by serienced, resulted not from the cause assigned, but from the cross of the government. He admitted, that many financial bunders were committed, that many financial bunders were committed, for the subject was burned of the wade, nor is it liable to the wade, for the subject was not have been any financial thrown out by a member from Notth Carolina, (Mr. Gaston.) that it produced that the lasts were injudiciously made; but less were injudiciously made; but less were injudiciously made; but less were the subject to affirm, that had the greatest foresight more of the subject to affirm, that had the greatest foresight would have been saill very great; and even under the best would have been still very great; and even under the best was astually 6 it, would not have been subject to the less was also for the best management, the total decangement would have been still very great; and even under the best management, the total decangement of the management of the meaning compartments may be filled with subject to the square would, it is thought, be the best arrangement as presenting a larger unbroken as you will see, to the four entrances into the hall. For the historical basedence can be unsigned for it.

The phesion had formed the united States at New-Lork fourth, an inscription.

Should you prefer an octagonal base and pedestal in order to make it more conformable to the shape of the limited states at New-Lork fourth, an inscription.

Should you prefer an octagonal base and pedestal in order to make it more conformable to the shape of the limited states at New-Lork fourth, an inscription.

Should you prefer an octagonal base and pedestal in order to make it more conformable to the shape of the limited states at New-Lork fourth, an inscription.

Should you prefer an octagonal base and pedestal in order to make it more conformable to the information that it preduced that it preduced that it is the land in order to make it more conformable to the shape of the limited states at New-Lork fourth, an inscription.

Should which was actually felt, would not have been postponed eighteen menths, had the war so long continued. How could it be otherwise? A war, such as this country was then involved in, in a great measure dries up the resources of individuants, as he had already proved; and the resources of the manufactures depended on the minimum competition. Other objections of a political other nations. Other objections of a political as you will see, to the four entrances into the hall. For the historical bas-reliefs, the pictures of Trumbull may furnish you with formerly have been true to a considerable extent; before the perfection of machinery, and when the success of the manufactures depended on the minimum competition. With an extended as you will see, to the four entrances into the hall. For the historical bas-reliefs, the pictures of Trumbull may furnish you with the resemblances, and, in many cases, the pictures of the principle actors are preserved in their families, which will readily be furnished to the manufactures depended on the minimum competition. 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 incident to the character of the industry of this country, that, however presperous our situation when at prace, 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; yes, 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 of 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 basits 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 too, the specie of the country is drawn to pay the balance perpetually a cumulating against us; and the final result is a total darangement of cur currency. To this distressing state of things the 'e were two remedies, and only two : one in our power immediately, the other requiring much time and exertion; but both constituting, in his opinion, the essential policy of this country; i.e. meant the navy, and domestic manufactures. By the former, we could open the way to our markets; by the latter we bring them from beyond the crean, and naturalize them. Had we the mean's c. attaining an immediate naval ascendancy, he reknowledged that the policy recommended by this bill would be very questionable; but as a lat evertion, and will be probably be more so, from that relaxation of exertion, so natural in peace, when necessity is not felt, it became the duty of this House to resort, to a considerable extent, at least as far as is proposed to the all of the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true to the system; especially when it had in-kindred spirit, is true. is not the fact—as it is a period remote, with at V feast as far as is proposed, to the only remaining mue, a so as agriculture; in which it had the decithe country is not prepared, and that the result country of our premature exercion would be to bring dis- Again, it is calculated to bind together more tress upon it, without effecting the intended object. Were it so, however urgent the reasons in its favor, we ought to desist, as it is folly to oppose the laws of necessity. But he could not excite an increased attention to internal improvefor a moment yield to the assertion; on the con-trary, he firmly believed that the country is pre-pared, even to maturity, for the introduction of strength and the pared ion of our political instimanufactures. We have abundance of resourees, and things naturally tend at this moment in make the parts adhere more closely, that it would that direction. A prosperous commerce has pour-I an immense amount of commercial capital into is country. This capital has, till lately, found enpation in commerce; but that state of the world which transferred it to this country, and ave it active employment, has passed away. never to return. Where shall we now find employment for our prodigious amount of tonnage; where markets for the numerous and abundant products of our country? This great body of active capital, which for the moment has found sufficient e uployment in supplying our markets, exhausted by the war, and measures preceding it most find a new direction; it will not be idle. What channel can it take, but that of manufactures? This, if things continue as they are, will be its direction. It will introduce a new era in our affairs, in many respects highly advantapermient! Besides, we have already surmounted the greatest difficulty that has ever been found in undertakings of this kind. The cotton and woollen manufactures are not to be introduced : they are already introduced to a great extent ; freeing us entirely from the hazards, and, in a great measure, the sacrifices experienced in giving the capital of the country a new direction. The restrictive measures and the war. though not intended for that purpose; have, by the necessary operation of things, turned a large amount of capital to this new branch of industry. He had often heard it said, both in and out of Concress that this effect alone would indemnify the country for all of its losses. So high was minating taste displayed by Congress in the this tone of feeling, when the want of these establishments was practically felt, that he re- at the National Academy of Design, under the membered, during the war, when some question was agitated respecting the introduction of for- Verplanck's letter, although not sure that it was eign goods, that many then opposed it on the grounds of injuring our manufactures. He then said, that war alone furnished sufficient stimulus, and perhaps too much, as it would make their growth unnaturally rapid; but, that on the return of peace, it would then be time to devoted to taste and literature. I have, however, shore our affection for them. He at that time the pleasure of new sending you an official un-did not expect an apathy and aversion to the published letter of our accomplished Secretary extent which is now seen. But it will no doubt be said, if they are so far established, and if the situation of the country is so favorable to their gress for employing him on a Statue of Washgrowth, where is the necessity of affording them protection? It is to put them beyond the reach of contingency. Beside;, capital is not yet, and dings, who introduced and carried through this cannot, for some time, be adjusted to the new state of things. There is, in fact, from the op Mr. Livington's letter, which I now send cration of temporary causes, a great pressure on ments. They had extended so rapidly during the late war, that many, he fear- patriot, and the taste of a refined judge of spoken of in the warmest terms of commendation ed, were without the requisite surplus capital, or art, upon a subject that must interest all by the whole army. That he has done all that he had never been able to achieve till to-day 1810. prove to be the fact, it would give a back set, and suight, to a great extent, endanger their nitimate success. Should the present owners be trained, and the workmen dispersed and turn to other pursuits, the country would sustain a great loss. Such would, no doubt, be the fact to a considerabic extent, if not protected. Besides, circumstan-ces, if we act with wisdom, are favorable to at-tract to our country much skill and industry. The country in Europe having the most skilful workmen, is broken up. It is to us, if wisely used

they will not fail to give a preference to this free I has been objected to this bill, that it will injure our marine, and consequently impair our macharge, he was not prepared to say. He hoped and believed, it would not, at least, to any alarming extent, have that effect immediately; and he farmly believed, that its lasting operation would he highly beneficial to our commerce. The trade to the East Indies would certainly be much affected; but it was stated in debute, that the whole

Spart of the Min at

ute subdivision of laber. At that time it required mished to you; but the grouping is left to a large portion of the population of a country to your taste. be engaged in then; and every minute subdivision of labor is undoubtedly unfavorable to the has, in a co. siderable degree, obviated these objections. In fact, it has been stated that the manufacturing districts in England furnish the greatest number of recruits to ner army, and that, as soldiers, they are not materially inferior to the rest of her population. It has been further asserted that manufactures are the fruitful cause of papperism; and England has been referred to as furnishing conclusive evidence of its truth. For his part he could perceive no such tendency in them, but the exact contrary, as they furnished new stimulus and means of subsistence to the laboring classes of the community. We ought not to look to the cotton and woolfen establishments of Great Britain for the prodigious numbers of poor with which her population was disgraced.
Causes much more efficient exist. Her poor laws and statutes regulating the price of labor with heavy taxes, were the real causes. But if it must be so, if the mere fact that England manufactured more than any other country, explained the cause of her having more beggars, it is just as reasonable to refer her courage, spirit, and all her masculine virtues, in which she excels all other nations, with a single exception—he meant our own-in which we might, without vanity, challenge a pre-eminence. Another objection had been made, which he must acknowledge was betof the employed, than in commerce, navigation, or agriculture. It is certainly an evil and to be regretted, but he did not think it a decisive ob-But to this it has been objected, that ded as van tage of commerce or navigation. The try is not prepared, and that the result country will from this derive much advantage. tutions. He regarded the fact that it would form a new and most powerful cement, far out weighing any political object, one that might be urged against the system. In his own opinion, THE LIBERTY AND THE UNION OF THIS COUN-TRY WERE INSEPARATELY USP 'ED! That as the elevation of mind necessary to a proper the destruction of the latter we uld most certainly conception of the character your chisel is involve the former, soits mainan and e while with to delineate. equal cerainty preserve it. He did a ot a weak lightly He had often and long revolved it in his mind; and he had critically examined into the caus isthat de stroyed the liberty of other states. The real is none that apply to us, or apply with a force to darm: The basis of our republic is too broad, and its structure too strong to be abaken by the m. Its extension and organization will be found to affo. of effectual security against their operation; h. tt le it be deeply impressed on the heart of this H, use and Country, that while they guarded against the old, they exposed us to a new and terrible day ger—DISUNION. This single word comprehended a most the sum of our political dangers, and against it we ought to be PERPETUAL-LY GUARDED.

From the New York Mirror STATUE OF WASHINGTON .- To the polite attention of Mr. Verplanck, we are indebted for a copy of Mr. Living ston's letter to our countryman Greeneugh, on the subject of the Statue of Washington, for the Capitol at Washington City. Every lover of the art of sculpture-indeed every lover of real merit, of any description, will unite in praise of the discriname of Chanting Cherubs. We insert Mr. intended for publication,

"WASHINGTON, July 10, 1832. Gentlemen: It is not often that any of the official papers of our statesmen and public men can find an appropriate place in your columns. of State to our excellent sculptor, Greenough communicating to him the resolution of Co ington, to be placed in the Capitol. Having been a member of the Committee of Public Buil resolution. I was favored with a copy of you his written with the feelings of a no love their country, its tame, its arts It cannot therefore, but be most acceptable to the readers of the Mirror.

Your friend and obedient servant: G. C. VERPLANCK DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"Washington, 23d February, 1332. "Sir: I have great pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, by which they men, is broken up. It is to ds, it wasely used, more valuable than, the repeat of the Edict of Nantz was to England. She had the prudence to a fit by it—let us not discover less political sagecity. Afford to ingenuity and industry immediate and AMPLE PROTECTION, and resolution to the bust by Hudon, was for have authorized the President to engage the purpose of securing a good representation of the features, but it is presumed will not restrict you to a servile copy should tne action of the figure, which you are at

"Accompanying this note is a plan and description of the place of the Statue, that may be enabled to give the base, as well as

Although no particular appropriation has been made for your compensation, yet the duty of the president requires that the expense should not exceed that which has been paid for similar works executed by artiete of the first reputation; a limit which, he is persuaded, you wil not exceed; and an estimate of which ore jests you will furnish,

"I am very happy, Sir in announcing to you this proof of the high sense the representatives of your country have of your genius and talent, which, I am persuaded, subject on which they are to be employed. It is no ordinary task that is confided to will come to study, in your delineation, the form, the features, the character of the man, who, although the successful leader of his countrymen in war, the founder of their free constitution in peace, had the higher title of being first at all times in their affections. When you have impressed on your mind, by a close study of his life and charac ter, the acts and qualities which entitled ter founded, that capital employed in manufac- him to this proud distinction, your imagina turing produced a greater dependence on the part tion will be prepared to give form and ex pression to the figure that is to represent this rare combination of talent, character, and virtue. If your art, in the words of a kindred spirit, is truly described as that "per quam spiritui et vita redit bonus post

perform its legitimate functions. Never good; never was it more important to embody the expression of his virtues; and, by ference. I hallooed and tried to drive him off. We never saw our city so quiet and orderly, on time, no one living have beheld.

"Excuse these reflections, which drawn from me by the nature of the subject but are not. I am sure, necessary. As an American, you will duly appreciate the im portance of your task, and the honor you will acquire by its execution, as an artist you will feel, better than I can describe.

J am respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant. E. LIVINGSTON. Horatio Greenough, Esq.

> From the St. Louis Beacon. The Indian War.

Our latest information from the frontier is the 10th inst., received by a gentleman direct from the army. He states, that on the 4th, the pain army, under Gen. Atkinson, arrived at the firt of Cosh-ko-nong, formed by an expansion of R. ck river, where the Indians had been embodied for; ome time, and where it was supposed they were determined to make a stand; but they had fle it irecting their course to the junction of Wh ite Water with Rock river. A short distance ab we this point, they dispersed im small partie, entered a swamp near the junction, thro which the y passed, and on emerging from it on the north, tide, again concentrated, and took a northeast con ree up the main branch of the latter river in the direction of Winnebago Lake ; within a short a stance of which there is known to be many strong postions, rendered almost inaccessi-ble to a large body of men, from the impenetrable brigades, and 36 9 m ounted men, under the command of Gen. Do ge, were immediately despatched by the Comma din ? General, in the direction of Fort Winnebage, it r the purpose of intercepting the enemy, and cu ting off their retreat into the Chippewa countr , for which point it is believed they are making; having, no doubt, given up all hope of re-crossin; to the west side of the Mississippi.

hold of the Indians, at the f ot of Lake Coshko-nong, we are informed, a as attended with almost insurmountable difficult es; the horses and men, in many instances, sinking to their neeks in

bounds. added to his high qualifications as an officer, are experienced officer could do under similar cirman with whom we have conversed, and who is at all acquainted with the nature and situation of the present scene of operations.

The Indians are supposed to be much distressed for provisions; evident signs appearing at most of the strong holds from which they have been recently driven of their having lived upon the inner bark of trees, roois, &cc. in preference to e ating their horses, to the use and fretness of which may be ascribed most of the mur ders that have been committed; and by mear s of which they no doubt hope to escare the punishment they are well aware must, societ or later overtake them. At nearly ever; encampment they have made on Rock rive, old men and women have been found abar doned to their fate (a prevailing custom with most Indians in this country, when sorely pre sed)—left either to perish by hunger, of theown upon the mercyof their pur-

diother Steam Boat Burnt:

AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Cincipuati Republican

From the Adventures of a Younger Son.
Remarkable Fury in a Horse "My first impression of its being some one in pursuit subsided on discovering that I was betw on it and the towers I endeavored to distinguish what it was, but all I could see was a silvery cloud of sand rising in a bright circle and a dark obbject, at intervals discermble. I mounted, and galloped towards it .- As I advanced, I saw it was a horse running incessantly in a round. I went on, amid the clouds of sand;—I saw that the lunging and the plunging of the horse was every instant more violent. My own threw up his crest, replied to his loud neighings, and pressed on; but, on approaching the object; my astonishment was raised to the highest pitch at a voice hailing me, and at beholding a man, in calvary uniform, half covered with sand, while the sweat and blood were trickling down from his you will exert in a manner worthy of the close cropped poll to his forehead and face. I shouted out,-"What is the matter?" when the horse came towards mes. His large eye and exanded nostrils were of deep crimson, and the you; the remotest posterity of your country- blood from several gashes on his head, neck, men; travellers from the most distant regions, and danks, mingled with the white foam on his bright black skin. With erect mane and tail and open mouth, he came to within a few yards of me. I pulled up and drew my sabre. He then wheeled round, and making several circles within each other in rapid motion, he flung out his hind legs at the prostrate soldier whose sword defended him with difficulty. The horse endeavored to avoid being cut by alertness and rapidity. the American Fur Company, and bringing back. The saddle and housings, lying by the man, in a rich and full cargo of Furs, peltrie, and buffalo some measure protected him. On being foiled in robes striking with his hind feet, the horse turned. In this voyage the Yellow Stone ascended the round short on his haunches, and with startling forocity, plunged in head foremost. like a tiger. striking with his forefeet right out, and even trying to get hold of the man with his teeth.

Here was a revolution,—the horse attempting to kill his rider, and using his armed hoofs against his head! In compliance with my spirit of freedom I should have aided the horse, or remained piped. Pushing in to the rescue, I endeavored ligation above the mouth of the Yellow contrary, he used every effort to avoid my inter- the month to the source of the Missouri. abortive attempts, I sneceeded in ham stringing him. He now gave one loud bellow, and strove with a staggering gait, to gallop off, frequently falling. I followed, and had several cuts at him. till faint from loss of blood, he fell unable to rise.

I left him there, and went back to the man who seemed in little better condition than the horse. All I could distinguish, in answer to my speaking to him. was - "Water! -water! -water!-but I had none, nor was there-any near us The man's mouth was closed, almost comented with blood and sand; I wiped it and his nostrils with my jacket. Partly by signs, and partly by words, he directed me to open the holsters on his saddie. I did so and found old Falstaff's substitute for a pistel, a bottle-not indeed of sack, but -of arrack.-I gave him some, and rubbed his face and head with the remainder. This restored him, when I asked him to get up and ride my horse till we should arrive at some but. He waved his hand, and, said,

"No! I have had enough of horses to-day." well, will you walk? "How can 1?' replied he, flmy leg and my

ft arm are eracked, or you would not have found me beaten by that brute. If you had not come up he would have finished me. I was nearly done. I never heard of such a thing before. though I have been a rough rider to the regiment for sixteen years, and crossed all sorts and breeds f cross grained cattle. Never till now, could me throw me from his back, without rearing, on clean field. Then to come in upon me, like a wild beast, with hoof and tooth!-He must be be mad! I hope you have killed him." Dungaree was the nearest village.

swamps by watich they are surrounded. Two mounted, rode thither, pressed a palanquin into service, and returned to the soldier He was in great pain, but calmer. He told me the horse belonged to the colonel the regiment. He had been purchased at a great price of an Arab; was quiet at first; his conduct receive the approbation of his fellow but afterwards became so victous and vio- citizens, lent that none could mount him. he continued, undertook to tame him, or The approach of the ar, ny to the recent strong kill him. Thave done my best I tried in vain to work down his mettle: he was not to be beaten. Deprived of his food, he was only the more furious, and watched the imperceptible quagmires with which it a- with wonderful cunning every occasion of soption of the Federal Constitution. The first kicking and biting me. . Once he got hold column gives the number of Post Offices, the se-The indefatigable and untiring efforts of Gen. of me by the back and lifted me inte, bis cond the amount of poles of Post Roads, and the Atkinson to overtake the Indians, and inflict upon manger; and if I had not been tolcably them that summary punishment which their unstrong, and assisted by others, he would warrantable and reckless course so justly merits, have killed me. Whonever, I have killed me. Whenever I rode him, he used every artifice to throw me, which when, by violent langings and lashings cumstances, is the opinion of every-impartial out, he worked the saddle down to his loins, and in that situr don set off at full speed and succeed a in shaking me off. As I was lying doubled up, he broke my arm, and I selieve, my leg. Then, after going a short distance, he stopped and wheeled round to renew the blow. I had, with great difficulty drawn my sword, and till you, sir, came up, which was but a few minutes, he was attacking me in the way you found him. Though I had wounded him with my sabre in many places, he only grew more savage. I was frightened more at his looks than any thing else; and I do verily believe, sir, he was the devil"

JACKSON LITHOGRAPHS. Beautiful lithographic copies, presenting a vey correct likeness of the Hero of New Orleans, the military and political saviour of his country are for sale at the bookstore of Josiah Drake & ted ; but it was stated in debute, that the whole of that trade employed but 600 sailers. But we assert might be the best in this, or other hunches of our foreign commerce, he trusted it includes the first, the surrender of Korktown; second, learnt is Mr. Pearce, his wife and child and six-

itled under the new apportionment; also the number of Electors at the last Election, the states being arranged according to Representative popular Reps. Electors. Electors New Varles

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Electors chosen by the people by general tick-

†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 ouri 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 month of the river Yellow Stone, distant 20000 miles up the Missouri, carrying the goods to the traders employed by

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 it never had a more approrate occasion to neuter; but instinct impelled me to side with the gone much higher if necessary. Inde: d, the navo get between the two, but it was no easy mat peared to be less difficult; there being no snags. ter; for the horse made no attack on me; on the Sand-bars were plenty; but these abound from

the touch of genius, to restore life and ani- He retreated a hundred yards, when as once or the Sabbath, as it was yesterday. The very mation to features which, in a very short twice I was dismounting to succor the apparent-proper regulation of the Corporation, in relation ly exhausted man, he returned to the charge, to Groceries, was generally observed. We think However from exertion and loss of blood, he the good effects of yesterday's sobriety will be waxed weak and less wary; so that, after many felt in to-day's report of our board of 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 that there was a material difference between that re-commenced 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 Gustavus 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. Latters from General Atkinson are up to the 11th, inclusive. He had still been unable to King Bromley, to be the principal instigator of reach the Indian enemy. 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 prose cuting 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

Nut. Intelligencer.

There is no more striking illustration of the rapid growth of the United States, than the rate of increase of the Post Officers and the mail routes. The fallowing table shows the increase for regular periods of ten years each, from the third the amount of postage received in the scveral years mentioned.

No. Offices, Miles of Post roads Postage. 20.817 72,492 1,141,927 113,000 In 1831 the receipts from Postage had increased to \$1,997,811, but the number of offices and miles of Post rontes were not given in the Post and it appears that in the year ending July 1st, 1831, this number was 15,468,692, being an increase of 968,702 miles within the proceeding to remove the duty on foreign hemps

twelve months. These are rapid steps in advance, showing a developement of the resources of the country in an | continued however daily in Paris and different astonishing rate of increase. We have just reason to be proud of the capability of a young coun-try 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 seperate into conflicting portions the energies which have been so powerful because

Balt. American.

We are informed by a highly respectable gen- It is not worth while to enquire into the motives It is with pain we are obliged to announce to original painting by Earl, represents the Chiefboat Pheebus, which occurred on Monday night last within a few rods of the spx where the Portsmouth, only an days before, met with a lineation of that beautiful and celebrated seat. We recommend the friends of the General in the city mount of dividend paid to foreigners, is estimated —they would not at such a time and under such to call and see these fine specimens of the arts, upon the remaining four and a half millions, and circumstances, have insulted an illustrious warnot on the eight millions of dollars, as asserted rior who had served his country in one character;

by the veto. The dividends declared last v by the Bunk were three and a half per cent, se, mi annually, making seven per cent, per annual. The actual amount, therefore, of dividend received by foreigners during the last year, was only three hundred and fifteen thousand, or seven per cent, on four and a half millions of delars.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Fight days later from England. *HOSTILITIES AT LIBERIA.

We have received from our correspondent the 7th of April.

Hostile movements among the natives of the

Dey Country.

For some time back, the natives of the Dey Country, have been numificating dissatisfaction at the present treaties existing between them and the colony; and without having the points at issue discussed, have dared to stop ap the path. and even to confine in the stocks some of our recaptured Africans. The principal causes of dissatis-taction, so they declare, were a refusal, on our part to deliver up certain slaves who had fled from Brounley's to avoid being sold to the Spain-jards at the Galenas, and had taken shelter among our recaptured Africans; also our extending our settlements along the South bank of the St. I'anl's River, in that portion or tract of country purchased by Mr. Ashmun

In our last we made mention of Bromley's host lity 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

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 contining 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 tacties of modern warfare : consequently on Tuesday the 20th March, Governor Mechlin 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 trace inder the command of Governor Mechlin, 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 picquets, 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

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 troud rushed to the attack, and for 15 or 20 minutes a pretty smart firing was kent up, until the small four pound cannon of the artillery began to play against the barricade, when the enemy commenced a precipitate retreat; and our troops rook possession of the town, which they found conpletely deserted. In the town, they found small cannon heavily loaded, which the mative intended to have fired against us. It was misfortune in this attack, to lose Mr. Jan Thompson, Superintendent of the Caldwell Sec tlement, who was shot down at the barries 40 while in the brave attempt of cutting through iti 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 Tewn, but we believe Kai Pa, son of the late 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, turaed their faces homeward, where they arrived without molestation.

This well timed chastisement, and the present interdict laid upon all trade with the Doy Country, will convince them that we have the power at any moment to revenge any insult, and that they are more dependent upon the Colony i. r most 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 belligeren's 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 corespondent at Liverpool, by the packet ship Dozer, 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 Dover sailed on the more in the of the 22d. before the papers of that day was

FRANCE. Chateaubriand, Hyde de Neuvillo 280,204 and the Duke of Fitzjames had been arrested 551.684 in Paris. It is reported that the French ministry have

1,707.418 decided on a dissolution of the Chambers. The Duchess of Berry, according to the las report had escaped from La Vendee, Capt Pepin of the National guard, had been tried on

Master General's report. That report gives the a charge or firing on the troops, and had been number of miles performed by the mail annually, acquitted. ENGLAND.

Mr. F. Thompson proposed in the common & There were 30 cases of cholera in Liverpool on the 16th, the largest number. A few cases

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 hisses and groans, and pelted with mud.