

Kadkin & Catawba Journal.

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TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

FROM THE N. E. SPECTATOR, JUNE 19.

AFFLICTING INTELLIGENCE!

It is our painful duty to announce the alarming fact, that the India pestilence which in its progress westward has clad Europe in mourning, has at length distinctly appeared in America. The CHOLERA has broken out both in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants from Ireland.

We have received several letters from Montreal, from which we make the following extracts:—

Montreal, June 9.

We regret to say that one vessel from Dublin with a full number of emigrants, has lost 42 persons during her voyage by an unknown disease, as is reported; although the remainder of the passengers and crew are said to be now perfectly healthy. The vessels lies at the quarantine ground, below Quebec. An investigation is going on by physicians, to ascertain and report the character of the disease. Some little alarm was excited, by the supposition that it was the cholera, but the public mind is more at ease within a day or two.

Montreal, June 11.

We refer to ours of the 9th instant, and regret to say, that the unknown disease alluded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant passengers on board the Carricks, from Dublin, proves to be the Cholera, and the disease is now officially ascertained as existing in Quebec, where 13 cases were reported on the 9th instant, and several deaths. And we further regret to say, that there is little doubt but two or three deaths in this place, yesterday and to-day, were decided cases of the cholera. We, as well others, are very naturally alarmed—and we are aware that when it becomes known abroad that this dreadful disease exists here, it must operate much to the disadvantage of business generally, and ours in particular. We state facts as nearly as they can be collected, and do not suppress the information merely because it may injuriously affect their business and interest.

The foregoing extracts are from the highly respectable house of Messrs. H. Gates, & Co.

The following letter from another correspondent, contains all the information, upon this painful subject, official and unofficial, which had transpired at the last advices:—

Montreal, Monday morning, June 11.

In order that you may have the most correct information relative to the appearance of the Cholera in this Province, I hasten to transmit to you the following particulars:

It having been reported that the cholera had made its appearance at the Quebec quarantine station, (Grosse Ile,) Dr. Morrin, the Health Commissioner, and Mr. Young, the Secretary of the Board of Health, proceeded to the station, and returned on Thursday evening last.

The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the Board:

Board of Health, Quebec, June 8.

Various reports having circulated that a vessel had arrived at Grosse Ile, in which there were several persons ill of the Asiatic cholera, public notice is hereby given, that the Health Commissioner, having proceeded to the Grosse Ile, by order of the Board, has reported that the brig Carricks, James Hudson, Master, from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the 2d instant; that there were on board, at the time of her arrival, one hundred and thirty three passengers, all of whom have been landed, and are in the Emigrant shed; that the vessel is undergoing the usual process of disinfection; and that at the time of his departure on the evening of the 7th instant, there was not a case of the Asiatic cholera on the Island.

By order of the Board,
T. A. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Quebec Mercury of (Saturday the 9th) however contains the following extract:

Cholera.—It is our painful duty to apprise the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city. Since yesterday morning eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. Three deaths had occurred previous to noon this day, and there were two others whose lives were despaired of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named in Champlain street, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the Lower Town by the medical gentlemen, for that purpose. A building in an airy situation, amongst the lower classes, and the greatest activity is displayed by the medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

Three o'clock.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that 15 cases of cholera have ap-

peared since yesterday morning, and that 7 have terminated fatally.

"You will, however, notice that this has no connection with the Board of Health, but is a paragraph proceeding from the editor, and founded, no doubt, upon various rumours which are always in circulation in times of agitation and alarm."

"Too much reliance ought not to be put in its contents. The steam-boat Voyageur, already alluded to, arrived here (Montreal) on Saturday evening, very much crowded with emigrants and luggage. She had sailed on Thursday night with a number of emigrants on board, and a large barge in tow. After having proceeded about nine miles, the passengers appear to have got alarmed at the rolling of the boat, which at times, from the vessel being deep in the water, permitted a part of the waves to get into the vessel. The alarm increasing, the passengers, by throwing themselves sometimes to one side and then to the other, made the danger real. Her captain put back to Quebec, and arrived safely about midnight.—The Voyeur again sailed on Friday morning, after disembarking about 200 of her passengers. A case of Cholera was reported to have occurred on board during the passage, and the man died after his arrival here. His widow states him to have been a sickly, consumptive man, subject to the gravel, and totally unaccustomed to fatigue, and attributed his death to the anxiety to which he had been exposed in getting his baggage on board, and other matters. Another man who came up a passenger in the Voyeur, was attacked yesterday morning, and this morning died. He had all the symptoms of the cholera.—He was lately from Cork. The former patient had some of the symptoms of the cholera, but slightly—he was an emigrant from the North of Ireland. Another death is reported to have taken place of a mechanic, named Andrews, who had been among the passengers by the Voyeur."

"Our Board of Health meet to-day at 3, and I shall keep this back so as to give you their bulletin, or their opinion of these cases." The Health Commissioners have, in the meantime, issued orders that no steam-boat come within a certain yard of the wharf, and that no boat has been visited by the Health Officer.

"Three o'clock, P. M.—The Board of Health have not yet closed their sittings, nor any report issued. The symptoms here, however, approach very nearly to those of the Asiatic cholera, but whether they originated from the crowded state of the passengers in the Voyeur, or have been caused by our late changeable weather, remains yet to be seen."

The influx of emigrants into the Canadas the present season, is enormously great, and altogether beyond precedent in any former year.

On the 9th instant, the steam-boat John Molson arrived at Montreal with 832 passengers, and the Hercules with 740. The smaller boats were crowded, having from 150 to 400 on board. The small ferry-boat Lady Almyer, which plies across the river, was chartered, and carried from Quebec to Montreal 230.

We learn from the Quebec papers that the streets in what is called the Lower Town, resemble a fair day, from the crowds of emigrants, which are hourly landed from the shipping. It is added that the three steamers, John Bull, British America and Chamby departed from that city with 2500 emigrants, bound to the Upper Province.

The Police of Quebec, as it regards the Lower Town, is very bad. That part of the town which is called the *Cul de Sac*, and which is at this time, probably, filled with emigrants, is one of the most filthy places we have ever seen, and in the summer season it is surprising that disease is not engendered in every dwelling; and no place could be more easily kept clean than that portion of the Canadian capital. The following is the official return of the number of emigrants who have arrived the present year at Quebec, up to the 9th instant:

Quebec, June 9.—Total number of Emigrants arrived from the 2d of June to the present date, both days inclusive.

Males,	4,039
Females,	3,539
Under 14 years of age,	3,001
Total to date,	10,599
Previously reported,	15,101
Total	25,700

STILL LATER AND MORE DISTRESSING!

A gentleman has just arrived from Quebec, who states that on the 11th there were SIXTY new cases; and that it had extended to the Upper Town, where one gentleman had expired after a few hours illness. It is added that three persons died with the cholera on board the steam-boat in which our informant left Quebec for Montreal.

The Board of Aldermen of this city at an extra meeting held last evening, voted \$25,000 to the Board of Health for the purpose of erecting hospitals, &c.

From the Baltimore American.

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

The news from Europe contained in our paper to-day, is of the most intense interest. The loss of the Reform Bill, the defeat and resignation of the Ministers, the return to power of the Duke of Wellington, the uncompromising enemy of the popular wishes,—and the consequent excitement of the people, the uncertainty, alarm, and fearful apprehension which hang over every movement for the future, combine to make a crisis of danger and difficulty beyond calculation. A run upon the Bank was apprehended, meetings were called in the counties, and in Manchester a petition was got up and in three hours signed by 55,000 persons, praying that the House would refuse supplies until the Reform Bill was passed. Mr. O'Connell, on the presentation of this petition in the House of Commons, announced a receipt of a similar one from Birmingham, signed by 100,000 names. Mr. Wood in presenting the Manchester petition, declared with great boldness, that "if the King had handed the people over to the borough-mongers, his rule in this country was very insecure." "If," said Mr. O'Connell, "the people of England were true to themselves, they would have reform. If the people of Scotland insisted upon reform, they must have it, for they had never yet insisted upon anything which they had not obtained. With their good broad swords, if it were now necessary, he doubted not, they would raise for themselves political independence. The people of Ireland would not, he would answer for them, shrink from their share of the Constitutional contest."

Mr. Buncombe, in reply to Mr. Baring, stated that the public agitation "would be continued, as it ought, until the government was replaced in those hands from which it had been wrested by the grossest hypocrisy and treachery." This language and the out-door movements of excitement and agitation, are evidently but the beginnings of evil to the infatuated Tories. They have raised the storm, but let them put it down by force if they can. They have virtually determined that the aristocracy alone shall govern England absolutely, in both houses of parliament let them look to it, that in the end, their power is not annihilated in both. In such a crisis, all that the people want is leaders, and a revolution is but the work of a day;—and the time has seldom been when revolutions did not make leaders, and great ones.

Lord Grey has not deceived his friends, as was feared. While exposed to suspicion for apparent vacillation and irresolution, he was himself deceived, or overawed. It is, as in republican justice it should be, a king who has defrauded an united people of their just expectations, and performed the part of royalty with consistency. It is better for the reputation of liberal principles, that its friends should be clear of this stain, and that the responsibility lies where sincere reformers would desire it to be laid, on the shoulders of a hereditary ruler who can have no sympathy with the people. The lesson of reform may be thus read a page or two further, and the uselessness of a hereditary legislature, may be added a chapter on the uselessness or mischievousness of a hereditary King. Toryism has sent away the sybil of Reform a second time; it is not to be doubted that her last price will be larger than her first, and that it must be paid.

The packet ship Britannia, also at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 16th May. From the postscript to the New York Commercial and the second edition of the Courier we make the following copious and highly interesting extracts.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS. Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in Committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the king would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Premier who was

hesitating upon this measure, even more than his Majesty.

It appears, however, that so far as the king was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill, was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creation, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be created, viz: twenty five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called upon on the 10th, and twenty five new Peers created, on the 11th—with as many more afterwards, as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which she would proceed no farther with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) **THE KING REFUSED HIS ASSENT TO THE MEASURE PROPOSED,** and that refusal of course has ENDED THE WHIG MINISTRY! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government, in the terms reported in succeeding columns.

The debates which have ensued, particularly in the House of Commons, in consequence of this unexpected turn of affairs have been full of spirit.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Manchester, (Eng.) May 16, 1832.

Enclosed I send you two handbills which are posted all over this town, and similar ones are to be seen in every town and village of England. Indeed it is impossible to conceive how much excitement exists on the subject of reform throughout the whole Kingdom, unless you are present to witness it. When the news arrived here of the refusal of the King to create Peers, and of the resignation of the Whig Ministry, large numbers immediately assembled in the principal streets and squares—giving vent to their rage in various ways.

Yesterday a large number of very respectable persons assembled, by previous appointment, and passed a number of resolutions expressive of their dissatisfaction at the conduct of his majesty in this affair.

One of the standards which was carried by the procession, represented the King in an inverted posture with appropriate motto. The people feel that they have been insulted—their forbearance outraged—and their confidence betrayed. The state of feeling is similar all over the Kingdom; and it is now certain that the nation will wait but a short time longer, to obtain what they have heretofore asked as a boon, but which they now demand as a right. They must have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill—or I fear we shall have trouble—such as England has known little of for some centuries past.

THE BILL

SOMETHING MORE THAN THE BILL.

The Borough-mongers ever refused to sanction REFORM which the WHIG MINISTERS proposed. They must now consent to the REFORM which the PEOPLE will demand. We were willing to have HALF A LOAF rather than NO BREAD. We must now have a WHOLE LOAF.

The wrongs of ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND must now be redressed PEACEABLY if possible—but at all events redressed. We must stop the SUPPLIES of the nation; that is the remedy.

COURT INTRIGUE.

has for the present prevailed over the VOICE OF TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS demanding REFORM.

The King has refused to support his PATRIOTIC MINISTERS, and they have RESIGNED.

What is to be done Now?

Let the People petition the Commons to REFUSE the SUPPLIES, and let them FORM ASSOCIATIONS pledged to DISCONTINUE THE USE OF ALL TAXED COMMODITIES. These are the means of destroying the Borough-mongering domination. It will depend upon

on the Usurpers whether other measures be resorted to.

House of Lords, May 14.

Last night, almost as soon as Lord Chancellor Brougham had taken his seat on the woolsack, the Earl of Carnarvon rose and said, as the details of the new Administration were not yet formed, he moved that the order of the day for the commitment of the Reform Bill be postponed till Thursday. This was agreed to. Many reform petitions were presented; after which their lordships adjourned.

In the Commons, on the presentation of a reform petition by Mr. Rothven, Lord Ebbington said he could not avoid taking this occasion to advert to the rumors which were now general of the Duke of Wellington having accepted office, and on the condition of bringing in the Reform Bill, the leading features of which had been pronounced by Lord Ellenborough. If that were so, after the Duke's speeches and protests, it would be impossible for him to give any support to such a ministry. If there were any thing like public principle and "public morality" left, he knew not how those who had denounced the Bill, calling it spoliation, revolution and robbery, could take office on the principle of conceding reform. For his own part he would never rest till the whole of the Bill had been obtained.

Sir H. Hardinge declared that there never had been any thing in the Duke's conduct to warrant the charge of "public immorality." As for himself, he was against the Bill, and should continue to resist it as revolutionary. Lord Milton said the Duke had not been charged with public immorality; the position was, that if public men, after such speeches and protests against the Bill, or bring in a Reform Bill, it would greatly offend "public morality."—In that opinion he concurred. With respect to the Duke's devotion and loyalty he hoped they were for the good of the people, not in favor of the caprices of any man. Mr. Baring complained of attacks on the Sovereign, and the making of them before he had the opportunity of being constitutionally heard in defence. The Honorable Member added that, though opposed to the Bill, he had expressed himself in favor of "a large measure of reform," as essential to the tranquility of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said Mr. Baring, in that House had been the decided opponent of the Bill. As to the King no charge had been preferred—the charge was an assumption. He agreed that if those who had so decidedly opposed reform were now to take office on the pledge of supporting reform, it would be an extraordinary violation of the public morality. The proposers of the Bill, though they were unable to carry the Bill, would have the consolation of knowing that they had made reform irresistible.—Mr. Duncombe said the rumors were most extraordinary, and used very decided language respecting a "learned" Lord, declaring that his whole public life had been one of political prostitution and tergiversation. As to the Duke, if he now supported the Reform Bill, that would do more to degrade the House of Lords than could any creation of Peers. He was called to order by Sir H. Hardinge, but he repeated that such was his deliberate opinion.

Mr. Beaumont spoke of London being surrounded with troops. Mr. Macaulay observed that if such changes were to take place there might be "in-lamy and office," he was for "honor and the Reform Bill. Sir George Murray asked whether there were not inconsistencies in Lord J. Russell, and Lord Palmerston?—Had they been always such staunch reformers? Lord John Russell asked whether there was any similarity between him and the Duke?—Had ever he been an anti-reformer and then changed to a reformer? Had he not always been for extensive reform? Had he ever declared the present constitution of the House to be as perfect as the wit of man could make it? Had he ever declared that as a Minister would resist it? The Duke only twelve days ago was altogether against reform; and his Protest of April 16 declared that the Bill would destroy the Monarchy and the Constitution.—With what public character could the Duke now support the Bill; and in the correspondence with the late Mr. Huskisson the Duke discussed "public character" to be of