

POST OFFICE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ARRIVAL. Baltimore—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, about 10 o'clock. A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M.

PERSONS. Having accounts for postage are respectfully requested to settle them on presentation.

We are requested to say, that Mr. Grafton B. Duvall is not a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

LABOUR OF LOVE. We understand that fourteen of the Sisters of Charity, from St. Joseph's Nunnery at Emmitsburg, passed through this city yesterday morning on their way to Philadelphia.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. Official Intelligence of the Battle with Black Hawk.

Despatches have this day been received from the army under Gen. Atkinson, dated Blue Mountain, July 23, 1832, stating that General Henry, with his brigade, accompanied by Gen. Dodge, with a battalion of Michigan Volunteers, which had been detached by Gen. Atkinson, in pursuit of the Sacs and Foxes, under Black Hawk, succeeded, by forced marches, in coming up with him, on the bank of the Ouisconsin, opposite to the Blue Mounds, on the evening of the 21st of July, and immediately made an attack upon the Indians, which resulted in their defeat, with a loss of about 40 men killed, on the part of the enemy; and it is presumed, a much larger number wounded—the Indians were seen, during the action, bearing a great number of them of the field. The loss on our part, was trifling—amounting to one man killed, and eight wounded. Night coming on, our troops could not pursue; thus the enemy was saved from entire destruction. Black Hawk passed over to an island in the Ouisconsin, where he had sent his women. Generals Henry and Dodge remained on the ground the succeeding day and night, and part of the next day, being unable to renew the attack in consequence of the entire absence of boats and canoes, or the means of constructing rafts to cross to the island. Henry and Dodge marched to the Blue Mounds on the evening of the 23d, for a supply of provisions, where they were joined by General Atkinson, with the regular troops and part of Alexander's brigade. After a forced march of three days from Cosconong, General Atkinson writes, that he would move with his whole force on the morning of the 25th of July, the date of his despatch, to a point on the Ouisconsin, sixteen miles below the Blue Mounds, where he would endeavor to cross the river by rafts or some other means, and if possible, overtake the Indians and subdue them, notwithstanding the troops were worn down with fatigue and privations. The General states that the enemy must be much crippled, and in a suffering condition for the want of subsistence. The troops under Henry and Dodge are represented to have behaved with great gallantry, having resisted with firmness a charge from the enemy on horseback, and in turn charged him with great promptness, routing him on every point, to which is attributable the very small loss on our side. While our men deserve great credit for their gallantry and steadiness, the Indians are entitled to no less consideration for the skill and perseverance displayed by them in their retreat. There is every appearance of the war being soon terminated, and peace restored to the frontiers.

COMMODORE BARNEY. The old Commodore—The fighting old Commodore, he.

No old Triton who has passed his calms under the bows of the long boat could say of Joshua Barney that he came into a master's berth through the cabin windows. He began at the rudiments, and well he understood the science. All his predilections were for the sea. Having deserted the counting room, young Barney, at the age of 12, was placed for nautical instruction in a pilot boat at Baltimore, till he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law. At the age of 14, he was appointed second mate, with the approbation of the owners, and before he was 16, he was called upon to take charge of his ship at sea, in which the master died. This was on a voyage to Nice. The ship was in such a state that it was barely possible to make Gibraltar, where for necessary repairs he pledged her for £700, to be repaid by the consignee at Nice, who however declined, and called in the aid of the Governor, to compel Barney to deliver the cargo, which he had refused to do. He was imprisoned, but set at large on some intimation that he would do as desired, but when he came on board, he struck his flag, and removed the crew, choosing to consider his vessel as captured. He then set out for Milan, to solicit the aid of the British Ambassador there, in which he succeeded so well, that the authorities of Nice met him on his return, to apologise for their conduct. The consignees paid the bond, and Barney sailed for Alicante, where his vessel was detained for the use of the great armada, then fitting out against Algiers, the fate of which was total and shameful defeat. On his return home, his employer was so well satisfied with his conduct, that he became his firm friend ever after. He soon offered himself as second in command on board the sloop Hornet of 10 guns, one of two vessels then preparing for a cruise under Commodore Hopkins; for this was in the early stage of the revolution. The sloop fell in with a British tender, which she might have captured, but for the timidity of the American captain. The tender, mistaking her enemy, ran alongside, and exposed herself to much danger. Barney stood by one of the guns as the enemy came near, and was about to apply the match, when the bold commander commanded him to desist. Barney, whose spirit revolted at such a course, threw his match-stick at the captain, with such force that the iron point stuck in the door of the round-house. This, in a youth not seventeen, suggested well for the pugnacity of the man. At the end of this cruise, he volunteered on board the schooner Wasp, in which he soon had a brush with the Redbank and another frigate, and with the aid of some galleys in which he had a command, the enemy was forced to retire, with more loss than honour. Barney, for his good conduct in this affair, was appointed to the command of the sloop Sachem, with the commission of Lieutenant, before he was seventeen. Before the cruise, however, Captain Robinson took command of the Sachem, which soon had an action with a letter-of-marque of superior force and numbers. It was well contested, and nearly half the crew of the brig were killed or wounded. In about two hours the letter-of-marque struck. The captors secured a valuable prize, in a cargo of rum, and also a magnificent turtle, intended as a present to Lord North, whose name was marked on the shell. This acceptable West Indian, Lieutenant Barney presented to a better man than it had been designed for, for he gave it to the Hon. R. Morris. On the return of the Sachem both officers were transferred to the line brig of 14 guns, the Andrew Doria, which forthwith captured the Racehorse, of 12 guns and a picked crew. This vessel was of the Royal Navy, and had been detached by the Admiral purposely to take the Doria; but, sath the proverb, if two men ride the same horse, one must ride behind.

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covered; they made a rapid retreat, and he saw no more of them. About 50 miles above the mouth of the Ouisconsin, they saw a trail crossed the sand from the South to the North about seven days old, but could not tell whether of Indians or whites.

"Capt. Loomis has had the steam boat Enterprise running up and down the river from Casaville to Black river for 2 or 3 days, with a cannon in the bow. He also has a 12 pounder in a flat boat anchored in the mouth of the Ouisconsin, and a Mackinac boat with 26 men on board, and 12 men at the ferry on the Ouisconsin, 6 miles above the mouth, where, at his request I have placed a Winnebago Interpreter."

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Barney was a prisoner at New York for five months, after which he took the command of a schooner of two guns and eight men, with a cargo of tobacco for St. Eustatia, for he was better pleased to do a little than to do nothing. He was, however, taken, after a running fight, by boarding, by a privateer of four large guns and sixty men. His next cruise was with his friend Robinson, in a private ship of ten guns and thirty-five men, in which they encountered the British privateer, Rosebud of 16 guns and 120 men. On the return, a letter of marque of 16 guns and 70 men was captured. The Lieutenant had, now prize money enough to be converted, on his return, into a large bundle of continental bills, which he stowed away in a chaise box, on taking a journey, but which he could not find when he arrived at his destination. He kept his own secret however, and went to sea again, second in command of the United States ship Saratoga, of 16 nine-pounders. The first prize was a ship of 12 guns, captured after an action of a few minutes. On the next day, the Saratoga hoisted English colours and came alongside a ship which had two brigs in company; then running up the American ensign, she poured in a broadside, while Lieutenant Barney, with 50 men, boarded the enemy. The immediate result was, the conquest of a ship of 32 guns and 90 men. The two brigs, one of 14 and the other of 4 guns, were also captured. The division of prize money would have made the officers rich, but no division took place, for all but the Saratoga were captured by a 74 and several frigates. Lieutenant Barney was furnished with bed and board, on deck, and with him, bed and board were synonymous terms, but he was allowed to choose the softest plank he could find. In England he was confined in prison, from which he escaped, and after various adventures, arrived in Beverly, Massachusetts, and as soon as he landed, was offered the command of one of the several vessels, cruising against the enemy's barges, and the refugee boats, that infested the Delaware River and Bay. His ship was the Hyder Ally, a small vessel of 16 six pounders. As a superior vessel of the enemy was approaching, Barney directed his steersman to interpret his command by the rule of contraries.

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The first case was that of an infant who was brought to the Asylum in a hopeless state. It was taken to the hospital on Sunday at noon, where it died. During Sunday night three others were seized and carried to the hospital. On Monday morning, a fourth was attacked. Early on Monday, Mr. L. T. Morton, who was generously employed all night at the Asylum, assisted by other neighbours, commenced the removal of the children. They were taken to the airy and healthy piazza of a philanthropic gentleman in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, where apartments were prepared for the sick. Doctors James and Green, upon careful examination, found almost all the children, more or less under the influence of the premonitory symptoms of Cholera.

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RECAPITULATION. New York, August 11. New Cases: Deaths.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Deaths. City, Private Practice, 18; Hospitals, 15; Total, 33.

of this city, who visited the prison yesterday afternoon, from whom we gather the following facts. The attention of the keepers was first attracted to the prisoners by the cries of some of them about half after twelve at night, and about twenty or thirty at the same time. On going to them it was found that they had been taken with violent diarrhoea and, in some instances, with vomiting and purging, accompanied with pains in the head and the region of the stomach and bowels. Assistants were of course rendered immediately, and all here in a great measure recovered. In the course of yesterday the cases increased, until the number was quite large, and is variously stated at from one hundred and four to one hundred and thirty, probably the smallest number is correct.

"Capt. Loomis has had the steam boat Enterprise running up and down the river from Casaville to Black river for 2 or 3 days, with a cannon in the bow. He also has a 12 pounder in a flat boat anchored in the mouth of the Ouisconsin, and a Mackinac boat with 26 men on board, and 12 men at the ferry on the Ouisconsin, 6 miles above the mouth, where, at his request I have placed a Winnebago Interpreter."

"While I am finishing this hasty sketch, a Frenchman reports that he heard the cannon at the mouth of the Ouisconsin, and then a rapid discharge of small arms, and saw the smoke rise."

COMMODORE BARNEY. The old Commodore—The fighting old Commodore, he.

No old Triton who has passed his calms under the bows of the long boat could say of Joshua Barney that he came into a master's berth through the cabin windows. He began at the rudiments, and well he understood the science. All his predilections were for the sea. Having deserted the counting room, young Barney, at the age of 12, was placed for nautical instruction in a pilot boat at Baltimore, till he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law. At the age of 14, he was appointed second mate, with the approbation of the owners, and before he was 16, he was called upon to take charge of his ship at sea, in which the master died. This was on a voyage to Nice. The ship was in such a state that it was barely possible to make Gibraltar, where for necessary repairs he pledged her for £700, to be repaid by the consignee at Nice, who however declined, and called in the aid of the Governor, to compel Barney to deliver the cargo, which he had refused to do. He was imprisoned, but set at large on some intimation