Boussa they were well received by the King, and being anxious to obtain the papers of Park, who was lost off that place, they were deterred from asking about them at first, by the apprehension of affronting the King or incurring his displeasure. They were at length bold enough to make the inquiry, and heard of a man who had in his possession, a book which had been preserved by him as having belonged to that unfortunate traveller. Accordingly, a reward was promised if it should be the journal that they were in quest of, and with much pomp and ceremony, as well as care, the book in question was brought on an appointed day, anxiety and eagerness possessing both parties alike—the one to obtain the proffered reward, the other to secure Park's journal. The book was slowly unrolled from a napkin in which it was preserved, and turned out to be no more than a book of logarithms, to the great disappointment of both parties.

The celebrated city of Youri was reached by a tedious passage of four days up the river, which in one part, a short distance from Boussa, was so shallow that it was nearly fordable. This was in the end of June, the last of the dry season. While at Youri the rains set in; and before they left it, the place was half covered with water. This is frequently the case with the towns on the Quorra, they are built so close to the river in most places and in others they are so low, that when the river swells by the rains, the towns are half overflowed.—Youri was left by the river Cubba, which runs into the Quorra, to the north of it; and the travellers descended to Boussa, passing over banks and shoals without any danger, which had been quite dry as they went up. No delay seems to have been experienced by them from the difficulty of procuring canoes, as well as from the inherent idleness and apathy of the natives.

Below Boussa, a large city called Rabbah, which we see is placed on the north bank of the river, was the first important point arrived at. Here the river takes its course to the eastward for a considerable distance, as far as Egga, another considerable town on the opposite bank. At this latter place, instances of the slave trade were observed. A party, about two hundred, were seen exposed in ranks for sale, composed of men, women, and children, indiscriminately.

From this place they are passed on from hand to hand, till they at length reach the sea. Here large canoes were observed, having a hut in their centre capable of containing their owner, who is a merchant, and all his family. so that they travel in them for trade, and require no other habitation. Many of the canoes, had blood smeared on the sterns, and feathers stuck in them, to preserve them from the attacks of robbers, from which, it appears, the river is not free. At an island near this place, the people were making haste away from their village in canoes, in consequence of the water having risen so high as to inundate a great part of it. An amusing anecdote was related of a large rock in this part of the river, in which the superstitious natives believed there dwelt a genius who was famed for his benevolent disposition. It is a very conspicuous object in the river, being entirely white, and about three hundred feet high.

Here they say sin and sorrow are unknown; the hungry are fed, the sick are healed, and the tears of the mourner are dried up. It is necessary, however, that the visiter, whoever he may be, should make known his wants to the genius or spirit of the mountain in prayer: when, if hungry, he receives the most delicious food; if ill, he is immediately cured; and, should he be inclined to stay some days, he may do so, and enjoy the blessings of the place. Fundah is not on the banks of the Quorra, as supposed to be by Clapperton, but lies three days' journey up the Tehadda, a from its junction with the Quorra. There is a path to Fundah also from the left bank of the Quorra, which is immediately opposite to the great Bocquay market.

Just below the junction of the Quorra the river runs to the south through a chain of mountains, which take their course from the S. E. to the sea. The river runs south about 200 miles from the sea, by Bocquay, a celebrated market for slaves, frequated, it appears, by the traders from every place near it, particularly below it, towards the sea. The traders, who are chiefs of principal towns, bring hither goods obtained from vessels in the mouths of the rivers Benin, Numand others. These consist of rum or rather rum and water, cottons; muskets, and ammunition, &c.; and the Bocquay market is the most celebrated for slaves and ivory in the whole island.

The disaster which befel the travellers took place near Kirree, a little lower down the river where they were attacked, and the canoe sunk which contained all their equipage. Some of the journals were here lost, but sufficient was fortunately preserved to render the account of the whole voyage complete. Each of the towns on the banks of the river, to some distance above this place, is governed by its own chief or king, as he is called. Right is maintained by strength, and no acknowledgement of sway over countries is known, in consequence much predatory warfare goes on.—Below this place the river turns to the S. W. to the Eboe country, where, after expanding into a sort of lake, the Delta is commenced, and the river branches off to the south and west.

The country assumes an appearance of sameness—no rising ground is seen for many miles—the mangrove becomes predommant on the Banks—the effect of the tide is discovered—and the ea is at length gained. Many villages and much cultivated land are to be found on the banks of the river, even with one or two exceptions, at every three or four miles The breadth in some places is said, by the travellers, to be five or six miles, and the current five miles the hour. The rent to run included with some important remarks on the course of the river, to the same paper was effect as mentioned by Mr. Barrow at the commencement and was received, by the most numerous meeting of the whole season, with considerable interest and satisfaction. The thanks of the Society were immediately voted to the Landers for their valuable communication.

The President then observed, that the present being the concluding meeting for the season, he was in hopes it would be found that much good had been already done by the Society since its formation; and he was happy in stating, that the council had awarded His Majesty's premium of Fifty Guineas to the Landers, for having discovered the course and termination of the Quorra. This communication was received with great satisfaction.

The younger brother, John Lander, was present at the meeting; but the elder, Richard, who was formerly with Clapperton, was prevented from attending by illness.

A letter was subsequently read from Mr. Bonpland, announcing his speedy return from Paraguay, where he had been detained some years by the dictator, Dr. Francia.

Sir John Stanley, bart. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

RUINOUS HURRICANE AT BARBADOES—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES.

The New York Post contains a letter from the consulate of the United States at Martinique, just received by the collector of New York, accompanied by a Gazette extraordinary, issued from the Barbadoes Mercury office, bearing date Aug. 13, giving an account of the ravages of one of the most terrible hurricanes of which we remember to have heard. It passed over the ill fated island of Barbadoes on the night of the 10th inst. and in eight hours left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. A letter to the American consul at Martinique, dated Aug. 15th, says—"This island I much fear is ruined, and it will be impossible for us to recover."

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA,
St. Pierre, Martinique, 18th August, 1831.

Sir—The British Government brig, "the Duke of York," has this moment arrived from Barbadoes, bringing the painful intelligence that that Island had been almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst. Fortunately I have obtained a paper, which I now forward. It, however, gives but a poor idea of the damages and losses sustained, as appears from the memorandum on the back by a gentleman of high respectability. Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between four and five thousand; and great fears are entertained lest the effluvia from the bodies cover the ruins (putrefaction having already commenced,) may add disease to famine and want. Many of the inhabitants who have ever been accustomed to the luxuries of life are now without clothing or shelter.—Referring you to the newspaper, I have the honor to be, sir, in haste, your ob't ser'nt.

JOHN S. MEIRCKEN.

To the collector of any port in the United States.

The following is a description of the hurricane and its devastations which we copy from the Gazette above mentioned:

"On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind blew very fresh at North, the clouds began to collect thick in the N. E. passing away in scuds as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible.—They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W., and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about five the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong till about half past eight, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress. In Bridgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partly thrown down so as to be completely untenantable Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings and thrown on shore. At the out ports in Speights, the Hole and Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenantable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills, and negro houses have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle.

The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add to the heart rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable, throughout he island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have no where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inhumed in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them—the interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of deputy-assistant commissionary-general Flanner, who, with his wife, five children, his niece and two servants were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his unhappy wife and two of the children alone have survived. At St. Ann's many of his majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the barracks.

The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind, which instead, of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and came with a force not to be withstood.—Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

"We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indiscribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us. The following is a list of the vessels stranded in the bay:—Barks Irelam and Arethusa; brigs Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Keziah, Alliance, Antonetto, Horatio Nelson, Elire; brigantines Samuel Hinds and Heroine: schrs. Ark and Perseverance, mail boats Barbadoes and Montague."

Here ends the account in the Barbadoes paper, but the letter of the 15th says, of one of the vessels above mentioned:—"The American brig Antoinette is on the beach, with 200 puncheons of meal, entirely lost."

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Our columns this morning are almost exclusively occupied with the highly interesting details of foreign intelligence to the 1st of August, brought by the ship Columbia at New York. The most important item is the speech of the French King, which has been looked for with interest. The document carries a tone of confidence; it is on the whole, however, such as might have been expected, and in reality decides nothing and declares nothing as to the foreign policy of the ministry which had not been anticipated from preceding events, except the demolishing of some of the Belgic fortresses on the French frontier. It is to the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies that we must look for the exposition of the generalities in which the Speech is expressed. The independence of Belgium is of course spoken of as established; but we have nothing to show how the questions with Holland are settled, and how far the conferring Powers are satisfied. The phraseology as to Poland is word for word what it was anticipated,—a general declaration of mediation pressed upon the great Powers. Austria is said, somewhat vaguely, to have evacuated the Roman States as soon as it was demanded; the complaint has been that it was not demanded soon enough, and in time to save the Italian patriots. The general question of peace or war is left where it was found. France desires "a general disarming, and the Governments of Europe *will* feel its necessity." At least it seems to be the policy of France to make them feel it; but many topics of difference are yet to be arranged between the parties, the extent of whose armaments shows a general destruction. The new position assumed by Prussia as to Poland, (the former declaring, it will be seen, that she is not *neutral*, but only inactive, between the latter and Russia,) gives a new aspect to the question of war, and adds to the chances of it. The King of Holland, too, does not seem to consider the Belgic question settled, and speaks to his armies as if they were likely to have a share in bringing it to a conclusion. The accounts from Poland are not encouraging; we dread greatly the event of any general battle, with the now reported great disparity of force, and fear that the brave Polish generalissimo will not have it in his power to retard this decisive issue. On the whole, neither the diplomatic results hitherto accomplished, nor the complexion of the French king's speech, are such as to throw much light on the catastrophe of the exciting scenes now acting in Europe, much less to assure us of the continuance of peace.

The passages of the speech respecting the internal politics of France, are quite as general and vague. The king denounces the advocates of a republican government; but on this point he and the Liberals are not at issue. The Constitutional party only ask for a throne surrounded by republican institutions; they do not ask a republic; and the king, on the other hand, declares that he seeks "to put the institutions in harmony with the wishes and interests of the nation." It will be unhappy, however, for France if the Chamber just returned should be one not inclined "to march with the Revolution." The same remark may be made of such an opposition to the British Reform Bill as would cause its defeat. In both nations it is manifest that the electoral franchise is unwisely withheld from a powerful body of demandants, and it would be unsafe to make them seize what they are now seeking according to existing constitutions. [*Balt. Amer.*

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—PRUSSIAN DECLARATION AGAINST POLAND—SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE—SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK OF LISBON.

The London packet ship Columbia, at New York, brings London papers to the 31st July inclusive. Their contents are highly interesting and important, as will be seen by the following extracts, taken from the different New York journals before us.

PRUSSIA AND POLAND.—The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following highly important intelligence:—

"We have this moment received from an official source the *Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland*. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is *not neutral* in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian Army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects: in fine, that the present state of Prussia is *inactivity* but not *neutrality*. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for, the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep; besides, *inactivity* is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for Prussia to say today it will adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say—France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will, on this occasion, support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home."

The London Morning Herald of the 28th July corroborates the above statement in the following terms:—

"Prussia has at length wholly cast aside the flimsy mask which she has hitherto worn with respect to Poland. A correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, last night communicated to us the following statement: "The Prussian Government at length unblushingly it has hitherto scarcely taken pains to disguise. It avows the foul partizanship to Russia which it has just put forth a declaration of intervention, which is nothing less than a declaration of war against poor neglected, but still magnanimous Poland. In this State paper the government admits broadly that it is no longer neutral, and it then proceeds to contend for its right, under treaties, of supplying the Russian army on its frontiers in Poland, with arms, ammunition, and all the necessaries of war. It concludes by stating if it does not at once proceed to adopt more rigorous measures, it is to be understood as arising from the position which it has at present taken up, which is one of "inactivity" not neutrality.

"Here, then, is the first direct departure from that system of neutrality amongst the Great Powers of Europe which has been looked upon hitherto as tying up the hands of the English and French Governments, with respect to Poland. But if Prussia, from the middle ground, advances upon one side two paces towards Russia, why may not other powers, without any violation of the principles of treaties, advance two paces on the other, towards imploring, and, we fear, expiring Poland?—Is it that the reproach is to be eternal, that despotism and oppression ever find willing and active supporters, whilst the cause of injured liberty and oppressed nations never meets with but languid friends and sluggish champions? We are not sorry that Prussia has thus exposed itself; the undisguised hostility of an enemy is better than the base treachery of a pretended friend, and the holy cause of Poland may require an accession of sympathy by the increased detestation which this new act of baseness will produce amongst all the well-disposed people of Europe, already too much disgusted with the double faced conduct of Prussia upon this subject. Our correspondent hopes that the change of situation will not escape the notice of our Government, a hope in which we, averse as we are to see the country upon any account committed to war, warmly entertain. The subject is, however, worthy of their serious consideration."

A London paper of the 30th, in reference to the above subject, says:

Serious apprehensions appear to be entertained in certain quarters lest the conduct of Prussia in regard to Poland should lead to a declaration of war on the part of France against the former power. Our apprehensions, however, are the very reverse. We fear that France will not declare war against Prussia; but, at the same time, we must say that, if the French government did not take some effectual steps to enforce the neutrality of that nation, they will prove themselves the veriest poltroons that ever were placed at the head of a great people. The same remarks will apply, though not perhaps with equal force, to our Cabinet, should they quietly suffer the aggressions of Prussia against Poland.

Our Funds continue heavy. This is attributable to the gloomy aspect of foreign politics—at least we are not aware of any other cause for the depression. Consols for money and Account, which left off yesterday at 82¾, opened this morning at 82¼, were afterwards done as low as 82¼, when they again reached 82¾, and finally closed at 82¾. The heavy stocks are all a shadow lower.

THE POLES.—The accounts are of a gloomy character, as it respects this brave, gallant, and devoted people. It is certain that Gen. Gielgud has been assassinated in Lithuania by a Polish officer, just as he was about to lay down his arms to the Prusian officers. It is equally certain that the main army of the Russians has crossed the Vistula, and their forces are drawing round the capital, with a determination of striking a signal, and, if possible, a final blow.

BELGIUM.—Thus frr matters go on very pleasantly in Belgium, as will be seen by a reference to the proper head. All the accounts from Brussels give the most satisfactory account of the public feeling towards the new Monarch, and state that all the cermonies had passed off in a very gratifying manner. King Leopold had formed his Ministry: M. Mulenare, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Rackem, Minister of Justice; Dufailly, Minister of War; Sauvage, Minister of the interior, Coghen, Minister of Finance. His Excellency Sylvan Van de Weyer, the first Ambassador from Leopold, King of the Belgians, arrived at Dover on the 27th. The King of Holland, however, in the most unqualified terms declares that he will regard the accession of a prince to the throne of Brussels upon any other terms than the retention by Holland of the Duchy of Luxemburg, sharing in the debt, &c. as an act of hostility and declaration of war against himself.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers have assembled and their sittings were opened by the king. The speech from the throne is full of decision and energy. The attack upon the Peerage is not recommended. The Carlists and republicans are severely threatened. The fallen dynasty is referred to with affected indifference, but with real apprehension. The king promises the new bills necessary to complete the constitutional monarchy, and hints at a general disarming. He states that a treaty of indemnity has been formed with the United States, that Austria has evacuated the Papal States on his demand, that Belgium will not belong to the Germanic confederation, and that the line of fortressess looking upon France from the Belgic frontier will be demolished. If Leopold consents to this measure, he will at once give mortal offence to the Holy Alliance, by whom the fortresses in question were erected as a barrier against France. The king boasts of the tri-color flag floating before the walls of Lisbon, and states that he has been attempting a mediation in favor of the Poles. The celebration of the three days had commenced under circumstances to banish all apprehension of troubles during the anniversary.

A President of the Chamber of Deputies had not been chosen on the 28th. M. Lafitte is a candidate; but the Ministry are determined to prevent his election. Much excitement prevails. Soult and Casimir Perier have declared that they would resign, if Lafitte should be chosen. Advantage has been taken by the government, of the financial embarrassments of Lafitte, who, while in office, sacrificed his fortune to the public good.

It is stated from Prussia, that Berlin was threatened by the cholera, and that 1500 persons had fled from that capital. In St. Petersburg, 1250 persons in all had been seized with the cholera, 531 had died, and 665 had remained sick. At Alga 4441 cases had occurred before the 10th, 2317 were cured, and of 1365 cases, 915 deaths.

The President of the Bank of Poland, who is in London, has published an appeal to the natives of Europe, on behalf of his heroic countrymen.

Great Britain.—The Reform Bill is yet under discussion in committee, and very slow progress is made therein. The opposition contends manfully, and loses not an inch of ground by inattention or neglect. The majorities of ministers on several questions, have been greatly reduced. Meantime the press arraigns the members by name, and exercises a powerful influence in favor of the bill. In the case of every borough which has thus far been discussed, the disfranchisement has been carried by ministers.

There had been reports of the appearance of the Cholera Morbus at Glasgow. But the following article from the Courier of the 30th July, shows that there was no cause for the alarm:

We have already stated that the Lords of the Privy Council had sent Dr. Down to Port Glasgow, to inquire into the cases of Cholera morbus which were reported to have occurred there. That gentelman had addressed a letter upon the subject to Mr. Greville, the Clerk of the Council, dated Port Glasgow, July 27, of which the following is an extract. It is with great pleasure we find that it negatives the alarming reports which have been prevalent on the subject.

"All the individuals who had been attacked with cholera are now recovered, and have returned to their usual occupation, with the exception of five who are still in a convalescent state. Those I visited in the course of the evening of yesterday, and from the information of the convalescents themselves, as well as from the notes of the cases taken by Dr. Marshall at the time, I can have no hesitation in stating it to be my decided opinion, that all the cases of cholera which have come under that gentleman's observation here, have been cases of common cholera morbus of this country, and which is always more or less prevalent about this season of the year, and that the admission of their having originated in contagion imported into this country from Russia, or that they are in their own nature contagious is wholly ground less."

From the Courier and Enquirer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. REPORTED VICTORY OF THE POLES. 14,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN PRISONERS, WITH EIGHT PIECES OF CANNON. REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

By the arrival this morning of the first sailing Ship Sampson, Capt. Cobb, the Editors of the COURIER & ENQUIRER have received London dates of the 3d of August, and Liverpool of the 4th, both inclusive.

The news is of the greatest importance, conveying as it does, the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also the particulars of another Revolution in Italy, and the account of the Three days in Paris.

The first accounts of the glorious victory of the Poles, was communicated by the Government to the People of Paris on the 29th July; but it was subsequently rumoured that the victory was nothing more than the defeat of Rudiger's corps. Passengers however, afterwards arrived at Paris on the evening of the 30th who confirmed the news as first communicated. The account was published in London on the morning of the first in the second edition of the Herald, but in consequence of the rumor alluded to, the evening papers of that day did not republish it. On the evening of the second, the confirmation by the passengers was received, and the evening papers of that day published the account as worthy of belief. The only paragraph calculated to throw a doubt upon the truth of this news is one from *Quotidiene* of the 30th, speculating on the situation of the armies, which we publish; but the fact that the London evening papers of the first and morning papers of the second refused to give the account, and that on the second the Courier did publish it on the authority of the latest arrival from Paris—authorises a belief that is correct—What is more the denial, and the only one, is in the Quotidiene of the 30th; whereas the last and no doubt true account, is contained in the *Messager des Chambres* of the 1st of August—two days later! There is good reason to credit the account of the victory, which God grant may be true.

It is confidently said that if Lafitte is elected President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland. The Chronicle says:

"Much depends on the choice of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. There is, we believe, no doubt, that if M. Lafitte be chosen, the Perrier administration will resign, which will in all probability be the signal for war. Those at Paris who are well informed dwell much on the private inclination of the King for M. Lafitte. The supposed inclination of the King will no doubt, have its influence on the choice."

At the opening of the London Bridge, Sir Robert Peel having been recognized on the river, was hissed so heartily that he evidently felt his situation most uncomfortable, and seemed greatly chagrined, and lady Peel seemed to be much alarmed. At the close of the entertainment, however, a number of his friends surrounded him, and he was loudly cheered by them, while he was hissed by the people on the banks.

At St. Petersburg the cholera continued increasing to a frightful extent. There has been, up to the 14th, 4916 cases, and 2249 deaths. At Archangel and at Riga it had very considerably abated; but at Cronstadt it had increased, and at this last place the deaths had been upwards of a hundred a day.

King LEOPOLD the 1st has announced his intentions of marrying the Princess MARIE of France, and arrangements for the ceremony are being made.

It appears that Lord Cowley is on his return from his embassy to Vienna, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Lamb.

There is no account of the death of Nicholas as stated on some of the bulletins. It is no doubt a mistake made by some of our co temporaries founded on the following paragraph from Galignani:

"The Emperor Trajan died of the cholera, after his return from his great victory over the Dacians. The disease hastened his return: he stopped in Cilicia; and in the town of Selinus, afterwards Trajanopolis, expired a few days after the first attack, in August, A. D. 177, after a reign of 19 1 2 years."

The Reform Bill progresses slowly. On the 2d August, the commons infranchised the three great manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds.

Morning Herald Office Monday Morning, August 1st, Three o'clock

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We have just received the whole of the Paris papers of Saturday, and those dated yesterday. In consequence of the national fete on Thursday, the Journals generally did not appear on Friday. The only exceptions were the representatives of the extreme parties, who made a point of conscience not to appear to countenance the solemnity: these were, La Quotidenne and Gazette de France, the representatives of the exiled family; La Tribune, of the Republicans; Le Globe, of the St. Simonists and L'Avenir, of the high Catholic Church party. The Moniteur, as an official paper, also appeared.

These papers contain lengthy descriptions of the national fetes which were celebrated in the capital on the three last days of the week, and which appear to have corresponded with the *programme* we have already published to them. The whole affair passed quietly, but our correspondent adds, rather flatly. The military review on Saturday, however, was a brilliant affair, and from 80,000 to 100,000 men appeared under arms.—The excitement naturally produced by this display was greatly heightened by a report which was at that seasonable moment COMMUNICATED BY GOVERNMENT, of a great victory having been obtained by the Poles over the Russians, with a loss of 16,000 killed and 17,000 taken prisoners.—The announcement had an electric effect; the National Guards and the people embraced each other in transports of joy, and the air was rent by shouts of defiance to the power of the Despot, and vows of devotion to the cause of the patriots.

An extensive insurrection was reported to have broken out in Hungary, in favour of the Poles. One fact is unquestionable—that money wine, provisions and medicines, from Hungary, daily arrived in the Polish capital.

From the Globe.

REMOVAL OF THE OHIO INDIANS.

We give an interesting extract of a letter from J. B. Gardiner, explaining the terms which have been tendered through him by the President, to induce the Ohio tribes to emigrate beyond the Mississippi. The politicians who have been constantly accusing the Chief Magistrate of "driving the Indians, *with ruthless injustice, from the graves of their fathers*," will surely feel some compunction when they see the parental care with which the Indians have been provided with new homes, adapted to their peculiar modes of life, with a permanent fund to supply them annually with the necessaries which they have not skill to manufacture, and with an outfit, aid and protection, to enable them to reach the place chosen by them for their abode, and to establish themselves in comfort. Those who are sincerely interested in the fate of the aborgines of the territory over which our States have spread, will be gratified to see in the plan adopted by the President, all their wishes accomplished. Unlike the tribes of the New England States, which have vanished under the guardianship of philanthropic overseers, the western Indians will be preserved as an independent people beyond our frontiers, sustained by their original pursuits and the gradual growth of the agricultural arts with which they have become partially acquainted.

Mr. Gardiner deserves much credit for the manner in which he has carried into effect the wise and benevolent views of the President.

Extract of a letter from J. B. Gardner.

"Previously to entering on the mission assigned me, I well knew, the feelings and sentiments of the President, in relation to those remnants of the unfortunate race of red men, who still linger among us. I knew that his whole heart was moved with the deepest sympathy for their situation. That he was determined, if possible, to rescue them from the miseries which they now endured, from the evil examples by which they were environed, within the organized counties of this State; and from the pernicious habits, which they had strongly imbibed, and which were wasting them away, like water poured upon sand. I had heard from his own lips, expressions of the strongest commiseration for their poverty, wretchedness and debasement; and that he desired to give me the utmost latitude within his power, for the amelioration of their condition and for the permanent security of their happiness and prosperity. With this knowledge, I entered upon my duties; and in all my public and private interviews with the natives, I have assured them of the entire good will and kindest feelings, not only of the Government, but of *all good white men* in the United States—I have told them, what is true, that the present is the only President we ever had, who possessed an intimate *personal knowledge* of the Indians; had lived among them and near them for many years, and was perfectly acquainted with their manners, habits, customs, pursuits and necessities. That he was now in the vale of life; his head was whitened with the snows of time; that he sought not for money, nor for lands, nor power. That his sole object was the happiness and prosperity of those over whom he had been called to rule; and that he had particularly charged me to assure them, that he was equally affectionate towards his *red children*, as to his white, and would preserve, protect, and foster them, with equal care. In the overtures which I made to them, I was particular to inform the Indians that their acceptance must be *voluntary*, or not at all. That their rejection should not prejudice them in the mind or the feelings of the President; and that they might remain forever where they were, without receiving injury or unkindness *from him*. So far from using the semblance of a "*threat*," it is known to all the citizens who heard me address the Indians every where, that I laid much stress upon the great importance of calm deliberation and mature reflection upon the propositions of the Government, before they acceded to them. I admonished them that they were *legislating* for their posterity, as well as for themselves; and that they might take the whole summer and fall, if necessary to make up their decision, in the affirmative or negative.

"The treaty which was lately formed at Lewistown, with the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees residing there, gave entire satisfaction, not only to the Indians themselves, but to the numerous citizens of Logan and other counties, who attended its progress and conclusion. The conditions were not only humane, but MUNIFICENT towards the Indians. The agreement is based on different principles from any other compact with the natives ever made in the United States, except that formed with the Senecas of Sandusky, last winter, at Washington City. They cede to the United States 40,000 acres of land, which is to be surveyed and put into the public market; and all the proceeds over 70 cents per acre, to belong exclusively to the Indians, and either to be paid over to them for their sole use, or to be vested in government stock, and five per cent. on the amount to accrue to the tribe as a perpetual annuity. The surplus avails will not be less than $40,000. Their improvements are estimated at $6,000, and are to be advanced by Government, and reimbursed out of the surplus funds. They are to have a saw-mill and blacksmith shop, and a smith to do all their necessary work. They have made their own selection of a tract of land, west of the Mississippi, which is to contain 60,900 acres, and to be *granted* to them by patent in fee simple. The government guarantees them the possession of it "as long as they shall exist as a nation, and remain upon the same." It is also guaranteed that, it shall "never be within the limits of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof;" and that the Indians shall be protected at their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever. The President is to have the same care and superintendence over them, in the country to which they design to remove, as he now has at their present home. They are to be removed in a convenient and comfortable manner, at the expense of the United States, and subsisted on good and wholesome provisions for one year after their arrival at their new residence. They have the privilege of nominating to the President some competent person, friendly to them, and acquainted with their manners, customs and wants, who, if approved, by him, shall have charge of their conveyance. They were requested to *name the number* of blankets, ploughs, hoes, axes and guns which would be necessary for their people. They did so; and the same were granted *as presents*. In place of the number of guns which I was authorized to give them, they requested that *horse-gears* might be substituted, as they intended to become more an *agricultural*, than a wandering and hunting people. This also was granted; and, at their further request, they were given as much Russia sheeting as would make forty tents.—Three small Reservations were made for some of their *White* friends who had formerly lived among them, and rendered them many services. Indeed, there was no *expressed* wish of the Indians left ungratified. They were highly delighted with the terms of their agreement; and their principal Chief has already gone to New York to surrender to his brethern there, the bond of Union (the *Wampum Belt*) which has heretofore united them as one people, and to take a final leave of the ancient home of his progenitors. The Senecas of Sandusky, who treated at Washington last February, and a small band of Delawares, who sold their Reservation in the Sandusky Plains two years ago, will set out in a few weeks for their new homes. Two of the Delaware Chiefs (Capt. Pipe and Capt. Monture) have lately returned from the country assigned them west of the Mississippi, where they have been exploring for a considerable time; and they speak in the highest terms of commendation of the country, and the prosperous situation of their brethren, who have been there for some years. They also say that the Shawnees, who are settled on the river *Kanzas*, [pronounced KASAU,] not far from its junction with the Missouri, have a fertile, healthy, and beautiful country and are more wealthy and happy than they have ever been before. These Chiefs have brought *Wampums* to all the tribes in Ohio, inviting them to go and sit down by their brethern in the "far West."

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