LA REVUE AMERICANE.

It was during the last summer, that the plan of this periodical work was first announced, in a letter from Mr. Levasseur to his friend in Richmond. We have received by the Cadmus the first seven numbers of it. It is a monthly Journal, (the first number appearing at Paris in July last,) making from 130 to 140 pages: handsomely printed upon very white paper. It is, as its title page expresses, entirely dedicated to American affairs, both north and south. We select for translation a very picturesque account of the Mississippi and Ohio—some of whose features must be quite new even to some of the American readers.

[*Compiler.*

Navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The Recollections of an American citizen residing in the Atlantic States.

The first thing which attracts the attention of an inhabitant of the shores of the Atlantic, when he arrives at Pittsburgh, is the spectacle which is exhibited, by the variety and number of the boats. We are struck at first with the great batteaux, of the size of a large Atlantic schooner, with its deck elevated, and of a grotesque appearance. Vessels of this kind, which require the efforts of 25 men to stem the current, are scarcely ever in use; and although it has not been more than ten years since they were very common, we rarely see them now. Then comes the keeled batteaux, of a long, narrow, and elegant form, and carrying from fifteen to thirty tons. This vessel is constructed to navigate the shallows; it is still much used and is chiefly seen on the streams, which are not yet frequented by the steam boats.—The flat boats of Kentucky are a kind of ark, which is fifteen feet wide, and from 40 to 100 feet long, and carries from twenty to seventy tons. Whole families use these boats to descend the river. Those that they employ for the purpose, are called family boats; they are very large, and contain commodious and separate apartments, furnished with chairs, beds, tables and stoves. It is not uncommon to see a large family, accompanied by its domestics, and carrying with it its live stock, such as pigs, horses, sheep, poultry, &c. descending the stream in one of these vessels, and thus presenting a representation of the ark of the scriptures. We see also boats of from eight to twelve tons, canoes of from two to four, hollowed out of a single tree, or formed of the trunks of two trees, joined together skiffs, of the ordinary form, and other little boats, which derive their names from the manner in which they are constructed. All these batteaux are very numerous, and easily distinguished by the names which they bear. But we find also in this land of liberty, some invention, & perhaps even caprice, some singular irregularities, that it would be impossible to refer to any known method of shipbuilding. It seems that the brains of these industrious & inventive men reject as they do servitude, the obligation of building according to an established form. The New York Canal begins to show the Atlantic States some examples of this infinite variety of naval architecture.

All these boats, so different in their forms, and for the most part so fragile in their appearance, are destined in most cases, for voyages of from 1200 to 3000 miles.

The keeled boats are used for hunting expeditions on different points of the Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers at distances just as great; for, such are the interior voyages performed on these extensive water courses. There the nautical phrases are as novel as the forms of their boats, and the manners of the watermen are as strange as their language. All their resting days are spent at the table, in smoking, drinking and singing, and these are pleasures in which the women often participate. Each boat, during the whole time that it remains at its place of destination, is furnished with many fidlers who are constantly scraping on their violins to the sound of which, we see the watermen incessantly dancing. We ought not to be astonished, if this mode of life, alternately very indolent, or very active—sometimes requiring but little or no effort, offering at one time no danger, then all at once more laborious and perilous than that of the Atlantic navigators, should present irresistible seductions to young people, born near the water-side. The boats passing before their dwellings on the beautiful spring mornings; the verdant forests, the sweet and delicious temperature of the air, the brilliant blue of the skies of this country, the large river presenting an unbroken surface, flowing gently the whole length of the forest and bearing along the boat on its bosom, present an harmonious tout ensemble which exhilirates their youthful imaginations. The boatmen dance to the sound of the violin on the deck of their batteaux and give vent to their gaiety in addressing the girls, who come down on the banks to enjoy the spectacle. The boat glides on until it disappears behind a point of the forest; at this moment, the hunter's horn with which all the boats are provided, is heard and resounds to a great distance over the waters. These scenes & this music reverberated by the echoes of the magnificent Ohio act so powerfully on the imagination, that although the spectacle be a thousand times represented to my view, at all hours and in every imaginable situation yet it has for me a charm always new and delightful. Let us not be astonished then if the youth of these remote countries, brought up in a restless coriosity which solitude and silence are so well calculated to nourish, amid scenes so frequently revisited, should be easily disgusted with the painful, and never ceasing labors of agriculture; and should seize every opportunity of embracing the dangerous profession of a boatman. The general taste of the inhabitants on the banks of these long streams for this profession, explains their aversion to the steam boats, which diminish every day the numbers of little boats and their crews, and which have already deprived 10,000 men of their employment on the western waters: and still, notwithstanding all these seductions, both for the eye and the imagination, no course of life is so miserable, so precarious, and so full of danger, as that of the watermen. In no occupation are men so easily exhausted. Although it has been but a short time since this species of navigation was first originated, we are sure to see at every bend of the river, and on each elevated point of the bank, some rude monument, some rustic memorial, erected by a brother boatman, which shows that there rest the ashes of a companion who at that spot has either been exhausted by fatigue or buried in the waves.

The Mississippi and the Ohio are nearly of the same size; at their junction, the surrounding country is equally marshy and inundated; the species of regetation on their banks bears much resemblance to each other, and yet the two rivers present very different aspects. The Ohio is calm and tranquil, and except when it is swollen, its waters are commonly limpid: the Mississippi on the contrary is always muddy, its course is every where rapid and impetuous, its surface presenting numerous and singular irregularities: in many places the water seems to boil upwards for a considerable distance with the force of a rapid whirlpool, attended by a hissing noise, and forms above the common level a swell in the current, which is continually disappearing and renewing itself. We might say that the river is always in a rage, it tears up the earth which borders on its banks, together with the woods which follow it, and bears away these spoils to immense distances.

It is difficult to imagine a more laborious and more dangerous task than that of ascending the river. The difficulties will soon be diminished on account of the number of steam-boats, which they are establishing on it bosom, and which by the power of their motion can accomplish what no force either of oars or sails can do at present. The following is the state of navigation on the Mississippi: The river is covered with boats of every dimension, which are propelled by the aid of poles, oars, or the assistance of men or horses placed on the banks. I have seen in the spring on a single day, at least a hundred boats arrive at New Madrid.—The noisy joy of their crews, their reciprocal congratulations, the living picture that the mixture of numerous animals of every kind presents on board the boats, the variety of their cargoes, but above all, the idea of the long distance that these boats had just passed over, and of that which they had still to surmount, inspired me with a feeling of surprise and meditation. There is not a single spot on the numerous rivers which empty into the Ohio and Mississippi, that is not represented by some of these boats; some convey timber for building, from the pine forests in the southwest of New York; others coming down from Kentucky are charged with flour, whiskey, hemp, tobacco and rope. Tennessee sends the same articles, besides great quantities of cotton; from the Missouri and Illinois rivers are brought cattle, horses, the greatest part of the production of the states on the Ohio, and also poultry and lead—some boats are entirely filled with corn; others with apples and potatoes, others with cider, and of the kind which they call royal, being no other than common cider, whose strength they have increased by freezing or boiling it. Dried fruits and spirituous liquors of every kind, compose also a part of these cargoes, which altogether present a specimen of the different productions of the industry and agriculture of the whole upper country of the west. These numerous boats which coming from the different points for many thousand miles have made towards the same spot, cover a space of many acres.

All the animals of the poultry yard occupy the surface of the boats; we may hear their different noises mixed with the lowing of the horned cattle. The sailors pass from one boat to another, either to collect information, or to lend each other assistance in the difficulties that the navigation of the river as far as New Orleans presents. After an hour or two passed in this manner, they go on shore and enter the town for refreshment. The inhabitants consider themselves very fortunate, if in the course of the evening they do not indulge themselves in some excess—in this case I have seen them adopt speedy and severe measures. About midnight the whole tumult is calmed. The fleet forms itself again at Natchez or New Orleans, but the current of the river is so considerable, that the sailors who meet once perhaps never see each other again.

At day break the horns are heard; every living thing on board the boat is immediately in motion. In the space of half an hour, the whole fleet moves, and soon disappears, restoring to the place it leaves that profound calm which its arrival had interrupted. I have often seen several boats attached together and thus rowing on in company. I went once on board a convoy, which was composed of eight boats; the surface of this floating town presented an extensive promenade; the crews exchanged their provisions; some furnished pork others apples, nuts, cider and dried fruits; one of these boats served as a mart for making their exchanges. The convoys do not always sail in this manner; sometimes the boats row separately, but in this case they are sufficiently near each other, to interchange visits by means of their canoes.

Whilst I was at New Madrid, I saw on board a boat, a manufacture of tin utensils; all the articles which are embraced in that line of business, are finished at this floating manufactory, and are sold by wholesale and retail. I heard them speak of a shop still more extraordinary, which came down the Ohio, and was momentarily expected at New Madrid. In this they made hatches, scythes, & all other iron instruments of the kind; they also shoed horses in it; it was in fact a first rate blacksmith's shop. I have often seen in this country, boats which carried stores of valuable merchandise which were arranged in the greatest order; the delicate hands of the merchants, might have rivalled those of the New York ladies. It is a very common thing now to see batteaux sailing like steam boats, by means of mechanical wheels, which are put in motion by the force of a horse. Besides every spring some invention of this kind becomes known being the fruit of the meditations in which the farmer indulges himself at his fire side, during the winter.

LATEST FROM SMYRNA.

The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received Smyrna papers to Jan. 12th. Their contents are interesting as they confirm several important facts highly favourable to the Greeks; and, as usual in such cases, furnish evidence that that paper does some times assist, however unwillingly, in the dissemination of truth.

In beginning with the last paper, we find that the dissentions at Hydra have been completely terminated, through the influence of Conduriotti; and that Colocotroni is on perfectly good terms with him. Some of the arrangements for a combined attack on Athens, for the relief of Fabvier and the citadel, are confirmed. 60,000 franes had arrived from the Paris committee, which had long been expected.

A report was spread at Smyrna, on the 7th of Dec. that Captain Hastings' steam boat, which had been seen on her passage from Syra, was to join the Hydriot squadron at Samos, to make an attack on the Turkish port of Scala Nova, near Smyrna. The editor sometimes affects to speak contemptuously of the Greek navy; but he gives this report with some trepidation.

The Greeks still hold the fortress of Grabousi in Candia, which the Spectator complains of as affording great facilities to predatory vessels. Indeed a letter from Canee says they are blockaded by Greek pirates. It is situate on a rock, on the western point of the island of Candia, thirty miles from Canee and commands a small port that has two entrances, one of which is only accessible to small vessels. The fort has 30 cannon and 300 men, commanded by Dasealos Cumni, of Celino, with two Suliots for his principal officers. They have fitted up a large schooner from Napoli, as a galliot, with 24 oars, and several barges; and have declared the island under blockade.

The British Vice Consul for Rhodes has lately been captured, on his way from Cara Mania, by pirates, who carried him to Simis, under promise of a ransom. The pirates were however fired upon, at his request, and escaped after losing some of their number.

The Seraskier Pacha at Constantinople, had nearly recovered from his wounds—The troops are said to make great proficiency in exercise. On the birth of his child, (which since died,) Mr. S. Canning liberated eleven Greeks who had been imprisoned for various causes; and the account of the child being buried in the Greek Church is confirmed.

M. Forneti has arrived at Canee, in Candia, as French Consul; and M. S. Sauveur has gone to the Dardanells, as vice Consul from the same country.

The Austrian Vice Admiral Poulucci had recently left Smyrna for Venice, in the frigate Elbe, having performed his service of six months, as fixed by the Aulic Council.

From the Frederick Examiner.

JACKSON MEETING.

The friends of General Jackson, in Montgomery county, Maryland, having given notice to the voters of several election districts in said county, through the medium of the public journals published in said county, to convene on Saturday, the 14th instant, in their respective districts for the purpose of appointing committees to meet the general committee at Rockville to select delegates to meet the Jackson convention in the city of Baltimore, in May next—a sufficient number of the friends of Gen. Jackson not appearing to form a meeting,* a large number of the friends of the administration who happened accidentally to be present, determined to form a meeting and express their sentiments, and what they believed the sentiments of two thirds or more of the people of their district and county in regard to the presidential election.

Having organized a meeting by calling *William Hempstone*† to the chair, and appointing *William White* Secretary—John H. Beal, Richard Galt, James L. Plater, John M. Williams, Henry W. Talbert, Ignatius P. Lyles, George W. Fletchall, Nathan T. Hempstone, Thomas Hodges and Richard Wotton, were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; who, having reported the following, they were adopted:

Resolved, That notwithstanding this meeting duly appreciate the distinguished services rendered by Gen. Jackson to his country in the late war, and that none hold him in higher estimation, or feel more grateful for his military services, yet we feel the utmost confidence in our present illustrious chief magistrate, JOHN Q. ADAMS, and believing him to be better qualified to fill the chair of state, will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election to the next presidency of these U. States.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the patriotism, virtue, integrity and talents of the honourable HENRY CLAY, the *ipse dixit* of his calumniators to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the county papers.

WM. HEMPSTONE, *Chairman.*
WM. WHITE, Sec'y.

*There being but five present out of a large and respectable meeting of the people of the district.

†An old revolutionary soldier.

WINCHESTER REPUBLICAN, EXTRA.
Tuesday Morning half past 4 o'clock, April 10.

SHENANDOAH ELECTION.

Our express has this moment returned from Woodstock, bringing the following result of the first day's election:

	Woodstock	Milford	Frederick	Tot.
Alfred H. Powell	56	16	959	1011
Robert Allen	505	185	55	805
Powell's present majority				206

We confess that this vote does not meet our expectations, and that we entertain strong fears of Mr. Powell's re-election.—Every effort which man could make was making against him. Men who had not voted for twenty years were brought in, & the country scouring in every direction.—Mr. Kercheval was urged to withdraw but he peremptorily declined, declaring that he had given his honour to his friends to continue. He was the only candidate who addressed the People; and in his speech said he had been shamefully treated by Frederick; that men of the first respectability had deserted him, after promising him their support; and that if Shenandoah united in favor of their candidate, he could not complain. On Mr. K's concluding, the voting commenced about 11 o'clock.

We would gladly pass over the scene which followed. We do most sincerely lament that human nature is capable of such deep depravity as was yesterday evinced at the Shenandoah election. On Mr. Powell's challenging a voter, the fellow belched forth the most horrible blasphemies against him, saying he ought to be horsewhipped out of the county. This outrage was a signal for a general concert of damned spirits. The most opprobrious epithets were flung around the court house, and through the public streets. 'Damn Powell! the tory! damned rascal!' 'Hurra for Allen and Jackson!' 'Sour krout forever!' 'Damn the gingerbread voters!' and other like expressions were uttered by men, women, and children. Mr. Powell was repeatedly defied and blasphemed, and personal violence was threatened him in the street. Mr. P's friends were obliged to maintain the utmost reserve, at the hazard of their lives. Such is the happy effect of party spirit.

Wednesday, April 11.—The polls were to continue open three days. I have heard that at half past two o'clock, P. M. yesterday, Powell's majority was reduced to about 50. To-day, Allen will probably go ahead 40 or 50. Mr. Powell's defeat is a public calamity.

[We learn from a gentlemen who left Woodstock after the polls were closed on Tuesday evening, that Allen was several votes ahead of Powell. No doubt remains, therefore, that Mr. Powell has been defeated.—*Alex. Phœnix Gazette.*

As the election is now over, and the defeat of Mr. POWELL may be considered certain, we may say of him what we could not have said with propriety had he been re-elected, and without any disparagement we hope to his respectable successor, that, as few members of the House of Representatives were more useful or more respected—none certainly more respectable—we consider his absence from Congress a loss to the public at large, and to his own State in particular.

Mr. W. W. Seaton, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, has published, in the Washington Telegraph of Thursday, the following account of a casual dialogue between him and Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Senator in Congress, from Kentucky.

"Some time in the session of 1825-6, as I was passing through the Senate chamber to the secretary's table, after the senate had adjourned, I was hailed by Col. Johnson (sitting near one of the fire places under the gallery, with one other member standing or walking near him) who, in his familiar manner of speaking, said, 'How goes it, old friend: Well, when are you coming out?'

'*Editor.*—On what subject, Colonel?

'*Col J.*—Why, on the Presidential question. Are you not coming out against the Administration?

'*Editor.*—I can't tell. The Administration has hardly commenced its career yet, and I don't see any thing, so far, to condemn.

'*Col. J.*—What of that? Has not Clay taken away the laws from your paper?

'*Editor.*—True; but that would be making a private grievance a motive for public conduct; and that we cannot do, however sore we may feel about it. As for Mr Clay, I know he is no friend of ours; we opposed him, and I understand that he has always been hostile to us and our paper; but the Administration may pursue a policy that we have approved in other Administrations and if they do so, how can we with any consistency oppose them?

'*Col. Johnson* (with vehemence, and, I think, with an oath)—I would not care for that. If any body injured me, I would give them as good as they sent; and, as for this Administration, we will turn them out as sure as there's a God in Heaven.

'*Editor.*—But, Colonel, how can you say so, before you see what course the Administration will adopt? Suppose they consult the public interest, and pursue a course that you think right?

'*Col J.*—I dont care; [raising his arm, and speaking with warmth,] for, by the Eternal, if they act as pure as the Angels that stand at the right hand of the Throne of God, we'll put them down.

'To this I made no reply, but left the Colonel, to pursue the errand that carried me to the Senate chamber."

Ebenezer Shannon has been tried at Boston, and found guilty of passing three dollar bills of the Suffolk Bank of that city, and fives of the Concord bank. On the trial, the following letter written by Shannon to Mary Thompson (to whom he was to be married in a short time) was read in evidence. The occasion which led to its being produced, was, that Mary being unable to read, had handed it to another who was in the same predicament, and who, in her turn, handed it to Marston, (whose name is mentioned) for interpretation:

"*Dear Mary*—I wish to prove that I took the money which I am taken up for, for if I can do this by two good evidences I shall get clear, if not, I must suffer. I am charged with passing two three dollar bills, which you know I took down to Mr. Nutting's house for a watch, which I sold for eighteen dollars. You will recollect, I presume, that I asked the man if the money was good, and he told me that it was. He said that he was the second mate on board a vessel in this port, and that his name was Briggs. George Sager will swear to this effect, and likewise Mr. Prescott, and I wish you to see Mr. Gorton.

Or otherwise follow these instructions. Lay it upon Mars on whom every body despises, let the evidences testify that they saw him give me the money, for good money, and that I borrowed of him for thirty days, a sum of seventy five dollars, and among them several three dollar bills, and that I asked him if these bills were good, and he said that he took them out of the bank. I prefer this plan to the two. If it is possible, I wish you to get a bill of this description in his possession, go into the woodhouse and get upon the wood and on the left hand, under the eves, there you will find some bills, put two or three in Marston's hat or pocket under the lining, hat will be best; and let me or my lawyer know as soon as you have done it; and take the remainder of the money and secure it properly, or burn it, as you think proper. Take particular notice of the bills and see what bank, what number, so that the evidences can swear to them, for they are all of one kind; and get as many evidences as you can to swear to this. One of these things must be done or I must go to the State Prison. I wish you to come and see me while I am in jail.—Shannon."

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

One of the most happy discoveries of the age is that of Mr. Loiseau; of a cure for drunkenness. The accounts from New Orleans continue to bear favourable testimony to the efficacy of his remedy. The following is given in the newspapers as his prescription.

Receipt.—Tincture Assafœtida; Tart. Antimony; Ipecacuanha.

Mix these with the particular spirit or liquor which you want to shun, and drink a wine glass full every morning, fasting, for a week, when I will insure a voluntary abstinence for one year. An infusion of the leaves of Tobacco, will prove a very valuable auxiliary. As soon as any inclination is felt to resume the cup, the remedy must be promptly applied; or there will be a relapse.

Yesterday a man whose face had the marks which usually attend this besetting vice, came to our office to enquire where the remedy could be procured. He said he had been a habitual drunkard for ten years; had nearly exhausted a large property, and quite broken his wife's heart. He said he would be cured, heaven knew if he could, and would give any thing he possessed for the remedy. We were quite happy to furnish him with the above recipe gratis, which he took and left the office with great joy.

We learn from a gentleman lately arrived from the Spanish Main, that the two frigates Colombia and Cundinamarca, intended for some hostile expedition against the Spanish territory, were nearly ready for sea on the 20th March, when the preparations were suddenly suspended, by an order from Bolivar, and the expedition abandoned, as it was presumed, for the want of funds to carry it on. It was generally understood that Porto Rio was its object; and that the ships were to co-operate in some manner with the Mexican squadron.

Com. Porter's movements have all along appeared to indicate some intended co-operation, and it would not be strange if, on being disappointed in this manner, he should undertake some active measures, as he may think his character requires some more energetic course, after allowing himself to be nominally blockaded by a squadron he pretends to despise.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

BALTIMORE, April 23.

Commodore Porter.—By the schooner Toison, captain Hallett, arrived at New York from Xibara, Cuba, we learn that letters had been received from Havana, stating that two brigs belonging to Com. Porter's squadron had been captured by Laborde's fleet. A letter from Havana, dated April 7, contains the following passage:—"One of our coasting vessels has arrived here, bringing on board, as prisoners, the first officer of Com. Porter, one lieutenant and several seamen, who were risen upon by the Spanish crew after their capture.

We understand, that the Yearly Meeting of Friends, now in Session in this City, have appropriated three thousand dollars, towards defraying the expense of certain Free People of Colour from the state of North Carolina, (where their laws will not permit them to remain,) to Liberia, Hayti, and the free states, as they may prefer.

Philadelphia Paper.

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