifty dollars, if lodged in any jail, and information given to Mr. Lane, or to D. Henceminger, in Vienna, Johnson county, Ill., so that I get them again.

From information, I think they are making their way to Indiana. They were purchased of Samuel Burks, Jefferson county, Kentucky.

LOVILL H. SNOWDEN.

Marksville, Louisiana, }

August 8, 1833—31-31

BOTANIC MEDICINE.

JUST received from Columbus, (Ohio) an assortment of Botanic Medicine, of a very superior quality, to wit:

Gum Myrrh.

African Grey Cayenne or Capsicum.

Bay berry.

Nervine (Umbil.)

Hemlock.

Copavit or Colic Root.

Xanthoxylum.

Ohio Kercuma.

Bitters No. 4.

Bitter Root.

And many other articles not here enumerated,