

A SABBATH AMONG THE WYANDOTS.

From the Detroit Courier.

To a person who is not acquainted with the religious devotion of the Indians, when in their wildness, it may be difficult to convey an accurate idea of the solemn and devout feeling with which, when converted to christianity, they enter into all its duties and requirements. It is well known that a tract of land, embracing about four thousand square acres, lying on the river Huron, a few miles above its confluence with the Detroit, has been reserved for the use of such of the Wyandot tribe as choose to cultivate and improve it. There is now quite a number of families located on the different parts of the reservation for a mile or more up and down the river. They live in good and comfortable huts, and some of them have excellent farms. Among them are the half breed, and some of them have intermarried with Shawnees. Most of these Indians have become devoted christians and upwards of thirty belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 18th the quarterly meeting of that sect took place on the reservation, and among the Indians. On Sunday a sermon was preached to them through an interpreter, and the sacrament administered. To say the occasion was interesting would be invidious; a more touching, heavenly, sublime scene never was witnessed. It was enough to convert the heart of an Atheist. The intense interest with which the poor Indians listened to the outpourings of the preacher, as he pictured to them the loveliness of our Saviour, and his power to redeem, indicated the warmth of devotion that existed in their bosoms. And knelt upon the rough floor of their first sanctuary, and poured out his whole soul to the Great Spirit who had revealed to them the way of salvation, scarcely a dry eye was to be found in the house. It was an indescribable scene. Although an Indian, the effect upon the congregation was electric.

In the forest—in the sanctuary built for the occasion by the young christian chief of the tribes—with thirty of the Indians on their knees, humbly offering up their devotions to the great and good Being whose holy book had not been known to their fathers—breathing out their fervent aspirations for their conversion, their brothers and sisters, their wives and daughters, who yet bow to Manitou in the woods, and dance around the council fire of the nation—and then the devout appearance of their white brethren who had come up to the sanctuary to blend their praises with those of the red man—this was a scene which must be felt and appreciated. A hymn in their own language was then sung, after which these sincere converts knelt again in humble adoration at the throne of Grace and with united hearts called fervently on the name of their Saviour.

Here was an exhibition of pure religion—here might be distinctly seen the footsteps of the Redeemer, and the wonder workings of his Holy Spirit. Who could contemplate such a scene without strong emotion?—And who could turn from it but with a grateful tribute to Him "who moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform!"

Mr. ANDRUS—It is with pleasure that we lay before our readers, the following interesting extracts of letters from our friend ANDRUS. Letters received on Monday announce his departure from Eastport on the morning of the 6th inst. for the coast of Labrador.

Eastport, May 26th.

We returned last night from an excursion to Grand Manan and other islands; we were absent three days and have obtained much information, procured some valuable rare birds, some shells, and some plants, which I have had met with here. The appearance of the Island of Manan is sublime and terrific as you survey its stupendous, bold and rugged rocky shores on the north side of it. Not a spot can you find where to land, or put ashore, where one can climb to its summit without being possessor of extraordinary activity and strength. We sailed within a few hundred yards of these bold walls, in great depth of water, and in full current, the wind being quite fair and the sea smooth. The croaking of the Ravens, which build their nests and raise their brood among the fissures of these rocks, was the only sound that reached our ears, and the minds of landmen at least, became chilled at the relation and recollection of lost vessels and their crews as one passes, one after another, hundreds of these sharp capes, all ready to crash the unfortunate or unwary ship in an instant. The southern aspect of this island (30 miles in length) is entirely different; its shores rise gradually in the form of an immense amphitheatre, displaying a great portion of its contents, houses, cleared spots of lands, and its forests, mixed with hard timber and firs; all of which look of a tough and dwarfish nature.

We landed and found the soil indifferent, being extremely rocky and full of peat. The woods filled with mosses a foot deep, under which one sinks up to the knees in mire at every step. I found there growing wild, the common currant, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, and various species of wild cherries; all these, we are assured, were found here by the first settlers. Not a wild quadruped, except a species of wood rat, which I never saw before, and which I procured. Attempts have been made to introduce the moose deer, but they did not live long. The islanders have some very indolent cattle, a few horses and sheep. They grow little or no grain, and it appeared as if potatoes and fish were their main support. The boys are swarming with cod and other fishes, and even now abundance of water fowl. The eider duck and a few other species breed on all the rocky islets that seem to stud the neighbouring sea. The black gull and razor bill, also breed here, and a species of large gull by millions, that are protected by the inhabitants, who feed on their eggs, and rob all these birds of their valuable feathers. I have had the best opportunities of studying them and their habits. My son found an eider duck's nest with three eggs in it, but it is too early for these birds yet. We here caught four ravens, by letting a sailor down forty feet from the top of the rocks by means of a rope. I mean to take them with me to Labrador as companions de voyage. I have procured one of the best water dogs I ever saw, equal to man in intellect, though he does not speak the dead languages. On White Island, Mr. Frankland (the owner) received us kindly, and sent his sons to assist us in our researches. He entertained us hospitably, and gave us a round of cheers as our little vessel departed from the shore. We landed on six other islands in quest of birds, and as we sailed on, we could plainly see the land in Nova Scotia, though more than 40 miles distant.

Within three days, nature seems to have made a Spring toward perfection, for we found trees open, upon which scarce a bud was visible, when we left Eastport.

Eastport, May 29. We have been busily engaged in drawing and saving our skins since my last. I have made a drawing of two very rare ducks, and my son has completed a drawing of three Phalaropes which he had the good fortune to shoot; a bird which I scarcely ever could find any where else that I have been. Our vessel is 100 tons, the whole of so arranged as to enable us to pursue our employments in rainy weather within. Our party now consists of six persons besides the crew. The son of Dr. Shattuck, Dr. Ingalls, and Mr. Jos. Coady, from Boston, Mr. Thomas Lincoln, son of the Judge from this neighbourhood, and ourselves.—Our party possess every thing that will be useful, necessary, or indeed comfortable; our drawing table is firmly fixed under the main hatch, so that we have a pretty good light. Since we have been here, we have completed four valuable drawings, added much to our journal, and objects of Natural History, and we have made three views from this region.

We have received the 10th No. of 'The Western Medical Gazette' published in Cincinnati, and edited by Dr. Bailey and Professors Staughton and Mitchell. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month—and the annual subscription is only two dollars and a half. We have perused some of the articles, and in general approve of the principle of those which we understand. It is a good miscellany, considering the difficulties under which the publishers appear to labor.

We extract the article on 'The Congestion of the Brain,' although we do not wholly coincide with the principle endeavored to be established.

PARTIAL CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

In the last American Journal of Medical Sciences, Dr. Fahnestock relates a very remarkable case of cerebral affection, which may seem additional evidence in the estimation of the Phrenologist in favour of his system.

The reporter remarks, that he does not intend to enter into any discussion on the nature of the intellect, its essence, &c. but merely to introduce another pathological evidence, to the many already on record, showing that intelligence is connected with the cerebral organs; that those organs are multiple, and that the faculties are exercised according to the integrity of the structure of each individual organ and are obstructed in part, or altogether, by congestions, or derangement in the various portions of the encephalon in which the different faculties are respectively located.

BARRON LARREY, in his Surgical Memoirs, mentions several cases of wounds made by bayonets and swords penetrating the brain through the orbit of the eye, in which the memory for words was lost, but not of things. Dr. Jackson has published a very interesting case of amnesia in the Third Volume of this Journal, in which cerebral congestion suddenly induced suspended the memory for words, without any other disorder of the intellectual faculties; all the others being in full activity. Professor Dickson, of Charleston has also communicated a case, in which there was a total loss of names, but a distinct memory of numbers, and power of rapid computation remained.

Plurality of organs and faculties would have given a ready solution to this case, without resorting to speculation on the problem of the mind having a greater aptitude to recognize the mathematical lines of figures. In the case which Professor Wistar exhibited annually to the class in the University of Pennsylvania, if our recollection is distinct, there was a loss of ability to utter proper names when pressure was made on the anterior portion of the brain in which was deprived of blood—the individual speaking with energy and fluency would stop articulating for a period sufficient to pronounce the name and then go on to complete the sentence, as if unconscious of any interruption. Our reference to these few cases may suffice to screen us from the charge of laying too much might or stress on an isolated fact. An entire number of this journal would not contain the cases which might be adduced in confirmation of the plurality of the organs and faculties of the intellect.

The following case may afford additional argument to sustain the position.

In November last (1831) John Flanagan, Esquire, Prothonotary of Franklin County, in the State of Virginia, was attacked with influenza, then so prevalent throughout our country, which affected the forepart of his head especially; and particularly when he coughed he suffered severe lancinating pain through the anterior lobes of the cerebrum, from the region of an inch and a half beneath the coronal suture to the inner angle of the eyes, which however did not prevent him from attending to his duties in court then in session. One morning after coughing severely, and experiencing such acute pain in the situation mentioned, which now continued without any cessation, he went into court, and in qualifying the jury found himself unable to name the parties in the suit—names with which he was perfectly familiar. He proceeded—"you do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that you will well and truly try the issue now joined between — and was interrupted by inability to articulate the names of the parties. After failing in two attempts, a gentleman of the bar rose in his place and offered to discharge the duty, which Mr. Flanagan declined, and then proceeded the third time, but was arrested again as soon as he came to the names of the parties. He then turned to the judges, and told them that he was slightly indisposed, but would persevere, then placing his eyes on the names of the parties on the docket, both of whom were intimate personal friends, he proceeded the fourth time to the point at which he was before arrested, and was unable to proceed. The presiding judge affirmed the affirmation without any further difficulty. The ability to articulate names was not only interrupted, but even the power to recall them was suspended. He could not recollect a single name one minute during the continuance of this congestion. The day following he was making an examination of the proceedings on the court record in a suit, and in referring from the minute book to the docket he would forget entirely the names of the parties. He recurred three times to the original entry, and had at length to take the names on paper, and trace it on the other; for as soon as he turned his eye from the name it was entirely obliterated from memory. During this period his perception was clear, memory otherwise distinct, judgment sound, and business habits unimpaired. After taking a little revulsive medicine, in the course of a few days he returned to his duties, and has not experienced any further inconvenience.

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Alaudible Pledge.

The theological students at Andover have bound themselves by a pledge to raise, within six months, the sum of three thousand dollars, to be appropriated for con-

veying the voluntarily emancipated slaves from Kentucky to Liberia.

From the New York Standard.

The success of the Pacha of Egypt, who, in so very few years, has elevated his ruinous and degraded Pachaik to the rank of an independent and powerful state, are justly considered as ranking next to those of Napoleon in our times: He has done far more for his country than did Peter the Great for Russia, and when Egypt assumes its ancient rank in the east, which will probably be at no very distant day, this man's name will be revered among those of the great founders of empires. The conquest of Turkey, by the despised power, which it so long tyrannized over and plundered, is an event which men can hardly contemplate without astonishment, but it is one that very certainly will be prevented only by the interference of the great western powers. Those who estimated the chances of the contest by the long and well sustained struggles of Turkey against the potent power of Russia, and decided in favour of the latter, are unequal to the vast development of its resources that has been effected by the extraordinary man who guides its present destinies. They did not consider, for instance, that he has an army of regular troops, with the European organization, disciplined by French officers, and completely equipped and armed, which is but little inferior in numbers to the army of England—that his navy exceeds our own in extent, and that Ibrahim, his son, is one of the ablest generals and statesmen of the age. His canals, his manufactures, his foreign commerce, his improvements in agriculture, his system of laws, are matters which have attracted far less attention in this country than they deserved.

The following statement of the military force of that country is furnished by the Alexandria correspondent of the Paris Messenger des Chambres.

Table listing military forces: Magraben soldiers (211), Bedouins (5370), French (13), Hoouars, irregular cavalry of Upper Egypt (8485), Soldiers belonging to the Marine (25,142), Artillery (4,357), Ballagi, sappers or pioneers (8,942), Regular cavalry (7962), Regular infantry (70,011), General officers, and soldiers of the irregular cavalry and infantry (67,998), Attached to the army (3488).

Total 193,892. These forces are distributed as follows: Mecca and Hadjiz 13,223, Egypt 53,511, Negroland 7,469, Gardia 8,183, In the Camp of Ibrahim 82,944, In the Arsenal of Alexandria 8,358, Marine, Staff, & Military Schools 29,273.

The following is the list of the men of war composing the Egyptian fleet in the port of Alexandria:

Table listing ships: 1 Three decker of 140 guns, 30 pounders, 3 Two deckers of 100 40, 1 ditto of 80 30, 1 Frigate of 66 80, 1 ditto of 60 42, 6 Corvettes of 26 18, 7 Brigs of 18 12, 4 Fire ships, 1 Cutter, 30 vessels, 1201.

At this moment there are 4 vessels building, viz. 3 of 100 guns each, and another three decker, the latter and another are to be ready to be launched at the end of March.

Fame of Sir Walter Scott.—There were and are some qualities in the character and the writings of this great man, which distinguished him from but too many of the same general class. His mercantile integrity and industry, the love of justice to whom he sacrificed his life, his never failing bon homie, and especially the moral purity of his style, must be acknowledged even by those who may doubt on the whole, indiscriminately, the utility of the species of composition to which he devoted his genius. But, be this as it may, there is certainly no author of modern times whose fame is equally extensive with Scott's.

At a recent meeting of the Abbotford subscribers in London, (at which it appeared that \$8,000 pounds had been given, and that 17,000 more would be wanted to buy up the family mansion,) it was stated that Prince Davidoff, "a Russian," had sent 100 pounds, and the "Queen of Spain" 20 more. Lord Morpeth, in seconding a resolution, observed that he was going over a villa at Petersburg, which belonged to the Empress Mother, where, on inquiry how she passed her evenings, he was informed that in general she spent them in reading the works of Sir Walter Scott.

We recollect the observation of the traveler Walsh, in his travels in Turkey, that on his return to England over land he found some of Walter Scott's novels in the remotest wilds of Hungary. Stuart, in his Three Years in America, has a similar remark respecting some of the most solitary and distant settlements of our own western country.—Boston Journal.

OCEAN PHENOMENON.

A naval friend of high respectability and intelligence, who has seen in a recent number of the Journal, an account of a singular ball of fire, which fell on board the ship Sir Edward Hamilton, has given us the annexed extract from the Journal of a passenger on board the ship Paetulus, Captain George Wilson, while on a passage from Valparaiso to Marblehead, Massachusetts.

"After a succession of heavy gales from the time we sailed from Valparaiso, till we were nearly up with Cape Horn, in which we lost our boat, &c. &c. and while in the act of tacking in a close reefed foresail, having scudded her under that sail as long as we could regard for the safety of the ship would allow; at about 11 o'clock, A. M. we were enveloped for a few seconds in almost total darkness by a large black cloud from which came wind and hail, either of which was sufficient to take a person off his feet, provided he had held of nothing; out of this cloud came a ball of fire, about the size of a ball, shot. It descended to within three or four feet of the long boat, where it was seen by every person on board, previous to its explosion, which was several seconds after its first appearance. The report of this gun described time, was as loud as that of four or five sharp muskets fired together. It had the effect to knock down nearly every man on the deck—without, however, injuring any of them, if except the injury received from the 'frigh,' which was almost to death. The air was sulphurous for some time after the bursting of the ball. The chief mate was the first who came to his senses, and observing that the men were from fear, unable to attend to the duty of the ship, he called out 'Come out! this only a Cape Horn snow ball!'

I cannot describe the effect it had upon me, better than by comparing it with a severe shock of an electric machine—to which it was very similar. Its effect upon the chief mate was, he said, as if an immense weight was pressing him down, and I think he remarked at the same time, that he had once been struck with lightning and that the sensation was similar. No person on board, (and we had some old 'salts') had ever witnessed any thing of the kind before. It left no trace of its having come on board except upon our memories, and from mine I am certain it will never be erased.—Providence Journal.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

London Church Missionary Society.—The Thirty-third Anniversary of this Society was held on the 2d of May—Sir R. H. Inglis in the chair. The receipts of the Society within the year, were £43,600, being an increase of £7,850 over the preceding year. This was for the general purposes of the city—several donations had been made for specific purposes, which, if included, would make the total receipts of the year £49,300. Nine additional Missionaries had been sent out during the year—the whole number 110. In West Africa the Missionaries had done much good, among a population of 21,000 liberated Africans, 4000 of whom were constant attendants at public worship,—3000 children were in the schools, under the Society's care. In Smyrna, the work was prosperous. The report notices the progress of the gospel in India. In Calcutta and Northern India, there had gone to the communion thirty five natives—of these thirty two had been in the open practice of idolatry only a short time before. At Meeret, a neat chapel had been built by a native Princess, at an expense of seven thousand rupees, which was attended, not only by Christians, but by a Hindoo and Mussulman. It appeared that the Missionary had attended on the great fairs, where cards had thronged to his tent from morning to night to hear his discourses, and many gladly accepted his tracts. In Madras and Southern India, the labors of the Society had been attended with great success. At Tanjavelly, of whom so much had been heard of late years, great numbers had been converted from idolatry. One large body of Hindoos had, as a proof of their conversion, brought forth from their temple the idol which most of them had worshipped from their infancy, and destroyed it. 'This was no small test of their conversion.'

Sunday School Union.—On the 5d of May the Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in London, Lord Henley in the chair. The report noticed particularly, the progress of the Sunday School cause in the U. States. The following returns were given—London Auxiliaries, 5,221 schools; 102,669 teachers; 360,410 scholars. Ireland 1,642 schools; 9,142 teachers; 206,717 scholars. The London Hibernian Society's Sunday Schools, 379; 16,400 scholars—making a total of 11,275 schools 128,784 teachers, 158,854 scholars, this shows an increase over the last year of 329 schools, 12,468 teachers and 22,915 scholars.

Religious Tract Society.—The Anniversary of this institution was held in London on the 2d of May. The receipts during the year were £40,000. Leona Fa, a converted Chinese, had written, within the past year, nine new tracts, which had been widely circulated among his countrymen. The Society had circulated upwards of 100,000 tracts the past year in China. Replications during the year 1,300,000 children's books, 1,000,000 true narratives. The issues of tracts within the year have been 12,595,241, being an increase on any preceding year of 880,276.

From the Boston Transcript.

The Rev. Mr. Avery having occasion to transact some business in Kilby st., on Thursday, was followed by a crowd of men, who collected round the store that he had entered using harsh and menacing language. A gentleman (a member of the Methodist Church) whose store is in the same street, hearing the fact, went to the place where Mr. Avery was, offered him his protection, and conducted him to his own store. Whilst passing through the street, they were assailed with opprobrious epithets, and after entering the store the crowd became so numerous (four or five hundred) that fears were entertained of personal violence.—Fortunately, Sheriff Parkman happened to be in the vicinity, and exercising the prerogative of his office, dispersed the mob, and remained with Mr. Avery until a carriage was procured, and he was sent to his residence in safety.

The above is from the Transcript, and the substance of the facts related were stated to us yesterday. The facts stated are indicative of the general sentiment of the public in this respect, is unfavorable to Mr. Avery. Whether that public sentiment is correct or not, will probably forever remain enveloped in the same mystery that has thus far attended the whole affairs connected with the death of Sarah M. Cornell. With the trial, however, so fresh before the community, and in every body's hands the true friends of Mr. Avery would act most prudently, by advising him to avoid unnecessary appearance publicly, until any excitement which may exist against him shall have subsided.

Richard Smith, Esq. to whom the American Colonization Society has been indebted, during the last thirteen years, for his able, faithful, and gratuitous services as its Treasurer, has resigned that office. The Rev. James Laurie, D. D. has been appointed Treasurer till the stated meeting of the Board, to be held on the first Monday of July next, when a Treasurer will be elected for the residue of Mr. Smith's term.—African Repository.

It is stated in a Boston paper, that the society at Bristol, over which Mr. Avery has exercised pastoral care, have signified to the conference at Boston, that they shall consider themselves unboundedly treated if Mr. Avery is removed from them. We have nothing to do with the matter in agitation between the parties, but in our opinion, "unboundedly treated" is one of the most "uncanonical phrases" ever used; it is, as Polonius says, "a vile phrase."—U. S. Gaz.

Our countryman J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq. writes to a friend that 36,902 drunkards were committed to prison in Paris last year, and that of this number 12,390 were women. It is his opinion that there is less drunkenness in America among the native population, than in any other country.

A new Methodist church in Columbia, Pa. was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Wednesday last. The building is a handsome brick, calculated to accommodate eight hundred persons.

Michigan is likely to be a populous state very soon if the tide of emigration continues to flow as rapid as it has done thus far this season. The Detroit papers publish such statements as this—"The emigration this week has

averaged 200 per day; the last six steam boats having left Buffalo with 2,080 passengers, and landed 1,300 at this port. The Sheldon Thomson brought, besides her 50, two companies of United States troops. Several sloops and schooners have arrived bringing more or less?"

The President was accompanied from New York not only by his own suite—but by the Philadelphia delegates, by delegates from N. York, New Haven, and from Boston.

The following is from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of yesterday.

On passing the boundary line between the States of New York and Connecticut, Governor Marcy, at the request of the New York delegation, addressed the President as follows:

Sir: We are about passing beyond the limits of our State, and we feel much regret in parting from you, the less so however, as we expect to see you soon among us again, and you will be received by gentlemen who will greet you with a cordial welcome.

To which the President replied,

Gentlemen: Allow me to express to you my gratitude, for the manifestation of kindness and the many attentions I have received from your citizens, and be assured that I shall always rejoice in the prosperity and happiness of the city and State of New York.

On arriving at Bridgeport, the President was saluted by the firing of cannon, and received with every manifestation of joy—after passing through the principal streets, accompanied by military and a long procession of citizens, and partaking of the refreshments prepared for him, he proceeded on his journey and arrived at New Haven about 3 o'clock P. M., where he was received by the committee of citizens and conducted through the principal streets, escorted by the military amid the most enthusiastic cheering of the inhabitants; after visiting the College, he was conducted to the apartments provided for him at the Tontine Hotel, and will proceed on his tour on Monday next.

Narrow escapes of the President.—Few men have had more narrow escapes of their lives than President Jackson. Even at this late day, and in our own city, he has been in great peril. The moment after he set his foot on the Battery the bridge fell, over which he had just passed; had it fell one minute before, it would have precipitated him and his horse into the river; then on passing through the dense population up Broadway, a number of horses became frightened by the music, and were very near throwing him from his horse; and on leaving us, while standing on the upper deck of the steamboat, the wad of a field piece struck within an inch or two of his person—so that the President came near losing his life three different times at least during his stay in this city.—N. Y. Daily Ad.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser, June 11.

Mysterious Business.—A gentleman from Scarborough called into our office yesterday, and informed us that the bodies of a man, woman and child, were last week found in a hay-mow, in that town, in the barn of Seth Storer, Esq. Some person was at work pitching off the hay to fodder the cattle, when the odor from the deceased bodies attracted his attention, and led to their discovery. It is suspected that they were deposited there for medical purposes. Our informant had no further particulars, but we shall inquire farther into this subject.

Johanna Southcott.—Early on Monday morning a procession of the Johannites took place at Wakefield, in honor of the moving of the ark of the Lord, as they called it. The prophet Wroe (of Ashton notoriety,) accompanied by about 50 men and women, the latter all dressed in white, preceded by a dray, drawn by two black horses, went slowly up Kirgate, with music and banners, making occasional pauses, and singing. When they reached Garden street, the place of their ministrations, the ark was opened, and a good supply of apples, oranges, &c. came forth. About twelve o'clock the service of the day commenced by dancing which was kept up briskly by the aid of a plentiful supply of ale.—Leeds Intelligencer.

The Father of Rattle Snakes.—We saw a letter yesterday to a respectable gentleman, now on a visit to this city, from Arkansas, in which an account is given of the capture, and destruction of a Rattlesnake, whose occasional dimensions equalled those of a man's thigh—his length is not stated. He carried fifty-four rattles, and a button (the terminating rattle) measuring 12 inches in length.

Extract of a letter from West Point, dated June 14th, 1833. The examination at this point was essentially finished on Wednesday, and the artillery practice was also concluded on the same day. The graduated class and a number of cadets on furlough left the Point almost immediately. The residue of the corps have pitched their tents, and notwithstanding the rain and thunder, have taken possession. A large class has come on to enter the institution. They were to be seen to day marching in a body to the mess room, in a squad by themselves. The venerable President of the Board of visitors has been slightly indisposed but is recovered, and went home to day in the Champlain.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn with regret that the brig Ajax, fifteen days from New Orleans, bound to Liberia, with nearly one hundred and fifty emigrants on board, has been compelled to put into Key West in distress. She lost her mate and two blacks when she had been only two days out, and the ship carpenter on board reported that thirty or forty of the emigrants died of the cholera, whilst the brig was anchored off the town. They are said to have been as fine a set of emigrants as ever left this country. One hundred of these were from Kentucky—of whom ninety six were slaves and had been manumitted upon condition of their deportation to Monrovia. Forty were from Tennessee, and the residue from Ohio. Among those from Kentucky, was a female brought up by Mrs. Wickliffe, who possessed a superior education and gifted mind, and who was intended for a teacher in Liberia.

The Ajax left Key West on the 16th ult. for her place of destination. Since that time there had been from ten to fifteen cases in the town, nine of which had proved fatal, out of a population of two hundred. No case had occurred before the 27th ult. and 1st inst. and it was believed at the latter date that the disease had left the Key.—Com. Ad.

Natchez, May 24.—Paul Clifford, Highway Robbery.—For the first time since the days of the noted Mason, do we hear of highway robbery in Mississippi. Heretofore, our citizens have passed to and fro from one part of the state to any other, without fear, either by day or by night; but within the last week or two, a desperate villain has waylaid and robbed several individuals, on the borders of Franklin county, about 23 or 24 miles from this city, on the Meadville and Gallata Roads. He appears to levy his contributions with as much sang froid, as if he were a simple collector of state tax. After the customary salutation, "a fine day," &c. he politely enquires after your family, and if you chew good tobacco, generally closing the conversation with an inquiry as to the amount of money you may have about you. He stops a clergyman a few days ago, and finding that he had but two or three dollars, he declined taking it; of others, he has collected, we understand, about \$400. The neighbors have

consequently got into the Treasury of the State.—Worcester Repub.

From the Washington Globe.

From the extract which we give below from a letter of Gen. Atkinson to the Commander in Chief, it will be seen that the troublesome tribes which have hitherto given so much annoyance to the north western frontier, and especially during the last war with Great Britain, have now happily consented to remove. The Mississippi and the lakes will hereafter form barriers, to secure our settlements in that quarter, from the tomahawk.

We are pleased to see the brave Colonel Dodge engaged in facilitating the progress of the Indians to their new settlement. He will, with the generosity which characterizes the true soldier, contribute all in his power to make them comfortable in their new homes. We had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with this bold, intelligent backwoodsman, and have no doubt that with the Dragoons under his command, he will hereafter be looked up to by the tribes west of the Mississippi, as their best guardian and friend, saving them from those horrid feuds among themselves, which threaten the total destruction of the feeble tribes.

Extract from a letter from Brig. General H. Atkinson, to the Commander in Chief, dated

Jefferson Barracks, 30th May, 1833.

Sir—It here seems to be no doubt but the Winnebagoes will off peacefully from the ceded lands. Col. Dodge has sent some wagons to them to transport their canoes across from the four lakes to the Wisconsin river at a point near where they intend to erect a village and plant corn this season. I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Dixon, of Rock river, in reference to the feelings and views of the Winnebagoes. Shabany, the Pattawatomie chief of whom he speaks, is a man of influence among his own people, and a friend to the whites. What he says with respect to the intention of the Pattawatomies to sell out and cross the Mississippi after raising another crop, is no doubt well founded, and as the interest of the Government as regards the tranquillity of our western border, renders the object of great importance, I think no time should be lost in treating with those Indians for a cession of all their lands east of the Mississippi.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Dixon to Brig. General H. Atkinson, dated

Dixon's Ferry, (Ill.) May 21.

Dear Sir:—This evening the Rangers under Captains Beeks and Browne arrived here, and will cross the river in the morning. Two days since a considerable party of the Winnebagoes left here, who say they are going immediately over the Wisconsin. They came for provisions and appear to be well satisfied, although they leave the country with much reluctance.

Just as they were about to start, Shabany, a great chief of the Potawatomes, came in. He immediately entered into conversation with them, and when it was interpreted in the Winnebago language I could understand it. He gave them good advice, and told them to go peaceably over Wisconsin, and that then the Americans would be pleased with them.—He also told them that the Potawatomes were going to sell out, and would remove after raising the present crop. The fears of the inhabitants were subsided.

The New Brunswick Gleaner relates the occurrence of a most melancholy wreck at sea, involving the loss of a brig from Ireland, full of passengers, and all on board.

On the morning of the 5th May, during a severe gale, in lat. 46, lon. 31, Capt. Dempsey, of the ship Kingston, discovered at a short distance to leeward, a brig lying on her beam ends with a flag of distress waving. Capt. Dempsey immediately bore down to her, which proved to be the brig Albion, of Cork, crowded with passengers. Having reached within hail of the unfortunate vessel, a heart rending scene presented itself. We beheld, says Capt. D., the brig reeling ere she took the last fatal plunge—witnessed the cool intrepidity of the sailor, even at such a moment—and listened with feelings the most harrowing, to the piercing shrieks of the ill fated passengers. The crew of the Kingston ring their best boat into the boiling Atlantic; but exertion was vain, the angry ocean soon bore her to its prey. The Albion went down with every human soul on board.

"They sunk into the deep, with bubbling groan, Without a grave—unknell'd, uncoffin'd and unknown." The Kingston soon left the awful spot, on which not a vestige of a wreck belonging to the brig was visible. Captain D. could not ascertain to what port she was bound.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn with regret that the brig Ajax, fifteen days from New Orleans, bound to Liberia, with nearly one hundred and fifty emigrants on board, has been compelled to put into Key West in distress. She lost her mate and two blacks when she had been only two days out, and the ship carpenter on board reported that thirty or forty of the emigrants died of the cholera, whilst the brig was anchored off the town. They are said to have been as fine a set of emigrants as ever left this country. One hundred of these were from Kentucky—of whom ninety six were slaves and had been manumitted upon condition of their deportation to Monrovia. Forty were from Tennessee, and the residue from Ohio. Among those from Kentucky, was a female brought up by Mrs. Wickliffe, who possessed a superior education and gifted mind, and who was intended for a teacher in Liberia.

The Ajax left Key West on the 16th ult. for her place of destination. Since that time there had been from ten to fifteen cases in the town, nine of which had proved fatal, out of a population of two hundred. No case had occurred before the 27th ult. and 1st inst. and it was believed at the latter date that the disease had left the Key.—Com. Ad.

Natchez, May 24.—Paul Clifford, Highway Robbery.—For the first time since the days of the noted Mason, do we hear of highway robbery in Mississippi. Heretofore, our citizens have passed to and fro from one part of the state to any other, without fear, either by day or by night; but within the last week or two, a desperate villain has waylaid and robbed several individuals, on the borders of Franklin county, about 23 or 24 miles from this city, on the Meadville and Gallata Roads. He appears to levy his contributions with as much sang froid, as if he were a simple collector of state tax. After the customary salutation, "a fine day," &c. he politely enquires after your family, and if you chew good tobacco, generally closing the conversation with an inquiry as to the amount of money you may have about you. He stops a clergyman a few days ago, and finding that he had but two or three dollars, he declined taking it; of others, he has collected, we understand, about \$400. The neighbors have