

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received London papers to the 16th of June, by the packet ship President, captain Moore.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Lords last night, after several petitions had been presented, the Marquis of Londonderry called the attention of Earl Grey to the language again used by Mr. Larkins, at another meeting of a political union in Sunderland, at which Dr. Headlam presided. After quoting some violent passages in the speech, and alluding to the policy adopted by Mr. Pitt in 1799, with respect to such unions, his Lordship expressed a hope that the noble earl would re-consider his determination stated on a former night, not to put them down by law. He thought that a small fine might be levied on the members of such societies, and that the public houses which harboured them should be proceeded against. Earl Grey admitted the impropriety of the language used by Mr. Larkins, but denied that Dr. Headlam, who was his loyal man as any in the kingdom, should be held accountable for it. He disapproved of the continuance of political unions, but trusted to the good sense of the people of England to give them up, now the excitement which first produced them had died away. But he neither contemplated the introduction of any new law, nor had received any instructions to prepare one.

LONDON, June 15—City, Friday Evening.

There is no confirmation of the favourable news received from Don Pedro's expedition. All that is absolutely known respecting it is that a telegraphic communication was received at Paris from Bayonne, conveying the intelligence that has been made public. The confidential correspondents of Don Pedro in London are of opinion that there must be some mistake at the source of the news. They unquestionably strongly discredit the accuracy of the statement. The disposition to believe it authentic is, however, so strong in the city, that the script advanced from an eighth to a premium.

LONDON, June 16.

We have looked through the Paris papers on Wednesday, and can find in them nothing calculated to make us despair of the results to which we had hoped the Government would at last feel the propriety of arriving. There now appears evidently an indisposition to push to extremes the extraordinary powers which it had assumed under the pressure of recent events, and this concession of itself is some amendment for the faults that have been already committed. The siege of Paris, as it is ridiculously called, is not, it is true, yet raised, but certain sentiments, friends to the King, but friendly also to the Constitution, proclaim that relief is near at hand, and that the day of illegal proscription is already nearly closed.

The Constitutionnel, a semi-Ministerial paper, goes so far as to say, that the "state of siege" is now continued only to give countenance to the domiciliary visits which are still going on, and producing some important fruits; and the Temps, a moderate journal, also ventures to assume that as five weeks have been suffered to elapse, and nothing done by the Courts-martial, their future career will be neither very active nor very offensive. The arrests still continue. General Lafayette is stated, rather unequivocally, to have left Paris for his country-house of La Grange.

It seems to be understood, and, indeed, is officially announced, that the order upon the medical men of Paris is to return the names of the wounded under their care, and which gate such universal disgust, will not now be enforced. The number of wounded in the hospitals is now stated at 416.

The news from the west, though of the most desultory kind, appears upon the whole, to be satisfactory. No fresh risings had taken place in the departments of Ille-et-Vilaine or La Vendee, and the heads of the insurrection were every where offering to surrender themselves. The Chouans do not appear, upon any one occasion, to have been able to make head openly against the King's troops. Rumours were prevalent in Paris, that the Duchess of Berri had been taken, but they seem to be premature. Such an event is, however, all-but certain, as she is surrounded upon all sides. It appears that we were correct in stating yesterday, that the report of Don Pedro's success prevailed in Paris, but we have not since learned any thing to confirm it.

PARIS, June 13. You will be extremely sorry to learn that matters are not improving here. The Government, I lament to say, persists, or affects to persist in its determination to try by courts-martial the persons taken into custody before and since the declaration of the state of siege, (martial law) for offences alleged to have been committed before the city of Paris was so proclaimed. The prisons are so full that it is said no new arrests, that can be conveniently postponed, will be made until the guillotine or the musket shall have disposed of the superabundant population of those receptacles of the criminal and the unfortunate.

You will find all the Parisian journals full of dissertations on the subject this day, and among other documents, well worth your attention, to be found in their columns—a letter of M. Cremieux, the celebrated barrister, who you recollect professionally defended one of the ex-Ministers (of Charles X.) M. Guizot de Raville. By it you will perceive how little likely it is that a single individual would be allowed to perish under sentence of court-martial, for he says (and he well knows) that the Court of Cassation would annul sentences pronounced by courts-martial (Councils of War). Why then persist? But should

it be otherwise, should executions take place, where will they end. MARIANA, June 4.—The troubles in La Vendee, of which we have only just had intelligence, have by no means been a subject of astonishment to us. This disturbance, as well as that which broke out at Marseilles, was the result of a deep plan laid by the Holy Alliance. Count de St. Priest, the Duke of Almansar, was the confidant of our Court. The restoration (which turned out not to be a real one) of the Wellington party to power in England was the signal for this configuration. Our troops, which are now stationed on the Portuguese frontier, were forthwith to march in the direction of the Pyrenees; for the landing of Don Pedro in Portugal was expected to have been seasonably arrested by the good interference of a tory Ministry. Then the King of Holland was to have made an attack on Belgium, and the Austrians were to take possession of Ancona in order to suppress the rising spirit of Italy. Such was the state of things which the Apostolicals appear to have firmly counted on, and there can be doubt that the journey of Count Cruz, and his companion to England had direct reference to the execution of this great European project.

LONDON, June 16.

The English papers received by the Calabrian furnish some additional items of intelligence, which we publish below. The following particulars of the proposed rejoicings on account of the passage of the bill, are contained in a Liverpool paper of June 16. London and Westminster.—At a Court of Common Council, held yesterday week, the report of the Reform Committee was brought up. It warmly congratulated the Court and the Country on the consummation of the great act of English Reform, while it stated that the nation would not be content until the Irish and Scotch Bills were also passed. Mr. Fletcher then moved that the freedom of the city, voted to Lords Grey and Althorp, be presented in Guildhall in presence of the whole Court. Mr. Fletcher next moved—that the triumph of Reform be celebrated by a public banquet at Guildhall, to which Lords Grey and Althorp, the Reforming majority in the Commons, and the minority on Lord Lyndhurst's motion in the House of Peers, be invited; that the committee be empowered to invite such other nobleman and gentlemen as were conspicuous for their devotion to Reform; and that a sum not exceeding £3000 be voted to defray the expense thereof. Mr. Chas. Pearson afterwards moved, that a sum not exceeding £3000 should be set apart to give a dinner to the people as well as to their Rulers. Both resolutions were agreed to. A meeting of electors of Westminster was held on yesterday week, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; when it was unanimously resolved, that a dinner, in celebration of the glorious triumph of Parliamentary Reform, by the passing of the Great Charter of English Liberties, should take place on the 27th instant; Sir Francis Burrell in the chair. It was also determined to invite the Lord Mayor and Mr. Attwood. Among other plans for celebrating the triumph of Reform, it is stated by a correspondent of the Times, that Burlington Arcade is to be laid out as a ball room for 800 persons. It is to be matted throughout. On the 21st instant, a grand ball and dinner will be given in the avenue of Covent-garden Market, in celebration of the success of the glorious measure of Reform. Two bands of music will be in attendance, and in the evening the place will be splendidly illuminated. It is expected that Lord John Russell and the two members for Westminster, will honour the company with their presence.

THE COUNCIL OF THE BIRMINGHAM UNION

has declared that they will not countenance any rejoicings until the whole of the Reform Bills have been passed, and have received the Royal Assent.

THE MAYOR AND MAGISTRATES OF WORCESTER

fixed upon Tuesday last for celebrating the passage of the Reform Bill, and an illumination took place. The Political Union of that city also commemorated the success of the measure by a procession and dinner on White-Monday. At Coventry a public procession, dinner, and illumination, is to take place. At Derby and Nottingham the inhabitants have determined not to illuminate, but to express their feelings of pleasure on the occasion in some other more satisfactory and substantial mode. At Manchester, Saturday next is to be set apart for general rejoicing, the principal feature of which is to be a public procession.

ACCOUNTS FROM MADRID

state that the French and English Embassadors had received from their governments orders to demand their passports the moment the Spanish troops entered the Portuguese frontiers.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE FRONTIERS OF POLAND

state that a considerable number of Russian troops were assembling in the environs of Cracow.

ANNALS, June 6, 8 o'clock in the Evening.

The Chouans are masters of Chalonnes, a small town on the left bank of the Loire. The steam boat coming from Nantes was obliged to turn back.

JUNE 7—EVENTS ARE MULTIPLYING.

I write in great haste. The Chouans, defeated at Montjean, retired to La Pommeraye. They took 6000. from the receiver of taxes. A slight engagement took place last night between Bonnouvra and Ancenis; 150 of the line encountered 1200 Chouans, the military, after having four men killed and three wounded, retired to Candé. The Chouans suffered great loss; among the dead was numbered Landemont, the chief.

NANTES, June 8.

The following documents, each printed upon a paper seven and a half inches long by five and a half, bordered with fleur-de-lis, and surmounted by a Royal coronet, have been numerously distributed during the last night in several quarters of Nantes:—

Proclamation of Madame, Duchess De Berri, Regent of France.

'Vendeans, Bretons, all the inhabitants of the faithful Western provinces!—Having landed in the South, I have not feared to traverse France, through the greatest dangers, to fulfil a sacred promise, and share the perils and fatigues of my friends: 'I am at last among the heroic people! Open to the prosperity of France, I put myself at your head; with men like you, victory is certain. Henry V. calls upon you; his mother, the Regent of France, devotes herself to your happiness; one day Henry V. will be your companion in arms, should the enemy threaten our faithful country. 'Let us repeat our former and present watchword—Long live the King! Long live Henry V! (Printed at the Royal printing office of Henry V.)

Ordinance for Disbanding the Army.

'Henry, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre:— 'Considering that the strength of the army is out of proportion with the resources of the state; that it requires heavy taxes to maintain it, and that it is altogether useless for our relations with foreign powers; 'We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

'Art. 1. The soldiers of the classes of 1814, 19, and 20, are authorised to return to their homes.

'Art. 2. The civil and military officers are personally responsible for the obstacles they may offer to the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at the 'For the King. (Signed) MARIE CAROLINE, Regent of France.

(Printed at Henry V's Royal Press.)

Ordinance concerning the army of Africa.

'Henry, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre:— 'Considering that by the conquest of Algiers, the army of Africa avenged the national flag, and deserved well of their country, and that the fatal events of 1830 have prevented it from receiving the just rewards conferred by our august grandfather;

'By the advice of our beloved mother, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

'Article 1. The rank and decorations regularly demanded by the Marshal commanding in chief the army of Africa, in the month of June and July, 1830, for the soldiers composing the above army, are conferred upon them.

'Article 2. A gratification of three months pay is granted to all the soldiers of the army of Africa, conformable to the demand made in the month of July, 1830, by the Marshal commander-in-chief. Given at the Royal press of Henry V.

For the King. (Signed) 'MARIE CAROLINE.

The following proclamation of Comte La Rochejaquelein, whose name is a tower of strength to the cause of old-fashioned loyalty, is more formidable to the government of July than all the Duchess can manufacture. It was rumored that a force of 100,000 men would be sent against the Callists. If so, the insurrection cannot be considered as contemptible.

Proclamation of Comte de la Rochejaquelein.

The following is a new Carlist Proclamation, issued from the clandestine presses of the faction, and profusely distributed through our department.—Vendeans! always brave and always faithful, you listen to my voice. Now is the hour for taking up arms. Remember your fathers as remembrance brothers. We have their courage to imitate and their blood to revenge.—Like them we will fight for religion and the legitimate King; and, with the help of God, triumph shall be ours. Vendeans; my friends! my children, my brave soldiers! hasten all—follow me to arms! Glory to God! Vive Henry V!

The Commandant of the second corps (Royal army of the West.)

COMTE DE LAROCHEJAQUELIN, Lieutenant General.

PARIS, June 12.

Among the more recent acts of the Government which have undergone the unsparing censure of its numerous enemies, is a most ill-advised ordinance of the police, enjoining all surgeons and physicians, and all lodging-house keepers, to give an account to the police of the wounded men whom they may have been called to attend, or have given shelter to, under pain of forfeiting a sum of 300 francs. Had this order been simply grounded on the necessity of bringing to light all who took an active part in the late riots, it would have appeared conformable with the line of policy adopted by the Government, and no one would have been surprised but a most absurd attempt is made to give a legal coloring to the ordinance, by referring to two edicts, the one passed in 1666, and the other in 1788, as authorising the order it contains. At this rate, every despotic edict of former despotic sovereigns of France should be enforced in spite of the charter, which has abrogated every act emanating from arbitrary rule, and has only acknowledged the famous code of the Imperial reign.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, June 15.

The Conference on the affairs of Holland and Belgium held a long protracted sitting on Tuesday, at which the concessions to be made to Holland were finally agreed upon by the whole of the Five Powers; and it is understood that the modifications were not, it is said, obtained without considerable difficulty. At present no further particulars of this, which is presumed to be the last sitting of the Conference, have been permitted to transpire. Should another meeting be requisite, the place of M. Talleyrand, who sets out for the continent almost immediately, will be supplied by the French Ambassador at the Hague, who has been sent for, for that purpose.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, August 2, 1832.

POST OFFICE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Baltimore—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, about 10 o'clock. A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M. Washington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, three o'clock. P. M. Washington, at 9 P. M. Eastern Shore—Sundays at Wednesday—six o'clock. P. M. Eastern Shore. 9 P. M. Calvert—Tuesdays and Fridays, three o'clock. P. M. Calvert, at 9 P. M.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

There will be a Public Examination in the Male Department of the Primary School in this city, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. on THIS DAY; and of the Female Department, commencing at the same hour on TO-MORROW. The public are invited to attend. August 2.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of the Administration of the General Government in the 3d Election District of A. A. county, held pursuant to public notice on the 28th day of July inst. at the place of holding the poll in said District, PHILIP PETTIBONE was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM S. WOODSON appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, on motion the following gentlemen were appointed to meet delegates from the several Election Districts, at Haslep's Tavern, on Saturday 4th of August, to nominate a suitable candidate to represent A. A. county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, viz. John W. Williams, William S. Weedon, William Cheers, Samuel Thomas and James Bourke, and Gratton B. Davall, Richard Gardiner and Charles Hammond, were appointed to meet delegates from Prince-George's, and the city of Annapolis, at the same place, on Saturday 11th of August, to nominate an Electoral candidate for this section of the Western Electoral District of Maryland.

Resolved, That the delegates have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette for publication.

PHILIP PETTIBONE, Chm. WILLIAM S. WOODSON, Sec.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Philadelphia, July 26—Noon.

There has been no case of Malignant Cholera reported to the Board of Health for the last 24 hours.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The report of the New York Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Thursday at ten o'clock, shows a material decrease in the number of victims to this fearful pestilence.

Table with columns: New Cases, Deaths. City private practice, 75, 23. City Hospitals, 48, 21. Bellevue, 14, 7. Yorkville, 2, 3. Harlaem, 2, 1. Total: 141, 55.

Interments during twenty-four hours ending Sunday, 8 A. M. Spas. Cholera, 157. Monday, do 155 do do 148. Tuesday, do 140 do do 103. Wednesday, do 135 do do 119. Thursday, do 105 do do 73.

Brooklyn, July 25.—New cases 17, deaths four.

West Farms.—Four miles beyond Harlaem two cases of cholera which terminated fatally. 'Both very intemperate men from New York.

ALBANY. Board of Health, July 24, 1832.

The Board report 19 new cases of epidemic cholera, of which 12 are severe, and ten deaths.

Greenbush, July 24.—The physicians report two cases of malignant cholera, (both transient.) The one a lad about 12 years of age, landed from on board a sloop, in company with his father at Castleton, where assistance is said to have been refused; after which, he was brought a distance of 9 miles, in part, on his father's back, to our village. The other, a man 23 years of age; his name is said to be Levi C. Van Arnum, a caulker by trade, son of Luke Van Arnum, Amsterdam, Montgomery co.

Glascow, Ulster Co.—The Board of Health of the town of Saugerties, report that the malignant cholera has broken out very severely in Glascow; that 24 cases have occurred between the 12th and 23d July inst.—15 of which were severe, and 9 of mild character—3 are new cases—14 convalescent and nearly well, and 7 dead.

New Brunswick, N. J. July 23.—The Board of Health of the city of New Brunswick, report to their fellow citizens, that since the commencement of the excitement on the subject of epidemic cholera, five deaths have occurred in this city from that disease. Although cases of the ordinary cholera met-

hus, and of complaints of the bowels have been frequent, yet they have been of a mild character, and such as yielded to medicine. The city is as healthy as usual at this season of the year.

Case of Cholera in North Brookfield, Mass. Mr. Harvey, merchant of New York, died at the above place on Friday last, with all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera.

BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, July 27—Noon.

There have been 2 cases of Malignant Cholera reported to the Board of Health, in Hospital Station No. 4, Third street above Brown, Northern Liberties; 1 male, aged 33 died July 26; 1 male, aged 45—died July 27.

BOARD OF HEALTH—PHILADELPHIA. Health office, July 28.—Noon.

1 Case of Cholera, Hospital, No. 10, Cherry street above Fifth, a male, died July 27th. 1 Case on board of sloop Ruth, at Christian street wharf, a male, died July 27th. 3 Cases Station No. 15, Sixth near Catherine, 2 dead, 1 convalescent. 1 Case Cholera Hospital, No. 9, Locust near Twelfth, a male, dead. By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Friday at 10 o'clock, shows a still further decrease both in the number of new cases and deaths.

Table with columns: New Cases, Deaths. City private practice, 73, 23. City Hospitals, 46, 18. Bellevue, 3, 5. Total: 122, 46.

It is understood that no new case has occurred at Yorkville and Harlaem.

The following is the report of the New York Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Table with columns: New Cases, Deaths. City private practice, 59, 27. City Hospitals, 43, 25. Bellevue, 1, 4. Harlaem, 2, 1. Total: 105, 68.

Brooklyn Report.—New cases 15, Deaths 7, of which 2 are in the Hospital.

Trenton, N. J. 23d July.—Three new cases (of Cholera) are reported this morning, the son and daughter of the man reported last week.

Jersey City.—Up to 9 o'clock this morning there had been seven cases of Cholera, four of which have proved fatal. Among the latter is Jacob Lining, who has left a wife and nine children. Lining was engaged as a deputy to Col. Dadd, the Mail Agent, and conveyed the great Southern Mail between this city and Jersey.

Newark, N. J. July 27.—Extract of a letter from New Brunswick, N. J. July 26th. We have had three cases and three deaths by Cholera since Wednesday. Three cases reported to-day.

We are informed that in the village of Glascow, near Poughkeepsie, eighteen cases of Cholera have occurred within the last five days, seven of which terminated fatally.

Albany, July 25, 5 P. M.—New cases 29 of which 18 are severe. Deaths 7.

Albany, July 26—New cases 32—of which 20 are severe. Deaths 7.

Syracuse.—The Manlius Repository of the 24th says: 'We have been credibly informed that 5 new cases have occurred at Syracuse.' A postscript to the same paper says: 'After our paper had gone to press, we received intelligence that 5 of the 5 cases of cholera mentioned in another column have proved fatal. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert has fallen a victim to this destroying pestilence, also Mrs. Stanton, wife of N. P. Stanton, formerly of Pompey. The other cases were a young gentleman from New York, and a person in the employ of J. Shoum.'

Rochester, July 25.—Two new cases of epidemic cholera, one in St. Paul street, a female, taken about sunrise this morning, and died about 1 P. M. The second, a young man in Clinton street, taken about 2 A. M. he is now dead.

Rochester, July 24.—The Board of Physicians reported two more cases of Epidemic Cholera.

Schoharie, July 25.—The Board reports one case of cholera, which occurred on the 21st, eight miles east of this village.

Lockport, July 22.—The Board of Health report three new cases.

Ballston.—The Ballston Spa Gazette mentions the death of Martin Vandenberg, at Stillwater, on the 19th, by cholera.

Norfolk, Sunday, July 29.—'There have been no more cases of sudden death at PORTSMOUTH since ours of 27th, our town is perfectly healthy.'

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA. July 29th—Noon.

CHOLERA REPORT.

1 case, a female, aged 30, Schuylkill Fifth, between Market and Arch st.—dead.

1 case, a female, aged 36, Market, between Janiper and Thirtieth st.—convalescent.

1 case, a female Cholera Hospital, No. 5, corner of Sixth and Lombard st.—collapsed state.

1 case, a male, aged 35, Almshouse Infirmary—collapsed state.

1 case, a male, aged 29, Peach, between Green and Coates' st. N. L.—collapsed state.

1 case, male, No. 10 Small st.—living.

6 cases—1 death. By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: New Cases, Deaths. City, private practice, 61, 19. Hospitals, 60, 18. Bellevue, 1, 2. Total: 122, 39. Interments in 24 hours, ending 8, A. M. 17, of which from Cholera 85.

THE CHOLERA.

It is with regret, that we are obliged to record more victims to their disinterested labors among the medical men. We mentioned some days ago the death of Dr. Arnold, since that, Dr. Neilson of the Sixth Ward, has sunk under the disease; and Dr. Gilbert of the city of New York, who left the city on Thursday, to supply the place of the late Dr. Arnold, was taken at 1 o'clock, and died at 9 A. M. Friday. He was an amiable man and has fallen a victim to his zeal in the cause of humanity at this perilous crisis. As he arrived at P. M. on Thursday, at Yorkville, he applied the seeds of the disease with

INDIAN WAR.

The St. Louis, Missouri Times, contradicts reports published some time since, of an agreement between the American and Indian forces, in which the former were said to have been successful, and also the rumor that the hostile Indians had crossed the Mississippi and were about forming a union with the friendly Indians on the Northern frontier.

The following letter to a gentleman in St. Louis, contains all the authentic information of the movements of the army which had arrived at St. Louis:

GALENA, 10th July, 1832.

See my last nothing new from our army, which moved in three divisions towards the Indians were supposed to be engaged. General Dodge and Pease on the 7th. Alexander's Brigade in the center, Col. Atkinson's on the right. Pease's Brigade with perhaps 250 volunteers from Mines, marched from Hamilton's about 10 miles from this place, we had most anxious expected intelligence of their movements, but we hear nothing. Between us and the Ouisconsin, there is no force of the Indians, if they wish to recross the Mississippi descend the Ouisconsin, which is but 60 miles from the upper Four Lakes. The country is pretty well surrounded, but we are not enough for the savage to break through in this section. We have hardly a sufficient to defend our town from a plan. Some of our horsemen joined Dodge's companies from Union and Jackson counties, in the south of Illinois, arrived here 10 days ago, a good deal reduced by such a march. They will co-operate as far as possible with us, until further orders. We are marching to-day to Platte river, about west of us twenty miles, where Indian warriors were seen yesterday, as reported and stated. We are in a state of great anxiety from the result of our army operations. Col. Holmes and Col. March were here a few days ago. Col. March has gone with provisions (40 wagon loads) towards Dodge and Pease's army. Col. Holmes returned to Fort Snider in safety. It was considered hazardous.

The dead bodies of the deserters are literally strewn along the road, between here and Detroit. No one dare give them relief, or even a cup of water. A person on his way from Detroit here, passed six lying groaning with the agonies of the cholera, under a tree, and saw one corpse by the road side, strewn up by the hogs.

HEALTH OF DETROIT—INDIAN WAR.

DETROIT, July 16th, 1832. This place continues to improve in health. One or two deaths from cholera, have occurred within the last 48 hours. The weather again becoming warm; but we hope that the prevailing disease is so far subdued, that a change of weather will not revive it.

A despatch from General Atkinson to General Scott, dated the ninth instant, represents him to have 450 regulars, consisting of about 800 Indians. The count, however, is so favourable for the Indians, that as General Atkinson approached them, they could with facility change their minds, and it has become very doubtful whether he will be able to overtake and subvert them. He had some hopes of coming up with them in two days; but I fear Black Hawk has eluded him.

In this vicinity, at the encampment of Col. Fremont, at Springwells, among the elements of Major Thompson, nine miles from this place, and at Fort Gratiot, 70 miles from here, the troops are doing well. No new cases have occurred; the sick are recovering, and the prospect is brightening. Poor Dr. Fremont, however, as was anticipated, has