

We find the following in Sears' Family Magazine, there accompanied by a cut from an original drawing by Mr. Catlin, who has probably seen more of the native tribes of North America than any other white man.

of each are fastened upon the shoulders 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 places.

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.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

West of the Rocky Mountains. FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER. LIEUT. FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.

The recent expedition of Lieut. Fremont to the region west of the Rocky mountains, besides being one of the most hazardous and adventurous exploits of the day, promises to add essentially to our knowledge of that vast and important region.

We find, meantime, among the documents which accompanied the Message of the Acting President, in the report from the Topographical Bureau to the War Department, an outline of his route and some indications of the nature and importance of the explorations which he made.

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 Lorainic plains, and encamped in the "Sweet-water Valley" on the 9th of August.

crossed the mountains to the Old Park, and then pursued a convenient pass into a lower gap of the mountains. On the 30th of June they reached the Arkansas; on the 2d of July they rested at Bent's Fort; and again started on the 5th; continuing down the Arkansas, crossing to Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas—following that stream to the Republican fork, and recrossing the ridge to the Santa Fe road, they encamped at the mouth of the Kansas on the 31st of last July.

An inspection of the map will show this to have been one of the longest and most difficult explorations of the age. Under all circumstances—in the severest weather, and during the utmost privations, astronomical and other observations were never omitted; and a careful record of the whole was made and preserved.

OPERATIONS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF WESTERN RIVERS. The boats of the United States employed in the removal of snags and other obstructions in the Western waters are now in successful operation, and it is a matter of importance to ascertain the effects produced.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Amount, Total. Snags 13,250; Roots, logs, and stumps, 16,498; Stumps and roots blasted 974; Impending trees removed 50,019; Total 89,732.

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.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

Among the occurrences, which, in taking a retrospect of the past year, seems to demand some more notice than in the hurry of the hour was awarded to it, in this country, is the death of the eminent personage mentioned at the head of this article.

Joseph Bonaparte, or as he was known among us, Count Surville, passed so many years an exile in our country, and won during those years, so much respect and kindly feeling by his conduct, that we have thought it might not be uninteresting to our readers, as it seems in some measure due to the memory of one who is freshly remembered by many warm friends among us, to have a brief notice of his life and death.

Joseph, the elder brother of Napoleon, and through life his most intimate friend, was born in Corsica in 1768. He was, together with Napoleon, educated at Autun, where the tendency of their respective tastes and character developed itself, by their preference of, or excellence in, particular studies—Joseph, the man of letters and of peace, doing for his soldier-brother his Latin and Greek verses; while the future conqueror studied Caesar and Alexander, and helped his brother in the mathematics.

Elected a deputy from Ajaccio to the 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 tendered to him—one in this our new world were set aside by him—he did not, in power forgot, so far as he was free to 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 and the United States. He was the Plenipotentiary who signed the treaty of Lunéville which gave peace to the continent in 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; 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 tribute to France.

In 1806, at the head of an army of 40,000 men, he was commissioned to overthrow the English and Russian domination 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.

By the final downfall of Napoleon, Joseph's public career terminated. He came to this country and established himself at Point Breeze, on the Delaware—living the life of a gentleman of accomplished education, refined taste, and liberal hospitality. While Napoleon lived he still hoped—after he died, and while his son still lived, yet he did continue to hope—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.

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