

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, Feb. 19.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

At half past 9 o'clock last evening, we received London papers of the 17th, and Liverpool of the 18th January, by the Packet Ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Bursley, by which we are placed in possession of the very important information, that M. SERRURIER, the French Minister to this country, has been ordered home, and our Minister, Mr. LIVINGSTON, apprized that the *passports* which it was expected he might require in consequence, were at his disposal. In other words, he was politely ordered out of France, and was to have left on the following day, the 15th January.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Bursley for the London paper of the 17th—the latest received—our own files being only to the 16th inclusive. Despatches for the Secretary of State were brought up by our own news schooner, and forwarded to Philadelphia by this morning's mail.

The very important intelligence by this arrival, is contained in the London morning Chronicle of the 16th, under head of

#### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

MORNING CHRONICLE OFFICE,  
Friday Morning.

The following important announcement appeared in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday:

"The King has recalled M. SERRURIER, his Minister at Washington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known this resolve to the Minister of the United States in Paris, informing him that at the same time, the *passports* which he might require in consequence of this communication, are at his disposal. In consequence of the engagements entered into by France, the project of a law relative to the American debt will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. A clause will be added, the purport of which will be to guarantee eventually those French interests which may chance to be compromised."

The "engagements entered into by France" here referred to, are no doubt the solemn pledge of the King that the Bill of Indemnity should be presented to the Chambers. This will accordingly be done, but it will doubtless be rejected *instantly*. In the mean time the recall of the French Minister and the prompt order (for such it is in effect,) for the American Minister to quit Paris, leaves no doubt of the determination of the French Government to withhold the indemnity and prepare for war.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle remarks upon the article in the *Moniteur* as follows: "This spirited reply to the offensive paragraph in the President's Message, is considered in Paris as published more with a view to satisfy opinion and induce the Chambers to vote the 25 millions, with less repugnance, than as expressive of any really indignant or warlike feeling entertained by the French Government. The official part of the *Moniteur* being dated the 13th, its expression, to-morrow, led the people to expect the presentation of the project to the Chamber on Wednesday. There was no sitting, however, on that day, and it was understood that it would be presented on Thursday."

It appears, however, that the opinion in Paris as to the effects of this measure, and the intention of the government, very materially changed in the course of the day; for at 3 o'clock he wrote a postscript as follows:

BOURSE—PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

"HALF-PAST THREE. The market has to-day been depressed, in consequence of the announcement of the recall of the French Minister in the United States, and that passports had been offered to the American Minister at this Court. The highest price for the Three per Cents, for the Account was a very little time at 77½ 10c.; but they stood for a long time at 77½ 10c.; and after three they declined to 76½ 90c. 95c., and left off at 76½ 90c. buyers. It is understood that Mr. LIVINGSTON, the American Minister, will leave Paris for London to-morrow; to this becoming known may be attributed the fall below 77½ for the general opinion is now that hostilities will follow. The American packet which has arrived left the United States twelve days before the one which brought the Message."

There can no longer remain a doubt, then, that we are on the eve of serious difficulties with France; and we think that now even the *Star* and *Journal of Commerce*, will agree that it is incumbent upon Congress at once to declare a non-intercourse between this country and France. France has, in effect, done so already, by ordering our Minister home and recalling M. SERRURIER; and he who will now stop to inquire how this state of things has been brought about, is recreant of his duty to his country. We believe most religiously that this disastrous state of affairs is entirely owing to the ill-judged and ill-advised threat of the Executive; but this is no longer a subject for consideration. We are on the eve of a rupture with a powerful nation, and every man who loves his country, will stand by her in the hour of danger, instead of gratifying his party feelings by indulging in idle reflections on the folly of those who have produced this calamity. Again we call upon Congress to act with firmness, but discretion; and we are sure we speak the sentiments of the public generally, when we say, that a non-intercourse is the safest, and under all the circumstances, the best policy that can be adopted. But we repeat, that come what may, we, at least, shall make our party prejudices subservient to our patriotism, and, under any circumstances, support the Government in whatever honorable course may be adopted towards France.

LONDON, January 14.

We have received Monday's Paris journals, with a letter from our correspondent.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies had been suspended; lest the excitement occasioned by President Jackson's angry message might aggravate the difficulty of the question pending between the two countries. Some excitement was caused by General Bertrand being ahead of the Ministerial candidate for the seventh district of Paris.

The following are from Paris of a date preceding the above:

LONDON, January 13.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are destitute of any news of importance, and contain no domestic news of interest. The Court of Peers are proceeding rapidly in disposing of the cases of the political prisoners transmitted to their decision from Lyons and other places. On Monday the Court decided upon ordering nine cases to stand over for trial, and on the same day they directed that sixteen others should be discharged. These individuals form a portion of the Lyons list, which originally comprised 169, against whom the Attorney General proposed to proceed, and of whom the Court of Peers has already ordered 31 to be discharged without trial; 36 have been ordered for trial; 39 cases

have been postponed; and 73 still remain to be disposed of.

The English elections and the President's Message each continue to occupy a large portion of the attention of Parisian politicians. The latter of these, it is anticipated, will lead to some changes in the present cabinet. The *Constitutionnel* states that Ministers have determined on again introducing the indemnity measure to the Chamber of Deputies, and that the 17th inst. is the day fixed on for making the attempt. The *Quotidien*, speaking on the same subject, recommends the adoption of a new treaty, in which America shall somewhat modify her demands, and so far reduce it in amount that the Chamber of Deputies may feel themselves in a situation again to entertain the subject and discuss it.

A private letter announces that Lord Cowley had arrived in Paris. Lord Granville had his audience of leave on Tuesday last, and was expected to quit Paris on the following day. Prince Talleyrand is in daily communication with the King; and it would seem that although not recognized as one of Louis Philippe's Cabinet, still he possessed very considerable influence in the royal closet.

#### Opinions of English Journals.

After recapitulating the contents of the President's message, the Morning Chronicle observes: LONDON, January 13.

We regret to see a nation like the French, which ought to set an example of justice and modesty to the rest of the world, conducting itself towards America in a very ambiguous, not to say discreditable manner. What might be overlooked in a poor and barbarous country, becomes of immense consequence in the case of so powerful a country as France, of which the inhabitants, from their high civilization, and the position they occupy, set an example to the rest of the world. The tone of the French journals, in their comments on the American President's speech, is not such as we can commend. A nation should never consider itself above being just; and there is far more magnanimity in atoning for wrong, than relying on power for security against being compelled to afford redress. Whether the Congress will actually vote reprisals against France, may be doubted; but there can be no doubt that, if France allow matters to come to this extremity, the opinion of mankind will be loudly pronounced against her. The moral loss will far outweigh the paltry saving derived from the injustice perpetrated against the U. States.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The speech of the American President has been the sole topic of conversation here, and the tenor of his observations respecting France has excited much interest among our commercial circles. It is evident, unless the French Government is able to induce the Chambers to pay the citizens of the United States the million awarded, that retaliatory measures will be adopted, and French property to the amount will be seized, at least such is the opinion here. It is impossible to imagine this can end in any thing but a war between the two nations, in which case, doubtless, thrice the amount of the non-produced money will be spent by each party, and a hecatomb of human life be offered up to the jangling proceedings of the Government of France. As the American President has, however, spoken plain English, it is not impossible that the amount demanded and admitted to be due will be paid.

MORNING LEDGER.

LONDON, January 14.

This morning we received the morning and evening Paris papers of Monday. Our cotemporaries in that capital have not yet recovered from their surprise at the lofty tone assumed by the President of a State, which dates its existence only from yesterday, towards the head of a monarchy of sixteen hundred years standing—"the eldest son of Christianity and the centre of European civilization," as Chateaubriand somewhere calls it. This assumption of unaffected superiority on the part of a country where, only two centuries ago, the prowling beast of prey contended with the roving savage for the supremacy, and which, fifty years ago, the Abbe Reynal assured his countrymen, never could produce but a stunted race of men—this assumption, we say, of superiority towards a nation so justly proud of the number and splendor of its triumphs in the domains of arts, sciences, and arms, has produced much the same effect on our mercenary neighbors as if the statue of Napoleon had descended from its lofty site in the *Place Vendome*, and stalked through the streets of Paris. They imagine themselves still in a dream; they shut their eyes purposely to aid the delusion; and the Chamber of Deputies has actually suspended its sitting, for the sole purpose of recovering its equanimity, which appears to have been frightfully disturbed by the sharp lecture of the Republican President. But if the remedy has been of the caustic kind, let us hope that its effects will be salutary, by showing the gallant people, who are now wincing under its application, the glorious height from which they have been precipitated by a vile, treacherous, and anti-national cabal, and pointing out to them at the same time the only way in which they can possibly regain that proud elevation. If the United States are an instance of the magical effects of true liberty upon the genius and prosperity of nations, so is France a melancholy but highly instructive example, at this time, of the pernicious influence which the possession of power in the hands of a vile faction may exercise over the destinies of the most powerful and enlightened community. True Sun.

From the Globe of February 27.

#### The Despatches from France.

The President communicated yesterday, to both branches of Congress, the despatches received by the late arrivals from Mr. Livingston. Time does not permit the publication at large of the contents of these papers in our columns to-day. They will be furnished to our readers as soon as possible, and will be found to present such an aspect of our relations with France, as will not fail to make every American patriot, at home and abroad, proud of his Government, whatever may be the result of the deliberations of the French Chambers.

We give a brief editorial abstract of the documents before us, which will put the public in possession of an outline of the leading features of their contents.

Mr. Livingston's first letter of the 11th January, gives an account of the arrival of the Message, and the first indications produced by it. He says, further "it caused the greatest sensation, which is as yet I think unfavorable." He says, "I ought not to conceal from you that the excitement is at present very great, and that their pride is deeply wounded by what they call an attempt to coerce them by threats to the payment of a sum which they persist (in opposition to the plainest proof) in declaring not to be due. This feeling is fostered by the language of our opposition papers, particularly by the *Intelligencer* and *New York Courier*, extracts from which have been sent on by Americans, declaring them to be the sentiments of a majority of the pro-

ple. These, as you will see, are translated and re-published here, with such comments as they might have been expected, and undoubtedly were intended to produce. And if hostilities should take place between the two countries, these persons may flatter themselves with having the credit of a great share in producing them."

Mr. Livingston thus gives his own views in relation to the ultimate effect of the Message: "Whether the energetic language of the Message will be made the pretext with some, or the cause with others, among the Deputies for rejecting the law, cannot of course be yet conjectured. But I think it will have a good effect. It has certainly raised us in the estimation of other powers, if I may judge from the demeanor of their representatives here; and my own opinion is, that as soon as the first excitement subsides, it will operate favorably in the councils of France. Already some of the journals begin to change their tone, and I am much mistaken if the opposition here, finding that we are in earnest, will incur the responsibility of a rupture between the two nations, which they see must take place if the treaty be rejected."

In his second despatch of the 14th January, Mr. Livingston states that he had held a conference with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He says:

"I began it by expressing my regret that a communication from the President to Congress had been so much misrepresented in that part which related to France, as to be construed into a measure of hostility. It was, I said, part of a conclusion between different members of our Government as to the proper course to be pursued, if the Legislative body of France should persevere in refusing to provide the means of complying with a treaty formerly made; that the President, as was his duty, stated the facts, truly and in moderate language, without irritating comment; that in further pursuance of his official duty, he declared the different modes of redress, which the laws of nations permitted in order to avoid hostilities; expressing, as he ought to do, his reasons for preferring one of them; that, in all this there was nothing addressed to the French nation; and I likened it to a proceeding well known in the French law, (a family council, in which the concerns and interests are discussed,) but of which, in our case, the debates were necessarily public." &c.

After this interview, of which Mr. Livingston extends the account in his letter, giving the conversation between the French Minister and himself on other topics, he says, in conclusion:

"We parted, as I thought, on friendly terms, and in the evening meeting him at the Austrian Ambassador's, I told him, that on reflection, I had determined to wait the arrival of the packet of the 16th, before I gave the note, (written recapitulative of the conversation held with the French Minister on the subject of the Message,) to which he made no objection. After all this, you may judge of my surprise, when last night about ten o'clock, I received the billet, a copy of which is enclosed, and which necessarily closes my mission. In my reply I shall take care to throw the responsibility of breaking up the diplomatic intercourse between the countries where it ought to rest, and will not fail to expose the misstatements which you will observe are contained in the Minister's notes, both as respects my Government and myself; but the late hour at which I received the Chev. de Rigny's note, and the almost immediate departure of the packet, may prevent my sending you a copy of my communication to him, which I shall use the utmost diligence in preparing."

"The law, it is said, will be presented to-day, and I have very little doubt that it will pass. The ministerial phalanx, reinforced by those of the opposition, (and they are not a few,) who will not take the responsibility of involving the country in the difficulties which they now see must ensue, will be sufficient to carry the vote. The recall of Serrurier, and the notice to me, are measures which are resorted to in order to save the pride of the Government and the nation."

The communication from the French Minister, to which Mr. Livingston alludes, is a long explanatory letter—the object of which is to show that the pledge made by M. Serrurier to the president, had been complied with by the French king, as far as circumstances would permit. It concludes with the following, which may be fairly construed into a retort, for what has been improperly called the menace of the message—a sort of *Reprisal* for what the factious press of our own country, as well as that of France, has construed into an invasion of French honor.

"Deeply wounded, (says the French Minister of Foreign Affairs,) by imputations which I will not name, after having thus demonstrated that they are totally gratuitous, the King's Government has not desired to retreat absolutely from a determination which it had taken in a spirit of good faith and justice. However great may be the difficulties excited by the provocations of President Jackson, and by the irritation it has produced in the public mind, the Chambers will be asked for an appropriation of 25 millions, to meet the engagements of the treaty of July 4, but, at the same time, his Majesty has considered it due to his dignity no longer to leave his minister exposed to hear language so offensive to France. M. Serrurier will receive orders to return to France."

"Such, sir, are the determinations which I am authorized to make known to you immediately, in order that you may inform the Government of the United States of them, and take such measures yourself, as this communication may naturally suggest. Such passports, therefore, as you may need, are at your disposition."

This letter of the French minister was dated on the 13th January. To the argument and explanation contained in the body of this letter, Mr. Livingston informed the French minister he would reply at length. To the conclusion quoted above, he replied as follows:

"It is necessary in a matter involving such grave consequences, that there should be no misunderstanding, the two categories demanding a line of conduct entirely different the one from the other."

In the first he can take no directions or follow no suggestions but those given by his own government, which he has been sent here to represent. The recall of the Minister of France on the grounds alleged, could not have been anticipated, of course no instructions had been given to the undersigned on the subject, and he will not take upon himself the responsibility which he would incur by a voluntary demand of his Majesty's Government. If this be the sense of the passage in question, the duty of the undersigned cannot be mistaken. He will transmit the note of His Excellency the Count de Rigny to his Government, and wait its instructions. Widely different will be his conduct, if he is informed that the conclusion of the Count de Rigny's note is intended as a direction that he should quit the French territory. This, he will, without delay, comply with, on being so informed, and on receiving passports necessary for his protection, until he shall leave the Kingdom. Leaving the responsibility of this measure where it ought to rest, the undersigned has the honor to be, &c."

Mr. Livingston's letter to Mr. Forsyth contains a full explanation of the motives of his conduct, which, it will be perceived from the instructions annexed, have met the entire approbation of the President.

It will be seen from the brief notes which passed between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Serrurier, before the latter took his departure for France, that he re-

turns in no very good humor. Although this is to be regretted, yet as the fault is not on our side, we trust it will be borne with fortitude.

Mr. Livingston, in his last despatch, of the 16th Jan. notifies the Secretary of State of the introduction of the law for effecting the payment of the 25,000,000. That it will pass, we entertain scarcely a doubt.

The following is the concluding paragraph of a letter of instruction from Secretary Forsyth to Mr. Livingston, our minister in Paris, under date of 24th February.

In the present posture of our relations with France, the President directs, that, if the appropriation to execute the treaty shall be, or shall have been, rejected by the French legislature, you forthwith quit the territory of France, with all the Legation, and return to the United States, by the ship of war which shall be in readiness at Havre to bring you back to your own country. If the appropriation be made, you may retire to England or Holland, leaving Mr. Barton in charge of affairs; notifying the Department of the place selected as your temporary residence, and await further instructions.

#### AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.

##### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Feb'y 26.

THE SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States. I transmit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, with copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston, since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th inst.; of the instructions given to that minister; and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except a note of M. Serrurier, which, for the reasons stated in the report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. Livingston to quit France, with his legation, and return to the United States, if an appropriation for the fulfillment of the convention shall be refused by the Chambers.

The subject being now, in all its present aspect, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued in that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident that on their part every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the country, which the occasion requires.

A. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1835.

As soon as the Message and accompanying despatches had been read—

Mr. CAMBRELENG said, in pursuance of the pledge he before gave, he would merely move that the communication from the President of the United States, together with the accompanying despatches, and the resolutions he intended to submit, should be printed, and the consideration of the whole postponed till to-morrow. Mr. C. would only observe, that he was authorized by a majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to submit the resolutions. They were then read as follows:

Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution as ratified by both Governments.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France.

Resolved, That preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS said he wished, when the message was disposed of, to amend the resolutions as follows:

1. Resolved, That the rights of the citizens of the United States to the indemnity from the French Government, stipulated by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, ought in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

2. That if the President of the United States should, during the interval before the next session of Congress, deem it not incompatible with the honor and interest of the United States to resume the negotiations with the French Government, he be requested so to do.

3. That no legislative measure of a character or tendency hostile towards the French nation is, necessary or expedient at this time.

After some debate, the resolutions offered by Mr. CAMBRELENG, and those offered by Mr. ADAMS, as substitutes therefor, were withdrawn; and the message and documents ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on foreign relations, with an understanding that they should be reported upon next day, (27th inst.)

Extract from a private letter, dated

PARIS, Jan. 14.

This must go in haste, for the packet which will bring you news of to-day's *coup de clat*, at the Bourse this morning. Some thought it was a "Scene de Comedie," (a farce) contrived by the Ministers to save *l'honneur de la grade Nation*, and that the bill would pass in the course of the week; if it does, I suspect a proviso will be added to retract and reconsider, in case of the adoption of any hostile steps by Congress. This they hardly apprehend at present; but the idea of our being in earnest, has become conviction. Now all the journals cry out, "Why, we intended to pay you before. Where was the use of this message?" If so they are all "honorable men" and should take no umbrage at a fair and temperate warning. Indeed it can hardly be imagined that men who have been fighting thus so long to avoid a war with the Russians, Dutch and Prussians, old rivals and especial enemies, should rush headlong and heedless into one with good old friends. The fact is, "they have been playing possum with us a stretch, (as the wild man of the woods would say,) and now, probably for a spirit, will give us a touch of the crowing cock."

French Treaty. The Paris Times of the 11th ult. contains this statement: "On the receipt of the American papers at Havre, the members of the General Council and the chief merchants met together, to ward off, if possible, the blow threatened commerce. The meeting was unanimous for petitioning the Chambers to acquiesce in the American indemnity. The petition was drawn, and instantly covered with signatures."

MARRIED—On the 1st inst. by E. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. JAMES A. GAATTE to Mrs. ELIZABETH McMAN—all of Miller township.

The following communication was handed in for publication by a respectable citizen of Sparta township. The names attached to it, appear to us, a little odd, as well as new; but in as much as our acquaintance is not very great in the section of the county named, we will not pretend to deny that such persons really reside there:

#### COUNTY SEAT.

To Messrs. CRAVEN, LAND, CAMPBELL, RICKETTS, and BRAMWELL, Commissioners for relocating the seat of justice of Dearborn county.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, feeling a deep interest in our own welfare, and wishing to do every thing in our power for the furtherance of our own interest, beg leave to represent, that the village of Moore's Hill is unquestionably the best situation for said location—that it possesses advantages that no other situation in the county possesses, without being encumbered with any of the many disadvantages that all other situations that have been proposed labor under—and fearing that your honors would suppose from the name of the place that it is situated upon an eminence, difficult of access, and subject to the inconveniences that all mountainous situations are, we will remark that such is not the case: It being situated on a beautiful plain.—The word *Hill* being added to the name of the original proprietor, to express the eminence that it is soon destined to arrive at in a mercantile and manufacturing point of view. Were we to attempt to name all the advantages that this site possesses over every other for said location, our task would be a tedious one—we shall, therefore, name only a few of the most prominent. The undersigned have frequently viewed with deep regret the cold and frozen state of the imaginations, of not only the members of the bar, but frequently of the judge and jury, showing a want of sufficient Caloric to keep their thoughts in a fluid state or cause their ideas to flow with freedom. Should the courts be held at Moore's Hill this difficulty might be obviated; the village being situated in a dense forest, where sufficient fuel might be obtained, for the cutting, to effect this most desirable object.

The expense of erecting public buildings might for a number of years be dispensed with, there being already a meeting house erected which would answer to hold courts in; and a school house, which, with the addition of shutters, hangings and bars, would answer for a jail, without much inconvenience, as there is seldom a school kept in it more than three months in a year—at which time the prisoners (should there be any) might be chained in one corner of the house, and have the benefit of the school.

The undersigned would further make known to your honors, that, some years since, a post office was established at said village, and a postmaster appointed, but in consequence of there being no mail to arrive or depart from said office, the postmaster after diligently and faithfully attending to the duties of his office for some time, resigned, and there has been no other one appointed in his place. Congress has, however, for the two last sessions, been busily engaged in inquiring into the expediency of establishing a mail route through said village, and had it not been for the difficulty that has unfortunately sprung up between our honorable representative and his colleagues, which has had the effect of not only drawing off their minds from so important a subject, but of lessening their influence, we believe said route would have been established during the session of Congress that is about coming to a close.

Taking into consideration its central situation, being situated nearly one mile from the western, and but about thirteen from the eastern boundaries of the county, together with its other advantages, we cannot but think, when you come to view it, as you unquestionably will, with the other parts of the county, you will select it as the most suitable place in the county for the seat of justice. Should you do this, we promise to pay the sums attached to our names for the purpose of erecting a court house and jail, whenever it shall become necessary to build them.

Coterminal Easy	\$50	Slickem Slightly	\$100
Shovel Hard	100	Touchem Slightly	75
Point Firm	100	Waitem Sharp	100
Scrapem Down	200	Hopeidam Intrude	50
Holdem Tight	500	Overgoem All	1000

From the Brookville Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th, 1835.

Dear Sir—Your note of the first of Feb. has this morning come to hand. In relation to the Post Route you mentioned, I have only to state that when I passed last fall from Brookville to Sunman's, it was obvious that a post route was called for—and a Post Office between Brookville and Sunman's.

Accordingly, I have had a Mail Route from Brookville, via Sunman's to Versailles in Ripley County, put in the bill which will be reported to-morrow.—In fact sir, I have succeeded in obtaining every route asked for by the people in my District—six new routes in all—to wit: from Napoleon via Versailles, Cross Plains, Mount Sterling, to Vevay; thence to Georgetown, Ky.

2 From Versailles, down Laughery valley to Rising Sun; via Watts Mill, Dillsborough, Guionsville, and from Rising Sun to Burlington, Ky.

3 From Lawrenceburgh to Napoleon, via Aurora, Wilmington, Moor's Hill, and from Napoleon to Lewisville in Henry Co. via Clarksburg, and Salem, and

From Brookville to Versailles, via Sunman's. From Oxford to Fairfield, at the instance of Mr. McCarty.

Yours in haste,

A. LANE.

C. W. HUTCHES.

#### LABEL SUIT.

John Gilbert, of Franklin County, Ohio,

vs. George Kestling, Common Pleas.

In an action for libel, charging the plaintiff with having had his ears "cropped for crime." The defendant pled the general issue, and the plaintiff could not, consequently, prove, as he wished, that disease had affected his ears in his youth.

The case, however, was made out so clearly, notwithstanding the attempt, on the part of the defendant's counsel to make it a political quarrel, that the plaintiff, John Gilbert, recovered \$500 damages.

As it will be appressed, we make no comments.

Hemisphere.

From the Louisville Journal.

Battle between the Indians and Poles. It appears from a letter received this week from a respectable Polish emigrant, at New Orleans, that about 20 of his countrymen not meeting with any means of support, and totally without funds, departed from New Orleans, for Mexico, by land, through the Texas country. Having no guide, nor knowledge of the wilderness route, they became utterly lost, when they were fiercely attacked by a numerous body of Indians. The Poles had but few guns, but maintained a long and bloody conflict until they had killed a large number of their enemy. They however suffered severely having had two of their number slain, and the remainder wounded. Only one Pole was able to reach New Orleans.