From Fraser's Magazine for June. leographical Diffusion Species.

Such is the influence of man's agency upon the species of plants and animals, that it is doubtful whether they are most dispersed or encouraged by his interference; but probably the two are nearly balanced. Animals and birds especially, are great sources of the transportation of seed in various ways; and when it is recollected that the seed contains no fluid matter, and resists a the seed contains no fund matter, and resists a-queous solution for a long time, their transport a-cross the seas might easily be conceived to be at-tended with their being landed in various coun-tries, islands and continents, without undergoing any alteration. They are capable of being pre-nerved fresh for years, without prejudice to their reproductive qualities. These considerations altogether evince the constant changes which the animated creation undergoes from one age to ano-

When America was discovered, the elephant, the camel, the dromedary, the rhinoceros, the Lipopotamus, the giraffe, the buffalo, the horse, the ass, the lion, the ape and baboon tribes, and others of the mammalia, were not to be seen ; but the discoverers met with the tapir, the lama, the peccari, the juguar, the cougar, the agouti, the paca, the coati, and the sloth, all of the same class as the above mentioned animals of the old world. This shews a limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated by natural barriers from the rest of the world.

From the variations of species in different parts of the globe, we may in imagination parcel out the earth into different zoological provinces, and stock them with animals, suited to local circumstances. The arctic regions contain animals common to the continents which there approximate; but the temperate regions of America, separated by a wide extent of ocean, have distinct indigenious groups. A plan in theory upon this principle, would be found substantially correct. Where an identity of animals s found in parts

of the globe remote from each other. they have either crossed rivers, swam down them, or have heen forced by streams or tides from their inhabitations, and colonised other countries. Most animals are disposed to roam where there are no natural barriers to stop them ; and hence we have a great source of their dispersion, and the introduction of animals not indigenous into territories where they effect a residence. The polar bears have been drifted on ice bergs to Greenland ; and the Norway rat has been introduced into England, & by swimming, and the transport of merchant vessels. Many of our animals are not indigeneous originally, but have been brought here .- The modes of transportation are very various ; but whilst man drives, some animals a

pearance. His advancement, from a state of perfect barbarism to his subsequent social condi-tion, must have been gradual. As his race mul-tiplied, the wants of the species must have re-quired exertion to supply them; and thus hunt-ing became probably a new condition of society, the first rude attempt at extension of territory. Increasing population may be supposed to have compelled groups to migrate, and to pursue in distant countries the means of social intercourse. And as man's exigencies increased, the arts of life must have advanced, calling forth human industry and invention, and the spirit of adventure must have arisen as difficulties accumulated. It is calculated that eight hundred acres of hunting ground produce only as much food as half an acre of arable land. The necessity, therefore, of hunters spreading far and wide is obvious; and thus population increasing; the globe became more generally inhabited, and the worst portions of territories peopled. Islands, as well as continental lands, appear to have been peopled very early in the history of man, except-ng St. Helenz, and a few others, perhaps of small size. Few islands in the Pacific are uni-

habited .-- Canoes liave been drifted several hundred miles, and thus tended to disperse the race, and to people the earth with savage hunters. In this general dispersion man's influence is exerted both voluntarily; he increases useful quadrupeds, and disperses the noxious. The rat, how-ever, is an exception, for this noxious animal, has been introduced into the new world by man. Many small animals are brought from distant places by ships, as the Cockroach from India, which seeks the warmth of our houses. Beetles also, and some other insects, have been imported in a similar manner. The aphis, which destroys our apple-trees, likewise came from India,

The dissemination of various species has occupied much of the attention of naturalists, and some very erroneous conclusions have heen drawn, Linnæus supposed the inhabited part of the globe was confined to one spot originally laid bare by the partial subsidence of the primeval ocean, and that all the original species were there assembled, the ancestors of all animals, and man include.d All temperatures he amagined, were to be found there united, among a range of hills and mountains, enclosing a warm region fitted for the first creation. But geological facts contradict this purely gratuitous notion, and show that since the earth first became susceptible of life no primeval ocean circumvented its entire way by colonizing he increases others by encour-way by colonizing he increases others by encour-pressions of terrestrial plants; and since the first small portion of the globe was laid bare, there have been many complete changes in the species of plants and animals.

tion. Fruits, herbs, foots and animals, abound in this fertile region, so well adapted to man's na-ture and exigences. The soil brought forth with-out tillage, and animals were not scared by the intrusion of colonists, at the period of his first ap-pearance. His advancement, from a state of reafert harbarism to his subsequent social condition. Fruits, herbs, roots and animals, abound in ing their course in the direction of Missi sufficient force in that quarter was an addition al reason why I believed and told my men fro quently they would escape that route,

General Atkison will pursue them, and will give a good an account of them, I hope before he is done with them. Whether we are to have peace ot war on this frontier, is to be decided by the course taken by this band of murderers They deserve nothing but death, and no quarters from us.

Your friend and obedient servant HENRY DODGE.

Dr. A. Philleo, Galena. We learn that Cap. A. W: Snyder had noncomment with a party of Indians, hilled four, and lost two men. and had to retreat before superior force.

June 26. An express arrived from Col. Wm. S. Hamilton, bringing a letter to us. from which we extract the following. "Fort Hamilnon, M. T.

15th of June, at night.

Dr. A. Philleo.

Sir :--Several Winnebagoes have just arrived my house, who informed me that the main body of the Sacs are still on Rock river, and that the party, which we have just learned, had attacked the fort on Apple river, is 100 to 140 strong. They left the main body four days since but will return again immediately to the main body as soon as they have struck a blow.

The men who were killed below my house killed four Indians. So say the Winnebagoes. We may expect an attack from another party as soon as these return. So say the Winneba goes."

The Dutchess of Berri.

The following is from the Courier Francais:-It appears that since the Government has been certain of the Dutchess of Berri's being in the West, the police has compared the different reports of its agents of her who in her proclamations styles herself Regent of France. It is now positively asserted that by means of a small vessel, which met her at sea, she landed near Mar seilles, with the Count de Bourmont, and thence went to Montpelier. Afterwards she crossed Languedoc, where she was joined by Gen. Clouet and Mme. Larocheracquelin. These four personages travelled in a caleshe, and changed their passports and names as they proceeded every thirty leagues. On the S or 9 of May they ar-rived at Bordeaux, where they stopped one day; they then followed the line of the maritime departments, and entered that of the Loire Inferieure, from whence they joined their partisans on the 14th or 15 in Le Bocage. After having consulted them, and ascertained the state of the country, it seems that Gen. Clouet, M. de Bourmont, and others, considered it impossible to act at present with any chance of success, and they urged the Dutchess to renounce her project, and proceed towards the sea shore, and embark on board a vessel that was kept in readiness at a short distance; but, it is added the Duchess replied, that since the die was cast, it was no longer time to retrograde : that she would not guit La Vendee, and that she was prepared to meet death, if it must be so. It was, doubtless, in consequence of this resolution that she wrote on the 18th ult. to some of the chiefs, to reproch them for their want of energy and devotedness. But the arrests that have been made, and the seizure of documents, have greatly intimated the partisans of the Dutchess, and the Dutchess herself, who has taken refuge in the Marais, as being less remote from the sea, and, consequently, affording her better means of eserve. The papers seized at the chateau of Laubepin compromise many high personages of the faubourg St. Germain. There is one among them which proves that most of the ex-Peers are invited to proceed to La Vendee, to form the nucleus of a constitutional government under the Regent. This reminds us that a certain baron was appointed Prefect of Marseilles v the Duchess of Berri, upon her landing, and was already on his road, when he

doubtful whether the expe ients made upon it have produced a correct analysis; but several detached rocks found on the hill within about 200 yards of the mine, have been found to con

tain ore. Fragments of utensils were found embedded in the stratum of rock several feet below the surface of the soil, which have led some to suppose they were the fragments of earthen bourls which might have been used by the aborigines for the purpose of washing the ore.

We are not aware how long since this discov ery was made, but great credit is due to the ex-ertions of two enterprising gentiem n, (the Mssrs Plummer.) who have rented the land of Mr. Porter the proprietor, for a certain term, under a contract that they should incur all the incidental expenses of the mining, and allow him one third of the proceeds. The lessees commenced their labors early during the last summer, and have the mine at this time in active operation, with a prospect of being richly rewarded for their enterprise, Although they undertook it under the most unfavorable auspicies, and employed but rude machinery at first ; the product was, nevertheless said to have been about five or six thousand dollars for the first month-the number of persons employed being about 32 men, and 2 or S boys. More recently, however, the average amount per hand is said to exceed \$12 per day.

If results like these have been produced with such limited means, we may have been said to have realized a new El Dorado in North America, and it would be surprising to calculate the revenue that might accrue from an improvement in those means which are now used in collecting the ore. The amoont gathered depends upon the quantity of earth washed per day, which must necessarily be limited, on account of the inconsiderable, supply of water furnished only sufficient to keep two cradles (or ore-washers) in operation at one time.

It is probable that much more profitable re sults than these might be obtained by the introduction of proper machinery, which, is presumed will be resorted to.

Within a few months past a very extensive od of ore has been discovered on the estate of Mr Mann, about 26 miles below the former, in the 5th inst. on his return to England. the main branch of rishing Creek, Though not greater extent, and affording greater facilities for washing the ore, it is probable that it may ulti mately prove more advantageous.

We have heard of several other localities of rold in the neighborhood of this region; but they have not proved productive as the one in guestion, and are generally abandoned after working them, for a short time. The proprietor of this, Mr. Porter, is a plain, worthy citizen, who has

spent all his life between the humble occupations

FOREIGN NEWS.

Eight days later from By the packet ship Caledonia. Capt. Gra-

ham, which arrived at this port on Sunday night, from Liverpool, having sailed on her regular day, the 16th June, we have received our regular files of London to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th, with prices current and London Lists to the latest dates.

The most important intelligence is that of the restoration of tranquility in Paris, and the re-establishment of the King's authority.

Cholera in Liverpool. We regret to state that the- cholera continues to make considerable progress. The following is the official report published vesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, by the Board of Health :---

June 15 .- Remaining at last report, 35 ; new cases, 19, dead 2; recovered 9; remain ing this day at four o'clock, 43. Total number of cases from the commencement of the disease on the 12th May, 200; died, 82; recovered. 75.

Dissolution of Parliament.-It has been rumored in the city that Parliament is to close its session on the 26th inst. and that the dissolution will take place as soon after as the machinery of the new bill can be Completed. Another rumor was, that Parliament will sittill the middle of July, and then be prorogued preparatory to the dissolution. The general impression is, that at by the small stream above mentioned, which is whatever period the session may be closed, no measures will be brought forward in this Parliament which may conveniently stand

over to the next. Neither the Bank nor the East India question, it is conceived, can possibly be settled in a satisfactory manner un-. der such circumstances.

Sir Walter Scott arrived at Frankfort on Lieutenant-General Darling and suite rich as the one we have described, yet being of have arrived in London from New South Wales, where he has been succeeded by Major General Burke.

> Lord Gower is likely to go out to Russia as English Ambassador, and that the Hon- ferent departments to transact the respective and Henry Fox, Lord Holland's second son,

will accompany him.

and upon payment of the rates and taxes, will be

utitled to vote. Upon complying with the above conditions, ectors will be entitled to vote at any election members, that may take place after the 31st Oc toher, 1932, and before the 31st November, 1933and so or in successive years, unless the dates are altered by the privy council

ficient number of booths are to be prepar ed, so that not more than 600 electors are to poll at any one compartment.

at any one compartment. The polling to be contined if required, for two successive days only, for seven hours on the first dagt and for eight hours on the second day, but the poll is not on 20 y account to be kept open la-ter than four o'clock on the second day. The Louisiana Gazette publishes, from the Procurador del Pueble, of Matamoras, a despatch sent to Gen. Montezuma by Gen. Teran, which is couched in the terms of below. Of course the sanguinary career of Bustamente may be presumed to be at an end. He at length at-tempts to make a virtue of necessity, but it is tempts to make a virtue of necessity, but it is a great deal too late. Santa Anna has the hanpiness of Mexico in his hands. If he be not a patriot, we shall soon know it. We believe he s one, and hope to see him follow Wahsington's example.

In a supplement to the Procurador del Pueblo, of Matamoras, which has just been placed in our hands, we find the following despatch sent by Gen. Teran to Gen. Montezuma.-"His Excellency"the Vice President, in virtue of powers invested in him by the constitution, fas been please ed to exonerate from their charge the Secret ries of State, in the terms expressed in the cal closed number of the Registro Official ; and as the removal of those ministers was the object announced in the declaration, I hope that now, ev. ery motive for discord among the Mexicans has been removed. I trust your Excellency will have the goodness to confirm me in this sentiaent, in an answer by the messen were who is the bearer of this by order of the Generation Govern-ment of the Union. God and Loberty. Buenavista del Cojo, May 25th 1832. Marrel de Mierey Teran.

The following is the document in the Registro Official, above antided to—" The Vice President having been pleased to accept the resignation which his Ministers have repeatedly tendered, the bilowing official note is addressed to the Gerer al Congress; Gentlemen, H. E. the Vice Presi dent has desired me to communicate to your honorable house that he has accepted the resigna-It is said by well informed persons that tion repeatedly tendered by his ministers, and that he commissioned the principal clerks at the dif fairs of the same, except the finance department in which Sr. D. Rafael Maregins is continued till a new ministry shall be organized. His ex-From the progress which has been made cellency has thought it advisable to take this in the Irish and Scotch Bills, we may now step, and has commanded me to explain to t same, in consideration of the sentiments your in January last, it being your opinion that it was not inconvenient under existing circumstances, ta accept their resignation .- Though it is certain that, in respect to several of those who have compromised themselves in the present revolution, the continuance in office of the ministras, has been nothing but a mere pretext, yet others have been deluded by such pretext, and have contributed to the estensible object of these who were of this persuasion, which they would not have done had they been aware that other views were entertained. On theother hand, His Ex; not being able to exact that ministers should remain longer in office, knowing the immense ucrform Bill having received the Royal assent, sonal sacrifice they have made stace the month of January last, had promised himself, that, in removing the pretext in question, many of . these who had unwarily been caught in the snare of the chief plotter of the revolution, would extricate themselves from the same, and that the government would be hereby prepared to act with allthe energy necessary to represe the cnemics of good order; for the resent measure being once taken, they could no longer mask their

aging their procreation, indirectly as well as rectly.

The migrations of birds are very fertile sources of diffusion ; yet, notwithstanding their locomotiveness, they retain a distinctness of grouping perfectly conspicuous. We have a distinct province in the Brazils, Central Africa, India and New Holland. The groups is peculiar to the British isles, and many species are quite local in their geographical habitations. The nightingale extends from Western Europe to beyond Persia, and some of this species are common to Rome and Philadelphia. The swallow that feeds upon insects, instinctively migrates to hour, in fair winds. The swift flies a. the rate of two hundred and sixty miles an hour, the eider duck at ninety, hawks, &c. at one hundred and fifty. But the migrations of birds are sometimes impeded by storms and tempests, and they then eling to the masts of vessels, or stop on some island, and thus become new tenants of a place where they were not destined to breed.

Reptiles afford the same obedience to the law of variation in different parts of the globe as oth-or animals. The great saurians differ in different habitations. Thus, the crocodiles of the Nile are not exactly like the gairals of the Gan ges; they differ in New Holland and Africa; and the general of the new world vary from those of both these countries. The python of India and the boa of America are allied, but differ. The three British species of snake, and the tead, are not seen in Ireland ; although the frog, the waternewt, and the green lizard, are found in the last mentioned country. The range of the great reputes is limited , they are slow in moving, but sometimes cross tracts of land to reach other rivers. Some small reptiles deposit their ova upon aquatic plants, which thus get transported. Thus reptiles obey the general law of dispersion.

become dispersed ; and they are found to differ in different habitations. They migrate periodically and others come down fresh water streams to as have been scalned. spawn in the sea. The flying fish occupy the tropics ; the fish of the north and south of the equator differ; the gymnotus electricus belongs to America, the silurns electricus to the African r vers, and the torpedo inhabitants both the tropical and temperate seas. Herrings, haddocks night by 150 Indians. They continued the fire and mackeral, are great migrators. Insects transpirt the ova of fish:

The testace are dispersed by similar causes to these which actuate fish : their remains are found in the strata of every geological era, and in the 11 st complete preservation. They are much infacuced by temperature and climate ; but as the from his horse badly, tho' not mortally, wounded. a similar unconcern. The pulsation at the wrists ocean is uniform in its temperature, the molluscre are more generally dispersed. The nontilus, voluta and cyprea, are most perfectly developed | again, and they retreated amidst the fire of the in the tropics, where many unique species are f and; and the Pacific ocean has a peculiar group. Falts of land and streams of fresh water limit the Galena While yet in sight he looked back, and extinction of this class, and confine its species to | saw the Indians, rushing with great fury towards districts. Their general extension is very rare ; the fort. Shots were exchanged in quick succesclimate. Their ova sometimes adhere to shells, ing the fight, says that every man, woman and and are sometimes wafted by currents of air; they child took, an active part in the defence of the are also dispersed by means of drift wood, &c. The zoophyres are but little known, but each maritime region has its peculiar species. The madrepores are only fully developed in some tropical seas. The groups of our own seas are in ferior, The polypi are generally dispersed by adhering to sea weed and shells ; the ova of zoophytes are light and buoyant, and easily trans-Of all living beings, insects exert the greatest influence upon the mimated creation, especially tipon plants from their numbers and activity. con plants from their numbers and zetivity. Naturalists observe a great correspondence be-tween the botannical and entomological provin ces, for insects live mostly upon vegetables. Their species assume varied characters, in differ-ent parts of the globe. The Indian groups differ from the European; and there are distinct groups in the United States, South America, New Granadia, Peru ant Guiana, Some are local, and some dispersed and common in several countries. The Creole frigate, six miles from shore off Bu-The Creole frigate, six miles from shore off Bu-and Ayres, once became covered with insects into ud; and fifty miles from land, the Adven-field in the receptable of numerous large dragon are so light are also dispersed by animals. They derived by the buyant, that they pass over seas. The geograph is a special of man is a sub-pair placed between the size, in a elimate in perpetual summer suited to is nalcedness, is of perpetual summer suited to is nalcedness, is of perpetual summer suited to is nalcedness, is of

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIERS. From the "Galenian," June 27th.

June 21. Captain Stephenson and Craig's companies of mounted men, left town to-day, under the command of Col. Strode, for the purpose of burying the dead who fell in the action of the 18th between a party of Indians and a detachment of Capt. Stephenson's company.

June 21. An express arrived late last night warmer climate as autumn advances. Their av- with a letter from Gen. Dodge. Gen. D, states erage rate of flight is estimated at fifty miles an that he had that moment received information by express, that from fifty to one hundred hostile Indians were, on yesterday in full view of all the people within the stockade of the Blue Mound, and that a Mr. Force and a Mr. Green were supposed to have been killed. Thus again, we hear of the murder of more of our citizens, before we have even had time to inter the bodies of those who have fallen in battle, in another quarter.

June 22. We learn this evening that Mr; Em-erson Green and Mr. Force were killed by the Indians, near the Blue Mound as was supposed. They were buried yesterdoy.

One of the companies, (Capt. Stephenson's) which left town on the 20th under command of Col. Strode, returned after burying those who fell in the late battle.

They marched to the spot and commenced search for the bodies, by plunging into one of the of the beds where the Indians had concealed themselves to be able to get the first fire.

One Indian was found dead, and scalped, near our fallen friends. There were places found too. where other Indians had been killed and drawn

off. Puddles of blood, and places where the bush-Fish migrate to an immense extent, and thus es had been broken down in their struggle, clearly proved there had been, at least, four Indians killed. It is the custom of Indians, to concerl the like birds. Some go high up rivers to spawn, bodies of those who fall in the battle, except such

> Our friends who fell in the charge, were not scalped, their guns were beside them, and their horses grazing in the prairie. They were buried with the honors of war.

June 26 .- Apple river Fort was attacked last about 3 quarter of an hour. The eircumstances are these.

F. Dixon and a Mr. Welch started to go as an express to Gen. Atkinson, and after passing Apple river Fort about 14 miles from this place, were fired on by a party of Indians, when Welch fell The Indians were very numerous in all directions, and heart had apparently ceased, yet the fingers Mr. Dixon assisted Welch to mount his horse of the patient were carelessly employed in at-Indiags to the fort.

Welch was left there, and Dixon came on to they are much influenced by temperature and sion. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was at the fort dur-

that town." M. Carlier, one of the chiefs of the Municipal police; M Leotaud, a peace officer; and M Hebert, a police agent, have been sent off to La Vendee.

learnt the issue of the attempt at insurrection in

Badger's New York Messenger, of the 16th gives the following melancholy incident :--

A physician of high eminence from a neigh boring state visited the cholera hospital at Bellville last week on Thursday. Passing into a room where a number of patients were lying on their beds, he asked some questrons which were promptly answered by one who appeared better than the others, had a strong voice, lively, cheerful look, was seated on the side of his bed, and swinging his leg to and fro. At first view the physician regarded him as one of the convalescent-but having noticed something peculiar in the expression of his eyes, he went to him, and found his flesh entirely destitute of animal war-nth. He was breathing easy at the time. yet witin fifteen minutes became obstructed and he was numbered with the dying.

In another subject this same physician noticed tempts to catch a flea that was hopping across the blanket. Many such singular observations have been made by medical gentlemen in attendance upon the hospitals.

The disease is now more even than before. rioting in the haunts of riot and pollution. A prostitute, at 62 Mott street, who was decking herself before the glass on Sunday morning, was carried away in a herse at half past three o'clock. the same afternoon. The broken down constitutions of these miserable creatures, perish almost, instantly in the attacks of Cholera. But the business part of our population in general, appear to heve any person can be guilty of it when be in perfect health and security.

From the National Inteligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD DISCOVE

RIES

Among the numerous discoveries of localities

of gold in the State of North Carolina, few have

public than the one which has lately been found

in Franklin couny, about 48 miles south of the

Virginia boundary line, and within a few miles of

The tract in which it is contained is situated

the mail route between Petershurg and Raleigh.

on a small spring branch, about one mile from

its confluence with Fishing Creek, and compri-

sed in about twenty acres, including the hilly

sides of the valley ; but as the limits of this de-

been more calculated to excite the interest of the

of shoe-making and delving the unfertile surface of this soil unconscious that it contained within its bosom, sands of Pactolean richness. Of him a characteristic anecdote is related. When the old man was presented with his share of the first

month's profits, he is said 'to have exclarance with great bon hommie and simplicity. "Well, now ! I have all my life wore shoes made on one last ; but now, I shall be able to have a last to fit each foot." This is one of the best illustrations of the old adage " NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM. that we have heard, and verifies the saying that after all, wealth is but a relative thing, since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has " much and wants more; therefore, should our income be ever like our shoes-if too small they will gall and pinch us, but if too large they will cause us to stumble and to trip."

Saratoga and Schenectadh Railroad.-Thi road is now in successful operation from Sche nectady to the villege of Ballston Spa, as we learn from the Albany Argus At Bailston Spa the embeniment and masonry over the valley of the Kayadsrosseras not being finished, passengers are taken half a mile, in post coaches, to the commencement of the railroad on the north side. and from thence proceed by railroad to Saratoga Springs.

The coaches on this railroad are of a new and improved construction, fitted up in the most commodious and elegant manner, and make their trips with the utmost regularity and despach. Passengers leaving Albany at half past 6 in the morning, breakfast at Schenectady, take the 9 o'clock train on the Saratoga railroad, and arrive at Saratoga at half past eleven o'clock, A. M They may dine at 2 P. M. take the return train at 3, and arrive at Schenectady in time for the 6 o'clock train on the Mohawk and Hudson road. and reach Albany at half past 7 P. M. The two rail roads furnish the citizens of Albany the means of making an excurson of more than 70 miles (without fatigue) of visiting the fashionable water places and returning to rest, if they chose, at their own homes.

THE ALLENTOWN TRAGEDY. saturday last, CHS. AUGUSTUS DALE put a period to his existence by firing a pistol ball through his head, in the jail of Lehigh county Mr. DALE was an Englishman by birth, had resided for some years in the State of New York and had been married to the widow of Robert Fulton, deceased. After the death of his former wife, we think some time in March last, he married in Philadelphia, Miss Greenleaf, of Allentown, without the assent of the parents. In the

early part of last month, a rupture took place between them, in consequence of which his wife refused again to see him, she then residing with her mother in Allentown.

During the last week, he again returned to Allentown, and in attempting to obtain an interview with his wife, was charged with a breach of the peace towards her mother ; being arrested and committed to jail for want of bail, he put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

We saw the diseased in this place as he passed through-he had the manners and appear-

expect that they will be through Parliament house the motives that have impelled him to the by the time fixed upon for the general rejoycings and illumination, viz. the 27th honorable house was pleased to manifest to him instant.

Captain O'Connell, brother-in-law of D. O'Connell, Esq. M. P. has fallen a victim to the cholera at Tralee. He was in perfect health at three o'clock in the day, and a corps at seven the following evening.

The King held a Court and Levee at St. James' Palace, on Wednesday. Prince Talleyrand took leave pro tempore.

The public rejoycings which were expected to have been exhibited in this town resterday, on account of the English Rehave been very properly, postponed until the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills shall have received the same sanction. Sudden ebulitions of popular feelings may palliate many absurdities : but when time is afforded for deliberation it would be extremely disgraceful to a civilized and reflecting community if that expense which is too frequently lavished upon gaudy and useless al views and intention. pageantry were not devoted to rational and noble purposes. To clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, and to sucour the distressed, are foremost among such purposes; and to those every well regulated mind must wish to see magnificence directed Illuminations and fire-works are the most silly and preposterous demonstrations of popular felicity which can be imagined or devised; and we trust that when the day of universal jubilee shall arrive, what is usually wasted in glare and ostentation will be employed to gladden by substantial benefits, the hearts of the destitute and the afflicted. The Irish Bill is, to say the least of it, very unsatisfactory; but when the general measure shall nave been carried into effect, and a reformed perliament shall have assembled -a full measure of justice must be awarded to Ireland as well as to every other portion of these realms. The march of freedom may not be so rapid, or so uninterrupted as we could wish; but its advance is irrepressible, and Ireland cannot be left

far in the rear.-London Chron. ABSTRACT OF THE REFORM BILL-We had prepared for insertion in our present number; a full abstract of the Re. form Bill, as finally amended .--- Want of room compells us to forego this intention for the present, and in the mean time we lay before our readers the following outline of the principle provisions of the bill, so far as they relate to the electors in this and other boreughs.

The qualifications for a Borough Elector | sons avowedly insolvent should not be (not being otherwise entitled,) are-1. That he shall be of full age, and not

JOSE CACHE. Mexico, May 17, 1833

The following is a copy of a hand bill which was posted up in the streets of London, shorty after the resignation of the Grey Ministry, which took place on the 9th of May. The original is printed in stupendous letters, fitted to attact universal attention.

CRISIS

Lord GRAY or the Duke of Wellington and the People. and the Boroughmongers Reduction of Taxation Increased Burdens, Personal Liberty. Suspension of the Hales, Free Representation Corpus Acts. Cheap and Popular Tyranical Dictation at Government. Elections. Military Despotism Bread for the People. Bayonets for the prople. PEACE. ANARCHY. ENGLISHMEN.

CHOOSE !! Be firm-be free. Le supine; and be ch-

slaved. A Public Meeting

Of the District of St. Marlebonne, St, Paners, and Paddington, will take place near the North Gate, Regent's Park, and St. John's Wood Chapel on Monday, May 14, at 12 o'clock inciscly. J. HUME, Esq. P. M. in the Chair

Privilege of Parliament Bill .- The introduction of this Bill has created much interest. The preamble runs thus: " Whereas it is highly necessary, for the preservation of the dignity and independence of Parliament, that members of the House of Commons who are not able to satisfy their creditors, and who are protected from persuit al arrest solely by reason of their privilege 25 Members, should not retain their seats; that perserve as Members; and that bankrupt Members should not be allowed any privilege, as Members, against the rights of their creditors the passing d the Act, process against the person may issue;although the person against whom the same is to be issued is or shall be a Member of the House of Commons; but that no such process shall be (2ecuted so long as the said person shall continue to be a Member. That if the debt is not paid within a certain number of days after process has been issued, the defaulter shall vacate his seat, and the Speaker shall have the power of issuing his writ for the return of a new Member. That the defaulter shall not be eligible to be re-elected, in case the process shall still be in force against him .-That no insolvent debtor shall be elected who shall not have satisfied all his creditors, in respect of whose debts he may have been discharged .-That the scats of bankrupt Members shall be .vacated, unless within a certain number of days the

They killed one man in the fort, by the name of G. W. Herclerode, who was shot in the kend while climbing above the picket to get a fair shot at an Indian. He was taking deliberate aim at one when he was shot.

There were several Indians killed, but all taken off the ground.

The Indians drove off a large herd of cattle and many horses.

An express arrived from General Atkinson, at the head quarters of Gen. Dodge, the news of which may be known by reading the following letter from General Dodge : Fort Union, June 25, 1831.

Dear Sid-I have had a return of my express from the rapids of the Illinois river. I received a letter from Gen. Atkinson dated

on the 22d. inst. from that place. He has organized three brigades of the Illinois Volunteers, 1000 men each. Two of the brigades will reach Dixon's ferry on the 22d inst. The remaining brig-

ance of a gentleman, and would suppose him to have been abot 45 years of age. The idea of suicide is to us so awful, that we can scarcely being full mental faculties.

Whig.

SES

Fight between the Shawnee and Commanche INDIANS_

We are indebted to a gentleman residing a Washington, Hepstead county, for the following particulars of a fight petween the Shawnee and Commanche Indians, which took place about the 29th ult. on Red River, near the Cross Timben.

" About twenty days since; twenty-five Shawnee Indians fought three hundred and fifty Commanche Indians, on Red River, near the Cross Timbers. The Swawnees attacted the Commanches, about day light, and the battle lasted until near sunset, when the Commanches retreated. Jeaving seventy seven of their party dead ; the Shawnees lost only nine of their men. This appears to be an unreasonable story, but I of. have it from good authority, indeed, my inform-

ant saw most of the seventy seven scalps. ⁴ On Sunday next. (June 16) the Shawnees and Choctaws are to hold a Council, for the purpose of raising a large party to make war upon the Pawnees and Commanches. It is understood that the Cherokees, Cickapoos. Greeks, &c. will all join against them."

Arts. Ada.

subject to any legal incapacity. 2. That he shall occupy, as owner or tenant, within the borough, a house, warehouse, shop, or other building, being separately, or jointly, with any land under the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of not

less than Ten Pounds.

3. That he shall occupy such premises for twelve calender months next, previous to 31st July.

4. That he shall be rated to the relief of the poor, upon the same premises.

5. That he shall, on or before the 20th July, have paid all the poor rates and assessed taxes, which shall have become payable from him in respect of such premises, previously to the 6th April.

6. That he shall have resided for six calender months next previous to the 31st July, within the borough, or within seven statute miles there-

The occupation may be of different promises, in immediate and continuous succession.

Joint occupiers of premises, in respect of which the above conditions have been complied with, the unfortunate Polish exiles in Germany are are such entitled to vote if the clear yearly value still the object of Russian persocution, and that for each occupier.

Commission shall have been superseded, or he shall have paid or satisfied or sercured the pay-ment of his debts; and that no bankrupts shall have the privilege of a Member of Parliament against any Commission or fiat that may be issued

against him "It is with regret that we find it stated that

of such premises, give not less than ten pounds the Austrian and Prussian governments are the

Tenants of premises, the rates of which are payable by the landlords, may claim to be rated, paper, it apppears, that in consequence of threst.