who has probably seen more of the native tribes of North America than any other American museum, formerly of this city, and which was recently exhibited in London, was collected during an intercourse of upward of seven years with nearly fifty different tribes. A more complete view of the life and habits of a people was never before presented to the eye. Nothing apparently can arrest the destruction of uncivilized races of men when their territory is invaded by the eivilized. The ploughman and the hunter have interests so different, that either the one or the other must prevail; and all experience has shown that when the cultivator has once North America, three fourths are dependant for food on the herds of buffalo on the western side of the Alleganies, and he expresses an opinion that in eight or ten years these animals will have become so scarce that it will be difficult for the tribes to find the means of subsistance. Indeed, so various are the uses of the buffalo to the Indians, that any great diminution in the number of these animals must have means of supplying many of their wants. Mr. Catlin says: "The robes of the animals are worn by the Indians instead of blankets; their skins, when tanned, are used as coverings for their lodges and for their beds; undressed, they are used for constructing canoes, for saddles, bridles, halters, lassos, and thongs. The horns are shaped into ladles and spoons; the brains are used for dressing the skins; their bones are used for saddle-trees, for war-clubs, and scrapers for graining the robes. The sinews are used for strings and backs to bows, for thread to string their beads and sew their dresses. The feet of the animals are boiled, with their hoofs, for due, with which they fasten their arrowoints and use for various purposes. The air from the head and shoulders, which s long, is twisted and braided into halters, and the tail is used for a fly-brush."

The Oneidas, Iroquois, Senecas, and mondagas, who inhabited that portion of the continent which is now covered with ities and thriving settlements, are now ttle more than historical names, as these nowerful tribes have disappeared. Civilzation swept them away, because it communicated to them only its vices and diseases. Even within the last six years, a ery interesting tribe, the Mandans, has ccome extinct through the ravages of the small-pox. When Mr. Catlin visited them sand souls each. When the disease was irst introduced among them, the Mandans were surrounded by several war-parties f the Sioux, and they were therefore conned closely to their villages. The disorer was so malignant that many died a ew hours after being attacked. The acunts given to Mr. Catlin state, that so ight were the hopes of the poor people hen once attacked, that "nearly half of hem destroyed themselves with their nives or guns, or by leaping head-forenost from a thirty-foot ledge of rocks in tent of their village." The chief, a man who possessed in an eminent degree all virtues of the savage, recovered from he attack. "He sat in his wigwam and watched every one of his family die about im; his wives and his little children:when he walked round the village and vept over the final destruction of his tribe his warriors all laid low: returning to is lodge, he laid his family in a pile and overed them with several robes; and, wrapping one round himself, went out upa hill at a little distance, where he renamed several days, determined to starve mself to death. Here he remained till e sixth day, when he had just strength hough to creep back to his village and nter into his wigwam. Then lying down the side of his family, he perished of nger on the ninth day after he had first

To return, however, to the subject of the "The Crows," Mr. Catlin says ' make orth American tribes.' The exterior consts of buffalo hides sewed together, and gayly painted. Perbaps there is on placed in their best costume. ne side a picture of the Great Spirit, and twenty-five feet. It is supported by aout thirty poles of pine wood. The Sioux instruct their lodges in a similar manner. he manner in which the wigwams of a ends his runners or criers through the vilage to give a notice of his intention to sarch in a few hours, and the hour fixed pon. In the meantime preparations are taking, and as soon as the lodge of the hief is seen flapping in the wind, from ome of the poles having been taken down, he example is followed instantly. In a with the ground, and immediately all the ther wigwams are struck. The horses and dogs are then loaded in the following ed into two bundles, and the small ends

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

of each are fastened upon the shoulder of a horse, leaving the butt ends to drag on the ground on either side. Just behind the horse a brace or pole is tied across, which keeps the poles in their proper pla-The lodge or tent, which is rolled up, and also numerous other articles of househould and domestic furniture, are placed on the poles behind the horse and pon his back, and on top of all, two, the three, and even sometimes four women and children. Each one of these horses lished, though we learn that he is closely on- July. taken his stand, there he will maintain his has a conductress, who sometimes walks gaged in its preparation. It will be quite voconquest over the soil. Mr. Catlin informs before and leads him with a tremendous luminous, and will contain maps and full deus, that out of the 400,000 red men in pack upon her back. In this way five or scriptions of the country through which he passsix hundred wigwams, with all their furniture, may be seen drawn out for miles. reeping over the grass-covered plain; and three times that number of men, on good horses strolling in front or on the flank, and in some tribes in the rear. At least five times that number of dogs fall of his route and some indications of the nature in the rank, and follow in the train and and importance of the explorations which he company of the women; and every cur of them who is large enough, and not too cunning to be enslaved, is encumbered with a sort of sledge on which he drags considerable effect upon their habits, and his load-a part of the household goods render it necessary for them to devise new and furniture of the lodge to which he be-

Catlin visited, was admirably selected on an angle of land forty or fifty feet above the bed of a river, so that the base of the and well-watered country, to the upper waters angle toward the town was the only part requiring protection, the two sides being flanked by the river, with its banks of nearly solid rock. The base was defended by a stockade of timbers of a foot or more in diameter, and eighteen feet high, at sufficient distances to admit of the defenders discharging their weapons between Fremont continued along the mountains souththem. The ditch, of three or four feet in ward, and arrived July 14th on the Arkansas depth, was on the inward side of the village. The lodges were closely grouped egether, with just room enough to walk or ride between them. They were all of a circular form, and from forty to sixty feet in diamter, and within were neat and comfortable. The walls were firmly constructed with timbers of eight or nine inches in diameter, and six feet high, standing closely together, and supported on the outside by an embankment of mud. Then resting on these timbers were as many more, each about twenty-five feet in height, which were inclined at an angle of fortyfive degrees, leaving an aperture at the apex of three or four feet wide for a chimney and a skylight. The roof is supported by timbers in the interior of the lodge. Outside, the roof is covered with a mat of ters of the Yellow Stone, which flows into the dangers on the Western waters, the necessity willow boughs of half a foot or more in they had two villages, about two miles thickness, on which the earth is spread to from each other, containing about one thou- the depth of two or three feet, which is covered with a clay that soon hardens and becomes impervious to water. The top of the lodge is the grand lounge of the whole family in pleasant weather. But only an evewitness can describe the scenes which an Indian village presents. Mr. Catlin, peaking of this Mandan village, says :-The groups of lodges around me present a very curious appearance. On the tops are to be seen groups standing reclining; stern warriors, like statutes, standing in dignified groups, wrapped in their painted robes, with their heads decked and plumed with quills of the war-eagle, extending their long arms to the east or the west, to he scenes of their battles, which they are recounting over to each other. In another direction are wooing lovers, the swain playing on his simple lute. On other lodges, and beyond them, groups are engaged n games of the "mocassin" or the "platter." Some are to be seen manufacturing robes and dresses, and others, fatigued with amusements or occupations, have stretched their limbs to enjoy the luxury of sleep while basking in the sun. Besides the groups of the living, there are on the roofs of the lodges buffaloes' sculls, skin cances, pots and pottery, sledges; and, suspended on poles, erected some below zero. He continued to travel along the twenty feet above the doors of their wigwams, are displayed in a pleasant day the scalps of warriors preserved as trophies. In other parts are raised on poles the warriors' pure and whitened shield and quivers, with medicine-bags attached; and most beautiful lodges of any of the here and there a sacrifice of red cloth, or other costly stuff offered up to the Great mals gave out and his further progress eastward Spirit over the door of some benignant was stopped. This region is one of extraordimetimes dressed as white as linen .- chief." Contiguous to the village are a nary interest, having never been traversed ;hey are picturesquely ornamented with hundred scaffolds, each consisting of four and his animals being entirely unable to proceed orcupine quills, fringed with scalp-locks, upright posts, on which their dead are

The Camanchees make their wigwams on the opposite side one of the Evil Spirit. of long prairie-grass thatched over poles, in some as many as forty men can dine, which are fastened in the ground and bent and the height of those of the better sort in at the top, giving them from a distance the appearance of bee-hives. Where the buffaloos are numerous, the skins are the ly in March he descended from these icy regions materials employed; and in all cases the to the perpetual spring of the valley of the Sacdifference of style or material is the rehole village, consisting perhaps of six sult of natural causes, just as formerly in hospitality by some Mexican gentlemen. They undred habitations, are simultaneously the woodland parts of England timber truck, is a very singular scene. The chief dwelling prevailed, while in the champaign other materials were used; and as the traveller in a long day's journey will pass through districts where the cottages (the truest criterion) are in one tract thatched, in the next perhaps covered with tiles, in another with blue slate, and in a

the season just closed, were \$2,560,000.

There are nine thousand three hundred and ht and a half miles of Rail Roads the head of the river, they ascended the north

West of the Rocky Mountains.

PROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

LIEUT, FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.

We find, meantime, among the documents which accompanied the Message of the Acting President, in the report from the Tophographical Bureau to the War Department, an outline made. He left Westport, the frontier town of Missouri, June 1, 1843, proceeded to the mouth of the Kansas river, and thence up the Republican. In consequence of the many impediments offered to his progress by the swollen state of the river, he divided the party, leaving One of the Mandan villages which Mr. Mr. Fitzpatrick with twenty-seven men and the heavier baggage, and proceeded himself, with fifteen men and two carriages, through a fertile of the Republican, from which he crossed to the south fork of the Platte, or Nebraska, and reached St. Vrain's Fort, under Long's Peak, on the 4th of July. The height of this peak-a shoot from the Rocky Mountains, named after Capt. Long-is stated at 12,500 feet. Thence Lieut. river, at the mouth of the "Fontaine qui bouit." the removal of snags and other obstructions in Surveying this river, and remaining a day at Pike's Springs, he ascended the eastern branch to its head, and again reached St. Vrain's Fort on the 23d, meeting Mr. Fitzpatrick, who had arrived on the 14th, and had spent the time in

> The party again divided and resumed their routes on the 20th, Lieutenant F. crossing the broad plain which extends from the river to the foot of the mountains, passed through the chain into the Loramie plains, and encamped in the "Sweet-water Valley" on the 9th of August. Thence, crossing the mountains by the South Pass, he descended into the valley of the Colorado, in the immediate vicinity of the head wa- statistics do the vast number of obstructions and Missouri, the Arkansas, which joins the Mississ- of Government action to remove them, and the ippi, Lewis's river, which flows into the Columbia, and the Colorado, which rolls into the South Pacific Ocean. In the midst of frozen mountains, he here stood upon the spot which waters a great part of the North American continent. On the third of September he reached the great spent a week in exploring the northern portion | are less frequent, and the impending trees are of this inland sea. No survey of it had ever before been made, none of its islands visited, no astronomical observations made, and, in short, nothing beyond the fact of its existence had wing-dams, which, jutting out from the shore at been known. Here he remained some days, proper points, force the current into the channel, the 24th. On that day the journey was resum. Steubenville and Wheeling, is completed and ed, and continued along the Oregon road to entirely successful. The dam at Captina island Boise, a post of the Hudson Bay Company, has been increasing and deepening the channel. which he reached October 9. On the 26th of The dam at Trap is successful in deepening the October he arrived at Fort Nez Perce, on the channel at White Ripple. We therefore con-Columbia, and on the 4th of November encamp- clude that, when the improvements on the Upcontinued his survey by water to Fort Vancou- open at all seasons. ver, and then returned to the Dalles.

On the 25th of November, in the midst of a snow storm, he set out on his return. The next day at sunset the thermometer was two degrees western base of the snowy range of the cascade mountains until December 10, when he arrived at Hamath Lake. Thence his course to the south and east was continually obstructed by parallel ranges of mountains, covered with snow, range after range of which he crossed until /his ani-February was occupied in crossing them, the snow being from five to twenty feet deep. Earramento, where he was entertained with great remained there about ten weeks, and then proceeded to the valley of the Joaquim river, recrossing the Sierra at a very beautiful pass to the south. On the 21st of April they struck the Spanish trail from Puebla de los Angelos to Santa Fe, and continued their journey along the rough, winding, and difficult road, until arriving fourth with a slate of quite another kind. at the mountains of the Colorado, where they turned to the northeast, and encamped at Brown's The receipts on the canals of New York for Hole, June 5, 1844. Then crossing the Colorado, they reached the Rocky Mountains by way fork of the Nebraska to the New Park : re-

crossed the mountains to the Old Park, and then pursued a convenient pass into a lower gap of The recent expedition of Lieut. FREMONT to rested at Bent's Fort; and again started on the of the hour was awarded to it, in this Rome to fall into the hands of the the region west of the Rocky mountains, besides 5th; continuing down the Arkansas, crossing to country, is the death of the eminent per- In this letter he says emphatically, "Q being one of the most hazardous and adventu- Smoky Hill tork of the Kansas-following that rous exploits of the day, promises to add essen- stream to the Republican fork, and recrossing tially to our knowledge of that vast and impor- the ridge to the Santa Fe road, they encamped tant region. His report has not yet been pub- at the mouth of the Kansas on the 31st of last

An inspection of the map will show this to have been one of the longest and most difficult explorations of the age. Under all circumstan- ing to our readers, as it seems in some day he followed them, a course for which ces-in the severest weather, and during the measure due to the memory of one who he has been much reproached, as hastenutmost privations, astronomical and other observations were never omitted; and a careful record of the whole was made and preserved .-The sketches of the country were based upon the determination of 190 positions by astronomical observations, and cannot fail to be in the highest degree accurate, interesting, and instructive. The flora of the country is said to be exceedingly rich and varied, and in this department it is thought that the results of the journey will justify a supplementary volume to Michaux's and of peace, doing for his soldier-brother soner of Ham, his nephew Louis Nap Sylva American. The expedition is regarded as having been in the highest degree successful, and we look forward to the publication of Lieutenant Fremont's report with great interest. The head of the Topographical Bureau thinks that another expedition would be highly useful to complete the survey, and suggests that it should leave the frontier by the 1st of March, in order to return to the United States the same

OPERATIONS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF WESTERN RIVERS.

The boats of the United States employed the Western waters are now in successful operation, and it is a matter of importance to ascertain the effects produced. We have before us the statistics of their operations for the last fifteen months, and we are surprised at the magremoved and the number of trees felled on the hanks in fifteen months are as follows

bunks in micen months are as to	nows:
Snags	13,250
Roots, logs, and stumps,	16,498
Stumps and roots blasted	974
Impending trees removed	50,019
Total	80 739

No language can describe better than these indefatigable labors of the United States officers in this useful but not very brilliant service .-These tables relate only to the snag business below the Falls of the Ohio and on the rivers

The improvements in progress on the Upper "Salt Lake," at the outlet of Bear river, and Ohio are of a different character. There snags nearly all destroyed. The great obstacle is the sand bars which make out from the points and islands. The remedy for this is the erection of tribute to France. and reached Fort Hall on the 18th of Septem- and thus deepen it. Captain Sanders reports throw the English and Russian dominaber. Mr. Fitzpatrick, had arrived a few days twenty-seven wing-dams now in course of conbefore, and both were detained by storms until struction. The one at Meigs island, between ed at the missionary station of the Dalles. He per Ohio are complete, the navigation will be

From the retrospect we have given above it will be seen that the great work of improving Western waters is fairly begun, and it is only necessary for Congress to keep a consistent course to accomplish a most beneficial work for Western commerce. - Cincinnati Chronicle.

Agrarianism .- Among the petitions present. to the Senate of New York, was one from a public meeting held at Croton Hall, in the city of New York, praying for an act to put an end to land monopoly, and that no man or woman be hereafter permitted to hold more land than is reasonable for a single farm!

The idea is a good one—but not quite equal further in that direction, he determined to cross to the views expressed by a sailor, during a the great Californian mountains, called the nautical row in New York during the "long "Sierra Mirada," which lay between him and embargo." "What do you want, my good felthe bay of San Francisco. All the month of lows ?" asked the Mayor of the city, in a depre-

"Want l" exclaimed the spokesman, an old weather-beaten tar, about "three sheets in the wind"-" we want our rights. No lard-lubber should be allowed to live on a fried halibut, sea-pie, and soft tommy, while poor Jack is starving on mouldy biscuit and salt junk. We we want an equal division of property and pro-

looking Alderman, "if we should comply with vour demands, and make an equal division of all property, in less than a month you would be as destitute as ever."

divide again.' [Boston Journal.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

Among the occurrences, which, in taking press and her sonthe mountains. On the 30th of June they a retrospect of the past year, seems to de- renewing his verbal in reached the Arkansas; on the 2d of July they mand some more notice than in the hurry mit either Marie Louise or the sonage mentioned at the head of this ar. not my son, and remember, I would rath

> among us, Count Survilliers, passed so ma- tune of Astyanex, prisoner of the Greek ny years an exile in our country, and won has always appeared to be I during those years, so much respect and ancholy torture recorded in kindly feeling by his conduct, that we have thought it might not be uninterestis freshly remembered by many warm ing the fall of Paris. That fall, however, friends among us, to have a brief notice was inevitable, and the chances of delayof his life and death.

> and through life his most intimate friend, was born in Corsia in 1768. He was, together with Napoleon, educated at Autun, where the tendency of their respective seph retired to Lausanne. Soon the events tastes and character developed itself, by of the hundred days found him again in their preference of, or excellence in, particular studies-Joseph, the man of letters his Latin and Greek verses; while the future conqueror studied Cæsar and Alex- poleon sent a confidential person to Pozzo ander, and helped his brother in the ma- di Borgo, then the soul of the allied coun-

> Corsican assembly in 1790, he ardently embraced the principles of the French Revolution, which he cherished to his death. He was, speculatively, always a friend of freedom, and though the crown of two nations had graced his brow, and two others all that I possess of eloquence and influ tendered to him-one in this our new ence to re-animate the coalition against world were set aside by him-he did not, the Emperor-I cannot recall what is past in power forget, so far as he was free to -1 should destroy myself without serving act, his early pledges.

His career in France was rapid and brilliant. In 1796, he was the French Ambassador at Rome—subsequently a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and in 1800 a Councillor of State, in which capacity he, together with Roederer, concluded a commercial treaty between France | plished education, refined taste, and libernitude of the results. The quantity of snags and the United States. He was the Plen- al hospitality. While Napoleon lived he ipotentiary who signed the treaty of Luneville which gave peace to the continent in son still lived, yet did he continue to hope 1801—and the treaty of peace with England at Amiens in 1802.

When the Empire arose, Napoleon being without male issue. Joseph and his brother Louis, and their descendants, were looked to as the successors of the Emperor i and then it was that Napoleon first required that Joseph, so distinguished in civil and diplomatic life, should put on the harness of the soldier. He insisted that one to whom the succession might fall should be versed in military, as well as in civil conduct, and accordingly Joseph became Colonel of a regiment in the famous camp of Boulogne.

While there the crown of Lombardy was offered to him, but he refused it because the Emperor made it a condition of acceptance, that he should renounce his claim to the succession of the empire, and moreover, that he should pay an annual

In 1806, at the head of an army of 40,-000 men, he was commissioned to overtion in Naples, and the throne of Queen Caroline. He easily and rapidly effected the conquest, and his own brow bore the crown which he had conquered. His brief reign of two years was a succession of benefits to a people who had been long family affairs required his presence in Eudegraded by a most oppressive despotism. He founded civil and military schoolssome of which yet exist-overthrew feudal privileges-suppressed the convents -opened new roads-caused the Lazzaroni of Naples to work and be paiddrained marshes-and every where animated with new life and hope a people long sunk in abject servitude. Joseph was here in his element, for he loved to do

From these scenes, so congenial to him, he was called by the Emperor in 1808, to Bayonne, and there the crown of Spain was forced upon him. In his new sphere he strove to adhere to his previous course, and by mildness and persuasion and benefits conferred to conciliate the affection to Spain. He even be sought the Emperor to withdraw all the French troops, trusting by frank and loyal conduct towards the Spaniards, to obtain their confidence and support. His request was acceded to, and the hatred and jealousy of by its reverses. foreigners, which mark the Spanish character, exasperated by the clergy and encouraged by the presence of a large English army, rendered all Joseph's efforts for peaceful success, such as he had accomplished in Naples, impossible. He was obliged to be the soldier, and although worsted in the event, he gave in the various battle-fields where he was present, decisive indication of courage and conduct. Wearied with a fruitless struggle, which "My friend," exclaimed a sedate and portly- promised no opportunity for the exercise of the kindly plans he alone desired to carry out in his new kingdom, he wrote to the Emperor, on the 23d of March, 1812, from Madrid, earnestly asking permission cotch you dis time, snowball !" "Perhaps so," replied the old tar, with a sly to resign the crown that four years bewink and a significant grin-and "then we will fore had been imposed upon him.

In that letter he says: "I have done no Sir Thomas Moregood and have no hope of doing any. In Advantages of Advertising .- We know accepting the crown I had no other object of the Yampa river: crossing the ridge near of a man who advertised a runaway wife in view than the promotion of the happiand the very next day she came back and ness of this great monarchy. It has not and injuries that are done us, the more we combeat him almost to dealth!—Amer. Eagle. been in my power to accomplish it. I sult the quiet of our minds.

know him to be in the Seine, than in th Joseph Bonaparte, or as he was known hands of the enemies of France. The for

This letter determined Joseph to off the Empress and her son, and the next ing it a few hours, was not weighed by Joseph, the elder brother of Napoleon, Joseph against the sacred fidelity with which he resolved to execute the Empe ror's injunctions about his family.

After the abdication of Napoleon, Jo-Paris, and again deeply trusted by ther. In a memoir of Joseph, by th it is related that upon his suggestion, Nacils opposed to him, bearing five millions Elected a deputy from Ajaccio to the of francs, and promises of high promotion if he would espouse the French cause and throw discord among the coalesced powers. The offer was too late. "I have just left the Congress," Pozzo di Borgo is reported to have said, " where I employe him-Oh! that you had come a few hours

> With the final downfall of Napoleon Joseph's public career terminated. He came to this country and established himself at Point Breeze, on the Delawareliving the life of a gentleman of accomstill hoped—after he died, and while his -and when the revolution of 1830 burst forth in Paris, he addressed from this city an eloquent Protest to the Chamber of Deputies against their assuming to place on the throne, without consulting the nation any other family than that of Bonaparte Napoleon,' said he, " was called to the throne by three millions five hundred thousand votes-if the nation thinks right to make another choice, it has the right, but it alone. Napoleon II. was proclaimed by the Chambers in 1815, which recognized in him a right conferred by the Nation. accept for him all the modifications dis cussed by that Chamber, which was rudely dissolved by foreign bayonets." The Protest was unheeded. The younger branch of the Bourbons was placed on the throne and still, as under the elder branch, the name and family of Bonaparte were pro-

> Abandoning, thenceforth, not his interest for the honor and welfare of France, but all expectation of being permitted to contribute thereto himself, he passed his days in tranquil philosophy on the banks of the Delaware. It was in this retirement that a deputation of leading men from Mexico sought him out, and tendered to him a crown in the new world, which without hesitation, he put aside. In 1839 rope. In 1840, an attack of apoplexy smote his previously vigorous health and fine faculties; and languishing from the effects of that, and finally permited,

scribed from the soil of France

An old man, broken by the storms of State, to visit Florence, in the hope of benefit from its genial climate, he there breathed his last-with his latest breath invoking blessings on that country which had rewarded his services with twenty-nine years of exile.

In this country, Joseph was known only by benefactions. Of most amiable and courteous manners, with admirable conversational powers, which he was fond o indulging-and without any of the prete sions with which his career might have in spired a mind less evenly balanced-he moved among us a well bred gentleman a kind and generous neighbor-a most agreeable and instructive compani man of head and heart unspoiled by the loftiest honors of the world, and unsoured

It was our happiness to know him with some intimacy-and it is a melancholy gratification thus to recall his image, and like a faithful chronicler, to "speak of him as he was."-N. Y. Amer.

A great One .- " Jim! vot pollyties is da vine creeping all about dare?" "Gosh, Sambo, you ax scrimptuous ques tions, dis morning. Guess it may be a dymmykrat!"

"Not dat, neither, Jim, It's neutral-leas

don't you see it's on the fence!- Yah! vah As a good antidote to gloomy anticipation

we should all do well to recollect the saving "If evils come not—then our fears are vain. And if they do—fear but augments the pain

The less notice we take of the unkinded