SPEECH OF P. P. BARBOUR, Esq.

The citizens of Amherst county, gave a dinner to Judge Barbour on the 17th ult. The following is a speech delivered by that gentleman, on the occasion.

After the cloth was removed, Sterling Claiborne was appointed president, Crape Carter 1st vice president, Dr. James Powell 2d vice president, and Capt. Howell Brown, Secretary. When the 9th toast was announced, a highly inspiring scene followed. Cheers and plaudits, with other ardent manifestations of approbation, made the "welkin ring," and every eye sparkled with pleasure.

After the noise had subsided, Judge Barbour rose and addressed the company most eloquently and feelingly, in substance as follows:

"I should be wanting gentlemen, as much in candor as in sensibility, if I did not acknowledge the gratification which I feel at the good opinion which you have just expressed, and the very great kindness with which it has been received.

From those with whom I have been acquainted, towards whom I have stood for a series of years in the most intimate relations, I might have expected somewhat of the partiality of personal friendship. But to many of you, I am a stranger, alike unknowing and unknown. Indeed, it is the second time in my life that I have been within the borders of your county and on each of those occasions, led by paternal feelings to visit the family of a daughter. Upon you therefore, I have none of those claims arising from individual intimacy. To what cause, then, am I to ascribe it, that, under these circumstances, I should receive such a manifestation of confidence and good opinion, as would almost have exceeded my most sanguine expectation, even if it had come from those whom I number amongst my neighbours, my acquaintances, my friends. Gentlemen, it is a tribute not so much to any merit of mine, as to those principles which you profess, in common with me. It is not the man but the doctrines, to which you pay respect. It is, in part, the fruit of a spirit of liberal justice, which disposed you to *faithful exertion* in the public service, that approbation, which belongs, of right only to *successful action*. It is the outpouring of the goodness of your hearts, in favour of one, who, if he have no other claim to your favourable consideration, can assert that of an earnest and steady adherence, through life to those great principles of constitutional law, which constitute *your* and *his* political creed. At an early period, I adopted that creed, which I have not only professed, but with fidelity endeavored to practice, throughout my whole career, as a public man.

Its articles are few and brief; but, in my estimation, they constitute the true faith. As to the first, all parties profess to be agreed.—Indeed it could not be otherwise, for it is written in the book, in language so plain, that he who runs may read. It is, that powers not granted to the federal government, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. But, gentlemen, the great question which arises, is by what rule it shall be decided, what powers *are* granted? We have adopted, as the second canon of our creed; that this question shall be resolved by a restricted construction of the instrument assigning them.

When I speak of a restricted construction, let me not be misunderstood. I do not mean, like the miser, who grudgingly deals out from his hand, to stint the federal government, by a strait laced system of constraint, in the use of the faculties which the constitution has imparted to it. I do not mean to curtail it of its fair proportions, and to present a mass of imbecility where it was intended to infuse into it strength and energy. No, gentlemen, this is no part of my purpose. My object is to retain the distribution of power, in the exact proportions in which it has been made—to prevent the stronger party from taking, by *construction*, what is not given by the instrument to be construed—to restrain both the federal and state governments within their respective spheres—so that they shall revolve around their common centre in concentric circles, differing in dimensions, according to their respective natures and objects; thus avoiding all collision, and preserving that harmonious action which is indispensable to the happiness and prosperity of our country. As one star differeth from another in magnitude, so do these political bodies—yet, like the stars, each is necessary, in its proper place, to complete the great design with which the whole system was formed. Gentlemen, this is neither the time nor place for *political discussion*. But in vindication of those principles, which you and I profess in common, I may be permitted, for a moment, to enquire what is the cause which has disturbed the harmony of the union, and so much painful anxiety in the minds of our people? Is there one who hears me, who is at a loss for the answer? Is not the assumption of disputed powers by the federal government confessedly the source from which so many waters of bitterness flow? Sirs, the unruffled bosom of the ocean, on a summer's evening, would not be more calm than our country would now be if the American congress had only acted upon this one broad principle, on which the constitution is laid—that, to the federal government belong those powers which concern us as a whole; to the states, those which regard us as parts.

In relation to the first class, there is a common interest. There is no danger, then, that collision of interest, or excitement of feeling will arise, from the exercise of these powers. But, when the federal government attempts to exercise those of the second class—when it attempts to legislate upon subjects of a local character, where, by the great diversity of climate, pursuits and other causes, a benefit imparted to one portion of the country, is felt to be at the expense of another—that collision and that excitement will come, and unhappily have come, to a degree which threatens alarmingly to disturb our peace and harmony.—Need, I offer you, gentlemen any further comment upon this fruitful theme, than merely to refer you to those great battle grounds of controversy, internal improvements and the tariff? But for questions such as these, should we not now enjoy a profound political calm? Am I not then justified in saying that our creed leans to peace and concord, whilst the contrary one is calculated to keep us forever in troubled waters?

This question shall be answered, not by me, but by one whose reasons will have much more weight than any thing which I can say.—The chief executive magistrate of the union, as you will have learnt from the public prints has just rejected the bill renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. He has had the firmness, in the face of menace and intimidation, to do his duty, and to prove that he valued his country more than himself—for his adversaries had solemnly and exultingly forwarned him, that such a step would cost him his election. And shall this ill-omened prophecy be fulfilled? Have we come to this, in little more than half a century from our political birth, that avarice, and the avarice of a few too, has become so strong, that the energies of the whole people cannot grapple with it. I had read, that it was insatiate—that it was a flame which burns unceasingly; and whether it was fed by plenty or starved by want it was alike unquenchable. But I had not read or heard, and I trust I shall never learn, the fatal truth, that it is more potent than the constitution of my country, and that he who has been placed, as a sworn sentinel upon the watchtower, to guard that constitution, is to be hurled from his post, for disobedience to the high behests of this monster. No, gentlemen, it cannot be; we must be reserved for other and higher destinies than these.

The message sent to the Senate, on this occasion, at once shows the danger of federal encroachment, and gives us reason to hope that it may be arrested in its march. We are justly told, in that valuable paper, that most of the dangers which impend over our own Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation. We are told, too, and I rejoice to hear it, from that high source, that experience should teach us wisdom—that it is time to pause in our career, and review our principles. Gentlemen, our government, so fruitful in useful lessons of instruction to mankind, in this paper exhibits a trait of character, as valuable, as it is elsewhere unknown. It is this—in every other country on earth, the executive is the department from which danger of usurpation is apprehended—and the legislature is relied upon, as the barrier against it. Here, on the contrary, it is the legislature of whom the people complain, and the executive is seen offering itself as a bulwark against the tide of legistive encroachment.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon this interesting event. It has bean beautifully said, that there is a point of depression, as well as of elevation, beyond which human affairs seldom pass and from which they naturally return in a contrary progress. My own experience confirms the truth of this aphorism.—For, in all the conditions in which we have been placed, at every stage of our progress, no matter how the political horizon may have seemed for the moment to be overcast, something has occurred, which like the Sun emerging from behind the passing cloud which obscured it, has cast a cheering ray of light over the gloom, and brightened the prospects before us.

Such, in my estimation is the late veto.—After that, we may indulge the hope, that the doctrines which you and I profess have reached their lowest point of depression—that in the natural order of things, the time is about to come again, when they shall rise from their *true* level, and become the standard of the *true* faith—when by a political cycle, the legislature shall be brought back to the point, from which its declination commenced, and, taking its position in the political firmament, by the side of the federal executive, shall, with that body, constitute a constellation, to which, as to the synosure, we shall look to guide our course; when each and every department, in our complex constitutional system, shall move in its respective orbit, and thus each perform its allotted part, towards the fulfilment of the great purpose of the creation of all—national strengh cemented by national harmony.

When, gentlemen, that time shall have come, then, indeed will the golden age of this republic have returned amongst us—and so long as it shall continue, we shall enjoy all that happiness in fact which our ancestors anticipated in speculation, when they formed the constitution, under which we live."

Judge Barbour sat down amidst enthusiastic bursts of applause, and concluded by giving the following toast:

The people of Amherst.—I thank them for their hospitality—I admire them for their sound political principles.

From the Albany Argus.

In order to meet the speculations and misstatements of certain opposition journals, relative to Mr. Van Buren and the vice-presidency, we have obtained for publication a copy of the subjoined correspondence, in anticipation of its appearance by the direction of the committee of the Baltimore Convention. The letter of the committee and the reply of Mr. Van Buren will speak for themselves. They are pertinent, and worthy of the parties. It will be perceived that Mr. V. B. frankly and explicitly accepts the nomination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimore May 22, 1832.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, ESQ.

Sir. At a Republican Convention, assembled in this place by previous appointment, you have been nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and presented to the people as a suitable person to fill that high and responsible office. That convention has constituted us the organ of communication to you, of this distinguished mark of their confidence. It gives us pleasure to inform you that, though there were other worthy and favorite individuals of the democratic party, sharing largely in their regard, and dividing with you their confidence; yet, when the clear and ascertained will of the respective delegations, indicated you as the preferred object of their wishes, every voice in the convention united in the choice.

If the great Republican Party throughout the Union, shall continue faithful to the principles they have so long maintained, and be animated by the same zeal and unanimity which characterised their representatives in the convention, and in a peculiar manner marked the result of their proceedings, we have every reason to congratulate you and our illustrious President, that there is in reserve for your wounded feelings a just and certain reparation, and an ample retribution for the injury meditated against the well meant measures of a Patriot, whose whole administrations has been exclusively, directed to the advancement of the public good.

We are not unaware that our adversaries affect to derive encouragement from the diversity of sentiments and interests which exist among us: But we confidently believe that there is disinterestedness of purpose and strength of patriotism sufficient to meet and overcome not only the difficulties arising from this source, but also the powerful and combined opposition arrayed against us. The differences among us, which our opponents have regarded as serious divisions, and to which they look with such fond expectations, will yield, we doubt not, to the dictates of prudence and a sense of political safety, and our free institutions long be preserved.

The decided expression of the wishes of the republican party, evinced through their representatives in the convention, induces us to calculate with confidence on your acceptance of the nomination which we are appointed to make known to you.

With sentiments of personal respect, we are your fellow citizens.

ROBERT LUCAS, President.

P. V. DANIEL,
JAMES FENNER,
JOHN M. BARCLAY,
A. S. CLAYTON, } V. Pres'ts.

Kinderhook, August 3d, 1832.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your communication, advising me of my nomination, by the Convention recently assembled at Baltimore, as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the U. States.

Previously to my departure from this country, my name had been frequently mentioned in connexion with that office. This however was not done with my approbation; on the contrary, when consulted on the subject, I uformly declared, that I was altogether unwilling to be considered a candidate for the station. To my friends, whenever opportunity presented, the grounds of this unwillingness were fully explained; and I left them, as I supposed, generally satisfied with my course in this respect, and resolved to recommend, and unite in, the support of some other individual.

Since that period my position has been essentially changed by the circumstance, to which you have referred and to which, rather than to any superior fitness on my part, I am bound to ascribe the decision of the convention, and the warmth and unanimity of feeling with which it would seem to have been accompanied. Viewing it in this light, I cannot but regard this spontaneous expression of confidence and friendship, from the delegated Democracy of the Union, as laying me under renewed obligations of gratitude to them, and of fidelity to the great interests for whose advancement they were assembled. I feel, also, that I should prove myself unworthy of so much kindness, were I to disregard those obligations, or to shrink from any duties they legitimately imply. Whatever my personal feeling & wishes might otherwise have been, I cannot hesitate as to the course which it now becomes me to pursue; and I therefore cheerfully consent that the favorable opinion expressed by your constituents, be submitted to the more deliberate judgment of the American people.

That those who entertain the same general opinions in regard to the principles on which government ought to be administered, should sometimes disagree both as to measures and to men, especially in a country whose interests are so diversified as our own, is to be expected. It is to be hoped, however, that nothing will occur, to impair the harmony and affection which have hitherto bound together, in one political brotherhood, the Republicans of the North and the South, the East and the West, and which, by cementing their union and securing their concerted action, have heretofore contributed so largely to the welfare of the nation. The differences to which you have alluded, grow out of circumstances not easily controlled; yet I cannot but concur with you in the belief that they may be overcome, if our efforts are conceived in a generous spirit of conciliation, accompanied by a sincere determination not to suffer its operations to be counteracted by personal prejudices or local interests. That such efforts should be made in every quarter of the Union, is not to be doubted, and we have therefore no occasion to despair of the safety or permanence of our free institutions. It is also most fortunate for the country, that our public affairs are under the direction of an individual, peculiarly qualified by his early and inflexible devotion to Republican principles, and by that moral courage which distinguishes him from all others, to carry the nation triumphantly through the difficulties by which it is encompassed. Thoroughly convinced that the stability and value of our confederated system, depend, under Providence, on a faithful adherence to those principles, I shall ever esteem it a sacred duty, to give them on all occasions my zealous support; and I would humbly hope that this motive, rather than any other, has led me to accept the nomination you have tendered.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, my thanks for the kind manner in which you have communicated to me, the proceedings of the dignified assembly over which you presided, and believe me, with the liveliest regard, your friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Robert Lucas, esq. President and
P. V. Daniel, James Fenner, John M. Barclay, and A. S. Clayton, Esqs., Vice Presidents.

LATER FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Hudson, Captain Morgan, at New York from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 15th of July inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The third reading of the Scotch Reform Bill passed the House of Peers on the 13th.

The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a bill to make the commutation of Tithes in Ireland compulsory, was resumed on the 13th, when the motion was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 132.

"The question of the Russian Dutch loan had produced much interest; was debated at great length, in the House of Commons, and decided on the 12th, that England, having been a party to the separation must bear the injury, if any was to be produced in consequence. Another had been made to censure the ministers, which failed.

The Times says:—"It is understood, that, as soon as Don Pedro shall have landed and established a government in any part of Portugal, that Government will be recognized by this country, as the Government *de facto*, of Donna Maria, whose title, to the throne has already been recognized, and in fact, has never been disputed by any but Don Miguel and his party."

It was reported that the new expedition to Africa was to leave Liverpool on the 15th. It consisted of the brig Columbine, 170 tons, and of the Quorra and Elbunka steamboats.

Sir Walter Scott had arrived at his seat at Abbotsford, to which place he wished to be conveyed.

The third reading of the Irish Reform Bill was fixed for the 13th.

On the question of continuing to pay the interest of five per cent, with a sinking one of one per cent, in payment of a certain portion of the loan due from Russia, pursuant to the treaty of 1815, notwithstanding the separation of Holland and Belgium, the ministers, after a long debate, on the 12th, found themselves in a majority of only 46; which the Albion says, was no more than the number of those who had a pecuniary interest in keeping the ministry in their places.

IRELAND.

The continued and increased disturbances in Ireland, have induced the British Government to send to that country four additional regiments, viz:—the 14th, 85th, 80th, and 91st. It is also added that a battalion of the guard was to be sent off in a few days.

In consequence of a well combined conspiracy contrived by the Directory of Dublin, to render abortive all legal remedies for the collection of tithes, a circular letter was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant's orders, on the 5th, to all the Magistrates at Petit Sessions in Ireland, reminding them that all assemblages of persons calculated from their appearance to excite alarm were criminal and unlawful; and that meetings convened strictly for legal purposes, might be so conducted as to acquire the character of illegal assemblages. The Magistrates were called upon to suppress them, and to bring the guilty to punishment. The Dublin Newsletter says:—

Government have acted quickly on the instructions contained in the above document. Already have the self constituted meetings held at Naas, Tipperkieven, Athgoe, Ardress, &c. been dispersed. Yesterday one was to have been held for the same illegal purposes as Blondalkin, but the presence of Mr. Groves, a Magistrate of the Head-office, with a strong detachment of cavalry, infantry, and constabulatory, frightened the getters up of the intended meeting, and nothing took place. The Roman Catholic Clergymen of that village, and of the neighbouring parish of Laggard, strongly lectured their respective congregations yesterday, on the folly, madness, and unlawfulness of such dangerous combinations.

Meetings of from one to three thousand persons had been held in the county of Dublin to prevent the gentlemen who had paid tithes from getting in their hay. Several were summoned before these tumultuous assemblages, and notified if they paid tithes, no assistance should be given them in cutting their crops. It appears that three or four appeared and expressed their regret for what they had done, promising to pay no more tithes in future. A meeting of this kind at Newcastle, beyond Rathcoole, was dispersed by the Dublin Police, and two of the principal actors were taken into custody.

PORTUGAL.

It is possible and even probable, that before this the reign of Don Miguel is over. It was reported in some letters that he talked of coming to this country.

Advices from Lisbon to the 3d ult. were the latest received in London.

FRANCE.

There is nothing definite, of importance, from France in the papers we have seen by this arrival. There were rumours of fresh insurrections in the West, and of the appearance of armed Chouans in the provinces of La Vendee and Les deux Sevres, headed by priests and nobles; but the movements such as they were, were quieted on the 13th. A London paper of the 12th says.—The Paris papers of Tuesday were received last night.—Paris continued tranquil. The insurrection in the western departments appears to be over. The Chambers, it was reported, would not be convened before November next.—The harvest throughout France is described as superb. The foreign news brought us by these conveyances is interesting. The Duc de Reichstadt is said to have experienced a change for the better.

More arrests took place in Paris, for disaffection, on the 10th. Proposals for a new loan of 150 millions were puplished in the Moniteur.

A correspondent of the True Sun, writing from Paris, says—

"Ostrowsky, Lelewal, Pocinsky, and another General of the late unconstitutional Government of Poland had received orders to leave Paris and France within 5 days. Having demanded the reason, the answer was, that their known principles were incompatible with the existing state of things."

If we are to believe this letter writer, Louis Philip was carrying every thing with a high hand. Marshal Soult was to form a new corps, called the *Legion des Fusils d' Honneur*, the object of which was said to be to have an Orleanist Guard, composed of those who fought during the three days, to be commanded by General Boegard. The writer says:

"Great preparations are making for the approaching alarming anniversary, and, *ad instar* [illegible] of Leopold.—However it is now given out that the marriage is to take place before the 9th of August, which day is the anniversary of Louis Philip's swearing to maintain the Constitution as king of the French.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, July 12.—All the accounts from Holland now breathe of immediate war. The King, and with him the nation, appear to consider that they have, by the last communication, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the Conference, and they are preparing to abide the result. On Wednesday last his Majesty set out for Loo, whence he was expected to return to the Hague in a few days. Hostilities, upon a petty scale, have already commenced near Maestricht.

POLAND.

An article published in the St. Petersburgh Gazette on the Imperial ordinance relative to Polish soldiers in the Russian army, may be regarded as official. The determination was to receive, or in other words to force into the service of the Imperial army those of a lower grade, who had served in the Polish cause, who had no property; and to leave those who had returned to agricultural pursuits to remain the slaves of the soil.

The sentences of Marshal Francis Bilgorayski, the Demissionary Lieut. Tripolski, and the Canon John Siercaonski, by which they were degraded from their several ranks, and made soldiers in the line in the battallions of Siberia, and their property confiscated, are published in the English papers, with the approval of the sentences in full by the Emperor.

LONDON, July 14.—We have received from an authentic source some confirmation respecting the insurrection in Lithuania, which will be read with interest. A partisan war against the Russians is going on with great activity in all the forests. In the forest of Swietokryz, a detachment of Cossacks was entirely cut to pieces by the insurgents. Rage and despair, says our correspondent, are in every heart, and the Russians display the most atrocious barbarity. They have installed Commissioners in Lithuania, to value and confiscate the property of individuals who took no part in the Polish Revolution, and to apportion to them an equivalent in Russia.—Already 30,000 Polish peasants have been sent into the interior of Russia, and are replaced by an equal number of Russian boors. The Emperor Nicholas has declared that he will make a Poland of Siberia and a Siberia of Poland.

The Member of the Diet, Modlinski, and another whose name is not mentioned, who had been released from a long imprisonment, upon the condition of a dishonourable declaration, and who had rejected the terms of their liberation, were again confined, and died in prison at the end of four days.

The Russians apprehend a new revolution at Warsaw, and every night strong patrols, followed by artillery, scour the streets.

The destruction of Poland continues its ruthless course; the fine university of Wilna has just been dissolved, and its splendid library of 200,000 volumes is ordered to be removed to Russia.

From the London Courier July 16.

LONDON, July 15—The conference renewed their sittings during the past week, and have sat four days. On Friday, we understand, another protocol received the signatures of the Representatives of the five contracting powers. The respective ambassadors and ministers sent off couriers late the same night for their respective governments. It is believed that certain modifications of the treaty have been submitted to the King of Holland, in the form of an ultimatum, to which it was supposed he would accede.—This, however, cannot be other than doubtful. Things, in truth, look as warlike as ever. It is known that the troops of Leopold have nearly surrounded Maestricht.

The cholera at Paris was on the increase. On the 12th of July the number of deaths was 71. At Vienna the cholera is said to be abating. In England the London Courier says that it is beginning to attack the aristocracy, among whom are found the predisposing causes of the disease arising from fashionable dissipation. A considerable number of cases have occurred at London. It is reported that the disease has at length invaded Spain having broken out at Vera.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

LANDING OF DON PEDRO—PROTOCOL OF THE GERMANIC DIET—FALL OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

By the packet ship Canada, at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the New York American have received Liverpool papers to the 19th July.

They bring intelligence of the landing of Don Pedro's expedition in Portugal, and his taking possession of Oporto and Villa Nova without much opposition. The London papers appear to have no doubt of his entire success. Don Pedro's squadron is represented in an Oporto paper to have consisted of about 48 vessels of various kinds, and one steamer, and his force about 10,000 men. The supposition was, that most of the troops of Don Miguel would join Don Pedro; and if the garrison of Oporto had not done so, it was attributed to Don Miguel's having sent troops to the garrison to strengthen it. Some skirmishes had taken place, and one man was killed. The advance guard of Don Pedro's army was to cross the river that night, to dislodge them, and to fight them all the way down. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Advertiser says:—

"The most important matter to be decided by the next advices from the scene of action is, whether the Spanish army now upon the frontier, and amounting to upwards of 30,000 men, will march to the succor of the usurper. Letters from Lisbon speak in the most confident manner of the intention of the Spanish government to assist Miguel with their whole force in case of need, and to invoke the support of the Northern powers, in case that England and France should attempt to chastise her for this interference."

Don Miguel had issued a decree, declaring Lisbon, and all the places on the sea coast of the Kingdom, "In a state of seige." Many noble persons are arrested and gone to prison within a few hours, among whom are the Marquess de Alveira, Marquess de Alegria, Baroness Tabareide, Donna Larissa de Camera, daughter of the Conde de Talpa, and many others.

In England the King's assent had been given to the Scotch Reform Bill.

A British squadron is assembling at Plymouth, England, for what purpose the public were left to conjecture.

It may be (says the Portsmouth Telegraph) that it is considered advisabe, from the disturbed state of Ireland, to have a moveable force ready to act on an emergency; or that it is contemplated to augment the force and squadron at Lisbon. Government might also have in view the taking possession of Minorca, or consider that the Greek Islands want looking after, the more particularly so, as we learn that the marines of the St Vincent, with a strong party of seamen are landed under the command of Captain Senhouse, are holding possession (jointly with a French force) of a fort which overlooks Napoli di Romania."

The last Paris papers contain accounts of the surrender of Acre to Ibrahim, son of the Pacha of Egypt, (of Navarino notoriety); of some disturbances said to have occurred among the Russian troops at Warsaw; of considerable preparations going forward at Cherbourg; and of the increase of the cholera at Paris.

The accounts from Holland are of a warlike complexion, and Belgium is believed to be likewise ready for an ultimate appeal to the sword. But the most active germ of commotion is now to be found in the manifesto of the "German league for arresting the march of liberal principles" which has just been promulgated at Frankfort. It is an official protocol of measures adopted by the Diet of the Confederacy, the chief object of which seemed to be to render the representative bodies of the several states useless, by relieving the respective Princess from the embarrassment which the efficient control of such assemblies is calculated to create to arbitrary Governments, and to protect Austria and Prussia against the dangerous example of the beneficial operation of popular institutions.—This extraordinary document, intended to crush the spirit of freedom in Germany, is entitled "Public Protocol of the 22d Sitting of the German Confederacy, holden on the 28th June. 1832."

LIBERIA.—The Liberia Herald of May 7 and June 7 have been received by the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Monrovia Baptist Missionary Society celebrated their Seventh Anniversary in their Meeting House in Monrovia, on the 23d April. As yet their labours among the Heathen have not been extensive.

The Colonial Government contemplated the establishment of two schools for native children, at the new locations at Grand Basa and Cape Mount.

The second Baptist Church erected in Monrovia, was opened for Divine Service, for the first time, on the 5th of May. Three commodious new buildings had been erected at Caldwell for emigrants, and two others were in a state of forwardness.

Mrs. Wilham, a philanthropic lady, died on the 31st of March, on the passage from Monrovia to Sierra Leone.

Considerable rain fell in the first week in June, and the rainy season was thought to have fairly set in.

An order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives had been revoked.

A number of re-captured Congo negroes were settled quietly in a spot called New Georgia. Several frame houses had been put up, and a meeting house nearly finished.

The temperature of Monrovia, during the month of May, ranged at about 80 degress; being at no time lower than 75 or higher than 82. In June it ranged from 71 to 82.

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated April 2, and May 4, 1832, received in this town.—"The scarlet fever and malignant sore throat have been very prevalent at Valparaiso for several weeks, and has carried off a great many of the natives; not one foreigner has had it.—Lately it has made its appearance at Conception."—*Newburyport Herald.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

For Governor.

		(J.) BREATHITT.	(C.) BUCKNER.
Adair		542	368
Allen		476	184
Anderson		437	140
Barren		898	989
Bracken		305	445
Brackenridge		297	551
Bath		785	520
Boon		557	629
Bourbon		834	1104
Bullitt		442	270
Butler		369	296
Caldwell	maj.	630	
Calloway	do	504	
Campbell		858	475
Cassey		299	296
Clarke		521	849
Clay	do	40	
Christian		488	681
Cumberland, first day		369	366
Daviess		359	322
Edmondson		212	122
Estell		192	266
Fayette County		681	1426
Fleming		754	1089
Floyd	maj.	284	
Franklin		406	537
Gallatin		554	455
Garrard		288	946
Grant		232	197
Graves		415	47
Grayson			maj. 52
Green		915	602
Greenup		478	446
Hancock	maj.	46	
Hardin and Meade		892	1105
Harrison		902	595
Hart	majr.	165	
Henderson		327	374
Henry		755	532
Hickman		565	117
Hopkins		498	281
Jefferson		897	617
Jessamine		527	668
Knox		146	432
Lewis	maj.	68	
Lincoln		323	775
Livingston		386	212
Logan		547	705
Louisville City		888	1143
Madison		727	1103
Mason		744	1190
Mercer		1182	819
Monroe		418	168
Montgomery		535	743
Morgan	maj.	180	
Muhlenburgh		247	279
Nelson,		377	886
Nicholas		584	501
Ohio		420	361
Oldham	maj.	340	
Owen		528	216
Pendleton		291	160
Rockcastle		141	299
Russell,		472	493
Simpson		425	343
Shelby		733	1163
Scott		1017	736
Todd		288	590
Trigg		439	276
Union		366	190
Warren		581	667
Washington		1198	820
Whitley		208	259
Woodford		393	658
		34037	33232

INDIANA ELECTION.—In thirteen counties heard from, there are ten of the Jackson candidates for the Legislature elected, and seven Clay men.—The Lawrenceburgh Palladium says—"So far we are pleased with the result as indicating the strength of the administration in this state."

INDIAN WAR.—The latest intelligence from the North West we have in an extra sheet from the office of the Hagerstown Mail. It is given below:—

BLACK HAWK TOTALLY DEFEATED.

The Editor of the Mail has this morning received letters and papers from *Galena*, Illinois, up to the 8th of August inclusive, which give interesting accounts of *Two Indian Battles.*

The last battle was fought on the afternoon of August 2d, with the troops under General ATKINSON, and the Indians under BLACK HAWK. Our troops had crossed to the North side of the Wisconsin river at Helena, on the 28th and 29th July, and by a forced march of four days, leaving baggage and wagons behind, overtook them near the Mississippi river. General Dodge's squadron was honored with the front—Gen. Henry's brigade, and Gen. Alexanders next, and Gen. Poseys formed the rear guard. On the 2d August, Gen. Dodge with 20 volunteer spies, went ahead of the whole army, and after going five miles discovered the enemy's picket guard. Intelligence was quickly conveyed to Gen. Atkinson—then to all the Commanders of Brigades, and the speed of the march was instantly increased. In a few minutes the firing began about 500 yards ahead of the front troops, between the spies and the Indian picket guard—the Indians were driven back to their main body on the bank of the Mississippi river—who determined to defend themselves there, or die on the ground. To prevent retreat up or down the river, Gen. Atkinson ordered Gen. Alexander and Gen. Posey to form the right wing of the army, and march down to the river above the Indian encampment and then move down. Gen. Henry formed the left wing, and marched in the main trail of the enemy. The U. S. Infantry and Gen. Dodge's squadron of the mining troops, marched in the centre. Our whole force descended the steep bluffs, and came into a low valley heavily timbered, with a large growth of under brush, weeds, grass, &c.—Sloughs, deep ravines, logs, &c. afforded the Indians every facility to make a strong defence.

Gen. Henry first came on them and commenced a heavy fire, which was retured by the enemy, who were routed from their first hiding places and sought others; General Dodge's squadron and the U. S. troops soon came into action, and with Gen. Henry's men rushed into the strong defiles of the enemy, and killed all in their way, except a few who swam across a slough of the Mississippi, 150 yards wide. During this time, the Brigades of Gen. Alexander and Posey were marching down the river, and fell in with another party of the Indians, and killed and routed all that opposed them. The battle lasted upwards of three hours; about fifty women and children were taken prisoners, and many killed by accident in the battle.

When the Indians were driven to the bank of the Mississippi, some hundreds of men, women and children, plunged into the river, very few however, escaped our sharp-shooters. The loss of the Indians never can be exactly ascertained, they must have lost at least one hundred and fifty killed—our loss killed and wounded, was twenty seven: A prisoner states that while the battle was warm, BLACK