

...members generally of unusual whiteness. Liver, kidneys, spleen and pancreas normal, free of blood—bladder of urine empty and contracted. Posterior cranial nerve, unusually elongated in a much more frequent symptom than at first, the injection of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; it becoming a less marked anatomic appearance.

JOHN STEARNS, M. D., Chairman.
Read. That the preceding report be accepted and published.
By order of the General Committee.
D. L. M. PRITCHETT, M. D., Chairman.
FRANCIS W. WALSH, M. D., Secretary.

THE DOCTRINE OF NULLIFICATION EXAMINED.

The maintenance of constitutional freedom, is the first interest of civil society, and a jealous vigilance over those who are entrusted with authority, one of the highest duties of the citizen. In such a cause, even some excesses of zeal are not without apology. But it occasionally happens, that those who are engaged in repelling the encroachments of power, themselves advance extraordinary pretensions, which endanger social order, and being directed on the very cause of liberty itself. To analyze and expose such pretensions, therefore, becomes also a duty, of no inconsiderable importance.

The Federal Constitution is a compact, by which the thirteen sovereign states that adopted it, renounced a certain portion of their powers; and also delegated a certain portion, to be jointly held by all the parties, under the form of a general government. The additional members of the confederacy which now embraces twenty-four states, are all on the same political footing with the original thirteen. According to this constitution, the legislative power is exercised by majority of both houses of Congress, with the concurrence of the President; or two thirds of both houses without his concurrence. The Supreme court of the U. States is the ultimate depository of the judicial power of the general government; and when the question is duly brought before that tribunal, it has a right to decide, whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not. Such is a brief summary of our legislative system, in its ordinary course. But it is contended, that an extraordinary case has occurred—namely, that the majority, abusing the advantage of numbers, has enacted an unconstitutional law, oppressive to the minority; and that the judicial power is inadequate to redress—said that a more corrective, more efficacious, and consequently to be employed. The remedy which has been hitherto most anxiously recommended, is that denominated Nullification, the means of which, it is our present purpose to examine, the following, we believe are substantially the doctrines comprehended under the term, "In all cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress. The Federal Constitution is a case of such a compact. When a state considers an act of Congress unconstitutional, it has a right to nullify that act, within its own limits. The other states have no right to enforce the nullified act within their limits. A general convention of states must be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution, and thereby testing the question of constitutionality. The states in favor of the nullification must propose an amendment, concerning Congress the power to pass such a law. That power is to be regarded as having never been delegated, unless the four fifths of the states, in separate conventions or in their respective legislatures ratify the amendments so proposed."

If we design to exhibit our own precise theory, in relation to the subject in dispute, it would be necessary to urge several very important qualifications, even of the two first of these propositions; but as our object is simply what has been stated—to examine the merits of nullification, we shall omit for the present all the remaining propositions we totally deny.

Let us endeavor in the first place to ascertain what will be the state of things produced, by the exercise of this equal right of interpretation, which has been admitted. Parties enjoying equal rights to interpret a contract, may have the perfect right to a speculative interpretation—that is, to an opinion concerning its import; because two or more persons may entertain different opinions, without any necessary interference. But the right referred to in this discussion, is obviously the right of practical interpretation—the right of the parties, to give an effect to the contract, conformable to their respective opinions of its meaning. The right of non-interference can be perfect, since the right of each is qualified by the right of every other. But if a party has a perfect right, of practical interpretation—that of giving effect to his own opinion; the right of all others must yield to it, and all others, so far from enjoying equal rights, would practically possess no right at all. For example—two persons placed in a situation whereby they can have no common judge, agree to build a house jointly, on a specified plan. During the progress of the work, they differ in their explanation of the original design. Each has a perfect right to consider his own explanation the true one; but neither can have the perfect right to execute the work, according to his own judgment—since, if such were the case, the other who in theory had an equal right would in practice have none at all. As a house cannot be built in two ways at the same time, their practical rights unavoidably conflict, and each in maintaining his own, must necessarily oppose that of the other. Unless therefore, one voluntarily yields, or there is a compromise, force alone can decide between them. In similar circumstances, the result would be the same, if the contract consisted of reciprocal promises. Each party would have a right to interpret the contract—not only the promise made by himself, but the promise made by the other—if in a wilderness, where no civil law exists, it is stipulated between A and B, at a certain time, A shall deliver to B a number of bushels, and on a subsequent day, receive in exchange a number of bushels of grain; should a dispute ultimately arise, concerning the quantity of grain which was to be delivered, not only B would have a right to judge how much had been promised by him; but A likewise would have an equal right to judge how much had been promised to him. It would have a right to withhold any excess, which he thought was unjustly demanded, and A to seize what he thought was unjustly withheld. If there were no compromise, the strongest must necessarily prevail.

should be in possession of the British, and the American, part of Malden, in possession of the Americans. Suppose the Americans, understanding by the treaty of peace, that the posts were to be mutually restored, should deliver Malden to their former masters. If the British asserted, that, according to their interpretation of the treaty, they were not bound to restore Niagara; should they finally refuse to evacuate that post; would the Americans acquiesce? Assuredly not. They would claim the right of interpreting both sides of the treaty—of judging how much they ought to restore; and if Niagara were not surrendered; they would either by a direct attack or some other means, very speedily recommence hostilities.

Thus far it is apparent, that a full exercise of the right of each party to judge for itself, results in neither more nor less than a decision by force. Let us see, whether the exercise of an equal right of interpretation, among all the parties to the Federal compact, would not tend to a similar issue. Every State on entering the Union, delegated a portion of its original sovereign power, and thereby subjected itself to the legislation of the general government, to the extent of the power ceded. But this delegation was not made without an equivalent. The State at the same time, acquired a share of the legislative power of the general government; i. e. she acquired the right in conjunction with her confederates, to enact laws operating on herself. This was the consideration, the *quid pro quo*, the very essence of the bargain. To exercise over a State any power which she did not delegate, is a violation of the compact—to resist a delegated power of the general government, which she has exercised conjointly with others, by act of Congress, is equally a violation of a compact. She is as much wronged, when her just power of legislation is obstructed, as when the legislative power of the general government is usurped. She possesses an equal right to judge whether she has suffered, or the one wrong or the other—or in different words, that an act of Congress has a right to judge, that an act of Congress is not constitutional; if a State in the majority, has an equal right to judge that it is constitutional. Since both parties regarding the fundamental principle assumed, would possess also an equal right to judge of the "mode and measure of redress," the one might select its own means of enforcing a law, whose constitutionality was disputed. Parties in this position, are evidently arrayed against each other with the unqualified license of mutual hostility. If both parties have the free choice of the "mode and measure of redress," States in the minority, without doubt, may nullify the law whose constitutionality, they deny, and as clearly, States in the majority endeavor to enforce it, by whatever means are considered expedient. If neither party recedes, and gentle measures are ineffectual, the next resort will be to those which are violent, and civil war is the inevitable result.

The nullifiers indeed, contend, that if a law were nullified, a prescription would be created against its constitutionality; and that the majority would be bound if it did not yield, by appealing to a convention of States, and solicit a formal grant of the power to pass such a law. In order that the question might be tested, this notion is utterly unfounded. As the first place, if the majority of States believe a law to be constitutional, and persist in maintaining it to be so, the contrary opinion of the minority cannot create a prescription of its unconstitutionality; unless we adopt the very extraordinary supposition that a smaller number is more likely to be right than a greater. In the second place, the act of nullification itself is justified only on the ground, that all the parties have an equal right to interpret the Federal Compact, and to select their own mode and measure of redress, when they believe that a violation of it has occurred.—The right of the parties must be the same, whether the violation is supposed to consist in exercising a power which has actually been delegated. An attempt therefore by the minority of States, to prescribe any particular mode of proceeding to the majority, would be wholly absurd—it would be dictating the mode and measure of redress to their opponents, who possess by their own acknowledgment the full privilege of choosing for themselves, the mode and measure of redress, which they would justify to the majority, in the immediate employment of such means, as were deemed most conducive to the accomplishment of their purpose.

But let us suppose that the majority, suspending all measures of coercion, should gratuitously consent to call a convention; and that the parties were accordingly assembled. The nullifiers would say to the majority: "We deny that Congress possesses the power which it has assumed, in passing the nullified act—Propose to the States an amendment granting that power, and we shall see whether Congress is to acquire it or not." To this the majority would of course reply: "We assert, that Congress does possess the power which it has exercised, in passing the nullified act.—Propose to the States an amendment taking away that power, and we shall see, whether Congress is to lose it or not." What then would have been gained? The vote of a majority of the convention must constitute the act of that body; and no amendment which is rejected, could be submitted to the States for adoption. The parties would end where they began. But it may be argued, that although the majority would possess a formal right, to reject the proposition of the nullifiers; the latter would have equitable considerations to urge, which ought to insure its adoption. Let us hear them—they would say—"The meaning of the parties is the spirit of a compact. When we ratified the Constitution, we believed that it did not confer on Congress the power in question. If the nullified law can be enforced, we live under a government exercising a power which we did not delegate, or suppose others to delegate: it is not the government which we designed. If you propose the amendment suggested by us, and it is ratified by three fourths of the States, Congress will undeniably possess the power." But if you reject our proposition, the result must be, that a minority barely exceeding one fourth, may deprive Congress, of a power which can constitutionally be taken away, only by three fourths of the States." A satisfactory reply to this answer, would, we apprehend, be somewhat difficult. In truth the theory of nullification pressed to its ultimate consequence, would amount to this—that three fourths of the States are necessary to confer a power on Congress, while any number beyond one fourth may take it away. Whether such a system would be expedient, we shall not at present enquire—most certainly it is not that of the Federal Constitution. The article relative to amendments, the word "power" does not occur—it declares that "amendments" shall be valid, "when ratified by the Legislature of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof." Retrenching a power of Congress, is such an amendment, as conferring a power; and therefore to be valid, must require the same number of votes. When a convention is called, to propose amendments relative to a power claimed by the majority, and denied by the minority, it is evident that the final decision must depend altogether on the form in which the amendments is submitted to the States. If the amendment proposes to give the power, the vote will be lost; because a small minority is sufficient to reject it; and for the same reason the power will be sanctioned, if the amendment proposes to take it away. The firm of the amendment then being absolutely decisive, and each party having an equal right to support its own construction; it is the height of extravagance to expect, that a majority maintaining the constitutionality of the power, would grant to incur certain defeat by a grant, which they knew that a minority exceeding one fourth was pre-determined to refuse.

away. Whether such a system would be expedient, we shall not at present enquire—most certainly it is not that of the Federal Constitution. The article relative to amendments, the word "power" does not occur—it declares that "amendments" shall be valid, "when ratified by the Legislature of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof." Retrenching a power of Congress, is such an amendment, as conferring a power; and therefore to be valid, must require the same number of votes. When a convention is called, to propose amendments relative to a power claimed by the majority, and denied by the minority, it is evident that the final decision must depend altogether on the form in which the amendments is submitted to the States. If the amendment proposes to give the power, the vote will be lost; because a small minority is sufficient to reject it; and for the same reason the power will be sanctioned, if the amendment proposes to take it away. The firm of the amendment then being absolutely decisive, and each party having an equal right to support its own construction; it is the height of extravagance to expect, that a majority maintaining the constitutionality of the power, would grant to incur certain defeat by a grant, which they knew that a minority exceeding one fourth was pre-determined to refuse.

OGLETHORPE. (To be continued)

DETROIT JOURNAL OF AUGUST 1. Intelligence from the Frontiers.

By an express which arrived here last Sunday, we have dates from Chicago, as late as the 24th ult. The William Penn had reached that place with four companies of troops, and we are happy to learn no case of sickness occurred while on the voyage. Two or three cases of cholera occurred, however, soon after the troops had landed, and about the same number had occurred among those under the command of Major Whistler. A few of the citizens had been attacked with the common disease, but it was not apprehended that it would spread much. The general health of the troops was much improved. The schrs. Huron, Commerce, and Mayengo, freighted with public stores, had arrived; and the Napoleon was near at hand.

Intelligence from Gen. Atkinson had been received at Chicago by express, up to July 22. The swamp occupied by the main body of Indians had been penetrated, and Black Hawk and his warriors, with women and children, had fled, as was supposed, towards the Mississippi with intention to cross. They were pursued by Generals Dodge and Henry, with 900 mounted men.

When the express left Chicago, General Scott was about to join the pursuing army in person, leaving the troops to follow when fit for field service. Gov. Miller, of Missouri, had called out 1,200 militia.

In consequence of the above intelligence, the requisition for militia from this Territory has been countermanded.

Defeat of Black Hawk.—By the schr. President, which arrived here yesterday, letters had been received from Fort Howard, which announce the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of Black Hawk and his warriors. The details of the engagement are contained in the following letter, which has been politely furnished us.

Fort Howard, July 25th, 1832.
Dear Sir: Last evening we received the intelligence of a battle, having been fought between Gen. Dodge and his division, and the Sacs and Foxes, in which the former were victorious. The particulars as stated in Captain Plympton's letter to Captain Clark, are these: Parquet, with a few Winnebagoes, left the Portage a few days since, to proceed to General Dodge's army, and guide them to the camp. On Saturday morning last, 21st instant, General Dodge sent his Adjutant to report to General Atkinson of his movements. He had not proceeded far, before he came up with the Sacs' and Foxes' trail, directing their course to the Wisconsin river. He immediately returned and reported the circumstance to Colonel Dodge, who pursued and overtook them about sundown of the same day, Saturday, on the left bank of the Ouisconsin, and about 40 miles from Fort Winnebago, when the fight ensued—the Indians at the same time retreating. The night being very dark, they found it impossible to pursue them. They had found, when Parquet left them, which was early the next morning, sixteen Indians killed, and but one white man killed, and four wounded. Parquet thinks not less than 40 Indians fell in the engagement.

General Dodge was to start early that morning, Sunday, in pursuit, and had no doubt of overtaking them in the course of the day. Their object is to cross the Ouisconsin, at what is called the Ford, and go down on the right bank to the Mississippi. The Force of General Blackhawk" was reported to amount to about three hundred; and Parquet is of opinion that it was nearly all of Black Hawk's army. "The force under General Dodge being about nine hundred men, with six days' provisions, he has sent to General Atkinson to request that all the mounted men under his command might join him, which will probably put an end to the war in a short time.

The Sacs and Foxes are in a starving condition, many of them being found dead on their trail, and at their camp, perfectly emaciated.

General Atkinson is reported to be somewhere on Rock River, and engaged in building a fort. Captain P. says it is probable company A will be ordered home in a short time."

Extract of a letter dated METAMORA, July 4, 1832.

The political views of this nation are about drawing to a fortunate close for the great cause of liberty and the people's rights. Gen. Santa Anna will be triumphant. He has done much for the cause of democracy, and will no doubt receive the praises of the liberal and free of all nations.—He deserves it.

Colonel Mexico took peaceful possession of this place on the 25th ultimo. He came from Tampico by water with 300 men. His conduct has been honorable to himself, and to the great and just cause he advocates. Not one drop of blood has been shed, not one coat of private property lost or disturbed. No imprisonments, persecu-

tions, or persecutions, nor any of those other evils that too often follow in the train of a revolutionary movement, the old garrison quietly, though precipitately, marched off to the interior on the 17th, except a party who joined Mexico. Gen. Montezuma marched from Tampico on the 23d with 1500 men towards Victoria, whither Gen. Teran had retreated with his small force. This will prevent Teran from moving against this place. It is said that Montezuma will proceed from Victoria to San Luis Potosi. This movement, and the occupancy of this place, (the third post of importance on the Gulf) taken in connection with the position of the public opinion generally throughout the nation, will no doubt have the most unhappy influence in the conference of commissions at the Puente Nacional, and I think the result will be a pacification on just and republican principles. We shall have a democratic President and Administration for the next four years, and not a military government as we have had. The President will not be a military man, and I think it probable that Santa Anna himself will propose, that the leading Generals should leave the nation and travel in foreign countries for one or two years, so as to leave the representatives of the people at full liberty to reduce and remodel the army as they may think best. If this is done, Mexico will be free.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Wednesday, June 20th.

Earl Grey after stating to their Lordships the attack which had been made upon the person of his majesty, at Ascot Heath Races concluded by moving—

That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, to express to his Majesty our horror and indignation at the late atrocious and treasonable attempt upon his majesty; and our heartfelt congratulations that his Majesty escaped from it without injury to his sacred person. To express to his Majesty the deep concern which we feel at his having been forced, within his Majesty's dominions, a person capable of our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will preserve by his blessings which we enjoy under his Majesty's just and mild government, and continue to watch over and protect a life, so justly dear to us.

The Earl of Eldon said, that he should have regretted that this motion was not made in a fuller House, had he not been certain that men of all parties would join in this loyal and affectionate address. It was a duty which their Lordships owed to his most gracious Majesty to present this address—it was a duty which they owed themselves, to assure their Sovereign that they were ready to protect him against every outrage that might be attempted against his sacred person. He made this declaration upon his own part, and he believed he might also make it on behalf of many of his noble friends who were then absent.

Earl Grey assured the House that he was out of town when he first heard of the commission of the outrage. On hearing of it he had come to town with the utmost speed; but he had not arrived in time to give notice to their Lordships of his intention to move this address to-night. If this motion could have been deferred till to-morrow, which he was sure their Lordships would deem impossible, he was certain that it would have been supported by a still larger number.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Eight days later from France.

We received in the course of last night Paris papers of the 24th June, and Havre of the 25th brought by the packet ship Rhone Capt. Hathaway.

The dates from Paris by this vessel are one day later than those received from that capital by London by the ship York. We give one or two extracts though in the short interval of time nothing worthy of particular notice appears to have occurred.

PARIS, 24th June, Cholera.—The number of cases to-day is the same as yesterday 38. The number of sick admitted into the Hospitals is increased, it is 46.

PARIS, June 24.—We take pleasure in announcing that in consequence of information taken by the military councils in relation to the affairs of 5th and 6th June, 260 persons have been or are about to be set at liberty.

PARIS, June 24.—According to the language of all the writers connected with the Ministry, this day will be fertile in great events and the Monitor will be filled with measures of the highest importance. They speak of the project of an amnesty which is to be submitted to-day to the Council, and this amnesty is to apply both to the Chouans and to the insurrectionists of Paris. We do not rightly understand what is meant by an amnesty granted by the government. The King may pardon those who are condemned; a law alone grant an amnesty, and it does not appear that the Chambers are to be assembled.

Whilst the news from Brussels is quite pacific, that from Germany and Italy continues to give inquietude, and it is doubtful whether the article in the Monitor will give general confidence. It is too evident that it has been written for the Stock Exchange. To believe the pacific intentions of the Northern Powers, it is necessary that we should be ignorant that they are every day causing fresh battalions to advance towards our frontiers.

The decisions of the Military Councils continue; if it appears they are about to direct their attention to the cross, M. Paulin, proprietor of the *National*, has been called before the Auditor, he has refused to answer. M. Ledru has been appointed his counsel. At the same time new proceedings are commenced against the Tribune. The second Military Council will try the proprietors of these two papers.

The *Monitor* has the following:—"For some time past, several of the journals of the capital have again entertained their readers with reports of war and an armed coalition ready to enter upon a campaign. A few battalions cannot charge their castles, or be sent from one point to another without it being considered by some minds, and by certain opinions, as a proof of hostile projects on the part of Foreign Powers. We on the contrary, assert the most pacific dispositions continue to prevail in the relations of the different Cabinets, and that the maintenance of the general peace may more than ever be reckoned upon."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, arrived yesterday from Liverpool when she sailed on the 26th June On London dates received by this vessel are to the evening of the 25th and from Liverpool to the 26th or that month.

Nothing of any importance appears to have occurred in England unless it is indeed, the assault committed on the person of the King at Ascot Heath Races, which appears to have caused some sensation in that country.

We refer to the letters of our Paris Correspond-

dent for the news from the continent of Europe.

From the Times.
London, June 20.—Our readers will see, with the deepest pain and indignation, that a villainous assault was perpetrated upon his Majesty yesterday, while enjoying the sports of Ascot. It is some consolation, however, that the author of this brutal and daring outrage is a low, profligate, profligate, a discharged Greenwich pensioner, who has been repeatedly committed from the police offices of the metropolis as a rogue and a vagabond, and that it was an imaginary personal wrong, which induced the reckless miscreant to the commission of so heinous an offence against the person of his Sovereign. He was, of course, instantly seized by the by-standers, and is now in custody to await the punishment his crime deserves. The conduct of the King was admirable, and the manner in which he was received by the spectators who had witnessed the outrage, must have convinced his Majesty, that his faithful subjects in every part of his dominions, will feel the indignity as offered to themselves.

The following account coming from an eyewitness of the transaction, who was near to his Majesty's person, may be safely depended on as authentic:

"Ascot, June 19.
"Just previously to the saddling for the *Gallop* race, while the King was looking out of the window of the stand, 3 stones were thrown from the midst of the crowd below, one of which struck his Majesty rather severely, on the forehead. Fortunately, his Majesty's hat saved him from any injury. The King forthwith presented himself again at the window, and was received with the loudest cheers."

"The offender was immediately seized by the persons near him, and brought into the jockey-club stand. He had the appearance of a common beggar, and had a wooden leg. He stated himself to be in connection with no one; that he was a discharged Greenwich pensioner, and having sent a petition to his Majesty, to which no attention had been paid, he had made up his mind to have a sly at the King, and had put three stones into his pocket for the first opportunity.

"He has been committed for re-examination, Tuesday next. The name of the miscreant is said to be Collins, and it is added that he has been recognized as having been committed from the police offices in London as a reputed rogue and vagabond."

At the late meeting of the Birmingham Political Union, the following letter from the Prince Moskowa, son of Marshall Ney, to the chairman, was read:—

"Sir:—It was with feelings of strongest emotion that my family read the Solemn Declaration of the Birmingham Political Union. I feel strongly the necessity which compels me to record my sentiments on the subject. In holding up to the deepest abhorrence the public conduct of one who contributed so cruelly to our misfortunes, you gentlemen, bind us to strongest gratitude.

"The man who, to gratify a blood thirsty vengeance, (against him who always sought according to the noblest laws of warfare) could refuse to save my father, when it lay in his power, from his murderers, must be unworthy of the confidence of every generous people.

"Honor be to the sentiments of the independent men of Birmingham, who have secured to themselves the sympathy and admiration of all nations. Their efforts, crowned with success in this solemn victory of England over the enemies of her liberties, are a certain gage of future triumphs. The noblest cause could not perish if confided to such defenders.

"I request the Honorable Secretary of the Political Union to record from this expression of my sincerest sentiments of cordiality and regard, to make them known to the subscribers of the Solemn Declaration of the Freeman of Birmingham."

"Le Prince De La MOSKOWA.
"Paris, 2d June, 1832."

It was moved that the letter should be entered upon the records of the Union, and that a silver medal, with the inscription, "Presented to the Birmingham Political Union by the son of Ney," be presented to the writer; also that he be elected a member of the Birmingham Political Union.

"The Solemn Declaration" above alluded to was that made by the political union against the appointment of the Duke of Wellington to the Ministry.

Portugal.

London, June 25—twelve o'clock.—The Columbus steamer, with the mail from Lisbon, has arrived at Falmouth. She left the Tagus on the 17th instant, up to which period there was no appearance of the patriotic expedition on the coast.

TURKEY AND GREECE.
The Paris' mail of 26th May has arrived, but brings little that is generally interesting; The armaments spoken of by the Ottoman Monitor, sailing of the Turkish fleet from the Bosphorus to the Dardanelles, with the ceremonies that took place on the occasion, are the chief subjects of the letters from Constantinople. Nothing important had occurred in Syria, no decisive battle having taken place. St. Jean d'Acre still held out, and Ibrahim had not yet taken any further measures to reduce it to his power. The advantageous position of the garrison, the courage and perseverance of the Greeks, make the success of such an attempt very improbable. The negotiations for enlarging the Greek frontiers continued, and the Porte showed itself willing to accede to the wishes of the London Conference in carrying its proposals were attended to. The evacuation of Algeria was much talked of at Constantinople. At least the Sultan flatters himself that he shall recover the supremacy over the Barbary States, and that a Special Convention will be concluded, which will determine in what manner Algiers will in future be dependant on the Porte, and what connection it is to have with the Christian Powers.

The negotiations at Rome continue without interruption, but nothing of a definitive result is known.

POLAND.

London, June 25.—Letters from Poland and accounts in the German papers inform us, that the most frightful persecutions are carried on by the Russians in Warsaw. The most solemn promises of the Russian government are violated towards the highest Poles in their unhappy capital. General Lousinski and Choveranski, to whom Marshal Paskevitch had pledged the efficacy of the amnesty, have been transported under an escort to Moscow. General Ledor, V. Maslaski, and Dr. Lunski, are dead of the cruel treatment to which they are subjected. General W. has been sent to Petersburg, on account of some difficulties which have arisen in the government in Warsaw. The Russian authorities have even begun their war upon women. Countess Sabinski has been ordered to quit Warsaw immediately, and to exile herself beyond the Polish territory, on account of some compassionate succors which she had lent to her countrymen. This lady has proceeded to Dresden. All the officers of the Polish army, who on the faith of an amnesty, had returned to Poland, have been degraded to the rank of subaltern, and distributed through Russian regiments.

Yet these measures of rigour and precaution do not appear to have inspired perfect confidence in the suspicious mind of the Russian Commander-in-Chief. He has accordingly converted the Place of Belvedere, and the neighboring barracks into a kind of fortress or citadel. The Russians have likewise fortified the town of Louviz.

It is stated in accounts from Dresden, that the Poles who had obtained an asylum in that city had been ordered to leave it immediately, from the interference of the Russian Ambassador. In a short time none but the free and powerful Governments of Europe will be permitted even to harbor these unfortunate patriots, who are threatened with Siberia or death on returning to the land of their birth. We need make no comments on these statements.

BELGIUM.

A Decree of King Leopold, dated 10th instant, considering that the cholera has made its appearance in several parts of Hanault and the two Flanders, declares that all the sanitary measures heretofore enforced for the prevention of its introduction from England are abolished, and that free intercourse be re-established.

London, June 25.—A Brussels Paper of Wednesday last says:—"I have been well informed, the formalities relative to the contract of marriage between his Majesty the King and the Princess Louise of Orleans were to be completed at Paris. Yesterday his Majesty appointed as his representative M. C. de Hon, our Ambassador at Paris. It still appears that, as we have already stated, the nuptial ceremonies will be performed at Compiègne on the 21st July. It is stated that the Princess Louise will bring a portion of 17 millions of francs."

Brussels, June 22.—The interest of the affairs of Belgium seem now to increase, as the people of the Kingdom are about to oblige the King of Holland to assent to the treaty of the 15th November. "Great anxiety" has been taken to know the text, or even the tenor, of the three protocols which arrived last week, viz. 64, 65, and 68; but as they have not yet been officially communicated to the Belgian Government, there was until yesterday nothing absolutely certain on the subject.—The newspapers, however, circulate conjectures on the subject, which tended very much to mystify the people.

Yesterday, the Chamber of Representatives being about to enter on the discussion of the law for authorizing the new levy of 50,000 men, the Minister of Foreign Affairs moved that the Chamber should first resolve itself into a secret committee, in order to make a communication relative to the state of the negotiations; Strauss having been excluded, the Minister stated, that although the three protocols had not been communicated officially to him, he had obtained copies of the annexes to No. 65, which he should read to the chamber. Having learned the nature of the discourse lately made by the Minister of Finance in Holland, he being desirous of knowing the nature of the answer made by the Conference to the Dutch Government, on which answer the said discourse was founded, had obtained an unofficial copy, and was able to state its contents to be as follows:—"The Conference in its decisions, that by the treaty of the 15th of November, it had contracted engagements toward Belgium and its Sovereign; that it could not therefore enter into any negotiations contrary to those engagements; that the points definitively settled by the treaty were altogether out of the question of further negotiation; that the reserved could alone form the subject of fair and mutual discussion and negotiation between Holland and Belgium; for the other parts of the treaty were to be carried into effect.—The Conference concluded by representing to the King of Holland how much he would aggravate the position of the Dutch nation by fresh delays; and added, that if Holland did not within a short time make use of the opportunities which were then allowed, "the consequences were to become disagreeable, as in the first place, the suppression of the arrears of the payment due by Belgium to Holland, would be effected from the beginning of 1832, for as much as Belgium was obliged to increase her expenses in order to keep up her military establishment."

"The progress of the pestilence within the last two days, is, we are glad to state, slower than the preceding. The deaths in Dublin, including St. George's Parish, have been 44. Considerable abatement, too, appears to have taken place in the country. It is remarkable that it is in those localities in which the people are unemployed, where the greatest mortality prevails.

Dublin, June 19.—You have already heard of the mortality caused by cholera on board an emigrant vessel, called the *Brutus*. I have been informed of a similar calamity. On Friday morning the Lord Wellington, Captain Colleton, with a considerable number of passengers, bound for Quebec, dropped down from New Ross to the Passage of Waterford, where it was ascertained that the cholera was on board, and that several of the emigrants had died. Numbers of the poor people with their families and luggage, were landed at passage. Three of them were unwell, and the postmen, being alarmed, refused them shelter until some clergyman interfered, and prevailed upon the people to erect a temporary hospital, where the unfortunate beings were received. The Waterford Board of Health having received notice of this circumstance, despatched two medical men, who inspected the vessel, and rendered all the aid in their power. Their report of the condition of the emigrants on board and on shore is truly heart-rending. Dr. Mackey found one of the passengers, named John Holahan, lying in a ditch, covered with some straw, in the ditch of cholera. His case was hopeless. Mary Malone, a relative of Holahan, who attended him on the road side, died on Sunday morning. Several of the wretched people contrived to cross the country to Ross and other places, where, since their arrival, the cholera has broken out.

A Day in N. York. July 18th, 1832.

The first impulsion on awakening from restless sleep is to congratulate yourself that you are yet alive—then pass to review your stomach—your limbs—your head—your pulse—then leap from bed, get the use of your feet, and look at your tongue. If all's right you shave and complete ablutions; but if, perchance, a slight gram seizes your foot—or a sudden twinge pass through your body—or your tongue is a little furrowed, down you gulp an ounce of castor oil, and bespeak a quart of quack-crawls to bed, and with eyes glistening with terror, and features shrunk with fear, you lay awaiting more certain symptoms of the real Asiatik. Presently you fall asleep to dream of cramps, of buzzings in your ears, and sad commotion of your vitals. It wears away, and in the afternoon you get out. You set out for your office; you meet your friends—they congratulate you on your escape—express sorrow to see you so badly—so blue—billionous like the eye—all hope you will soon look better—then be frightened—bad case, but have courage—don't kill half—attacks only the vulgar;—was afraid you'd have it.

Half dead with the agony you have endured while passing your kind, consolatory friends, you at length reach your office, throw your exhausted limbs into an arm chair—ask for the evening's paper, with a view to withdraw your distracted mind from all thoughts of Cholera, when the first thing