

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT! DEFEAT OF THE MINISTERS ON THE REFORM BILL, BY A MAJORITY OF THIRTY-FIVE!

The ship Tally Ho, at New York, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce London papers to the evening of the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th May, inclusive.

Parliament re-commence its sessions on Monday the 7th. The important proceedings of that day will be found below.

The Cholera in London was nearly extinct. On the 4th there were two new cases, and no death. On the 5th and 6th jointly, 7 new cases, 2 deaths, 6 recoveries, and 16 remaining.

In the country on the last day reported, an aggregate of 122 new cases, 58 deaths, 60 recoveries, 176 remaining.

In Dublin, May 4th, 100 new cases, 35 deaths, 40 recoveries, 400 remaining. Total cases 1515, deaths 508.

In Cork, May 3d, 58 new cases, 15 deaths, 27 recoveries, 391 remaining. Total cases 997, deaths 267.

In Caringford, Banagher, Forkhill, (county Armagh) Clontarf, Craig, and other places in Ireland, the disease was more or less prevalent. It was reported that 2 or 3 cases had occurred in Liverpool, but this is at least doubtful.

The Duke de Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, was dangerously sick at Vienna, and his recovery considered hopeless.

The Rev. Isaac Huntington, D. D. Bishop of Hereford, died on the 6th, having held his See upwards of 30 years.

A correspondent of the Globe insists that the number of deaths in Paris by Cholera up to April 25th, at midnight, was only 11,753. On the 4th of May the number of deaths was 62.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTERS ON THE REFORM BILL.

An 'Express Edition' of the London Sun, dated 12 o'clock on the 7th, contains the proceedings of the House of Lords up to the hour of adjournment. They resulted, as will be seen below, in the defeat of Ministers on the Reform Bill, by a majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an amendment proposed by the Ministers, it appears to have been considered decisive of the fate of the Bill, unless resort should be had to a creation of Peers. Accordingly, says the Sun, 'it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in the House, that an Extraordinary Gazette containing a list of Sixty New Peers would appear on Wednesday, May 9th, the further discussion of the Bill having been postponed till Thursday, at the request of Ministers. We submit a sketch of the debate.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill.

Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, rose and said—My Lords, I congratulate your Lordships on this important question, having now arrived at that stage of the business in which the House having sanctioned the principle of the bill, we are now to be occupied upon the details of it. My Lords, the first motion to be made in the Committee, is, that the title of the bill be postponed. The next motion to be made will be that the preamble of the bill be postponed, to both of which, as matters of course, I trust there will then be no objection. (Hear.) We shall come to the consideration of the clauses; and perhaps it may be necessary for me to state, in now moving that the title be postponed, an alteration which it is my intention to propose in the first clause. The first clause according to the natural course of the proceeding which appears to me to be connected with the general principle of the measures, is that of disfranchising a certain number of boroughs. (Hear.)—In that clause it is stated that each of the fifty-six boroughs in schedule A. shall cease hereafter to send members to parliament. This was introduced into the House of Commons, a bill having before passed in that house, in which, after examination, 56 boroughs had been disfranchised, when a new bill was introduced for the convenience of the proceedings which had already been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and received again the sanction of that House. I mean to propose that the introduction of this number be deferred till after the other clauses of the bill have been gone through with. To this mode of proceeding, perhaps, there may be some objection in this house; but I understand there are persons here, who, admitting the principle and necessity of disfranchisement, feel that they would be embarrassed by being called upon in the first instance, to say that the exact number of fifty-six boroughs should be disfranchised. In order to obviate that, it is my intention, when we come to the first clause of the bill, to which I trust we shall proceed immediately, to propose that words should be left out, and that the clause should thus proceed to state that each of the boroughs mentioned in schedule A. shall cease to send members to parliament; that is to say, the boroughs mentioned in it, nominating the different boroughs to be disfranchised as we proceed. My Lords, I think this will be the more regular and convenient mode of proceeding, and calculated to obviate objections which seem to me to be reasonably entertained to the construction of the clauses as it at present stands. I shall be prepared to propose, as soon as we come to that clause, the boroughs intended to be included in Schedule A. My Lords, I have now to propose, therefore, that the title of the bill be postponed.

Earl Shaftesbury having put the question, declared that the contents (Ayes) had it.

Earl Grey next moved that the preamble of the bill be postponed.

On the Chairman putting the question Lord Lyndhurst, presented himself on the floor of the House and said, My Lords, I rise for the purpose of proposing to your Lordships that the motion recommended and suggested by the noble Earl at the head of his

Majesty's government, should be conceded farther than he has stated.—My Lords I rise for the purpose of proposing that the consideration of the question should be altogether postponed; (Hear, hear,) and I beg leave to state to your Lordships that if I should succeed in prevailing upon your Lordships to postpone the consideration of this clause, my proposition is to be followed up with another, which will be that the clause that immediately follows it should be postponed also. (Laughter.) My Lords my intention in doing this is simply for the purpose of submitting to the House the propriety of considering those clauses by which certain places are to be allowed the privilege of sending members to Parliament and that part of the bill should be considered and determined and resolved upon, before we proceed to consider the cause of disfranchisement. (Hear, hear.) Your Lordships have decided, and to that decision I am bound to defer, that the bill should be read a second time, and that it should be referred to the consideration of this committee. The question to what is the point that you have decided upon this decision? (Hear.)—You have decided upon the principle of the bill with reference to the inquiry in the committee.

My Lords, a question might arise as to what can properly be considered as the principle of this bill. It might have been a subject of much consideration, of much discussion, of much argument; but I frankly state to your Lordships, that having upon the motion of the second reading of this bill attended minutely to the progress of the debate, I am bound in candor to state, that I consider that those noble Lords who voted for the second reading of the bill intended thereby to establish the principle of disfranchisement. (Hear, hear.) The principle of disfranchisement, and that of the extension of the right of voting, I am bound to state that to your Lordships, I admit it fully and fairly; and in the consideration of this question in the committee, I shall act uniformly and constantly upon that assumption. My Lords, although you have, by deciding upon the second reading of the bill, acknowledged the principles I have stated, it is equally clear you have not in the slightest degree fettered as to the extent to which those principles are to be carried. We come therefore to the consideration of enfranchisement, of disfranchisement and of the important question, with respect to the extension of elective franchise, entire, free, unfettered, and untaunted by your decision. (Hear.)

But your Lordships will allow me to state, that after all that has passed on this important subject in the different debates of Parliament—after all that has passed out of doors on the subject—looking to the present state of the country and its expectations with respect to the result of this proceeding, I am bound to state, that after the best consideration I have been able to give to this most important question, and after consulting much with others upon it, I am not indisposed, nor do I believe those with whom I act on this occasion will be indisposed, to present to your consideration some alterations, which, if they should be adopted by your Lordships, will ultimately be of such a character as to satisfy, I will not say the Radical Reformers of the country, but all the intelligent Reformers, and without going into details at present, I think when they are stated, they will satisfy the noble Lords themselves from whom this bill originated. He concluded by moving to postpone this clause (the clause to which Earl Grey's motion had reference) till they had agreed upon the amount of enfranchisement.

[A long debate ensued, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Earl of Radnor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, the Duke of New Castle, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wharfedale, the Earl of Harewood, Earl Grey and the Earl of Carnarvon took part.

Earl Grey remarked that it had been said this amendment was of an innocent nature; but in his opinion if ever there was an amendment calculated to defeat a measure, it was the one now under consideration. If it was carried, he considered it must be nearly fatal to the bill. He was pledged by his conscientious conviction, no less than by his word in that House, to the principles of the bill. The principles to which he was pledged were disfranchisement, enfranchisement, and the extension of the qualification. In the two first he might allow alterations, but he could not consent to the diminution of boroughs in the bill. To the last, on the qualification, he most deeply pledged, not only by words, but by his conscience, and in that he could not allow any alteration whatever. It would be found by taking the £10 franchise, government had not taken too low a scale; and if it was raised at all higher, it would be found that it would disfranchise many of his Majesty's subjects. He thought it no less due to the House than to the country, to say so much upon this vital part of the bill. Again he repeated, that to that clause he was pledged, and could not allow the least alteration to be made in it. If this amendment were carried, the difficulties, which were not few, would be so much increased, that he could have no hope of carrying the bill to a successful conclusion, and it would therefore become his duty to consider the course which it would be necessary for him then to take. (Immense cheering.) He was afraid noble Lords deceived themselves very grossly, if they thought the people were indifferent to the success of the measure. He was convinced that they were now, as they had always been, fully alive to the necessity of the bill, or something as extensive. He therefore would conclude by giving the amendment his most determined hostility.

Earl Manners rose amidst loud cries of 'Question.' He believed that the essence of the bill was in schedule A. and that it should stand unimpaired.

Lord Clifford also rose amidst loud cries of 'Question,' and briefly contended for the principle of the bill.

The cries of 'Question' here became so loud and general, that strangers were ordered to withdraw, when the House divided, and there appeared

For the Amendment. Contents 151 Non-Contents, 116

Majority against Ministers. Lord Grey then moved that the further consideration of the bill in committee be postponed until Thursday, May 10th; which after some debate, was carried.

No doubt seems to have been entertained that the new Peers, to any number that the Premier might deem necessary, would be created before the next sitting. Probably Earl Grey had their patents already prepared. The bill will then be carried through forthwith, as it came from the Commons.

AMERICAN TRADE Effect of the Corn Laws. The markets of the United States, as mentioned in our last, have been overstocked with British goods, and reaction is now felt very unpleasantly; accounts are received of failures and distress in that country, of the scarcity of money, and a great fall in the price of goods. It is difficult to obtain returns from the United States; which is not to be wondered at, as our ports are now closed against foreign grain and flour, by the high duties.—282,500 barrels American flour are in bond at Liverpool, and there is no prospect of its being liberated for many months. The system of our Corn Laws makes the trade a complete lottery, and it cannot but disgust the Americans, and indispose them to modify their Tariff, besides necessarily and directly operating to limit the commerce between the two countries. Tail's Magazine.

ASSEMBLING OF A SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH, April 28.

The Thunderer, 84, now nearly ready to launch at Woolwich, will shortly be commissioned by Capt. the Hon. Jocelyn Percy. Sir Pulteney Malcolm will hoist her flag next month on board the Britannia, 120, and proceed to sea with the Caledonia, 120, Thunderer, 84, Donegal, 78, Talavera, 74, and several other men of war. It is conjectured that the Vice Admiral will proceed to Lisbon, where he will be joined by the Asia, 84, and Revenge, 78. Ferdinand is making demonstration for assisting Don Miguel in the ensuing contest with Don Pedro; it is therefore necessary for England to prevent the occupation of Portugal by a Spanish army; or by any other foreign troops. The summer cruise has, consequently, a double object in view this year. Hampshire Telegraph.

FRANCE. A letter from Paris, of May 5th, gives some information as to the internal affairs of that kingdom. Other advices from that capital are to the 6th. The return of M. Perier to public life was deemed hopeless on all hands. Indeed the London morning papers of the 7th mention a rumour of the d-c-ease of that Minister; but the evening papers of that day announce the arrival of Baron Rothschild in London, bringing advices that Perier was somewhat better. The rumour that Marshal Soult was to be the new Premier, was gaining ground in Paris. It was also said that the King had consulted M. M. Odillon Barrot and Merilhou on the measures necessary for the formation of a combined Administration; but these rumours do not appear to have any foundation beyond the belief already alluded to, that the existing Ministry would find it impossible long to maintain itself.

It was the subject of general report on the 6th, that M. Odillon Barrot was about to enter the Council. His first act, it was said, would be to dissolve the Chamber.

PARIS, May 5. The cholera is, we are happy to observe, rapidly diminishing in every respect. The deaths by it announced this day were only 58, namely, 22 in private houses, and 36 in the hospitals. The Duc Decazes was attacked by the disease on Thursday last, but was considered out of danger.

BRUNSWICK.—An extraordinary supplement to the National German Gazette, of April 27, contains an account of a conspiracy which had been discovered against the reigning Duke, the successor of the eldest brother, who was driven from his Dukedom, in the Autumn of 1830. But we do not gather that the affair amounted to much. The soldiers were loyal, and in the evening the Duke was received at the theatre.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. Russian Ratification of the Belgian Treaty. The members of the conference, accompanied by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, assembled on Friday night (May 4th) at the Foreign Office, at a little before 10 o'clock, for the purpose of exchanging ratifications with the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia. Considerable time was taken up in preliminary discussion, and in reading the different documents connected with the Belgian treaty. It was past one o'clock on Saturday morning when the exchange was concluded. The ratification of the Russian Emperor, is, indeed, expressed in terms friendly to Holland; and strongly recommends that several modifications of the treaty should be agreed to, between Belgium and Holland. The whole spirit of it is also opposed to the adoption of coercive measures, but there is nothing in it to justify a belief, that the Emperor of Russia would sanction any act, on the part of the King of Holland, which would be considered by the conference as contrary to their view of the Belgian treaty. Thus far every thing may be considered satisfactory, but we are sorry to learn that the King of Holland has not been induced to alter his tone by the fact of the Russian Emperor having become a direct party to the treaty. It is not expected, indeed, that the Dutch will commence actual hostilities, but it is feared that they will refuse to comply with the injunctions of the conference, and thus bring the conference to the embarrassing alterna-

tive of either assenting to the treaty remaining a dead letter, or of carrying its stipulations into effect by force.

The question of Antwerp, which is one of importance, must, however, soon enlighten us to the intentions of the Dutch Monarch, and the consequent policy of the conference. [London Courier.]

SWITZERLAND. The Vaudoise Gazette, of April 27th, says: 'Baile is in a state of great agitation. A coup de main is every moment expected to be attempted by the country people. The drawbridges are raised upon the slightest alarm, and the military are kept constantly upon the alert, and observe the strictest vigilance.'

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION. Advices from Terceira are to the 25th of April. Final instructions had that morning been sent by a steamboat, to Ad. Sartorius, commanding the operations against Madeira.

Its immediate reduction was confidently anticipated. The ex-Emperor himself was to leave Terceira finally for St. Michael's, upon the evening of the 25th, and that the latest day for his starting for Lisbon, was the 18th or 20th of May. His force, composed of volunteers from all parts of the world, who still came flocking in, was now estimated at 15,000 men, fully effective in appointments and discipline, and in the best spirits. Count Funchal, Donna Maria's Ambassador to England, arrived in London on the night of the 6th. It was still a matter of speculation whether he would be recognized by the government; but the friends of the cause entertained a strong hope that his agency would not be repudiated.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 14, 1832.

HYMENEAL. Married, on the 31st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Gosnell, Mr. ALEXANDER OWENS, to Miss MARY WELLS, last of this county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. GEORGE HAYDEN, of Annapolis, to Mrs. MARY SELBY, of Anne Arundel county.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. CHARLES PUMPHREY, to Miss ELEANOR MILLER, both of Anne Arundel county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lipscomb, Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND, to Miss ELIZABETH M. POPHAM, last of this county.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. THOMAS W. TAYMAN, to Miss MARY R. WATSON, all of Anne Arundel county.

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Magothy, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July, 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Magothy and Patapsco, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Memberships of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832. MONDAY, June 11th.—This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, the following Judges attended: The Hon. William Bell Martin, the Hon. Stevenson Archer, and the Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, who constituting a quorum, court was called.

No. 96. Walsh and Glenn Advs. of Cazacoe vs. Thomas Smyth, et al. The appeal in this case was dismissed by consent.

No. 92. John M. Wise, et al vs Smith and Buchanan, and John Testier. This case was argued Magruder and Gwynn for the Appellant, and Scott and Johnson for the Appellees.

TUESDAY, June 12th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Richard T. Earle, Judge.

No. 93 and 94. Francis McFadon vs David Clarke.

No. 98. Darius Eader and wife, et al. vs. Casper Mantz, et al.

No. 109. Stephen Severson and Wife vs. Elijah Taylor.

No. 99. Thomas Griffith vs. William Moore.

The decrees in the above cases were affirmed nisi.

No. 97. Hammerman vs Kilbortne, Trustee of Samuel Merryman's Lessee. Diminution was suggested in this case, and the cause continued.

No. 101. Sarah Duvall vs The Farmers Bank of Maryland. The argument of this case was commenced by Flusser for the Appellant, and Alexander Magruder for the Appellee.

WEDNESDAY, June 13th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. John Stephen, Judge.

No. 101. Sarah Duvall vs The Farmers Bank. The argument of this case was concluded by Magruder for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

No. 82. Eleanor Dawson, Adm'x. of William Dawson, vs. Edmund H. Contee & wife, and others. The argument of this case was commenced by Moale for the appellant.

PUBLIC MEETING. Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in the Assembly Room on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, when Mr. Jno. H. Wells, was called to the chair and Mr. Thos. Karney Jr. appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted, viz. Whereas, the birthday of our National Independence is fast approaching, and it becomes us, as a portion of

the American People, to prepare to celebrate it with due solemnity, therefore—

Resolved, that a committee to consist of seven (including the chairman and secretary of this meeting) be appointed, whose business shall be to request some gentleman to deliver an oration on the occasion, and another to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the papers of this city.

The following gentlemen, together with the chairman and secretary, composed the committee of Arrangements: Messrs. Chs T. Flusser, Alex. Randall, H. Hobbs, Thomas Duckett and Wm. Harwood of Ed. of Thos. JNO. H. WELLS, Chairman

THOS. KARNEY Jr. Secretary.

From the Maryland Republican.

Mr. Hughes—I send you the 1st volume of the Columbian Magazine for 1791, and request you to publish therefrom, a memorial of the College of Physicians of the city of Philadelphia, to the Congress of the United States, on the pernicious effects of distilled liquors, which your readers will deem highly interesting in these times of temperance reformation.

The utter uselessness of these liquors—the multitudes they destroy in spite of all the restraints of reason and religion, are plainly and forcibly set forth by the memorialists from what they have seen and known. But like all who preceded the Temperance Society, they erred in remedy—their hopes of an efficient remedy for these evils in the wisdom and power of Congress, like many other hopes and plans of philanthropists to save their fellow creatures from intemperance were delusive.

It was reserved for the Temperance Society plan to succeed in this great moral reform—that plan commences its operations with the beginning of this evil, continues them accompanying it through all its stages, discountenancing, counteracting and preventing.—In a word, it is a preventive as well as a remedy.

ON THE PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, the memorial of the College of Physicians of the City of Philadelphia.

Respectfully sheweth, That they have seen with great pleasure the operation of a National Government, which has established order in the United States.

They rejoice to find amongst the powers which belong to this government, that of restraining by certain duties, the consumption of distilled spirits in our country.

It belongs more peculiarly, to men of other professions to enumerate the pernicious effects of these liquors upon morals and manners. Your memorialists would only remark, that a great proportion of the most obstinate, painful and mortal disorders which affect the human body, are produced by distilled spirits. That they are not only destructive to health and life, but that they impair the faculties of the mind, and thereby tend equally to dishonour our character as a nation, and to degrade our species as intelligent beings.

Your memorialists have no doubt that the rumour of a plague or any other pestilential disorder, which might sweep away thousands of their fellow citizens, would produce the most vigorous and effectual measures in our government, to prevent or subdue it. Your memorialists can see no just cause why the more certain and extensive ravages of distilled spirits, upon human life, should not be guarded against with corresponding vigilance and exertions by the rulers of the United States.

Your memorialists beg leave to add further, that the habitual use of distilled spirits, in any case whatever, is wholly unnecessary—that they neither fortify the body against the morbid effects of heat or cold, nor render labour more easy, nor more productive; and that there are many articles of diet and drink which are not only safe and perfectly salubrious, but preferable to distilled spirits for each of the above mentioned purposes.

Your memorialists have beheld with regret, the feeble influence of reason and religion, in restraining the evils which they have enumerated. They centre their hopes, therefore, of an efficient remedy for them, in the wisdom and power of the legislature of the United States; and in behalf of the interests of humanity to which their profession is closely allied, they thus publicly entreat the lives of their constituents, and by their regard to the character of our nation, and to the repose of our species in the scale of beings, as such heavy duties upon all distilled spirits, as shall be effectual to restrain their intemperance use in our country.

Signed, by order of the College, JOHN REDMOND, President.

Attest, Samuel P. Griffith, Sec'y.

INDIAN WAR. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from his friend in Illinois, dated

SPRINGFIELD, May 23d.

"You are doubtless by this time aware, that the northern part of our state has been invaded by the Indians. It was for a while thought that they might be driven from the state, as last year, without bloodshed, but on Monday the 14th inst. a war party found a favourable opportunity of attacking and defeating a detachment of our army of about 275 men, under the command of a Major Stillman. It appears that Stillman's battalion was decoyed by a white flag shown by the Indians, into an ambuscade, laid by them and totally routed. The loss on our side was eleven killed; that of the Indians supposed to be about 20 or 25. The battle occurred on Sycamore creek, about 30 miles from our main ar-

my. When the main body of our troops arrived at the battle ground a scene of horror was witnessed, such as has not been seen in this country since the settlement of the state. The slain were scalped, and mutilated to a degree of savage barbarity seldom before heard of,—their heads and limbs were severed from their bodies, which were ripped up and strewn over the ground in wanton and savage triumph. The baggage wagon, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the enemy, besides a number of horses and all the camp equipage. The fight commenced about dark and was continued until between eight and nine o'clock at night, over a space of about eight miles; our men retreating and occasionally rallying, and the Indians pursuing and surrounding them. The force of the Indians engaged is supposed to have amounted to about 700 warriors.—After the fight they retired across Rock river, carrying off their dead, with the exception of three which it is supposed were overlooked in the darkness of the night. One of these, a chief, was found supported by a piece of bark against a tree with the scalp of three white men at his feet.

The Indians it is thought are endeavouring to make their way to the Canadas; but they will find great difficulty in attaining their object, as Gov. Reynolds is taking measures to intercept their route. I shall leave this place in a few days with a company for Hennipen, on the Illinois river, to join a new requisition of 3000 mounted men, intended to form a junction with the main army under Gen. Atkinson, or else to get between the Indians and their intended place of destination.

When last heard of they were in force at a Winnebago town, at the mouth of the Peck-stawic, to the amount of about 2500. The hostile Indians consisted originally of the British band, or Sacks under the celebrated Chief Atapi, or Black Hawk. It is said that they have been joined by the Winnebagoes and Patawatomes. It is likely that we may have some hard fighting, as the tribes are very war-like, and are conducted by chiefs of great celebrity. The Black Hawk was taught the art of war in the school of Tecumseh, and is said to be inferior in no way to that great chief in point of talents and prowess. He is remarkable for his hostility to the whites, and commanded in several expeditions against us during the last war. He has taken more than a hundred scalps with his own hands. I took a correct likeness of him last year at the treaty at Rock Island. I would like to have an opportunity of sending it to you."

Latest intelligence by express from the seat of the Indian War.—The Washington papers of Saturday furnish the following intelligence: Extract of a letter to a Western gentleman now in Washington.

Mr. Mills has just arrived at this place by Express from Galena, which place he left on the 23d of May, and his accounts are of a very distressing character. In the late skirmish upon Sycamore Creek, on the 14th ult. our loss as reported officially is 12 killed and 12 wounded. The killed were treated with the usual Indian barbarities. On the succeeding day, a small party of our spies were attacked at the head of Buffalo Grove, distant about 25 miles from the scene of the skirmish spoken of, and one of their number killed.—

On the 16th, the small settlement at the mouth of Plum River, only 30 miles from Galena, was attacked and retreated to a block-house which they had erected. After an hour's ineffectual firing, the Indians retreated, and at the approach of night the inhabitants made their way to Galena in a canoe. The mails had been intercepted, and every person existed that a drove of cattle intended for the garrison at Prairie du Chien, had been taken by the Indians. The inhabitants of the whole frontier had retired to the towns, or where the settlement was sufficiently strong, and fortified themselves in block-houses.

In short, the whole section of the country was pervaded by a general sentiment of alarm. At Galena, civil process had been suspended for a military order from the commanding officer of the militia in that district, and Stock-piles and block houses were erecting for the protection and defence of the town.

PATRIOTISM OF THE WEST. We have seen a letter, written at Cincinnati, on the 2d inst. which says—

"Last evening we had the largest meeting yet held in this place—the Court House being filled to overflow—to consult on the propriety of sending relief to the citizens of Illinois. Two volunteer companies of horse were formed; and the light battalion meet this evening, to consult on the same subject. Kentucky is doing the same.

A letter received to-day by a gentleman of this city from a passenger on board the steam boat Illinois, state that the Indians have commenced murdering and scalping men, women, and children.

I understand that a messenger from Governor Reynolds passed through this place on Thursday last, to ask of the Government a force from the eastern garrisons. All that is wanting in the West is a call from the proper authorities, and at the shortest notice a sufficient number of hardy young men can be raised to meet any exigency."

From the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.

We were favoured last evening with the following statement, in the shape of a hand-bill. It is without date, but we believe it is issued from one of the St. Louis presses: WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCHERED!!!

Two young Ladies taken by the Savages. Authentic information has been received from the Illinois frontier, informing of the murder of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of a frontier, most humanely butchered, and a woman in a most shocking manner man-