

Louisville, June 14.
MAIL STAGE.

We notice with pleasure, the commencement of a line of stages to run between this place and Wheeling. It went into operation on Monday last, between this place and Limestone, and will be extended to Wheeling by the first of July—thus forming a connection by land, with a line which embraces the whole of the Eastern section of the United States. From this place to N Orleans, a regular communication by steam boats must be effected, thus making the system complete, and affording facilities to internal intercourse, which will redound to the interest of our state and the comfort and convenience of travellers to the west. We trust the public will liberally aid in the support of this line of stages, which is now organizing by col. J. Johnson, of Scott county, whose zeal and enterprise is so well calculated to complete so useful an undertaking—he promises if the roads should at any time be impassable for carriages, horses will be furnished for the conveyance of passengers.

The stage arrives here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. and departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Pittsburg, May 10.

The establishment of a company in Philadelphia, for the purpose of forwarding goods to this place with greater facility and infinitely cheaper rate than the present mode of conveyance presents, appear to have put the public pulse in action. Various ideas are entertained as to the benefits which will result to the city of Pittsburg, from the objects this company have in view. As to myself I shall have not the slightest doubt as to the result of the plan, if pursued with as much wisdom as it seems to have been commenced, and there should be found enterprise enough in the inhabitants of Pittsburg, to continue the plan, by forming a line of boats to Louisville, there can be but little question that our present sinking situation will be changed, and the most important benefits accrue to us.

Extract of a letter, dated March 10 1817, from a gentleman in Ireland, to his friend in this city.

"This country and the people in it have experienced worse times since you left is, (in June last) than ever before known. Trade and manufactures of every kind, have continued to decline more rapidly than had done six months before you left this country. The chief part of tradesmen and even labourers, are unemployed, and their families threatened with want of sustenance. The oldest person living has never experienced such a season as the past, and I fear the effects will have a serious consequence. The continual humidity of the weather through the summer, prevented the crops of every kind from coming to perfection, the greater part of which lay in the fields in

Nov. and many uncut fields were covered with snow on the 12th of Nov. The country in general cannot estimate at more than one half of an average crop, and that too of a bad quality. Belfast market for oat meal is 2l. per hundred and potatoes 5s. per do. other things in proportion.

"As you wished to know how linen cloth sold, I made some inquiry, and find that white linen is much in demand at an advanced price, which I hope will afford some relief to poor tradesmen.

Int.

Boston, April 27.

Latest from Bonapart.—I have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, (J. Gray,) arrived here yesterday from Calcutta.—He states that the Cadmus was boarded off St. Helena, on the 8th of March, from the British sloop of war, Leverett, and received from the first Lieut. of that vessel various anecdotal information respecting Bonapart. It appears that Bonapart was quite unwell, supposed to originate from great inquietude of mind. He complained much of ill treatment, & his confinement to the island, refused to see company, or take exercise. The limits allowed him to range in, had been circumscribed to about 9 miles, in consequence of a letter of cypher having been found concealed in the clothes of Las Casas, who had received permission to return to France, they supposing to relate the stratagems for effecting Napoleon's escape. Las Casas had been sent to the Cape. Bonapart is visited regularly three times each day, by the officers who have charge of his situation, health, &c. and these officers report each visit, from Longwood to the town, by telegraph. He would frequently keep these officers waiting (after they had sent notification of their being at his residence for the purpose of seeing him) two hours, and then receive them with coolness or petulance, but on all occasions endeavoring to keep up his dignity.

From Calcutta.—At the time of the sailing of the Cadmus, the Pinderees had excited considerable apprehension at Calcutta, they having laid waste several places, and approached within twenty or thirty miles of that city. The Pinderees are mounted cavalry, & have uniformly joined the Mahrattas in their wars, but having no war at present on hand, are employing themselves in depredations.

There appears to be good grounds for believing that the emperor of Russia is displeased with the treatment which Bonapart has received from his keepers. The Russian agent at St. Helena is said to have remarked that his instructions from Alexander, were to treat Bonapart with the same respect and distinction that he would his own emperor.

Aurora.

Georgetown, (D. C.) May 9.—We understand that a ship load of stocking looms and Swiss weavers arrived at Washington a

few days since, where they propose to form an establishment, which has for its object the manufacturing of cotton and woolen hosiery, knit pantaloons, petticoats, under waistcoats, Berlin lace, and tulle for ladies dresses.

We learn with pleasure, that the banks have been liberal in their promises of support, to this industrious and valuable little colony.

MADISON,

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1817.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The citizens of Madison and its vicinity, are requested to attend at the court house on Saturday the 21st inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of the American Independence.

A CITIZEN.

Madison, June 18, 1817.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER,
Dated Natchez, May 19.

"The people here are by no means unanimous in favor of going into a state government. From all I have been able to learn however, I have no doubt but the question will be decided in the affirmative.

"On my arrival, I had the pleasure of finding my old acquaintance Doctor Robinson, [celebrated in the Mexican war,] located here in the character of a practicing physician. His constitution is much broken, and he is now in very good health. I have had much conversation with him on the subject of the Mexican Revolution, from which it appears, and it is the doctor's opinion, that a well appointed army of ten thousand men, would at this time be able to give law to Mexico, and establish either tyranny or liberty. The English are about to obtain from the patriots, leave to introduce into the country 15,000 troops, with 30 thousand stand of arms, upon terms which I presume will not be rejected. This proposition does not come ostensibly from the British government, but from the opposition, and the Princess of Wales is to be its chief patroness. This is a story which may do for marines, but I cannot think the sailors will believe it. May there not be a secret understanding between the courts of Madrid and St. James, in this manner to deceive, betray, and conquer the Patriots? Or may may not G. Britain have adopted this mode of breaking through the treaties by which she is bound to the Spanish Monarchy? Whatever may be the prettexts under which Great Britain obtains a footing in Mexico, her influence there will be equally pernicious to the United States. It is possible the English government may wish to deprive Spain of her colonies: but I think it certain that she will never aid the colonies in establishing a republican form of government. The patriots want only arms to ensure success.

"Our government are approving of the British views upon Mexico. Why is it that they do not take a manly stand in favor of Spanish Patriots or once? Their interest and feeling would lead them to prescribe this bold course. Arms at least might be furnished.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre (Martinico) dated April 1817

"Since writing you, gentlemen from Augustura has called on me and informed me the royal army about three weeks since, went and attacked the patriots and in about 15 minutes were totally destroyed, the gen. with difficulty escaped with 100 persons, his loss about 2000—the place in want of provisions, & all shut & in the city. A vessel in ballast has come here expressly to solicit leave to carry down provisions & I expect will be permitted."

From the Boston Patriot

NEW REPUBLIC.

A late paper predicts that a new minister from Pernambuco will meet with a "cold reception at Washington." We understand notwithstanding, to predict the reverse; and have no hesitation in believing that this distinguished gentleman will be most cordially received by the President every member of the administration. The cause of South American Independence is as dear to reality, to the government of the United States as to the people. The laws of nations compel the government, in its public acts to a neutral course; but all sympathies are in favor of the Patriots. We trust the time rapidly approaching when no disguise will be necessary: when the new world will be entirely relieved from the shackles of the old and when the standard of INDEPENDENCE will triumphantly wave from the extremity of Hudson's Bay to the remotest regions of Patagonia. Let Europe continue to groan, if they chuse, beneath the pressure of regal tyranny, but let the goddess of Liberty establish a permanent empire in the regions of the West.

By appointing so distinguished a gentleman as minister to the United States, as one of its first official acts, the provisional government of Pernambuco has paid a great compliment to the United States. We understand, indeed from various sources, that the most friendly sentiments exist in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Brazil towards this Republic, its people, and institutions. Setting gratitude aside, and the partiality we naturally feel for those whose objects and opinions coincide with our own, the friendship of the patriots of Pernambuco may at no distant day be important in a commercial point of view. Every thing that has a tendency, however remote, to aid our commerce ought to be cherished with peculiar assiduity.

A gentleman of the name of Moss has married a miss Moss, in defiance of the proverb,—"*A rolling stone will never gather moss.*"