

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, July 3.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Our news schooner COURIER & ENQUIRER, boarded yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, seventy miles from Sandy Hook, the packet ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. HOLDRIDGE. We have received by her our usual copious supply of English journals—from London to the 22nd May, and from Liverpool to the 24th.

We give below the debates in the British Parliament on the subject of the resignation, and recall to office of the Grey Ministry. It does not appear that the King has absolutely consented to a creation of Peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be inferred. This much at least is certain, that either such creation will take place or the anti-reform Lords will withdraw their opposition.

M. CASIMIR PERIER, it will be seen, has at last fallen a victim to the Cholera. His successor had not yet been appointed. That disorder was diminishing, although it had not ceased in France; it is said to be making some progress in Italy.

PARIS, May 10.—M. Casimir Perier's mortal career has closed. He died this morning, a little before 8 o'clock. During the previous 48 hours he had been sinking so fast that his physicians saw that no human skill could keep him long alive. His mental faculties returned at the commencement of this crisis, and only left him with the extinction of life.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 18.

The Earl of Harewood begged leave to ask the Noble Earl opposite if he could communicate to their Lordships whether any final arrangements had been made to with respect to the Ministry?—(Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey—My Lords, I am always happy to afford any information which lies in my power, but especially after the courteous manner in which the question has been put by the Noble Earl opposite. (The Noble Earl spoke in so low a tone of voice as occasionally to be almost inaudible. We understood his Lordship to say, my Lords, I should have been prepared before perhaps to have given your Lordships a statement of the result of certain communications which I have had with his Majesty, but the time now has arrived, my Lords, when I am in a situation to state to you that result. Your Lordships are already aware that when I and my colleagues felt ourselves called upon by a proposition in your Lordships' House to resign to his Majesty those offices to which by the gracious kindness of the King we had been appointed, that a Noble Duke, who is now absent from this House, was commissioned by his Majesty to form another Administration. Your Lordships are also aware, that in consequence of that Noble and Gallant Duke having given up that commission with which he had been entrusted by his Maj. fresh communications took place between the King and myself, and I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordships that those communications have been brought to a favourable termination. (Hear, hear.) I have now, my Lords, to inform you, that in consequence of his Majesty's desire most graciously expressed to me, and in consequence of the feeling of confidence that I am in such a position as will enable me, as well as my colleagues, to redeem that pledge which I gave to your Lordships on my first accepting office, that pledge being, that unless I felt myself armed with a sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill which is now on your Lordships' table unamutated and unimpaired in any one of its great principles—I say my Lords, that in consequence of now finding myself in such a situation, by the gracious kindness of his Majesty, as to be able to state to your Lordships that such is my confidence, from the assurances which I have received from his Majesty as to my being in full power to effect that much desired object—that the present Ministers will continue in office.

(This announcement was hailed with loud cheers.) He added, that he felt most anxious for the speedy adjustment of this great measure; and, to effect that object, all his energies should be directed, feeling assured that the result would be such as to restore to the country happiness and tranquillity. He concluded with moving, that the Reform Bill be further considered on Monday next. (This proposition was hailed also with great cheering.)

The Earl of Harewood said, if power to carry the Bill were given, they all knew what that power meant; if adopted, the deliberative character of the House was gone, the crown was endangered, as well as the liberty of the subject; and, therefore, acting on compulsion, to avert greater evils, he should withdraw all opposition to the Bill.

The Earl of Winchelsea, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Wharnclyffe complained, that the independence of the House of Lords was now destroyed. The Earl of Radnor replied to the preceding speakers. The Noble Earl's speech brought Lord Wharnclyffe again on his legs, who spoke at some length. The Earl of Carnarvon once more denounced the bill and its authors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 18

Lord Althorp having entered the House, Mr. Paget expressed a hope that the Noble Lord was prepared to give the House some satisfactory information.

Lord Althorp said he was ready to give any explanation that he could in answer to the questions of the hon. gentleman. He stated on the former evening, that a communication had been made from his Majesty to Lord Grey, and he suggested the propriety of an adjournment of the House. He was not at present prepared to state that any arrangement had yet been concluded; but he might say, that he had every confidence that the great probability is, that a satisfactory arrangement would be come to.—(Loud cheers.) He hoped, in saying this, and claiming indulgence for his noble and hon. friend and himself, that he did not claim too much from the confidence of the house and the country, that they will feel assured that his noble and hon. friends or himself, would not remain in office without every possible assurance of being enabled to carry the Reform Bill without any material alteration in its essential or main principles.—(Loud cheers.)

Lord Ebrington said, after the assurances

which the House had received from his noble friend that the arrangement was likely to come to a satisfactory conclusion, he could not bring his mind to contemplate the possibility of any disappointment of that expectation. He was happy to hear, also, from his noble friend, that no arrangement would be made by Ministers which would not secure the passing of the Reform Bill in all its essential points. He might, however, be allowed to express a hope that the arrangement would be brought within a very short time to a satisfactory conclusion, as it was impossible for the country to be tranquil till the assurance was given that the arrangements were completed, and it was undoubtedly most essential that they should be completed within the shortest possible time.

The speeches of the two noble Lords were received with tremendous cheers, and many of the hon. members immediately left the House. The House afterwards proceeded with the receiving of petitions and other miscellaneous business of no public importance.

May 19.

Immediately on the call of the House being disposed of, which call Mr. Hume enforced to ensure a full attendance of members.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to Mr. Hume's inquiry, that he considered the ministerial arrangements to be settled; and that as there was now every reasonable probability of carrying the reform bill, the Ministers would continue to hold their offices. (This communication was greeted with immense cheering.)

Sir Robert Peel, stated, that on Wednesday, (the 16th inst.) a communication was made to him by a Noble Friend, for whom amidst all the calumnies heaped on him. (Hear, hear!) he was bound to avow his sincerest admiration and love, he meant Lord Lyndhurst.—(Murmurs and cheers.) He considered himself perfectly justified in making such an avowal, from his knowledge of the character and public opinions of the Noble Lord. (Hear, hear.) On Wednesday the Noble Lord waited on him, and informed him, that he had not received a commission to form a Government, but, from the official situation, which he held as Lord Chancellor, he had been selected by his Majesty as a vortex for collecting persons of power and influence to confer together on the present state of affairs. That Noble Lord inquired of him, if, under the difficulties in which his Majesty was involved by the resignation of his Ministers, in consequence of what had taken place in the Lords, he should have any objections to take a part in forming an administration? He, at the same time notified, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington was willing to lend his assistance in forming a ministry, for the purpose of facilitating an arrangement, and would either take some office or decline taking office at all, to bring things to a satisfactory issue.—(Hear, hear!)

It was also notified to him, in the clearest terms, on the part of his Majesty, that, if he would accept office, and the highest political office in the House, it was to be on the condition of supporting an extensive system of reform. He replied from the impulse of his feeling, and from his regard to character, no authority expressed by any man, or any number of men, could make him swerve from his purpose and that it would be utterly impossible for him to accept office on condition of carrying the reform. He also said, that in the present state of public feeling, and, on the review of his whole conduct throughout the discussion on the bill, it would be quite impossible to take office, even for the purpose of removing the difficulties and embarrassments into which his Majesty had been thrown.—It would be impossible for him to take office, because in order to render his services of any use, he knew well, that if he took office at all, he must do it with a light heart, firm step, and erect attitude.—(Loud cheers from both sides of the House.) He came to that resolution because he was fully convinced that he was not a fit man, under such circumstances, to become a minister of the crown. In short it would have placed him in a situation such as no man was ever placed in, namely, that of coming round on the moment, and supporting a bill against those very men whom he had voted with in almost every shape of it.—(Cheers.) The Right Hon. Baronet proceeded, at some length to eulogize and defend the Duke of Wellington, whose conduct, he said, had raised his Grace higher in his esteem, as it must raise him higher in the esteem of all good men, than before the recent transactions.

From the Delaware Watchman.
"THE POOR INDIANS."

What say you now, Messrs. Sergeant and Wirt, about your unfortunate friends the Indians? Could you not induce the Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, &c. to make their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and on a writ of injunction succeed in preventing the Illinois and other militia from entering the Indian country? The feelings of the great champion of Anti-masonry and the well-behaved Vice President must now be moved by emotions of unfeigned sympathy for their red & green friends of the western wilds, for we are informed that these interesting and persecuted sons of the forest paint themselves the colour of the leaves with a view to prevent discovery, now that the white man has dared to draw his sword and wield it against the *forgiving, relenting and merciful savage!* Did we say savage? We beg pardon Messrs. Sergeant and Wirt, we meant no offence—we intended to say the *oppressed children of the forest.* We perceive gentlemen that your friend Clay is not quite so sympathetic as yourself—he accuses the President of neglect of duty in not ordering a more vigorous prosecution of the war, although the very reverse is the case, as will be seen by reference to recommendations, of the Secretary of War for raising a mounted corps.—Col. Benton's bill—the instructions given at an early period to Gen. Atkinson—and the late recommendation by the Secretary for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Illinois and Michigan Militia. You ought, gentlemen, to take you friend Clay to task on account of his present and sudden hostility to the Indians; for such a course on his part is calculated to have the effect of a complete *marplot.* It is not in

accordance with the previously concerted scheme of the enemies of President Jackson, so well devised, to create in every direction a belief that the inoffensive Indians were persecuted; and gentlemen, we are moreover lead to believe, that your agents on the frontiers, the missionaries and other pious advisers were badly instructed (including possibly British agents) or they certainly would have prevented, at least for the present, any thing like hostilities. You must perceive that although, in your opinion no doubt, it was by the fault of women and children that so much blood was shed on the frontiers, yet, that still the effect, which all the atrocities and butcheries perpetrated by the "poor Indians," must have been in favor of an administration which has and is continuing to make unremitting efforts to remove the *aborigines*, is but too obvious; and Jackson men will now triumphantly point to the policy of the President, altho' they may not justify the Georgians in resisting the paternal interference of the Supreme Court to protect the "poor Cherokees" in their would-be sovereignty. It is one of the articles of the Indian doctrine of revenge, when one of their people is killed by a white man, if they cannot apprehend him, to seize, if possible, the next nearest relative, and make him expiate with his life, the guilt of his relation. We presume that if it were not for the sake of consistency and for the reasons already stated, Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant would now advise the Cherokees to sell their lands at once, emigrate westward and there join their brethren in arms, by which means according to the Indian doctrine, they might revenge themselves on the Georgians by killing the Illinois militia, a submitting to every species of torture helpless females and innocent children.—Mr. Clay is too well versed in *games* not to understand his *play*—he would be delighted with an opportunity, if he could but get, one, to prove that the President was inefficient in urging the means for the protection of the West against Indian depredations. What a theme would this be for Clay electioneering. The opposition are exasperated at seeing that every few months develop circumstances proving Gen. Jackson's knowledge, foresight and patriotism. The recovery of the West India trade, foreign negotiations, the veto on the mad scheme of Internal Improvement, advocated by Henry Clay & Co., the investigation into the bank of the United States, the Indian policy, and a "judicious tariff," calculated to reconcile conflicting interests, have all been measures of Andrew Jackson which have strengthened him and continue to make him more popular every day. The people will soon universally understand that these are the causes, creating so much asperity in the denunciations of those who are jealous of the old Hero's exaltation; and the day is not far distant when the coalitionists will be hated from one end of the Union to the other, and the voice of an insulted people, loud as the thunders of *Sinai*, will be heard in the valley as on the mountain, denouncing them as demons of discord, as men who were ever ready to plant daggers in that breast which has so frequently been bared in defence of our common country.

From the Indiana Democrat.

MR. EDITOR.—The note which I addressed to the Editor of the Washington "Globe," expressing the opinion that the State of Indiana, would certainly give her entire electoral vote to Gen. Jackson for President, and the individual that might be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, for the Vice Presidency, seems to have greatly excited the nice sensibilities of some of the Clay Editors, both in and out of the State of Indiana! So, in part, in reference to my published letters opposed to Mr. Clay's new fangled scheme or "system," of distributing the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands of the United States, among the several States of the Union! In reference to both these subjects, I expressed what was then, as is now, my honest convictions, of the feelings and interest, of a large majority of the freemen of Indiana. And that the opinions thus expressed, will be triumphantly sustained by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of Indiana, I have no doubt whatever.

If no other objections had previously existed to Mr. Clay, his late report in favor of compelling the citizens of Indiana, to pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the *refuse* and other public lands of the United States, would, in my opinion, be sufficient cause for the citizens of all the new States, to oppose him for the high office of President of the United States; as he is now in *open opposition* to the most important interest of the New States of the West!

I was aware, sir, that any attempt of mine to expose the ruinous effects which Mr. Clay's new "system," would produce upon the growth and improvement of the new States, would be heart-rending indeed, to Mr. Clay's partisans in Indiana, who I knew would support him even at a sacrifice of the best interest of the State. But I am happy to believe, that many of the *more honest* of Mr. Clay's former friends in Indiana, now desert him, under the conviction that he is in direct opposition to their best and dearest interest. Be this as it may, however; I shall not be intimidated by the partizan Editors of H. Clay, from a fearless disclosure of what I consider to be my duty to my constituents, and the free expression of my opinions, in reference to public men and measures. And now appeal to those who believe with me, to sustain me against the unmerited abuse and misrepresentations of the opposition.
Yours truly &c. R. BOON.

NEW YORK, July 4.

Return of Doctors Rhinelander and De Kay.—We have had interviews with Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, who inform us that the disease at Montreal and Quebec was diminishing when they left on Wednesday last. The Medical police was better regulated and greater attention paid to the comfort of the sick. The Cholera had not ceased, from 20 to 30 cases were occurring daily. The prevailing opinion among the Canadian Physicians was, that the disease was atmospheric and not imported or contagious. It was extending in every direction, although it was more mild as it approached the United States. It is the opinion of Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay that New York cannot escape, but that it will be a mo-

dified disease when it reaches us. The means of prevention are simple—warm clothing, especially flannel, next to the skin—abstinence from all spirituous liquors is indispensable—the moderate use of Wine—Port is to be preferred, but nothing in excess—avoiding unripe fruit, and living in a temperate manner and a perfect heedlessness of the disease.

We understand that no adequate conception can be formed of the stagnation of business which this pestilence has created in Canada. The roads, hotels, stores, and all public places are deserted. In many years the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec will scarcely recover from the derangements and losses created, equally as much by the panic as by the disorder.

The New York medical delegates entered Montreal late at night, and the gloomy and deserted appearance of the streets, were only interrupted at times by the passing of carts with the dead. One of the principal ingredients of the disease, as we apprehend, is dread or alarm. Drs. R. and De K. were received with marked attention by the authorities in Canada, and particularly by Lord Aymler, the Governor at Quebec. One of the principal causes of the ravages of the disease in Canada, was the utter want of medical organization. The provincial physicians were unprepared; and the greatest number of cures were effected by those attached to the medical staff of the army. Another cause was the great tide of emigration—the want of cleanliness in their cities and towns—and the want of all local authority to attend to the public health. It is stated as a singular fact, that before the appearance of the disorder in Quebec, the wind had blown from the east about forty days.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 23, 1832.

Dear Sir: We are in the very seat and throne of the Cholera—a country of four hundred miles in extent is now under its influence. All our party became sensible of the operation of this poison, a short time after we left Albany, and at Montreal it was too decided to be mistaken. Uneasiness at the stomach, oppression at the chest and pain in the bowels, are all premonitory symptoms, yet we feel confident, should we take the disease, it will be controlled by medicine. Fear kills more than the disease, and I do not wonder at it. For when we see many dropping around us whom we saw in perfect health a few hours before, as has been the case upon inquiry for friends in the morning, they are found to be dead and buried, there is certainly enough to excite alarm and terror; added to which there is no settled rule of practice, and so completely has the time of physicians been occupied that no opportunity has occurred of making examinations after death.

You cannot conceive the panic in every part of the country—the absorbing theme of all thoughts appears to be centred in this disease. Every countenance expresses the most intense anxiety and no one dares to inquire for his relatives and friends, indeed he hardly thinks of them—to take care of himself is his great object—fear makes him utterly selfish.

We have never seen such a pestilence as that which has desolated Montreal—one thousand have died in a population of twenty-five thousand, in ten days—a mortality unheard of. Had the rates of deaths been the same in London, 60,000 would have died, and in Paris 40,000; one hundred and forty-nine were buried in one day. The Protestant burying grounds were full of bodies unburied, and the Clergyman would read the funeral service over twenty at a time. The people here and at Montreal are full of admiration at the zeal and devotion of the Catholic Priests. Is it to be wondered at that they have a strong hold upon the affections of the people, when night and day they are found at the bed side of the sick?

On board of the steamboat John Molson, in which we descended to this place, we found directions for patients dying with Cholera—they are thrown overboard immediately. I will send on a copy of this paper.

The question most interesting to the medical profession is the introduction of this disease—is it atmospheric or is it imported? We shall examine this subject minutely—it is all important to our city. We were informed by Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, that an emigrant died at the wharf of the Cholera and the next day the disease sprung up in three different sections of the city, and those persons who were affected had no communication with the sick man, and one was at least half a mile from him. Is it not most extraordinary that it should have spread from this one centre and assimilated the atmosphere to itself with such celerity and intensity in the space of twelve hours—it is in vain to fly, if you leave the city you lose medical advice and perhaps on your journey take the disease. Courage is the great preservative. It is now on our continent, and if I am not deceived it will pass over it. It is in the air—Will our quarantines reach it? Yet I say quarantine. It is of the greatest consequence to quiet the public mind. It is a manageable disease and under the control of medicine. The temperate it invariably cuts off—it is equally fatal to the timid be fearless and you will be safe.

I hope to be in town before it arrives. It is my intention to make myself thoroughly acquainted with it. Let our ward be thoroughly cleansed, and let such inhabitants be removed who are in a filthy condition, and to the poor let flannel and woollen stockings be distributed; these are most salutary precautions.

I hope to be home by the fourth day of July—at least before this calamity overtakes our city. I am, very truly,
J. R. RHINELANDER.

G. D. STROEG, Esq.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed to receive the List of Taxable Town Property for the year 1832, gives notice, that he will attend at his store on middle Street, the last twenty-four working days in the present month, for the purpose of receiving from all concerned, their respective Lists.

July 6th, 1832. JAMES DAVIS.

N. B. Persons giving in parts of Lots will please name the number of feet front and back.
J. D.

A Journeyman Printer

of steady habits, will find employment by applying at the Office of the Sentinel. Application must be made within one month.—July 6.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.
Class No. 15, for 1832.
To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) July 30.
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls.

100 of \$1,000.

SCHEME.		
1	20,000	\$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	50	5,600
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,720
1960	20	39,200
15403	10	154,000
15040	prizes, amount to	366,080

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

To ensure attention, all orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid.

When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn.

Letters will receive the same attention as on personal application, and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

The BULLETIN will be sent gratis to all who patronize SYLVESTER.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT
CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

BEEFWAX, lb.	1 7	18
BUTTER, do.	2 0	25
CANDLES, do.	1 2	25
COFFEE, do.	1 31	14
CORN, bbl. quantity,	2 25	50
CORN MEAL, bushel,	8	15
CORDAGE, cwt.	14	20
COTTON, do.	8	15
COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.	12	18
Flax, do.	12	15
FLAX, lb.	8	9
FLOUR, Rochester, bbl.	7 00	7 50
Baltimore, do.	6 50	7
North Carolina, do.	5 50	6
IRON, Bar, American, lb.	5	6
Russia & Sweden, do.	5	6
LARD, lb.	24	25
LEATHER, Sole, lb.	50	55
Dressed, Neats do.	1 50	30
Calf Skins, dozen,	18 00	30
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1/2 inch, M.	12	14
Inch boards, do.	8	0
Scantling, do.	8	29
Square Timber, do.	17	0
Shingles, Cypress, do.	1 25	1 35
Staves, w. o. hhd. do.	15	20
Do. RED OAK, do.	8	10
Do. w. hhd. do.	8	10
Heading, hhd. do.	18	10
Do. bbl. do.	8	10
MOLASSES, gallon,	30	30
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4 lb.	8	9
4 lb. and dd.	8	9
wrought,	95	1
NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl.	90	0
Turpentine, do.	1 53	0
Pitch, do.	1	1 25
Rosin, do.	1 50	0
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	25	0
Varnish, do.	35	40
OIL, Sperm, do.	90	0
Whale & Porpoise, do.	35	40
Linseed, do.	1 00	1 20
PAINTS, Red Lead, lb.	13	13
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15	18
PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.	8	8
Hams, do.	8	9
Beef, bbl.	8	9
Pork, mess, do.	12	10
Do. prime, do.	10	0
Do. cargo, do.	10	0
SALT, T. Island, bushel, quantity.	50	0
Beaufort, do. (none).	0	0
Liverpool, fine, do.	40	8
SHOT, cwt.	7 50	8
SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.	1 75	50
Apple Brandy, do.	45	50
Peach do.	20	0
Rum, Jamaica, do.	1 20	1
Do. windward Isl'd do.	90	1
Do. New England, do.	32	36
Gin, Holland, do.	1 25	50
Do. American, do.	45	50
Whiskey, do.	35	60
STEEL, German, lb.	15	18
English, blistered, do.	12	18
SUGAR, Loaf, do.	16	18
Lump, do.	14	15
Brown, do.	7	9
TEA, Imperial, do.	2	1 80
Gunpowder, do.	1 50	1 80
Hyson, do.	1 30	1 50
Black, do.	80	1
TALLOW, do.	8	0
WINE, Madeira, do.	1 60	3 30
Teneriffe do.	1 50	0

Seventy-five dollars reward

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troop County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named JACK, near six feet high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on corded pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed. The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about five feet high, red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or \$50 if confined in the State, or \$40 if confined out of the State, so that I get them, or in proportion for either of them. WILLIAM NELSON.
N. B. They are making for Fayetteville, North Carolina, and have been heard of at Augusta.