

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PORTUGAL DIRECT. The brig Ulysses, Capt. Hall, has arrived from Oporto, at New-York.

On the 29th Aug. the Duke of Braganza, accompanied by his staff, reviewed his whole line, and afterwards visited two of the corvettes and the arsenals. Capt. Hall informs the editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, that on the 22d when he sailed, things remained as they had been for some time. Don Miguel's lines were round Oporto, and so near that the troops of the adverse parties could converse together. He was present at the battle of Volonga, and states that the army of Don Miguel was about four times as numerous as that of Pedro but inferior in every other respect: the soldiers being miserably clad, paid and fed, and evidently pressed into service against their will.

Capt. Hall states that 10,000 rations were issued at Oporto, the day before his departure, that the troops were equal to any he has seen in Europe, in discipline, &c.—that he carried 200 officers from St. Michaels to Oporto; and that the expedition is all abundantly supplied with money. There was no expectation of immediate operations of any kind.

After the engagement between the ships, the San Juan retired to Lisbon, and entered the Tagus with all her pumps going, yet reported that she had destroyed Don Pedro's squadron.

Buenos Ayres.—We gave a brief account some time since of the imprisonment of the Rev. Wm. M. Torrey, in Buenos Ayres, in consequence of his having violated a fundamental law, which prohibits the marriage ceremony from being performed by any other than catholic priests, between catholics and those who do not belong to that church. Mr. Torrey was fined \$1000 by the Ecclesiastical Court; and it seemed plain from the statement, that by a little concession, and by admitting the jurisdiction and promising not to violate the laws again, he might have been liberated, and the fine would have been remitted. He saw fit, however, conscientiously, no doubt, to pursue a different course, and remained incarcerated.—The civil tribunal also acted upon the matter and imposed a sentence of perpetual banishment on all the parties concerned in the affair of the marriage, with the exception of the bride and her mother who were sentenced to imprisonment in the house of correction, to be employed in devotional exercises, the former for one year, and the latter for two. An appeal was taken to a superior tribunal, but no doubt was entertained that the decision would be confirmed. The English, French and American ministers were severally petitioned by their countryman, resident at Buenos Ayres, to interfere in the business.

New-Orleans, Oct. 13. Farther particulars from Mexico.—In our paper of Wednesday, we published an account of the affairs of this country, but we have since found that our account was imperfect. It was stated that only a part of Motezuma's forces were beaten, when in fact it should have been his whole army. These particulars we learnt from a person who came passenger in the Eliza Thomas. A respectable commercial house of this city, who have regular correspondents in Vera Cruz and Tampico, have politely given us a correct detail of the late events.

A battle took place between the forces of Bustamante and Motezuma, on the 18th September. It was begun at 6 o'clock in the morning by their advanced guard, at a place called San Miguel Dolores, which continued for about an hour, when the main body coming up, a general engagement took place which was sustained with equal bravery on both sides, until 11 o'clock when Motezuma's troops began to give way and retreat. Bustamante, who had a reserve of Cavalry, ordered a pursuit which had the effect of routing and dispersing them in every direction. Motezuma's loss is estimated at 1400 killed and 500 taken prisoners. A battalion of Pueblo Viejo, which was said to be the flower of Motezuma's army, was, with the exception of Col. Peraza, killed to a man. Motezuma, with eight officers of his suite, fled, and at the last accounts, he was within 25 leagues of Tampico. The force of Bustamante or the number of his killed is not known. Bustamante is on his march to Zacatecas, a State that is in the hands of the revolutionists. He will, most probably, send some troops down to take Tampico and Pueblo Viejo. For the following letter we are indebted to a gentleman in this city; it is from a resident of Tampico, dated September 2.

"When the news arrived here of the defeat of the army of Motezuma, the harbor was shut and an embargo laid

on all merchant vessels. The battle took place near Queretero or Guanajuato, at a place called San Miguel Dolores, or according to others, las Gallinas. Martin Peraza, the Colonel of the battalion of Pueblo Viejo, ran eighty leagues in four days, and arrived here yesterday. Bustamante, it is said, is marching upon Zacatecas; others say that they had arrived at San Luis; if so we may expect his troops to arrive here very soon—opposition they will find none, as we have neither soldiers, officers nor ammunition."

The election for President of the Republic took place last month; but on account of the communication with the capital being stopped, there is nothing definite as to the result, yet known. We have heard, however, that Gen. Bravo had received nine votes, (each State having one vote,) and it is probable he is elected. There were two other candidates, Gov. Garcia, of the State of Zacatecas, and Gen. Santa Anna; the latter, we are told, has not received one vote.

Still Inter.—The fast sailing schooner Tepeyac, Capt. Fernandez, arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 6th Oct. The news by her is of little importance. Santa Anna is still besieged in Orizaba. He had sent down orders to Vera Cruz to have every man who was capable of bearing arms enlisted in the army. There had been two slight engagements between Fazio and Santa Anna, in one of which, the latter obtained the advantage; but in the second, he was beaten. Fazio has resigned the command of the government troops; Col. Andrade has been appointed to succeed him.

Nashville. (Tenn.) Oct. 26. Pennsylvania.—It now seems to be placed beyond a doubt that the Jackson candidate for Governor—the late incumbent, Wolf—is re-elected. The Harrisburgh Chronicle—Extra, dated on the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. says—"Enough is known to make it certain that Gov. Wolf is again re-elected. For Wolf 37,007; for Ritner 34,226." This result, though the majority is small, may, we presume, be considered as settling the question as to the approaching Presidential election. That the Jackson electors will be stronger than Wolf is, we believe, admitted by all parties. [Nat. Ban.]

New-Jersey.—The election in this State has terminated decidedly in favor of the opposition to the national administration. They have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and on joint ballot, will outnumber the other party from twelve to twenty.—The vote of this State may be set down against General Jackson. An election of Senator in Congress is to take place, as the term of Mr. Dickerson will expire in March next. It is intimated that Mr. Southard will probably be elected. [ib.]

Ohio.—Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of between eight and nine thousand, over Lyman, the opposition candidate. Eleven Jackson-men are elected to Congress and eight oppositionists. [ib.]

Georgia.—The election in Georgia for members to Congress, has terminated in favor of the Union ticket. [ib.]

South-Carolina.—As we expected, the nullifiers have succeeded in carrying their whole ticket for Representatives in Charleston. The majority is small—137 votes—but the effect of giving the whole delegation of the city to the dominant party in the Legislature will be the same as if the triumph had been by a larger vote. There is little doubt, we fear, of their having two-thirds on the nullification side, in which a convention will be called by a constitutional majority.

Gov. Hamilton has, by his proclamation, notified a meeting of the Legislature on the 22d instant, for the purpose evidently of proceeding to extremities immediately. [ib.]

Oct. 29.—The last mails confirm our previous accounts of the re-election of Governor Wolf, the Jackson candidate, as Governor of Pennsylvania, by a majority of about 3,000 votes. The National Republican Convention have agreed to support the Anti-Masonic electoral ticket, but we consider the vote of Pennsylvania as certain for Gen. Jackson. [ib.]

Oct. 30.—The accounts from Pennsylvania, in regard to the members of Congress and of the State Legislature chosen at the late election, are still contradictory and uncertain. The Pittsburg Mercury states that, of the members of Congress, 24 are friends of the administration, 10 are national republicans, and 4 are anti-masonic. The same paper of the 19th Oct., says—"We have seen a letter from Harrisburgh which states that the official returns

from all the counties are in, and that Governor Wolf's majority is about four thousand." The Pennsylvania of a late date confidently asserts, that "the Jackson party will have a decided majority in the State Legislature, and will therefore secure the election of a Jackson Senator," in Congress. The same paper adds—"Gen. Jackson will have the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, by a majority of thirty thousand and upwards."

Nullification.—The following preamble and resolutions were this morning [Oct. 22] adopted by both houses of the legislature of this state—in the Senate by a unanimous vote, and in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 26 to 7, some if not all of the minority being influenced rather by a preference for other resolutions than by any positive hostility to those offered. We hope our fellow citizens of South-Carolina, will no longer deride themselves by any delusive expectation of a co-operation, on the part of Tennessee, in their wild scheme of state nullification. [ib.]

Believing that a crisis has arrived which renders it important that Tennessee should declare to the world her opinions, upon the subject of the relative power of the Federal and State Governments, this general assembly, that no misapprehension may exist as to what are their political principles, do declare that they regard the resolutions adopted in the legislature of Virginia, in the year 1793, and the commentaries of Mr. Madison thereon, as furnishing a true and safe exposition of the principles of the Federal constitution. Yet, as the supporters of nullification claim to be adherents to the same principles, it becomes the duty of this general assembly, distinctly to denounce nullification as a heresy, more dangerous as it professes to rest upon the basis of the doctrines of 1793.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that we regard the doctrine, that a state has a right, under the constitution, either by its legislature or by a convention of the people of the state, to render inoperative and void a law of Congress within the limits of the state, is unwarranted by the federal constitution, and dangerous to the existence of the Union.

Resolved, That we regard nullification by either of these means, as destructive to the principles of the government, and, under the guise of a "peaceful and constitutional remedy," calculated to precipitate the country into civil war.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a state has the right, under the constitution, to resist or render inoperative within her limits an act of Congress, whenever the same may be declared unconstitutional by a legislative enactment or in its highest political attitude by a convention of the people of the state, is wholly unwarranted by the constitution, dangerous to the existence of the Union, inconsistent with the preservation of the federal government, and tending directly, under the guise of a peaceful remedy, to bring upon our country all the horrors of civil war.

Cholera.—The fatal epidemic continues its ravages at Cincinnati and Louisville, and appears to be awfully destructive on board of Steam-boats from those places. There were twenty deaths from this disease at Cincinnati during the 24 hours ending October 23d at noon. At Louisville a new board of health has been organized, and more regular, full, and satisfactory reports may be expected. During the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th of October, there were in the latter place seven deaths, and twenty-two new cases of Cholera.

At present, (Oct. 29), Nashville is perfectly healthy and no cases of malignant disease have appeared among us. [Nat. Ban.]

Memphis, Oct. 30. Cholera.—We are happy to inform our readers that no local case of cholera has as yet occurred in Memphis. Within the last week some six or eight cases have been landed from the river, and immediately carried to the hospital, every one of which has terminated fatally. The fact that every patient when landed at our hospital was laboring under the last stage of the disease, accounts for this indiscriminate fatality. The terror and alarm with which our citizens were struck on the arrival of the first case have very much subsided, and we now begin to flatter ourselves with the hope that we will escape entirely or at least with a partial visitation. [ib.]

[We have understood from a traveller, that there have been 2 or 3 cases of Cholera among the citizens of Memphis since the above date but hope it may be a mistake.]

Chickasaw Treaty.—We learn from a gentleman directly from the Chickasaw Agency, that a treaty was concluded on the 22d inst. between Gen. Coffee, commissioner on the part of the Government and the chiefs of that nation. The terms are, that reservations of land be allowed the Indians in proportion to the number of each family: those having in family five or less, two sections; those having between five and ten, three sections; those having over ten, four sections, to be located in any part of the territory. The balance of the land to be surveyed and sold as early as practicable after the ratification of the treaty, and the proceeds of the sale after deducting the expenses of surveying, &c. to be paid to the Indians. Whenever the Indians may think proper to emigrate west of the Mississippi, government reserves a pre-emption right of purchasing their lands. [Ade.]



Cholera.—On Wednesday evening last, considerable excitement was occasioned in our town, by reports brought by several teamsters and others from Rock Roe, that the Cholera had broken out and was raging with great violence among a party of near 500 Indians who had just arrived at that point, and that several deaths had occurred. The alarm, it seems, was so great there, as to produce a considerable panic among the teamsters who had charge of the U. S. wagons and teams, and among the owners and drivers of the private wagons and teams, collected at that place, for the purpose of transporting the Indians to their new homes. We are happy, however, to have it in our power to say, that subsequent advices from that quarter, leave no doubt that our first rumors greatly exaggerated the extent of the disease and its ravages, and give at least good grounds for hope, that the epidemic which has been raging there is not the Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera. At all events, our last advices state, that it had considerably abated in its violence; and the attending physicians pronounce it perfectly under the control of medicine, when attended to in the first stages of the disease.

Immediately on receiving intelligence from Rock Roe, that the Cholera had broken out among the Indians, the Board of Health of this Town held a meeting, and appointed Dr. B. W. Lee to proceed to that place, with a view of examining into the character of the disease and making himself acquainted with the best mode of treating it. He left on Thursday evening last, and on Monday evening, the Board received a partial report from him, accompanied by letters to himself from Drs. Fulton and Reymburn, who had had the care of the cases which had occurred there. They report that the disease has been violent and that several deaths have occurred [about 16 up to Saturday night last, among about 1000 Indians] among the women and children—but they were all undecided whether it is the Cholera Morbus, of a malignant grade, or the Spasmodic Cholera.—They, however, think, incline to the opinion that it is the Cholera Morbus, in adults, and the Cholera Infantum, in children.

Dr. Lee, in his report to the Board, assures them, that so far as he has seen or learned, "it is the disease Spasmodic Cholera or Cholera Morbus of a malignant grade, that it is in most instances subject to the control of medicine."

It is most probable, be the disease what it may, that it has been produced by the crowded state of the Indians on board the steam-boats, and their sudden change of diet from fish meats and corn, to salt pork and wheat flour, and that, too, probably eaten in a half-cooked state. As the disease was abating at our last advices, we hope that a few days will put us in possession of information that it has been entirely subdued.

There had been no case of the disease in any shape among the teamsters, or the gentlemen superintending the removal of the Indians.—Indeed, we have a letter from one of the teamsters, in which he says "We think there is no Cholera here"—and we have conversed with a person who left there on Sunday morning last, who says that all excitement had subsided, and that some of the teamsters, who had left when the panic first broke out, were returning to their duty.

The Emigrating Indians.—Our latest information from Rock Roe, the general rendezvous of the Emigrating Cherokees, is to Sunday morning last, at which time about 1000 of the emigrants had reached that point—upwards of 300 of whom came up on the steam-boats Reindeer and Harry Hill, and the remainder came through by land from Memphis, via the Military Road. Near 2000 more, under Col. Rector, landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, on the 4th inst., and had left for Rock Roe—about 1200 on the U. S. steam-boat Archimedes, and the remainder by land, with their horses, wagons, &c.—and it is probable that all reached that point on Sunday last.

It is not known with any degree of certainty at what time these emigrants may be looked for here; but, from the best information we can gain, we think they may be expected about the close of this week.

By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Health, it will be seen, that measures have been taken to prevent the Emigrating Indians from passing through this town, in the event of there being any cases of Cholera among them; and that Capt. Brown took prompt steps to carry them into effect, by opening a road, leading from the river to the main road to the South, by which the Indians will be conducted—thereby relieving our citizens from the fear of the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease, which their passing through the streets of the town might naturally have excited.

Complimentary.—BEAD CHARLEY, who has, of a sudden, become the very pink of modesty and politeness, in his last Organ of the Cavass-ham Party, pronounces Col. SEVIER "one of the most profligate and dirty blackguards he has ever known." This is really very polite, and modest, too, considering the

house from whence it comes. We don't like to question the veracity of this nervous and sensitive little gentleman, but hope he will pardon us for saying, that we think he is intimately acquainted with one who is a thousand times better entitled to that distinguished compliment than Col. SEVIER, and that he sees, and eyes, and admires by the hour the pretty face of the highly accomplished personage to whom we allude, every time he looks in his dressing-glass.

BEAD CHARLEY apologizes to his readers for not noticing Col. SEVIER, "at full size," in his last Organ, in consequence of "indisposition"—but omits to tell us the cause of it. We are therefore led to infer, that it has been produced by the joy (or may be anger) which he felt on the unexpected reception of the distinguished appointment of Leader and Captain General of the Corps of Sluffers, which has been recently conferred upon him. His cholera appears to be greatly raised by Col. SEVIER's paying him off in his own coin—but we hope it will not terminate in the Cholera. We advise him to "keep cool," and attend rigidly to the admonitions of the medical faculty—who recommend cheerfulness of temper, and temperance in all things, and, above all, to shun all causes of excitement and irritation. If he neglects these admonitions, as he does most of those which we are in the habit of giving him nearly every week, we fear the Cholera will get hold of him in good earnest; and, if it does, it will fighten him worse than our Steel Corn Mill did some time ago.

The steam-boat Little Rock, Capt. Ruhl, arrived here last evening, from Fort Gibson, and will leave, this morning, on her passage down the river.

Among the passengers on board of her, is our distinguished countryman WASHINGTON LEVISO, Esq., the accomplished author of the Sketch Book, &c. on his return to New-York, from a tour among the Indian tribes west of Arkansas.

Early Snow.—We were visited with a very slight fall of snow on Wednesday last—the earliest we have ever known in Arkansas.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Little Rock, Nov. 7, 1832.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Town Council of Little Rock, adopted at a meeting held on the 3d inst., appointing a Board of Health for said Town, the following named persons, appointed Members of that Board, by the resolution aforesaid, viz: by agreement, at the room of Dr. B. W. Lee, viz: Doctors A. Sprague, B. W. Lee, and R. A. Watkins, and Wm. W. Stevenson and Wm. E. Woodruff, and organized the Board of Health, by the appointment of Wm. W. Stevenson to be President, and Wm. E. Woodruff, to be Secretary, of said Board.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted, viz:

Whereas, the house procured by the Town Council as a Hospital, is deemed by this Board to be too remotely situated to be conveniently used for the purpose for which it was intended: It is therefore

Resolved, That B. W. Lee and Wm. E. Woodruff be appointed a committee, to make arrangements for, and superintend the erection of a suitable temporary building, to be used as a Hospital for the reception and accommodation of all strangers and indigent persons, laboring under the Cholera, or any infectious or contagious disease, demanding the care and attention of this Board.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Dr. Sprague, Lee, and Watkins be appointed a committee, to draft a suitable Address to the citizens of this Town and vicinity, admonishing them of the danger to which they would be exposed in the event of the appearance of the Cholera among us, and advising them as to the necessary steps to be taken to prevent the spreading of the disease, to arrest its fatal effects, and which, in the opinion of this Board, will be most conducive to the health and safety of the community.

Resolved, That Messrs. Stevenson and Watkins be appointed a committee, to visit the premises of the several house-keepers in this Town, for the purpose of ascertaining if there be any nuisances about them calculated to generate disease and endanger the health of the citizens, and to order the removal of the same; and, in case of refusal, on the part of the persons about whose premises such nuisances shall be found, it shall be the duty of the committee to report to an ordinance of said Council, providing for the removal of nuisances in said Town.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted, viz:

Whereas, in the event of the Cholera making its appearance among the Emigrating Indians, who are expected to cross the Arkansas, in this vicinity, on their way to the west, their passing through this Town will be calculated, if not to spread the disease, at least to produce alarm and excitement among its citizens: Therefore, it is

Resolved, That Capt. J. Brown, Principal Disbursing Agent, Cheroke Removal, be respectfully requested, in the event of there being any cases of Cholera among said Emigrating Indians, to select some convenient route, other than the streets of this Town, for their transportation from the place of their landing on the south side of the Arkansas river to the main road leading to the south; and that he be farrowed, requested, to prevent, as far as practicable, straggling parties of said Emigrating Indians from visiting or passing through this Town.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the President of this Board present a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to Capt. Brown, and that he aid him in selecting said route and in procuring the assistance of the citizens to aid in opening the same.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the President, and, in the event of his absence, the Secretary, of this Board, be authorized to call special meetings of the Board, on the written application of any Member thereof, setting forth the such special meeting. On motion, the Board then