From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London dates to the evening of the 4th ultimo, have been received via Halifax, by the British packet Lady Ogle, arrived at Boston with the October mail. The Lady Ogle left Falmouth on the 6th, and has brought a Birmingham paper of that date.

FUNERAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The funeral of Sir Walter Scott took place on the 26th of September, when his remains were consigned to the tomb amidst the unfeigned regrets of thousands. Cards had been issued to nearly 300 persons, almost all of whom attended.

One o'clock was the hour fixed on for the time of meeting, and for about an hour afterwards carriages of different sorts and gentlemen on horseback continued to arrive from Edinburgh and other parts of the surrounding country. The company having partaken of refreshments, adjourned to the library, where they heard an eloquent and affecting prayer from Principal Baird; and a little after two o'clock, the melancholy procession began to move from Abbotsford to Dryburgh Abbey. As the long funeral train passed through the villages and hamlets, one universal feeling of deep sorrow pervaded all classes. Groups of people were assembled at different parts of the road, and on elevated points from which a view could be obtained. Most of them were in mourning, and many standing uncovered.—The streets at Melrose were lined on both sides with the inhabitants in mourning, and uncovered. The shops of this and other towns were shut, and the signboards were covered with black. Before the body was committed to the earth, the English burial service was read by the Rev. J. Williams, rector of the Edinburgh Academy. A litte before five in the afternoon, the last offices were performed. The spot in which Sir W. Scott is laid is in the north wing of the splendid ruin of Dryburgh Abbey, now, alas! containing a more splendid ruin than itself. Here is laid the body of Lady Scott, and also that of his uncle. The situation is secluded, romantic, and quite congenial to all the ideas of the deceased.

There is little news respecting England, and scarce nothing of interest. Preparations were making for the approaching elections, which are expected to take place in the early part of January. From present appearances, there is no doubt but that the great majority of the Commons' House will be returned in accordance with the spirit of of the Reform bill, which the good people suppose is to give them a good and cheap government. Ireland is still the scene of bloodshed and violence, to which there is little prospect of a termination.

The King visited London on the 3d of Oct. and several of the Ministers transacted business with his Majesty. He returned to Windsor on the same evening.

The Cholera, though its virulence continues to abate, yet lingers in various parts of the Kingdom. The deaths were from 150 to 200 per day.

A communication from Joseph Bonaparte was read on the 3d, at the Lumber Troop reform dinner, announcing the death of his mother, Madame Letitia, or Madame Mere, as she was styled in the days of the Napoleon dynasty.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.—Advices from Oporto are to the 26th of September. The troops of Don Miguel had made attempts upon Oporto, but were repulsed with a loss which is estimated at nearly 2000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and Don Pedro's to nearly 500. Among the prisoner's were a number of friars, who were decorated with chains and marched through Oporto. A renewal of the attack was expected, but in perfect confidence that it would again fail.

Besides the successful resistance to the attack of Don Miguel on Oporto, the capture of a 26 gun ship bound to Lisbon from Goa with about £30,000 on board in treasure, on the 21st September, by the constitutional brig Twenty third of July, is announced, and also the dismantling of the fort Aveiro, by a detachment of Pedro's troops.

The fleet of Admiral Sartorius had again been seen within a few leagues of Oporto, and was supposed to be wending its way towards Vigo, off which place Don Miguel's squadron was said to be on the preceding day. A number of skirmishes had taken place, but with trifling loss on either side. The greatest distress prevailed in the army of Don Miguel.—The commissariat was badly supplied, and the men destitute of shoes and their clothing in rags. Desertions took place daily.

The Marquis of Anglesea, Morgan, and the Ebenezer, Abbnett, with troops for Don Pedro, sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st of October for Oporto, and another expedition of recruits was to follow in a few days. The agents of Don Pedro gave the recruits and petty officers a grand dinner in London on the 4th of October.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Lisbon, Sept. 14:

With regard to Don Pedro's cause, it will be successful *if* any decided success is obtained to encourage the people to declare themselves, for all who *think* are on his side, but they think at the same time that liberty is not worth the risk of a prison or a halter in its attainment. It is a notorious fact that all the families of Oporto known to be constitutionists in heart were the first to desert the city on his approach. They have no public spirit, no moral courage, though, when obliged, by circumstances, to fight, they behave well enough.

FRANCE.—Advices from Paris are to the 24 October, inclusive. It is stated in one paper that the New Ministry had been formed, at the head of which Marshal Soult had been placed as President. It is, however, officially announced that the Duke Broglie had not at that time signified his acceptance of the offer which had been made to him to join the ministry, but that it was fully expected that his answer would be favourable. On M. Humann, who was absent from Paris, Marshal Soult has positively reckoned. H. Humann, is an able financier. Should any thing, however, occur to prevent or delay his becoming Minister of Finance, the portfolio will probably be held *ad interim* by M. Thiers, who also enjoys a high reputation as a financier.

THE PRESS.—An association is forming at Paris to defend the press. Its objects are—1. To endeavor to obtain the repeal of all taxes which are paid by newspapers. 2. To repeal laws which impede the appearance of journals.—3. To defend the newspapers attacked. 4. To pay their fines, when fined unjustly. And 5 To support the members of the press who may become poor, by pensions and other allowances.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—The affairs of these people are again assuming a more pacific aspect. There was but little alarm in Belgium as to war; commerce was reviving, and the markets very brisk. Still, it is reported, that troops to a heavy amount were gathering on the northern frontier of France, and that the government was making preparation for immediate war in that quarter. The number of troops from Dunkirk to Givet, is estimated at 100,000 men. In consequence of these movements, it is added, that the Prussian Government has demanded of the French that its troops shall be removed thirty leagues from the Belgian frontier, promising to withdraw its own to the same distance; but if the measure be not adopted, and if French troops enter Belgium, a Prussian army will also enter on its side.

GERMANY.—Private letters from friends of freedom in Germany, give but little reason to expect that any resistence will be made to the Frankfort protocols either by sovereigns or subjects. The people are represented as indignant, but not by any means prepared for resistance; indeed, the thought of the latter does not appear to have entered into their minds.

Accounts from Frankfort on the Maine state that on the 21st ult. a violent attack was made upon the King of Bavaria, as he approached the gates of the city. A mob collected and pelted him with stones, and he is stated to have received serious injury.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand of Spain is not dead—or was not, on the 22d of September. He had been severely ill; but although not out of danger, hopes were entertained of his recovery. Madrid remained tranquil during his illness but troops had been marched to its vicinity, with a view to the possibility of popular disturbances in the event of his death, and of a disputed succession between his daughter and Don Carlos. The Spanish armies were retreating from the Portuguese frontiers.

GREECE.—The decree of the National Assembly of Greece, confirming their choice of Prince Otho as Sovereign, have been received in the form of two addresses, one to the King of Bavaria, and the other to his son, which exhibit nothing beyond the formal and complimentary. According to every account from Greece, the establishment of his new majesty cannot be too greatly expedited.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria, to the 29th July, mention that ulterior despatches had been received there from the army in Syria, announcing that Aleppo had fallen into the power of Ibrahim Pacha, and that Hussein Pacha with his few remaining troops, had fallen back upon Aentab.

Such is an abstract of the contents of these papers. A Falmouth article of Oct. 6. thus sums up the whole matter.

The rumors of war which very generally prevailed last week have died away, leaving no prospect, happily, of a speedy disturbance of that peace which now universally prevails among the states of Europe, with the exception of Portugal, which is merely a domestic quarrel, and will, we dare say, be settled without embroiling any other power.—The King of Spain, when he was thought dead, only slept, and he *still survives, but in a languid* state. His recovery, however, seems probable; but should his death ensue, it hardly appears likely, from present appearances, that any serious dispute would take place respecting the succession to the throne. The question at issue between Holland and Belgium—the navigation of the Scheldt—is expected to be amicably settled, notwithstanding the blustering of his majesty of Holland.

A famine was raging in the northern provinces of Sweden.

An insurrection had broken out at Naples, but was speedily quelled.

It appears by the last European intelligence that the imbecile King of Spain is not dead. His physical powers rallied at what seemed the last gasp, and his worthless existence was preserved for further misrule and increased contempt. Had he died, perhaps the chance of his subjects for a better government might have been much improved and in extremities of misgovernment all changes keep alive hope. His hereditary claims to their execration, as one of the worst and weakest of a race of dolts and despots,—the scourges of the country for generation after generation,—would have been a truly royal subject for wrangling among his kindred, in the midst of which, the people might have regained some portion of their own power. From Carlos, or a Regency, nothing could be hoped, for liberty or justice; but if a contested succession had brought men's minds into active inquiry, and their feelings and interests into the discussion, something might have been gained to the good cause of self government. In this age, with the awakening example of other nations around them, with arms in their hands, and only a choice before them between two evils, both claiming by the "right divine,"—it cannot be but that truer principles and a nobler self-appreciation shall reach even to the peasantry of Spain. As it is, however, the life of Ferdinand is the present evil, out of which evil springs; his death would bring another kind of present evil out of which good may come.

Speculations have been abundant, every where, about the succession upon that event.

Ferdinand the VII. has no son. He has two daughters, the eldest about *two* years old. Her name is Maria Isabel Luisa. The other is a mere babe. He has two brothers, Carlos Maria Ysidro, aged 54, and Francisco de Paula, aged 48.

The question of the succession is involved in these difficulties. According to the Salic law, no female could inherit the throne, and none has since reigned. About two years since, a law was published by Ferdinand, which he averred to have been enacted by his father in 1789, with the sanction of the Cortes, restoring the order of succession as it stood before the Salic law was passed. The reasons for its having been so long suppressed were stated at the time of its publication. According to this new law the rightful heir to the crown is Ferdidand's daughter, Maria Isabel Luisa. But according to the Salic law, the crown would pass to his elder brother, Don Carlos Maria Ysidro.

Here, therefore, is abundant ground for dispute as to the person entitled to inherit the crown, and we look at it with some hope, that the Spanish people may decide against them all, unless as constitutional rulers, deriving their rights from the free consent of the governed.

It is a remarkable circumstance, at least to American eyes, that in none of these conflicting titles, are the *people* so much as named or thought of. The whole country may be filled with contention, turmoil, bloodshed, and oppression,—from the wrangles of hostile claimants,—while the unhappy people, for the possession of whom the strife will be carried on, would be blessed indeed if they could get rid of them all. They have no interest in the points of discord, whether they shall have a master or a mistress, full grown despot for their King, or a baby queen, tyrannising by deputy. In a country where the right to govern is a family inheritance, the title to that kind of poverty is often as intricate a question to decide upon among claimants, equally worthless, as the legal niceties of an ordinary suit in ejectment technicalities. The pretensions set up to a crown, are as frequently trivial and as vague as those of John Styles, to the hundred houses, out-houses, barns, stables, oxen, sheep, hogs, acres of meadow land, pasture land, and wood land, which he is made by his lawyer's ingenuity, to set up against his neighbor's farm, in a matter of lease, entry and ouster. As little real truth and sound right exists in one case, where millions of people are wrangled for, like dumb cattle, and their property and labor disposed of as carelessly as though it were an ox's labor, as in the other case where a plaintiff is made to demand, not only what he has no right to have, but which exists no where but in the lawyer's declaration.

We hope that some other generation may see both these things reformed, when all governments, kingly, if any such remain, and others, shall be only trustees for the people, not their masters, and law shall be made intelligible and simple, and when it shall be no longer necessary to violate truth, in any case, in order to get at justice. We confess that there are better prospects that the former will be achieved sooner than the latter.

We let that pass now; Law reform is a fruitful subject, which has however advanced but little even in this country where popular rights are best understood. Europe has other calls for her wisest and boldest spirits.—Bentham will be heard and studied as soon as despotism is thoroughly subdued and chained.—*American.*

From the American Sentinel.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION.—It is true of nations as well as individuals, that important interests are often forgotten and neglected in the bustle and collision of trifles. The transient excitements of party will warm a whole people into fervour; the payment of a few cents additional tax on each citizen will alarm and excite the patriotism of our first statesmen; while subjects infinitely superior are overlooked. This is bursting amid the cordage when the ship is driving on the rocks.

Among several topics of this character, we may mention that of slavery. We scarce know whether to attribute the universal silence on this subject to torpor or timidity. In the North, it would seem that a becoming reluctance to interfere in the affairs of other states has precluded the discussion of this subject; while in the South, the motives of individual avarice and indolence, which originated the evil, render it permanent. Slave property constitutes at once their riches and their poverty, their strength and their disease. It imparts to them the strength and happiness which the bottle gives the drunkard; and however dread may be its present evils and its anticipated results, they cannot regard with composure its surrender.

We have ever viewed with reprobation the pragmatical disposition occasionally displayed by the people of one state to their brethren of another; and are anxious that the domestic affairs of other branches of the national family should never be made the subject of an unauthorized and insulting interference. But this question is a national one, and should be so treated. The influence of our black population upon the future interests and final destiny of the country cannot, consistently with the dictates of prudence or patriotism, be left for local discussion and local remedies alone. It involves the interests of *all*, and should be made the object of united and equal efforts. It forms a constant subject of state contention; it lames the enterprize of the Northern States by compelling them to wait on the tardy motions of their slave-holding brothers; while at the South, in the train of indolence, luxury, and vice, it has also brought poverty, weakness, suffering and discontent. Such are its evils with the present generation, to our posterity it promises an aggravation of horrors, from which the imagination turns with horror.

Every one owns that it is an evil—an *increasing* evil; all acknowledge that if remedied at all, it must be shortly; yet none seem possessed of the intrepidity to face the subject, view it in all its bearings, and commence the herculean task of overcoming its difficulties. Other countries are reproached for accumulating upon the unborn the eternal curse of a national debt; we, from the same motives of timidity, and the same plea of weakness, heap up a heritage ten thousand fold more fearful.

That something should be done, is not, we believe, denied. What is that something? The fanatical demand immediate emancipation. Anxious only to display their benevolence, they would, careless of the consequences, strike the fetters, from the limbs of the African and place in his hands the means of wreaking on his master the full measure of his hoarded vengeance. They would expose all the south to the horrors of a servile war, give a loose rein to rapine; flood the whole land with blood—and lay it all to the account of charity. "A rash emancipation of the slaves," said Mr. Pitt, "would be mischievous. It would be no justice on either side to give them liberty. They are as yet incapable of it" Mr. Wilberforce avowed the same opinion, and Fox, expressing his accordance with Pitt, said, "it might be as dangerous at once to liberate a man used to slavery, as in the case of one who had never seen daylight to expose him at once to the full glare of the sun." These schemes of emancipation, though advocated by many worthy men, appear to us fraught with the worst consequences both to the master and the slave; and their very publication tends to make the south regard the section of our country which originates them, with suspicions and prejudice.

Other plans of disposing of our colored population have been at different times proposed, but none succeeded in obtaining the public approbation, until, in the year 1817, the American Colonization Society was organized. Its object was declared to be to co-operate with the general government and such of the states as might take an interest in it, in colonizing the free people of color of this country, in Africa. This Society received the sanction and support of the most eminent men in the country, and many of those who are recognized as the benefactors of the republic, have made the most eloquent appeals to the public in its behalf.

It has been hitherto sustained exclusively by individual patronage; and has established branch societies in most of the states in the union. It proposes, what is embraced in no other scheme, the abolition of the evil, without violating the rights or exciting the apprehensions of any section of the country. Viewing the question as a national one, it expects an equal participation by all the states in the expense and trouble of effecting the desired consummation; yet it infringes none of the laws, threatens none of the interests of the slave-hohling states. To the country it offers to remove the free black population—the population that now hangs upon society without constituting a part of it, and by its indolence and vices, its ignorance and degradation, crowds our poor houses with suffering and our calendars with crime. To those miserable outcasts themselves it offers the luxury of independence, the dignity of freedom, education, peace, plenty and comfort. It has already established a happy and flourishing community. It has returned the benefits of civilization and christianity, for the evils which the spirit of European avarice has inflicted upon Africa. It has established a city of refuge for the persecuted and miserable slave and proffered him all the blessings which liberty and industry can bestow. The extended and practical benefits already derived by the establishment of this colony, its present security, and future prospects, are not generally known to the public. We will hereafter give them more in detail. The plan is co-extensive with the evil; and though the pecuniary support required is greater than can be expected from individual patronage, and the complete consummation of its object necessarily remote; yet its immense importance and certainty of ultimate success should secure for it the warmest support from a liberal and philanthropic public.

The poem by John Quincy Adams, just issued from the press at Boston, is spoken of in the following manner by the Editor of the Boston Advocate:

DERMOT MAC MORROGH, or the Conquest of Ireland, an historical tale of the twelfth century, in four cantos, by John Quincy Adams.—This is the title of a neat pamphlet of 108 pages, which came from the press of Carter, Hendee, & Co. on Saturday.

Nothing has occurred for a long time in the history of literature, more remarkable than this. A poem; a playful, satirical, finished, polished poem, from the pen of the profound and austere statesman, the learned civilian, the deep scholar, the acute politician, the unconquered and unconquerable controversialist! And yet we really have in this poem, another of those specimens so rare and so agreeable in the history of genius and learning, of great versatility of talent; the union of the opposites of playful humor; and profound research.

The Ex President has occasionally been known to have wooed the muses, in a few stanzas, but this is his first attempt at any thing like a continuous poem. His friends might well have trembled for his fame, if they had known he was venturing on so hazardous an experiment, at an age when those who were practised poets in their youth, lose all the fire and force of fancy, and when those who never were poets, cannot acquire the smoothness and refinement of the art.

Nevertheless, Mr. Adams has been eminently successful in this fanciful, but elegant trifling of his leisure hours. He has chosen for his theme the events which led to the possession of Ireland by England in the twelfth century, and has always been the fact, since the days of Eve and Helen, in all conquests and downfalls of man and empires, a *woman* is the cause of all.

Dermot, King of Leinster, seizes and carries off Dovergilda, wife of Ororic, who in return attacks Dermot and drives him out of the kingdom. He applies to Henry of England for succor, and ravages his kingdom, which he consents to hold in vassalage under the crown of England. Henry availed himself of this claim, and through it achieved the entire conquest of Ireland.

This outline Mr. Adams has wrought up *to a beautiful moral*, illustrating the trite, but as he conceives, false maxim, that History is Philosophy teaching by example; an aphorism, which he says has made a greater fortune in the world than it deserves. "History, as it should be written and read, is the school of morals, teaching sometimes by example, but much more frequently by *admonition*." To test this truth, says Mr. A. "I would ask the young men and women of my native country, who may charge an idle evening with the perusal of the *history* which I now dedicate to them, what sort of *philosophy* would be taught by the *example* of Henry the 2d of England, or of Dermot Mac Morrogh which resulted in the conquest of Ireland." He adds, with a well deserved sneer, "David Hume, passes for a *philosophical* historian."

This correction of a false notion of the nature of history, as it has heretofore been written, is worthy the attention of a man even as distinguished and as grave, as is Mr. Adams, and he has perhaps, chosen the best possible vehicle for illustrating it. This is no other than the studiedly negligent measure, celebrated in the Italian schools of poetry, but first *successfully* engrafted into the English language by Lord Byron, in his inimitable Beppo and Don Juan; the last a poem of more genius, in our own conception, than Milton's epic, and of surpassed richness in delicacy of satire, fancy and truth to nature. We say nothing of its immoralities, but of its powers. Mr. Adams has successfully followed this model—one which seems most easy of imitation, and yet is most difficult. It has been redeemed in the present instance, from every thing offensive, which gives so much point to Byron's satire; for it is much easier to be *smart*, when you disregard decency, than it is to be witty and severe, without being, in the slightest degree, indecent or rude. In no measure applicable to poetry, is there so slight a shade, as in this, between the sublime and the ridiculous. There is scarcely a middle ground of mediocrity, and it will either excite admiration or disgust as it is successfully, or unsuccessfully attempted. It is a form of poetry which we have always preferred to all others, for embodying at once, the grave and gay, the lively and severe, the trifling and pathetic. Mr. Adams has certainly been successful in it. There is not much effort at the imaginative or pathetic, but the satire is delicate, polished, and severe, and the friends of the distinguished author have no cause to regret that he has condescended to trifle, with a few of his leisure hours, and has given the results to the world.

In his preface, Mr. Adams says:—"The subject was well adapted to the composition of an historical tale, and as such I deliver it to the judgment of my country. It is intended also as a moral tale, teaching the citizens of these States of both Sexes, the virtues of conjugal fidelity, of genuine piety, and of devotion to their country, by pointing the finger of scorn at the example six hundred years since exhibited of a country sold to a foreign invader by the joint agency of violated marriage vows, unprincipled ambition, and religious imposture."

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The schooner Mary, Captain Perry, arrived at this port yesterday evening from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed 26th September. Captain Perry reports that on the 25th a mob collected in one of the public streets in front of the Theatre, and demanded the reinstatement of the late Ministry. The matter seemed to be lightly viewed by the government, as no means were resorted to for dispersing the people, who, however, separated on the approach of a shower of rain. When the Mary sailed, order had been restored, but it was feared that the partizans of the Ex-Emperor would make further efforts to regain their influence.

The sessions of the Chambers had been prolonged to the 20th of October. On the 15th of September, a discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of improving the circulating medium of the country. After a long debate, it was resolved to appoint a committee of three to draw up and report to the Chamber, a project of a law for the establishment of a National Bank. When the Mary sailed the Chambers were occupied in joint session on the amendments of the Constitution, to be proposed to the next assembly. Two of these had passed the Chamber of Deputies but were negatived in the Senate. The first declared that the future government should be a federative monarchy, the other that the senators should be elected for a specified term, instead of for life. The latter was rejected by a majority of 1 vote, after a long and animated discussion. Two senators, whose age and infirmities usually prevented their attendance, turned out on this occasion, to vote against the passage of a law which would deprive them of their offices, worth 6000 milreis per annum.

On the 18th September, official notice was given of the existence of the Cholera in New York, and it was understood that all vessels direct from that port will be subject to a long quarantine. The United States schr. Boxer remained at Rio; the Lexington and Warren were at the River Plate, and the Enterprise sailed for Bahia on the 23d of September.

Capt. Perry states that the market was almost bare of Flour, which was in much demand; the price was 20 milreis per barrel.—Exchange on London 46 per ct.

We copy the following editoral paragraph from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a paper adverse to the re-election of Gen. JACKSON.

THE PRESIDENCY.—We have now about made up our minds to expect the continuance of Gen. Jackson in office, if his life should be prolonged, until the 4th of March, 1837.—Although he is not the man of our choice, we have not so many misgivings on the subject as some of our friends.—It may be, that Providence has guided our destinies better than we, and others who think with us, could have done it ourselves.

Under the present circumstance of the country, no man, we should think, would covet the station for its own sake. Storms are gathering in our horizon,—nay, they have almost reached the zenith,—and whoever occupies the Presidential chair, will find himself in circumstances of no common embarrassment and difficulty. We trust in God that the Ship of State will outride the tempest, and that many bright and glorious days are yet in reserve for the Republic. But to close our eyes upon the present danger, would partake of the wisdom of the ostrich, when she hides the pursuer from herself, but not herself from the pursuer. It is a danger which must be appreciated and met. It must be met, either in a spirit of conciliation or of vengeance.—Gen. Jackson, more perhaps than any other man, possesses the confidence of the South, with the single exception of South Carolina; and even she would infinitely prefer him to the champion of the "American System." Having therefore the man of their choice in the Executive chair, the way of reconciliation is unobstructed, and if the North is prepared to do her part in contributing to heal the wounds of the country, we may yet hope for long years of prosperity and union. Under other circumstances we might find the whole South leagued in support of Carolina, from a feelling of desperation as to any redress being obtained in a proper and constitutional manner.

The Half breed country.—A communication in a late Missouri paper, describes a very interesting tract of country, in the neighborhood of that State, under the above name. It is a point of land, between the *Des Moines* and the *Mississippi* rivers, extending from the mouth of the *Des Moines* nearly or quite to the head of the lower rapids of the *Mississippi*.

The *Half-breed* land is stated to be in a very peculiar condition, unlike that of any other tract within the limits of the United States or their territories. It is not within the organized limits of any State or territory. It is not public land, subject to the disposal of Congress, nor is it *Indian* land. It is subject to no established community, civilized or savage,—yet is inhabited. The town of *Keokuck*, at the foot of the rapids, is already growing into importance, and will, at no distant day, become a city. At low water, it is the limit of steamboat navigation, and the point of transshipment for all the trade with the upper Mississippi. If the northern boundary of Missouri had extended to the Mississippi in a straight line, it would have included this country within that State. By the Indian treaty of 1824, between the United States and the Sacs and Fox Indians, those tribes ceded to the United States, "All their lands within the limits of the State of Missouri," including within the lines of description, this country which the treaty stipulated, "is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sacs and Fox nations; they holding it, however, by the same title, and in the same manner, as other Indian titles are held." These *half-breeds* form no nation or tribe, and do not live together as a community.—The land is said to be among the finest and most valuable tracts in the west.

Balt. Am.

From the Galenian of August 22.

DISCOVERY OF THE TRUE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. PETERS, May 25, 1832.

Dr. Addison Philleo:

Dear Sir—I arrived at this place yesterday, from an expedition through the Chippewa country on the sources of the Mississippi, accompanied by a detachment of troops under command of Lieut. Allen of the 5th Infantry.

A commanding influence has been exercised, in former years, over some parts of this extensive region by the Northwest Company, and, since its fall, by the Hudson's Bay Company, who oppose our traders strenuously on the lines, and supply their Clerks with high wines, to attract the Indian population to their posts. Political and commercial power go together and the former is made subservient to the latter. Medals and flags are, I am informed, distributed by them to Indians living within the boundaries of the United States. Old prejudices are kept alive, and new ones are excited. The strife for furs merges every thing else. And, if it is not marked by the sanguinary acts, which characterised the 1. s years of the rivalry for the fur trade, carried on among themselves, it is not less ardently, recklessly, and successfully pursued, with respect to American traders.

Many of the Chippewas on Lake Superior, and in the region of Lac du Flambeau still visit the British posts in Upper Canada, to procure the presents which are annually distributed there. We met a large party in canoes who were destined for the British posts at Penetanguishine. And these men would pass Fort Brady, on their outward, and inward route.

To counteract the *political* influence thus exerted, has been among the objects of the expedition, and to keep them at peace with the government, and with *each other*. The latter has been a task of difficulty, as the state of hostile feeling, among the Chippewas and Sioux, has acquired the inveteracy of a hereditary feud. War parties are conti ually trespassing upon the territorial boundaries of each other. And fresh scalps have been danced, after the indian manner, at Red Lake, at Cass Lake, and at Leech Lake, during the time of my passing through the country. War has been the engrossing theme, and it has no been an easy task, to declare pacific maxims, and enforce them with arguments which a savage people could appreciate, while the war drum, and the sclap yell, were sent forth from other parts of the premises.

We found the waters of the Mississippi in a good state for ascending, and I availed myself of this circumstance to carry into effect, the desire of visiting its actual sources,—a point which has continued to be problematical in our geography. Pike placed it at Leech Lake in 1806. Gov. Cass carried it much further north, and left it at Red Cedar Lake in 1820. But it was then ascertained that its sources were considerably north and west of that lake. I encamped the expedition (with the troops and heavy baggage) at this last named lake, and proceeded up the river in five small birch canoes, capable of containing one man and his bed, in addition to the Indian and Canadian who conducted it.

The Mississippi, above this point, expands into several lakes, the largest of which is called *Traverse*. A few miles above this, it is formed by the junction of a southwest and northwest branch. We ascended the former, through a number of lakes, to its source, in a small creek; being an inlet into a lake. From thence we made a portage of six miles, with our canoes, into *La Biche* or Ibasca lake,—(the latter being a derivative from *veritas capal.*) which is the true source of this celebrated stream, being at the same time its most northern head.

This lake is about seven miles long, having somewhat the shape of the letter Y. It has clear water, and pleasant woody shores. It has a single island, upon which I landed, caused some trees to be felled, and hoisted the national flag. We left this flag flying, and proceeded down to the Northwest or main fork. A descent of about 180 miles brought us back to our party at Red Cedar or Cass Lake. Very respectfully, dear, sir, your friend and obedient servant.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.
U. S. Indian Agent.

From the Blairsville Record.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, joins warmly in the opposition to our Tariff System. In a late letter to a friend in Alabama, he expresses a wish that all the Anti-Tariff States would pass resolutions for the call of a *Federal* Convention, to which should be submitted the question, of adding an explanatory amendment to the Constitution. If the Tariff States refuse to concur in the measures; or if they agree to the call of a Convention, but refuse to adopt the explanatory amendment demanded by the South, "*we will*" continues Mr. Crawford, "*separate from the Union*, and call a Convention to form a Constitution, for a Southern Republic!

The cholera and yellow fever continue to send great numbers to the grave. The interments in the Protestant Cemeter last week amounted to 71, and in the Catholic to 121—total 192. We have been unable to find out the number of victims of each malady, but hope the City Council will take into consideration the suggestion of the Board of Health, and adopt such measures as will enable the public to obtain the information. This has been attended to in every other city of the Union; the curiosity of the public, which is always eager for such intelligence during the prevalence of epidemics, should be satisfied. The cholera, as far as we have been able to learn, has principally attacked the slaves, and persons of intemperate and unclean habits.—*New Orleans Advertiser, 30th ult.*

TARBOROUGH, (N. C.) Oct. 30.

We note a circumstance which occasioned considerable distress in this place a few days since to check the many rumors that probably have arisen from it. On Friday last some pickled oysters were brought to this place and offered for sale—our citizens partook freely of them, and from Friday night until Sunday night about 40 cases of sickness of the cholera morbus type occured in this place and vicinity, all of which originated from eating the oysters. Altho' some of the cases were very distressing and dangerous, happily none of them proved fatal—they are all either convalescent, or perfectly recovered.—*Free Press.*

POLICE OFFICE.—John Roberts was brought up on Saturday upon suspicion of having robbed the Vestry room of the Church situated at the corner of Broome and Christie streets. The ground of suspicion was that he had been seen parading the streets at night with a priest's surplice. He at first denied the charge, but finally admitted that he had entered the church on the night of the first of November, and taken away the brass balls from the pulpit and reading desk, with the other property charged to have been stolen, which has since been regained and restored to the church. The surplice, he said, had been taken by him from the Vestry room of the church in Leonard street, which he had entered in the same manner about two months since—that he had worn it in a frolic several times until it had become soiled, and then that he had procured it to be washed and restored to the owner, by ringing the bell at Doctor Lyell's house and giving it in charge of the servant who came to the door. These he said were the only two churches that he had ever robbed, and that he found very little in them worth stealing.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Outrage.—On Wednesday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, some persons belonging in a neighbouring town, endeavoured to force their way into the house of a man named Morse, at a place called Snowtown, near Smith's bridge, near the northern extremity of the city, against his consent. A battle was commenced by the visitors, and they availed themselves of bricks, stones, and such other missiles as came to hand. A crowd collected, and in the course of the affray, a man by the name of Ormsbee was killed. Two other persons, another Ormsbee, and Morse, were badly wounded in the head, the latter of which, we have heard is since dead. Several others were slightly injured. Mr. Sheriff Mumford and one of his deputies were out yesterday in pursuit of the marauders, but were unable to to find them.—They are known, and probably will not long eude the grasp of justice. They are four or five in number.—*Providence American.*

HIGH ALLIANCE.—The marriage of the Marquis of Abercorn to Lady Louisa Russel, is at length avowed on authority. The wedding will take place early in October. Carriages and bridal dresses are ordered. The Marquis of Abercorn is in his 22d year, with a clear income, from landed estates in England, Scotland, and Ireland, exceeding eighty thousand pounds per annum; also a considerable property in the funds. "A very desirable husband," say the ladies. Yet it is supposed that his choice is judicious; that his bride is worth, if possible, a higher fortune. The Duke of Bedford is gone to the Highlands to witness the wedding.

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