

and money will be thrown into the national treasury. This will stop the mouths of such Nullification Democrats as endeavor to make political capital out of the Land Law.

Gov. Morehead and Mr. Henry.

In our last, we promised to notice that part of the debate in which the rival candidates defined their positions on the Tariff question. The public who were not present will be equally surprised with those who were present, at the agreement which finally appeared in the opinions of the two gentlemen. Gov. Morehead stated that he was utterly opposed to that sort of Free Trade which exists at present—a Free Trade on outside, and a taxed trade in all countries with which we deal. He had no sort of objection to free trade on both sides. He stated, what no one can deny, that our agricultural and manufacturing productions are taxed in England at various enormous rates, some as high as 2000 per cent, or a tax of 20 times the value of the article; and that tax had to be paid before the American farmer manufacturer can be permitted to sell his productions in England. Tobacco, worth from 2 to 6 cents, is taxed 73 cents a pound. The tax on Flour varies according to the price, and it is only when the article is very scarce and high that it will beat to pay the tax. Cotton is taxed. All manufactured goods from this country are of course entirely excluded.

With all these enormous burdens on our commerce, we are called on by the Democrats to throw open our ports to the admission of every production of Foreign nations, free, or with a merely nominal tax; whereby our country is flooded with foreign goods, our people tempted by the cheapness to go in debt for them, the interests of our own farmers, mechanics and manufacturers prostrated, and the like interests in Europe uplaid and enriched. He was for no system that thus worked against ourselves and for England and France. The Whigs were sometimes called "British Whigs," but the advocates of such a policy as this were the British party. He had no more fancy for this policy than he had for that which would compel a North Carolina farmer to pay 50 cents for the privilege of selling a bushel of wheat in South Carolina, whilst the South Carolina farmer is at liberty to sell his in North Carolina without paying any tax.

He then quoted from Gen. Jackson, (an authority that Mr. Henry, as might have been expected did not venture to gainsay) the following passage:—

From Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, 1831. "The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the war's of the government and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests and to the construction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress."

Gov. Morehead then asked Mr. Henry whether he was in favor of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties? The Governor's statement had been so clear, it so addressed itself to the common sense and national feeling of the people, that either Mr. Henry was convinced or he did not venture to express his dissent. He answered in the affirmative. He did approve of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties. It is evident that this confessor covered the whole ground, surrendered the very point at issue, repudiated his boasted "Free Trade," and placed him side by side with Gov. Morehead on this great question. But how foolish he must have looked the next time his eyes rested on his motion,

"Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," &c.

On the subject of Proscription, Mr. Henry dwelt at great length, reading the long list of Loco-foco officers who, on the expiration of their terms of service, had been beaten by other candidates. All this Mr. Henry called proscription. Senators Brown and Strange had been "proscribed" because a Whig Legislature had had better sense than to re-elect them. Attorney General Daniel had been "proscribed," the Loco-foco Councillors of State to a Whig Governor had been "proscribed." [With equal propriety may be said, that the members of the Legislature who are not re-elected from year to year are "proscribed."] Gov. Morehead replied to this flummery, by the jocular remark, that if Mr. Henry could only establish this doctrine, and convince the people of its correctness, it was the very thing he desired. It would of course be "proscription" to turn him out of the office of Governor at the next election. But, said he, "if my competitor should be elected, I assure him he will never hear a word from me about 'proscription.'"

In regard to the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Henry had said, in his letter of Acceptance, that it was the vengeance of Heaven which had fallen upon the Whig party for their sins. He amplified this idea greatly in his speech. Gov. Morehead replied that he might with equal propriety attribute the affliction of bad health under which Mr. Henry complained that he was suffering, to "the vengeance of Heaven," but he would not do so; not for the office which he was asking at the hands of the people.

In connection with this, the Governor quoted the following from Mr. Henry's letter as conclusive evidence that we had not a Whig Administration, and of course were not answerable for its acts, and for the failure of those good results which we had promised to ourselves from the accession of Gen. Harrison:—

"But the blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841, soon arrived! Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their

Eyes. Their Bank failed—their President died, &c. On the subject of Internal Improvements, we touched briefly last week. It will be recollected, that the whole tendency of Mr. Henry's Letter of Acceptance, was to bring discredit on Internal Improvements. In one place he speaks of the U. S. Bank stimulating "the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement, by granting them facilities in obtaining money thus getting the States and corporations in debt, for the purpose of procuring their bonds." And in another he says, "they (the Whigs) give the public money to pay the gambling debts of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of Internal Improvement, and tax the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount."

Gov. Morehead drew Mr. Henry out on this subject, and doubtless to the amazement of some of his Loco-foco friends in the anti-internal improvement counties (for which the above extracts were intended,) he came out for the grand scheme concocted at Raleigh by himself and others in 1838. What is that scheme?—

That a Loan of Three Millions of Dollars ought to be contracted by the State; that the State should guarantee \$300,000 of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds;—[this was done, and Mr. Henry's friends are now most bitter in their complaints about it.] That it should subscribe four-fifths (\$1,920,000) of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road;—three-fifths of the cost of a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to intersect the Wilmington Rail Road;—two-fifths of the cost of a similar Road from Raleigh to the Wilmington Road;—two-fifths to a McAdamized Turnpike from Raleigh to Greensboro;—and opening of Neuse and Tar Rivers.

Here is a magnificent scheme! and though we are by no means called upon to pronounce it "final" and "visionary" it is quite probable that it is as much so as those in other States which Mr. Henry has denounced as such. And why would not the three millions which he recommended to be borrowed be as much "gambling debts" as those which he has pronounced so? Yes, Mr. Henry said he would stand or fall by that scheme: He would not "renize." He went for the whole scheme, ("gambling debt and all") Now if all this is not at war with the whole tenor of his Letter of Acceptance, then there is no fixed meaning to the English language. If it is not as bald an effort to humbug the people as was ever made, then he is not the prince of humbuggers. The Whigs are, many of them, in favor of Internal Improvements, when practicable, they were in favor of that scheme at the time it was adopted; but not now. They are not in favor of the State's attempting to borrow (for she could not succeed,) three millions of dollars in such times as these. They are not in favor of a measure which would add to the present burden of the tax payers, the necessity of raising \$180,000, or three times the whole amount of their present taxes. We wish the people of the whole State to know that Mr. Henry is. That he is for the whole scheme of 1838, "gambling debt," and all

Fly Obs.

Governor Dorr.—The Richmond Enquirer, a few days ago, denied that this man is an Abolitionist. Now we distinctly re-affirm that he was formerly an officer of an Abolition Society in Rhode Island, and that he was nominated by an Abolition Convention, and ran jointly upon their ticket and that of the Loco Foco party.

A letter from Washington to the Milldeleville Recorder, on this subject says: "I wrote you that the rebellion was the work of the Abolitionists; that Dorr was one—the President of the Society, and formerly their candidate for Congress—The constitution which they have adopted provides that the right of trial, by jury, to fugitive slaves," (which Virginia complains of so loudly in New York, and against which she has levelled her retaliatory legislation,) "shall forever remain inviolate. This, you know, is the great Abolition principle; and this is what the rebellion is for, after all! At present, the laws of Rhode Island allow no such right, and the legal constitution allows none such." This remark abates something of the surprise which we have heretofore felt, at the manifestation of so much hostility, by the Dorr party, to the legal constitution, when, so far as the right of suffrage is concerned, that constitution differs from their own only in requiring two years' residence, instead of one, as a qualification in a non-freeholder—a difference so insignificant as scarcely to justify serious opposition, and certainly not important enough to warrant violent and bloody resistance. But there is an important difference, it seems, in another point, between the constitution rejected by Dorr and his party, and which they are endeavoring to thrust down the throats of the people, by the "sword." One withholds the right of jury trial to fugitive slaves, and the other grants it, and holds it inviolate! Surely the Enquirer, and other Southern sympathizers with the Dorr faction, will see that they have been duped, by party zeal, in a most ridiculous attitude. Some of the Southern members of Congress, of that party, looked more narrowly into the matter before they took the leap which would have identified them, in action at least, with the enemies of the South. The correspondent of the Milldeleville Recorder says: "The (Rhode Island) question has divided the Vanities in Congress. Mr. Walker of Mississippi, said, day before yesterday, that the time had come when there would have to be another organization of parties. Mr. Calhoun said yesterday, that it was infamous abolition movement." We sympathize

with the Enquirer upon the unfortunate predicament in which its affiliates have led it. Where was its wonted prudence? Homer, for once, availed!

Lynch, Vir.

TREATING AT AND BEFORE ELECTIONS

This odious and ruinous practice of treating at and before elections, by those seeking for office, or by their friends for them, is still kept up by too many whose good sense and high standing in the community would authorize us to look for a different course. The most untiring efforts have been made, and are still making, for its suppression, by the wise and good, in every section of the country. Almost all prudent means have been tried, but we are sorry to add, that, in many instances, they have had no effect. In our April number, we published an article on this subject from the Highland Messenger, in which the writer proposed that in order that this evil might be suppressed, the grand jury in each county respectfully request the candidates to come before them in a body, or separately, and agree that they would not treat themselves nor procure others to treat for them. This was penned in reference to the pending elections in North Carolina; but the suggestion may be profitable to the friends of temperance in every section of the country. One or two temperance societies in this county have appointed committees to wait on the grand jury at the next term of the county court, and respectfully request them to adopt this course.

A letter from a respected friend in Tennessee informs us that in the county from which he wrote, the friends of temperance were pelted themselves that they would not vote for, nor in any way sanction the election of candidates for any office, who were known to treat, either directly or indirectly. This, the writer said, was taking well, and to it the friends of order were looking with much hope. Should the wishes of the societies in this country, referred to above, be disregarded, we should then urge by all means such course as that pursued in Tennessee. It is high time the advocates of temperance—the lovers of liberty, good order, and low taxes should adopt some prompt and vigorous measures other than those heretofore used, in reference to this degrading vice.

Temp. Ad.

LEGISLATIVE LABORS.

The labor performed by the Committees of the present Congress has been more persevering and thorough than at any preceding Congress for many years. Besides the Standing Committees, which have vied one with another in sedulous attention to their duties, the Select Committees have been indefatigable in the pursuit of the investigations which they were appointed to institute. We are reminded of this at the present moment by a Report, of great length and labor, made on the 23d of May last (and no on the tables of Members, by Mr. GILMER, from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, appointed on the 17th of June last, of which he is Chairman. Of that Committee it was made the duty to examine particularly as to the number of officers or agents employed, the expenditures and modes of transacting business, in the several departments of the public service at the seat of Government, and at such other points as the committee may deem necessary, or as may be indicated by this House; and to report at the next session whether it is proper to make any reduction of the expenses of the civil list, or in the number or arrangements of the persons thus employed, and whether the patronage of the Executive branch of the Government may not be diminished or regulated as to those appointments for which there is an indispensable necessity."

The Report now made by the committee consists of 240 pages, comprising a great mass of testimony, oral and official, industriously collected by the committee, though covering but a small part of the ground which the committee would have explored had circumstances permitted. It was not until after the 7th of March, when, in consequence of alleged want of co-operation on the part of public functionaries, leave was given to the committee to send for and examine persons and papers, that the committee set to work by itself, and began its examination of the Departments at the Seat of Government, being those within its immediate reach.

Of the results of this investigation it would be hardly practicable to give any thing like a condensed view; though, when our space will allow, we may lay before our readers some entire passages of it.—For the present, we must be content to copy for their information the general conclusion of the committee from the investigation—necessarily of partial extent, because of want of time and the daily engagements of the members—as far as it was in their power to pursue it. It is as follows:—

"In a Government of such complicated powers and interests as ours, it is difficult, if not impossible, either to prescribe or practice any precise rule of economy. The amount of expenditure necessary to the best regulated peace establishment must vary according to unforeseen exigencies. The three great classes under which our expenditures may be arranged (viz. the army, the navy, and the civil list) do not admit of exact calculation, any more than the growth of our population and power. All that is desirable, however, as to the economy of the system, may be accomplished by the application of that principle of responsibility so intimately identified with our Theory of Government. Economy does not consist in withholding supplies which the public safety demands, but in limiting the appropriation of public money to proper objects, and in seeing that

it is disbursed with fidelity. The dangers of prodigal appropriations and loose expenditures are greater in the Federal than in the State Governments, in consequence of the indirect mode by which the revenues are raised, and of the vast number of disbursing agents who must necessarily be employed, and many of them at a great distance from the Seat of Government. The committee believe that with proper economy and responsibility, and without impairing any useful branch of the public service, the aggregate expenditures may in time of peace be reduced to \$17,000,000 per annum."

The particular propositions with which the Report concludes were inserted in this paper on the day after the Report was made, and need not be here repeated, the object of this notice being merely to do justice to the assiduity with which this committee has devoted itself, as far as it was possible, to the task imposed upon it by the House.

Nat. Int.

Tobacco.—From the document presented by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress a few days ago, it appears that the quantity of American Tobacco consumed in Europe, in 1810, was 86,306 hds, and which, in this country, for \$6,450,829, and on which the European governments levied a revenue duty of \$35,071,821—the tax being nearly six times the amount of the original cost of the article! The American planter, it will be perceived, pays, a liberal sum towards the support of "Kings, Lords and Commons" on the other side of the water, who extract from his labor and capital six dollars for every one which the planter receives himself. If this is not paying pretty dearly for the privilege of trading with John Bull, Johnny Crapeau and others, we are no judges. If we were millers we should like to get toll in that ratio, from our customers for a year or two.—But the beauty of it is that there are some tobacco planters so much under the influence of party spirit, that they think it very wise to pay to our kinsman across the water this high price for the privilege of entering their ports—particularly as they buy cotton from us upon the payment of a small duty; and even take from us a few barrels of flour—when it is necessary to keep famine from the door, and they can't do without it! And what is more, while they think it very right to pay this heavy tax for the support of European governments, they seem to think it horrible for us to tax the foreign manufacturer a little to support our own government. Some of our wise Congressmen, even, are disposed to abolish the custom-houses entirely, and to resort to direct taxation—in other words, to tax our lands, negroes, horses and furniture, instead of French wines, British cloths, and Swedish—so that we may be sure to pay the expenses of our own government, and no small portion of those of Europe also! Well—this may be sound policy, for aught we know; but if it is, our minds are too obtuse to see it. No one can question its excessive liberality! And besides, we would ask those who seem to regard this foreign tax on our tobacco as a fine thing for us, what becomes of FREE TRADE all the while? They are mightily wedded to that idea; but how can they defend the European practice, which so diametrically conflicts with their favorite theory? We should like to have an answer.—Lynchburg Virginian.

FEDERALISTS & DEMOCRATS.

Now confess, don't you honestly think the Whig party is the old Federal party in disguise? Honestly, then, we have no confession to make. We can only say, we believe no such thing. Why not? Because the Federal party were in favor of a strong central federal government. Their principles and measures tended to concentrate all the essential executive, legislative, and judicial powers in the General Government, and to leave the States the mere shadow of those rights and powers, that were secured by the Constitution. Now we do not deny that there are in the Whig ranks some, perhaps many, whose politics were essentially federal. And, friend Democrat, have you none in your ranks that have been open federalists, and are now federalists in disguise? Stop casting these stones, until you can show you are without sin. If there is a Whig in our ranks that openly or secretly advocates the old federal principles of concentrating more power in the General Government than a legitimate construction of the Constitution warrants, he is no Whig, but sails under false colors. Much of the pompos, and empty, and frothy declamation that goes the rounds of the self-styled Democratic papers of the day, in favor of the rights of the people, is, we fear, the concentrated essence of disappointed Federalism, now showing a foaming zeal that would even poison the fountain of all right; we mean the principles and minds of the people. Can such doctrines and acts as have lately been advocated, and witnessed in Rhode Island, be the result of a love or veneration of rational liberty. To every intelligent, honest mind, the principles there contended for by the radicals, are plainly seen in their tendency to strike at the very foundations of the holy fabric of our rights, to scorch and wither the very roots of the tree of liberty, under whose shelter so many millions of freemen now rest in security. When it can be shown that the exposition of our Constitution, given by such men as Jefferson, Madison and Clay, is federal, then we will own we are federalists. Until then, we claim to be Republican Whigs. We will next week call our reader's attention to some of the facts that go to prove whether the Whig party of the modern Democratic party, have the best right to be called the supporters of rational liberty.

Newbern Spec.

PETERSBURG COTTON FACTORIES

Capital invested in Cotton Factories, \$1,200,000  
Number of Spindles 25,000  
Looms 721  
Yards of Cloth made per year 20,950  
Number of white operatives employed 1,440  
Number of persons deriving support from the Factories 2,550

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, May 4.

More about the Forger.

The worthy, of whom we made mention in yesterday's Republican, as having sold a forged check to Messrs. Benoist & Co., underwent an examination yesterday before Justice Wetmore, was committed for further trial before the Judge of the Criminal Court, and proves to be a nephew of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

From a gentleman on whom we can rely, we have derived the following interesting biographical items of our hero:

Several years ago Thomas Benton Bruce, came to Maysville Ky., about as fine, noble looking a fellow as might be met with in a month's travel, in possession of a splendid iron-grey charger, richly caparisoned, upon which he frequently shined most brightly to the admiration of all beholders; and not only to admiration, but to effect—for he took captive, by means of these exhibitions, in connexion with a profuse display of other graces, as well as the grace of possessing a fine horse, the heart of a rich widow in that little city, whom he married in some two or three months after his arrival there.

After marriage, they took a jaunt to Saratoga and Ballston Springs, in New York, where he dashed around like a true nobleman, during the watering season, and returned to his residence, his new and comfortable residence at Maysville. On their return, they stopped at Pittsburgh, where the lady's father resided and sojourned there several days.

But it came to pass, upon his arrival at home, that he was taken down with the small-pox, the worst kind of a way, the infection of which he had received in Pittsburgh. But what was worse than the small-pox, if not for him at least for his wife, during their absence, intelligence had reached Maysville that through the influence of the uncle of this Mr. Bruce, the Hon. Thos. Hart Benton, of the U. S. Senate, he had in bygone years been appointed a Postmaster in North or South Carolina,—and that for making rather free with the contents of the mail bags, he had been elected for a number of years to the Penitentiary of that State—for a period terminating somewhere in the teens. Gen. Jackson, however, supposed to be through the interposition of the honorable uncle of this Abolitionist, set him at liberty; and at the moment we now speak of, he finds himself very comfortably located in Maysville, bating the small-pox.

Upon the receipt of this information, his wife, instead of informing him thereof, wrote on to Governor Chambers, at Washington City, who was then the representative in Congress of the Maysville (Ky.) district, to procure for her all the information he could respecting the matter, and to communicate the same to her. Before the gentleman was half well, or in travelling order, she received an answer from the governor, confirming the report in all its details. After he had so far recovered as to be able to travel with safety to himself, he was one night very politely escorted to a steambath on the wharf, and very significantly charged to put out, and never show his face in Maysville again—a charge which he has ever since religiously observed, so far as is known.

The next information we have of him is in Scott county in this State, where he marries another rich widow, whose property he swamps by a mortgage, to the tune of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The mortgage being foreclosed by the creditor, somebody, not known who, to a certainty, went and poisoned the trees of a fine young orchard of choice fruit which grew upon the mortgaged premises, and set fire to and burned down the buildings thereon. Who did this is not exactly known; but about the same time the gentleman decamped, and left his innocent suffering wife—not only minus her estate, but also to be arrested and undergo an investigation upon the suspicion of the commission of a crime of his own or some one else's.

Such is the biography of our hero, as far as it has been narrated to us. The hiatus, between the time of his decampment from Scott county and his triumphant entrance into our city, remains to be filled up by future developments.

A HORRIBLE HISTORY, INDEED!

The New Orleans Picayune of the 9th inst., brings us one of the most shocking histories of crime and punishment we have read for many a day. The Parish of Concordia was the scene. Two negroes, one named Joseph, belonging to Mr. Vooches, on the Bayou de Glaize, and the other named Enoch, who had formerly been owned in the same neighborhood—was sold in New Orleans and having ran away, returned to the Parish of Concordia. He persuaded Joseph and a negro girl to go off with him. They armed themselves and proceeded to the house of Mr. New Harrington, on Red River, whom they killed. They carried off his daughter, whom they detained in the woods six weeks and treated with a cruelty and abuse the most shocking and brutal.

They then killed another man, whose name is not known. After committing this murder, on returning to the place were Miss H. was confined, they remarked that they had killed another hog. After this they went to the house of Mr. Georgia Todd, not far from Mr. H.'s, whom they also killed, carrying off Mrs. Todd with a small child, whom they treated also in a most brutal manner, and threatening to kill both her and the child if it should cry; and often when they were on the point of killing them all the yellow girl would throw herself on her knees and beg their lives, saying that if they shot them, their bullets would have to pass through her body. Mrs. Todd and Miss Harrington both state that the yellow girl several times saved their lives.

One of the murderers was caught, on the 5th instant, near Union Point, on the Mississippi, the other making his escape, though not without having had several balls fired at him, and is supposed to have been wounded; though not caught it is to be hoped that he will soon be brought to pay the penalty of his atrocious crimes.

The boy Joseph immediately after his capture confessed that he killed both Mr.

Harrington and Mr. Todd, and the other person, but stated that he had been forced to do it by Enoch, who first enticed him to run away. No white person was implicated.

After this confession, it was deliberately resolved that the negro should be burned alive. The terrible scene is thus described by the Free Trader:

"The boy was taken and chained to a tree immediately on the bank of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were then collected and piled around him, to which he appeared quite indifferent. When the work was completed, he was asked what he had to say. He then warned all to take ample by him, and asked the prayers of all round; then called for a drink of water, which was handed to him; he drank it and said: 'Now set fire—I am ready to go in peace!'

The torches were lighted and placed in the pile, which soon ignited. He watched unmoved the curling flame as it grew, until it began to entwine itself around and feed upon his body; then he sent forth cries of agony painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time surging with almost superhuman strength, until the staple with which the chain was fastened to the tree (not being well secured) drew out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment the sharp ring of several rifles was heard—the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was picked up by some two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed—not a vestige remaining to show that such a being ever existed.

The yellow girl was taken to Natchez, in the custody of Mr. C. S. Lyman, who will deliver her up to the proper authorities at Vidalia, La.

THE ARMY.

One of the proposed measures of economy now under consideration in Congress is to reduce the army to the basis of 1821. In that case our regular force will consist of about six thousand men.—At present the army numbers about twelve thousand. The increase since occurred in different times.—A regiment of dragoons was added in 1832 in consequence of the Black Hawk war. In 1836 a second regiment was formed on account of the Florida war, and in 1838 a further addition of 4,637 men was authorized.

It may well be asked whether a force which was deemed sufficient in 1821 is adequate to the wants of the country now, enlarged as our territory has become. Mr. STANTON, in his speech on the Army bill, stated that the number of posts has doubled since 1821, and that according to the estimate of the War Department troops were needed to garrison them now. The Secretary of War in his last annual Report recommended—as Mr. POINSETT had done before him, the establishment of a line of posts to extend from Council Bluffs to the Oregon Territory, and if this recommendation, which seemed to be well received, should be acted on, there would be need of more soldiers still.—Gen. Scott in his report last winter asked for two additional regiments.

A blind economy is worse than lavish expenditure. If we need a regular force at all, as a peace establishment, it ought to be effective to the extent of what is designed for. A report from the Adjutant General dated Feb. 16, 1836, declares that if two regiments had been stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, the war with Black Hawk in 1832, which it is said, cost two millions and a half, would have been avoided, besides the loss of many valuable lives and the destruction of much property. The same document adds that the scene of devastation and Indian barbarity which now overpreads East Florida, most probably, would have been avoided if the military force of the country had been sufficient to have authorized the stationing of two regiments on the lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, or if one thousand troops could with propriety have been withdrawn from the Southern Atlantic border.

In case of a war with a powerful nation our chief reliance would be of course on the great body of our citizen soldiers, who, after some discipline and experience, would make efficient troops. But for the ordinary occasions of Indian disturbances and such temporary difficulties as may call for military interposition, the employment of militia is very expensive, and usually not very successful. The regular force should be adequate for such occasions.

Balt. An.

NEW YORK, June 7.

DEFALCATION.—Wall street was unusually interested yesterday by a defalcation in the old Ocean Insurance Co. The Company has been for some time engaged in winding up its affairs and dividing its capital.

Yesterday morning the Directors were astounded by receiving a notice from Mr. Jas. S. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the Company, that he had in the course of the last six years abstracted over a hundred thousand dollars of the capital, which was supposed to be \$370,000.—Mr. Schermerhorn has lost the money in stock speculations; and all the time has enjoyed the most unqualified confidence of the Company and all who know him.—The fraud dates back to the times which tried Mr. Schermerhorn's honesty.—1837. Mr. Schermerhorn was at his desk yesterday until arrested and taken to the police, near the close of morning business.

Just. Com.

ROBBERY.—The porter of the Long Island Bank at Brooklyn, while coming to Wall street yesterday morning to make his exchanges with the City Bank, had his pocket cut open and robbed of the Bank pocket book, containing over \$20,000 in bank bills of various descriptions and checks, about half each. The checks were of course saved, or the amount of them; by notifying the banks not to pay; but the bank notes cannot be stopped.