

their navigation being prohibited by the Spanish government; under pain of death, on the express ground that it might discover the facility of the passage to the South Sea—and from the fact of the buccanniers having actually penetrated from sea to sea, in this direction, we are entitled to conclude that extraordinary facilities for the great enterprise, are here presented. The bay has ten fathoms of water at the entrance, which increases to eleven in the middle, and it has six fathoms to the very bottom." The Reviewers, after proceeding to adduce some statements of Herara, the famed historian of South America, draw the following conclusion—"By his indubitable authority, then, it appears that a canal of nine leagues, through a country mostly flat, is all that is wanting to complete the navigation across the Isthmus of Panama."

In the event of a complete and permanent independence of South America—an event highly probable—it is not unreasonable to expect that within fifty years the North and South seas will be connected. And what a stupendous revolution it would produce in navigation and commerce! The distances to India and China would be shortened more than ten thousand miles.

Con. Curant.

From the Western Gazetteer or Emigrant's Directory.

Alabama Territory.

(Concluded.)

The best part of the territory is to be found between the Alabama and Tombigbee; the Black Warrior, and Bear creek, have some fine bottoms; and those of the Tallapoosa from Toxabatchee to its confluence with the Coosa, about thirty miles, are excellent; the broken land terminates on its right bank, the good land spreads out on the left. Proceeding towards the dividing ridge between the Alabama waters and those of the Conecuh, we pass over an extensive tract of rich land, the timber large, and cane abundant, liberally watered by creeks; this tract is thirty miles long including the plains, and twenty wide.—The plains are waving, hill and dale, and appear divided into fields interspersed or bounded with clumps of woodland; soil lead colored or dark clay, very rich & covered with weeds and tall grass. Below the plains, soil stiff, very red in places, and gravelly; surface broken for thirty miles, then pine barren. At the sources of Limestone creek, there is an excellent body of land called the Dig wood; the growth oak, chestnut, poplar, pine, and dogwood. This vein of land, is 20 miles in length, and 8 broad; the dogwood is very thick set, and tall the whole finely watered.—Sixty miles above the confluence of Coosa and Tallapoosa, there is a high waving country, settled by the Creek Indians, who live generally on rich flats of oak, hickory, poplar, walnut and mulberry—the springs are fine; cane on the creeks, and reed on branches; the surrounding country broken and gravelly. Most kinds of game are scarce throughout the territory. Stone coal abounds on the Cahaba, Black Warrior, &c.—The late Col. Hawkins long resident in the Creek nation, portrays the surface and soil of this country in these words:

The country lying between Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Chatahouchee, above their falls, is broken—the soil stiff, with coarse gravel, and in some places stone. The trees post oak, white and black oak, pine, hickory and chestnut—all of them small—the whole well watered, and the rivers and creeks have rocky beds, clad in many places with moss, greatly relished by cattle, horses and deer, and are margined with cane and reeds, and narrow strips or coves of rich flats. On the Coosa, sixty miles above its junction with Tallapoosa, there is limestone, and it is to be found in several places from thence to its lower end and its western branches.

The country above the falls of Ocmulgee and Flint rivers is low and broken, as that of the other rivers. These have their sources above each other, on the left side

of Chatahouchee, in open flat land, the soil stiff, the trees post and black oak, and small.

The land is generally rich, well watered, and lies well, as a waving country, for cultivation; the growth of timber, oak, hickory, and the short leaf pine, pea vine on the hill sides and in the bottoms, and a late (or autumnal) broad leaf grass on the richest land—the whole a very desirable country. Below the falls of these two rivers the land is broken or waving, the streams are some of them margined with oak woods; and all of them with cane or reed. The uplands of Ocmulgee are pine forest; the swamp wide and rich; the whole fine for stock. On its right bank, below the old Uchee path, there is some light pine barren, with some light Palmetto grass.

Flint river has also below its falls some rich swamp for not more than 20 miles, its left bank is then poor, with pine flats and ponds, down within fifteen miles of its confluence with Chatahouchee. These fifteen miles are waving, with some good oak land in small veins. On its right bank there are several large creeks which rise out of the ridge dividing the waters of Flint and Chatahouchee. Some of them margined with oak woods and cane, and all the branches for seventy miles below the falls have reeds; from thence down there are bay galls, dwarf evergreens, and cypress ponds, with some live oak. Between these rivers there is good post and black oak land, strewn over with iron ore; and the ridge dividing their waters has a vein extending itself in the direction of the ridge. Within twenty five miles of the confluence of the rivers the live oak is to be seen near all the ponds; here are limestone sinks; the land is good in veins, in the flats and on the margins of the rivers. The trees of every description small—the range a fine one for cattle.

The extensive body of land between Flint river and Okefaucau, Altamaha and the eastern boundary of the Creek claims, is pine land, with cypress ponds and bay-galls. The small streams are margined with dwarf evergreens; the uplands have yellow pine, with dwarf saw palmetto and wire grass; the bluffs on St. Illas are some part of them sandy pine barren; the remainder a compact, stiff, yellowish sand or clay, with large swamps; the growth loblolly bay, gum and small evergreens; the whole of those swamps are bogs. In the rainy season, which commences after midsummer, the ponds fill, and then the country is, a greater part of it covered with water; and in the dry season it is difficult to obtain water in any direction for many miles.

The bees abound in the Okefaucau and other swamps eastward of Flint river; the whortleberry is to be found in swamps and on the poorest land bordering on the cypress ponds, when the woods are not burnt for a year or more; the latter are on dwarf bushes, grow large, and in great abundance. The dwarf saw palmetto, when the woods are not burnt, in like manner, bears a cluster of berries on a single stem, which are eaten by bear, deer, turkeys and Indians. The berries half an inch in diameter, covered with a black skin, and have a hard seed; they are agreeable to the taste, sweet, accompanied with bitter, and when fully ripe they burst, and the bees extract much honey from them. The China briar is in the flat, rich, sandy margin of streams. The Indians dig the roots, pound them in a mortar, and suspend them in coarse cloth, pour water on them, and wash them; the sediment which passes through with the water is left to subside; the water is then poured off, and the sediment is baked in to cakes, or made into gruel sweetened with honey. This briar is called Coote, and the bread of it Coontetualiga, and is an important article of food among the hunters. In the old beaver ponds, and in thick boggy places, they have the bog potatoe, a small root used as food in years of scarcity.

The Okefaucau is the source of St. Marys and Little St. Johns, called by the Indians Sau-wau-he-

It is sometimes pronounced Ecu-finocau, from Ecuau earth, and finocau quivering; the first is the most common among the Creeks—it is from Ocka, a Choctaw word for fire and water; Ocau, quivering. This is a very extensive swamp, and much of it a bog; so much so, that a little motion will make the mud and water quiver to a great distance; hence the name is given.

Ho-eh-le-pois. Tus-tun-ug-go Thlucco, and Indian who resided in it many years, says, "that Little St. Johns may be ascended far into the swamp, but that it is not practicable to go far up the St. Marys, as it loses itself in the swamp; that there is one ridge on the west side of St. Johns, and three on the east; the growth pine, live and white oak—the soil good; the lakes abound in fish and alligators; on the ridges, and in the swamps, there were a great many bear, deer, and tigers—he lived on the ridge west of St. Johns, and was, with his family, very healthy; beasts of prey destroyed most of his cattle and horses; he could walk round the swamp in five days."

Indian Cession.

The Indian claims are now extinguished to about three fourths of the territory. By Jackson's treaty, the Coosa river was made the boundary line between the lands of the United States and Creeks, from the Ten Islands on the Coosa river, to Wetumke, or the great Falls near Fort Jackson. From Wetumke, the line runs across eastwardly about 18 miles, then southwardly across the Tallapoosa to the mouth of Ofuskee, and up the Ofuskee ten miles, and thence S. 49. 16. E. 67 miles to the mouth of Sumuehichoba, on the Chatahouchee, 46 miles above the 31st degree of North latitude, or the boundary line between the Alabama territory & West Florida, and from the mouth of Sumuehichoba, due east through the state of Georgia to the Altamaha, two miles east of Goose creek. The whole of the Creek country west and south of the Alabama, and the line above mentioned, was ceded to the United States by the treaty with general Jackson. That part of the cession which falls within the Alabama territory, amounts probably to about 17,000 square miles.

Settlements, Population.

The settlements extend here from Mobile point to Fort Jackson on the Coosa. On the Alabama the country is pretty well settled near the river, 25 miles above Fort Jackson. There are also settlements on the Conecuh, Cahaba, and Black Warrior. The country is very thinly settled below St. Stephens. But it is now rapidly settling between the Alabama and Tombigbee.

There are several new towns laid off; the village of Blakely is situated at the mouth of Tensas, on the east side of the Mobile bay. Its site is high, commanding and pleasant. Its fountains of fresh spring water, are pure, cool, numerous and copious. A good road can be found along the dividing ridge separating the branches of Conecuh and Escambia from those of the Alabama; and the distance from Mobile to Fort Claiborne, by this route is 30 miles shorter, than by that of St. Stevens. The main road from Georgia to New Orleans will probably strike Mobile bay at this point. The borders of the Conecuh are fast settling, especially by the poorer class of people, and stock owners; it being better calculated for men of small capital than the Alabama. The rapidity of the settlement of Madison county is probably without a parallel in the history of the nation. The census of 1816, gave the following result:

Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Wayne.	1,566	317	2,083
Baldwin.	411	752	1,163
Clarke.	2,763	1,533	4,296
Greene.	992	729	1,721
Monroe.	3,493	1,603	5,096
Jackson.	715	255	969
Washington.	1,838	571	2,409
Madison.	10,000	4,200	14,200
Mobile.	867	438	1,305
Total.	22,794	10,493	33,287

This population is scattered, in lines, over an immense extent of territory. It is rapidly augmenting by emigrants from Georgia,

the Carolinas, and from Kentucky and Tennessee. A writer well acquainted with the country, predicts that five years will not elapse before the population of this territory will exceed 60,000 free white inhabitants, the number which gives a right to admission into the union, as an independent state.

The Creeks, or Muscogees, are the only Indians inhabiting the territory, and reside chiefly on the waters of Alabama and Catahouchey, in about thirty towns; they are brave, raise stock, and cultivate the soil, and although greatly reduced by war and famine, in 1813, 14, their number at this moment exceeds 20,000 souls.

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.

The Court of Spain entertains great hopes that Russia will assist in the subjugation of the American colonies. An inundation of Russian troops, destined to this object is talked of, and this last calamity that can befall those unfortunate regions is confidently anticipated. An expedition of Spanish troops, to the amount of 15 or 20,000, is likewise preparing.

The old King of France is assembling round him the military chiefs of the days of Napoleon.—This is probably to rid his Kingdom of its protectors. The Emperor of Russia wishes to diminish the army of occupation, but England and Austria are averse to the measure. It is said the King of Prussia is favorable to the reduction.

At Breslau, in Silesia, a serious insurrection has been attended with fatal consequences. The inhabitants attacked the civil and military authorities; were fired upon in return, and a number of lives lost. The government apprehended further disturbances.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers give a different account of the death of Gen. Lacy. It is said that when he arrived at Minorca, it was not known whether the sentence of death would be carried into execution, or whether it would be commuted for some other punishment. But Gen. Lacy, upon landing, attempted to escape from the soldiers, who immediately pursued him; and he was killed in endeavoring to defend himself from his assailants. [This is evidently an awkward attempt of Ferdinand to free himself from the odium of being the murderer of Lacy.]

By the Dutch papers which have just arrived, we are informed that the allied sovereigns have agreed to diminish their army in France, by withdrawing another fifth. It is added, however, that the Emperor Alexander opposed this resolution; he was of opinion, as it is stated, that the public mind of the French people was not sufficiently subdued to the present state of things, and urged, in the enforcement of this argument, the recent disturbances at Lyons. We do not believe either in the opposition or the reason assigned. Of all the Princes in Europe, the Emperor Alexander is the least troubled as to the future disposal of his army—no one knows better in what way to dispose of them. It may not be his interest, under the present circumstances; to proceed to direct hostility against Turkey, but it is always his interest to have a commanding force upon the frontiers, and to second the effect of his negotiations with the Divan, by a force at hand. Nothing speaks more intelligibly and to the point at issue, than the power to command. Of all the sovereigns in Europe the Emperor Alexander, and his vast Russian Empire, have the only possible materials of future aggrandisement immediately at their feet. The Russian territory touches the crumbling wall of China, the fertile fields of ancient Greece and the eastern empire, and the rich but neglected wilderness of Persia. With such spoil at his feet, and before his eyes, who will say that the Emperor Alexander requires the means of employing his army.—It is true he may have no immediate cause of contention—no reasonable ground of quarrel.—But in such circumstances, nothing

is easier than to find or make one.—"You drink from the same stream which flows down to me, and foul the waters," said the wolf to the lamb. "No, my lord I drink below your lordship; the stream comes from your lordship's mouth to mine." "Be it so," replied the wolf, "you have still the presumption to drink from the water which I reserve for my self."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.

The Americans have a fleet in the Mediterranean. It was when the last accounts came away cruising off Leghorn. The commander was on board the Washington, an 86 gun ship with a crew of 780 men. We believe says the Catholic official paper, it would be difficult for any one vessel in the world to take her. This is the first vessel of her class the Americans can have. She bears the name of one of the greatest men that the sun ever shone upon. He found this country a pious province of Britain, and left her.—Oh glorious destiny!—an independent nation.

September 27.

American flour is in more request, and 58s is readily obtained for prime quality.

I do hereby direct that there be inserted forthwith in the London Gazette, the following notice from the Governor and company of the Bank of England, dated the 18th Sept. 1817, viz.

"That on and after the first of Oct. next the Bank will be ready to pay cash for their notes of every description dated prior to the 1st of Jan. 1817."

CHARLES M. SUTTON,

Sp. of the H. of C.

September 22nd, 1817.

NEW-YORK, October, 28.

One day later from London.

Capt. Harsen, of the ship Jackson arrived last evening has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Belfast papers to the 20th ult. containing London dates to the 16th. British stocks 3 per cents 79 1/8 a 5/8.

Accounts from Deagal to the 21st May, state that since the fall of Hattara, the British troops had taken 11 other forts which had left the enemy's country at the entire mercy of the British.

In France the Duke of Feltre had resigned the office of Minister of War, and Marshal St. Cyr was appointed his successor; Count Mole was appointed Secretary of State in the Marine Department.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty nine emigrants sailed from Belfast for America, from the 17th March to the 21st of August of the present year.

STILL LATER,

The last sailing ship Adonis, arrived at a late hour last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 30th ult. Capt. Champlain politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 26th of Sept. containing London dates to the 23d, but at too late an hour to enable us to procure translations for this day's paper. They contain no news of importance.

Among the passengers in the Anisiquar arrived last evening from Liverpool, is the Countess Point Kewsko, whose husband was a distinguished officer, under Bonaparte, and if we recollect right, was killed at the battle of Leipsic.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.

For some days negotiations for the renewal of the treaty of commerce with the United States of North America, have been going on at this residence. For this object Messrs. J. Colberg, Knight of the Order of the Belgic Lion, Counsellor of State and Director of the Department of Commerce, and the Colonies, and J. C. Van Der Kemp, Knight of the Order of the Belgic Lion, Advocate General, and Member of the Council of Commerce and the Colonies, have been appointed by his Majesty Plenipotentiaries of the government of the Netherlands.

Canadian Provinces.

Montreal, Oct. 18.

Late advices from the Great Falls of the river St. John, that may be relied on, say that those Falls will probably remain in our possession; the exploring line having struck the St. Johns, some miles above that point.

Sum.