

...the error of the weakness of the government. He admitted, that many financial blunders were committed, for the subject was too late to be made. The taxes were not laid sufficiently early, or too great as they were, or too late, or that the loans were in some instances injudiciously made; but he returned to his main subject, that the greatest fault and misfortune, was that the embourgeoisement would have been still very great; and even under the best management, the total derangement which was actually felt, would not have been postponed several months, had the war so long continued. How could it be otherwise? A war, such as this country was then involved in, a great measure dies up the resources of individuals, as he had already proved; and the resources of the government are no more than the aggregate of the surplus incomes of individuals called into action by a system of taxation. It is certainly a great political evil, and one that characterizes the industry of this country; that, however prosperous our situation might be, with an uninterrupted commerce, and nothing then could exceed it, the moment that we were involved in war, the whole is reversed. When resources are most needed; when indispensable to maintain the honor; yet the very existence of the nation, then they desert us. Our currency is also sure to experience the shock, and becomes so deranged as to prevent us from calling out fairly whatever means is left to the country. The result of a war in the present state of our naval power is the blockade of our coast, and consequently the destruction of our trade. The wants and habits of the country, founded on the use of foreign articles, must be gratified; importation to a certain extent continues, through the policy of the enemy; or unlawful traffic; the exportation of our bulky articles is prevented; the specie of the country is drawn to pay the balance perpetually accumulating against us; and the final result is total derangement of our currency. This distressing state of things, there were two remedies, and only two; one in our power, and exercised, but both constituting, in his opinion, the essential policy of this country; the other, the essential policy of this country; the other, the essential policy of this country; the other, the essential policy of this country...

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.
The following statement shows the number of Members of the House of Representatives and Electors of President to which each state is entitled under the new apportionment; also the number of Electors at the last Election, the states being arranged according to Representative population.

Reps.	Electors	1832	1836
New York	40	42	36
Pennsylvania	25	30	28
Virginia	21	23	24
Ohio	16	21	16
North Carolina	13	15	15
Kentucky	13	15	14
Tennessee	13	15	11
Massachusetts	12	14	11
South Carolina	9	11	9
Georgia	9	11	9
Mississippi	7	9	7
Alabama	7	9	7
Indiana	6	8	7
New Jersey	7	9	8
Connecticut	6	8	8
Vermont	5	7	7
New Hampshire	5	7	7
Arkansas	5	7	7
Illinois	3	5	5
Rhode Island	3	4	4
Missouri	3	4	3
Mississippi	3	4	3
Delaware	1	3	3

Total.240288261

Electors chosen by the people by general ticket.

Electors chosen by the people by districts.

Electors appointed by the Legislature, South Carolina being the only state where they are not elected by the people.

[From the M. O. Republican, July 1st.]
The steam boat Yellow Stone, A. G. Bennett, master, arrived here on Saturday last, after a voyage of three months, to the mouth of the river Yellow Stone, distant 3000 miles up the Missouri, carrying the goods to the traders employed by the American Fur Company, and bringing back a rich and full cargo of Furs, peltrie, and buffalo robes.

In this voyage the Yellow Stone ascended the Missouri 700 miles further than in her voyage last year; thus proving to the satisfaction of the company the entire practicability of steam navigation in that upper region. We are informed by Captain Bennett, that he found as much water in the Missouri, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, as was at the mouth of Missouri; when he passed up—and to all appearance, he could have gone much higher if necessary. In fact, the navigation above the mouth of the Yellow Stone appeared to be less difficult; there being no snags. Sand-bars were plenty; but these abound from the mouth to the source of the Missouri.

We never saw our city so quiet and orderly on the Sabbath, as it was yesterday. The very proper regulation of the Corporation, in relation to Groceries, was generally observed. We think the good effects of yesterday's society will be felt in to-day's report of our board's health.

Health of Detroit.
THE TROOPS.
Detroit, July 22, 1832.
DEAR SIR: The Cholera can no longer be said to exist in this city. The steamboats have recommenced running between this and Buffalo. The commerce of the Lakes and the business of the town are reviving. Yet great mischief has been done to both, and to the improvements of Detroit; by the exaggerations which have been circulated concerning the disease, and the absurd quarantine regulations which were adopted to prevent its introduction or extension, but which were abandoned in a few days, the doctrine of contagion being completely discarded.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Scott, still at Chicago, is to the 18th instant, inclusive. The Cholera was rapidly subsiding among the troops. Lieutenants Gustava Brown and McDuffie had died of it. Only two or three private soldiers, in addition to those mentioned heretofore, had died. The citizens had not been infected. General Scott had determined on marching with the well troops and volunteers that might reach Chicago, by the close of this month, or before that time.

Letters from General Atkinson are up to the 11th, inclusive. He had still been unable to reach the Indian agency.

Yours, truly,
JOHN NORVELL.

[We have observed in a few papers on the east as well as the west side of the Mountains, a disposition to censure Gen. Atkinson, for not prosecuting his measures against the hostile Indians with more vigor. We are confident, when the difficulties which Gen. A. has had to encounter, the delays necessarily incident to the collecting and organizing of an adequate force, and the nature of the enemy and the country which he occupies, all come to be rightly understood, that that gallant officer will be acquitted of all blame, and his conduct receive the approbation of his fellow citizens.]

Nat. Intelligencer.
There is no more striking illustration of the rapid growth of the United States, than the rate of increase of the Post Offices and the mail routes. The following table shows the increase for regular periods of ten years each, from the 1st of July of the Federal Constitution. The first column gives the number of Post Offices, the second the amount of miles of Post Roads, and the third the amount of postage received in the several years mentioned.

No. Offices.	Miles of Post roads.	Postage.
1790. 75	1,875	\$37,935
1800. 303	20,917	230,244
1810. 930	56,406	551,684
1820. 4500	124,492	1,141,947
1829. 8004	128,000	1,707,418

In 1831 the receipts from Postage had increased to \$1,997,911, but the number of miles and miles of Post roads were not given in the Post Master General's report. That report gives the number of miles performed by the mail annually, and it appears that in the year ending July 1st, 1831, this number was 15,468,692, being an increase of 969,702 miles within the preceding twelve months.

These are rapid steps in advance, showing a development of the resources of the country in an astonishing rate of increase. We have just reason to be proud of the capability of a young country which has done so much in its infancy, and to look with horror upon every thing which may threaten to destroy all the good that has been done, and all prospects of further good, by any tendency to separate into conflicting portions the energies which have been so powerful because united.

Balt. American.
We are informed by a highly respectable gentleman, who is well acquainted with the concerns of the United States Bank, that of eight millions of stock held by foreigners, three million five hundred thousand dollars are PLEDGED for loans in this country; so that, the actual amount of dividend paid to foreigners, is estimated upon the remaining four and a half millions, and not on the eight millions of dollars, as asserted.

FORBES NEWS.
Eight days later from England.
HOSTILITIES AT LIBERIA.
We have received from our correspondent the editor of the Liberia Herald, that paper to the 7th of April.
Hostile movements among the natives of the Day Country.
For some time back, the natives of the Day Country, have been manifesting dissatisfaction at the present treaties existing between them and the colony; and without having the points at issue discussed, have dared to stop on the path, and even to confine in the stocks some of our respected Africans. The principal cause of dissatisfaction, so they declare, were a refusal, on our part to deliver up certain slaves who had fled from Bromley's to avoid being sold to the Spaniards at the Gallinas, and had taken shelter among our respected Africans; also our extending our settlements along the South bank of the St. Paul's River, in that portion or tract of country purchased by Mr. Ashmun.
In our last we made mention of Bromley's hostility to the Colony, but his good sense led him to conclude, that it was better to put up with a few imaginary grievances, than to run the risk of a war where all the chances were against him.
He had hardly been buried when his headman and son Kai Pa lost sight of that discretion which had governed his conduct, and began to manifest a decidedly hostile spirit. Besides, stopping our trade, and blocking up the paths, and counting our colonists, they assembled in armed parties on the North side of the St. Paul's River and sent us word that if we did not come and fight them in three days, they would attack both Caldwell and Millsburg.
War is ever to be deprecated, but still there are seasons when imperious necessity compels the most unwilling and well disposed nation to enter into it. Such we conceive to have been our case: in the midst of Pagan nations, it was necessary to convince the natives again, that their numerical superiority was nothing, when compared to the discipline and tactics of modern warfare: consequently on Tuesday the 20th March, Governor Meehan at the head of about one hundred volunteers, proceeded in boats to Caldwell, where he was joined by about the same number of Colonists, and the major part of our Recaptured Africans.
Early in the morning of the 21st inst. our troops under the command of Governor Meehan, crossed the St. Paul's River and took possession of Bromley's Town without opposition, where they remained encamped during that day and night. During the night a few straggling shots were fired by our pickets, and nothing like a stand was made by the natives until the arrival of our troops the next day at King Willey's, about ten miles from Bromley's. Here every preparation had been made for a vigorous defence according to native warfare, but they soon discovered that there was a material difference between that and the civilized mode of attack and defence.
Willey's Town is located on the summit of a hill, and as soon as it was discovered, our troops rushed to the attack, and for 15 or 20 minutes a pretty smart firing was kept up, until the small pond cannon of the artillery began to play against the barricade, when the enemy commenced a precipitate retreat, and our troops took possession of the town, which they had completely deserted. In the town they found a small cannon heavily loaded, which the natives intended to have fired against us. It was our misfortune in this attack, to lose Mr. James Thompson, Superintendent of the Caldwell Settlement, who was shot down at the barricade while in the brave attempt of cutting through it. We have also 3 others wounded, but what the native loss may be, we know not.
We know not for certainty who commanded the Natives in their defence of King Willey's Town, but we believe Kai Pa, son of the late King Bromley, to be the principal instigator of all the late hostile movements.
Willey's Town was immediately set fire to by the recaptured Africans without orders, and our troops, having no enemies to fight, turned their backs homeward, where they arrived without incident.
This will limit classification, and the present interdict laid upon all trade with the Day Country, will convince them that we have the power at any moment to re-avenge any insult, and that they are more dependent upon the Colony, than articles of trade, than they really supposed themselves to be.
P. S. On Saturday the 31st ult. a treaty of peace between us and our late belligerents was signed; and the interdict on trade is taken off, with the exception of powder and guns.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
We have received from our attentive correspondent at Liverpool, by the packet ship Doret, which arrived at Boston on Sunday night, London papers to the 19th of June, and Liverpool to the 20th inclusive. We are also furnished by the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser, with a slip containing extracts from London papers to the 19th. The Doret sailed on the morning of the 22d. before the papers of that day was published.
FRANCE. Chateaubriand, Hyde de Neuville and the Duke of Fitzjames had been arrested in Paris.
It is reported that the French ministry have decided on a dissolution of the Chambers.
The Duchess of Berry, according to the late report had escaped from La Vendee, Capt. Pequin of the National guard, had been tried on a charge of firing on the troops, and had been acquitted.
ENGLAND.
Mr. F. Thompson proposed in the commons to remove the duty on foreign hemp.
There were 30 cases of cholera in Liverpool on the 16th, the largest number. A few cases continued however daily in Paris and different towns of England, but only 375 were remaining in the whole kingdom.
Mr. O'Connell and the ministers have had some warm discussions in relation to the Irish Reform Bill. Earl Grey, who had been ill, was recovering. The London and Birmingham Rail Road Bill had passed. The Duke of Wellington was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hissing and groans, and pelting with mud.
It is not worth while to enquire into the motives of such men—they were evidently notorious individuals, incapable of judging or feeling correctly; or they would not, on the anniversary of his military fame, and in the hour of national triumph, when his power as a politician was extinguished—they would not at such a time and under such circumstances, have insulted an illustrious warrior who had served his country in one character.