The letter from gen. Gaines places the fact beyond a doubt, that the late treaty concluded with the Creeks, was not only without the assent of the nation, but in direct contravention of its laws; shewing also, that McIntosh was executed as a traitor, and not murdered. The "reputed hostile party," that is, the opponents of the McIntosh party and the treaty, is made up of "about forty-nine fiftieths" of the whole people—they have resolved to remain at peace with the whites and each other, and, surely, have powerful claims on our sympathy and sense of justice. The treaty was evidently fraudulent—at least, it is so shown by the facts that have been laid before us—but it has been ratified and partially carried into operation, and it is not easy to determine what ought to be done, unless to suspend all proceedings under it, until the whole matter shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for consideration. Gen. Gaines has taken measures that, if possible, will reconcile the Indians to it and preserve peace among them, and between them and the white people. The survey, as resolved on by governor Troup, will not, at present, be made; gen. Gaines believing that the country belongs to the Indians, at least, until the time stipulated for the delivery of it.

Emancipation. The gentleman, near Richmond, mentioned in the last Register, as having emancipated sixty slaves, (all that he owned), is Mr. Charles Crenshaw. The rev. Andrew Fletcher, of the methodist church, has also recently emancipated twenty, valued at 10,000 dollars, who were left to him by a dying relative. They constituted nearly all his property, and he is a very young man.

Splendid work. Mr. Charles Lucien Bonaparte has published, in Philadelphia, the first volume of his supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology, in a style worthy of the subject. Mr. Say's Entomology was supposed to be the most splendidly executed book that had appeared from the American press. Wilson's work, until Mr. Say's, took the lead, but Mr. Bonaparte's exceeds in magnificence both of those publications.

Crimes. We have heard much of the immorality of manufacturers. The county of Providence, R. I., is the greatest manufacturing district in the United States, and is also very populous; but, on the 18th July, not one person, charged with the commission of a crime, was confined in the jail of that county.

The navy. The public ear is fatigued with hearing of naval courts of inquiry and courts martial. The frequency of them shows that something is radically wrong in the establishment, else we must suppose that the officers are among the worst and most quarrelsome set of beings in the world! Nearly sixty naval officers are now collected at Washington in attendance for the trials at present in progress—and it seems that two more distinguished officers, and some others of inferior rank, are to be added to the already distressing list. The end of these things must be the total disorganization of the navy—if such doings are not checked, with the getting up of parties and factions that may, perhaps, render it necessary to dismiss many officers, whose talents and character should be respected as national property. We do not hear of such proceedings in the army—and it is that only which is on a peace establishment? We have

Gen. Lafayette arrived at Baltimore at 1 o'clock last Saturday morning, and, even at that hour, was received by a large crowd of people. He remained with us until Monday morning, when he departed for Washington, where he, at present, remains the guest of the president—in company with whom he visited the frigate Brandywine on Tuesday last, on board of which they were received with the highest naval honors, by com. Tingey. In the evening, he attended a large party at gen. Brown's, at which was present nearly sixty naval officers, twenty of whom were of the highest grade in commission.

Com. Porter. In consequence of what was stated in the last Register, we feel compelled briefly to make another reference to the trial of this gallant officer. It appears that the correspondence of the com. with the late president, was not regarded by the latter as private, for copies of the letters were promptly placed on the files of the navy department. As to his unexpected return from his station, in June, 1824, the commodore has produced letters to shew that he was authorized so to do, whenever the state of his health and the interests of the service would permit; and that the delay of his departure was caused by his unwillingness to go out in the John Adams—the dignity of the service requiring the presence of a frigate, which he had reason to expect would have been furnished by it, &c. To these letters, other letters have been added by the judge advocate, to make the correspondence complete.

The court has been in waiting some days for the defence of the commodore, adjourning, from day to day, to give time to prepare it. It is probable that it was offered yesterday.

Bolivar breakfasted on board the frigate United States, com. Hull, on the anniversary of our independence, the ever-to-be-remembered 4th of July. He was saluted by about forty vessels lying in the harbor of Chorrillos, and received on board the frigate in the most respectful manner possible; with which he expressed himself to be highly pleased.

Gov. Troup, of Georgia, gave the following toast at the late celebration of the anniversary of American independence—

The union of the states and the sovereignty of the states; one and indivisible—stout hearts and sharp swords for their defence against all assailants.
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punishment to the enormity of crimes; and it would almost seem as if they had been made with a view to the respectability of criminals or the dignity of offences.

We have all heard of the poor negroes of Africa, in about seven months, contracted debts to the amount of $6,483 dollars, and then petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws, has been found guilty of fraudulent insolvency—and, from what is stated; no doubt justly. But mark the tendency of the court—the laws of the state, such offenders may be punished by imprisonment only, or imprisonment and hard labor; but it being certified by a "respectable physician," that the state of the prisoner's health would not permit him to labor, he was gravely sen-

suite of murder by poison, and manslaughter in an affray: and while it is my earnest wish that the laws may be ameliorated as to unfortunate and even imprudent debtors, I am not the less zealous that those who are fraudulent should take up their residence in our penitentiaries, with kindness counterfeiters and thieves.

THE TOWN AND FORT OF ERIE, on the lake of this name, is rapidly rising to importance. The spacious harbor of Presqu' isle is the best on the lake; but the entrance to it has been obstructed by a sand bank, that would not generally admit of vessels drawing more than six feet water, and the channel was sinuous and irregular—but it is believed that the improvements now going on will make it easy of entrance, and give it a depth of ten feet. Within the bar the vessels of the largest size may ride in safety, and it is protected from storms, especially from the west, which are the most dangerous on this lake. As there is a current from the basin to the lake, the channel will be confined by parallel embankments, supported by piles; and the pleasing fact is already shown that the bar has been reduced. The works are superin-

If a minister could not be had in the allied courts sufficiently well versed in the "divine rights of kings," we have in our eye the editor of a certain American paper unusually fitted for an ambassador! He has lately called Napoleon an "upstart emperor," though he was the idol of the French na-

cation, and, by the stamping of his foot, drove the "legiti-
mate" Bourbons from the throne. If Napoleon de-
served to be called an "upstart," we should like to see it shown by what right it was that the Guelphs came to the sovereignty of England—or Kate, of Russia, sat on the throne of the Czars: or, to come more closely home, on what principle it is, that we call Washington the father of his country. Will

NORTH CAROLINA banks. In the Raleigh Register, of July 19, we find the following paragraph, under the head of bank "regulations"—"The officers of the Fayetteville North Carolina branch of the bank of the United States, we learn, have received instructions from the parent bank, to pay out, after the first of September next, notes of the issue of their own branch, only, but to receive, as heretofore, in payment of debts, indiscriminately, the banks of this state. What effect this arrange-

view this event, we believe our banks have taken measures for reducing the present amount of their notes in circulation." (Which they ought to have done a long while ago, or have paid their debts like other people.)

"LEGITIMACY." It appears from the following that the poor negroes of Africa have some very refined notions about the doctrine of "legitimacy"—but they agree with the English, that it is lawful to put a "sovereign" to death, when the chiefs shall declare him an enemy! If the "holy alliance" have not enough to do already in support of their principles against the progress of reason and of arms in America, and the stand taken by Great Britain in Europe, we might expect they would teach the negroes that a "sovereign" may not be killed, under any circum-

stances, with impunity—notwithstanding the murder of the father of the head of this "holy alliance," are of those who are nearest to his heart and his throne!

Extract from travels in Western Africa, by Major W. Gray and Surgeon Dochard, just published in London.

"The fever and dysentery still continued to do their works of destruction. To divert, as much as possible, the minds of the men from reflecting on the scenes of death around them, I had recourse to diversions of all kinds. Hunting the game in which the country abounded, afforded an ample range for those who were able to partake of it, to employ their time to advantage. Wild hogs, antelopes, guinea fowls and partridges, were constantly brought in. During one of our excursions, we met, and succeeded in killing, a large lioness,

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which had, for some time, been disturbing the neighborhood of the village. On this occasion we were accompanied by some of the inhabitants of Samba Contaya, one of whom gave the first wound to the animal; in consequence of it he was disarmed by the rest of his companions, and led prisoner (his hands tied behind his back), to the tree to whose outer approach they were met by all the women, singing and clapping hands. The dead animal, covered with a white cloth, was carried by four men on a bier, constructed for the purpose, accompanied by the others of their party, shouting, firing shots and dancing, or rather playing all sorts of monkey tricks. As I was not a little surprised at seeing the man, whom I conceived ought to be rewarded for having first so disarmed the animal as to prevent it from attacking us, I essayed an explanation; and was informed, being a subject only, he was guilty of a great crime in killing or shooting a sovereign, and must suffer this punishment until released by the chiefs of the village, who, knowing the deceased to have been their enemy, would not only do so immediately, but command the man for his good conduct. I endeavored, to no purpose, to find out the origin of this extraordinary mock-ceremony, but could only gain the answer, frequently given by an African, his forefathers had always done so." [A better reason than this, in favor of "legitimate sovereigns," could not have been given!]

A Quaker in Kent, (says an English paper), being pressed by a zealous Tory to conform to the established church, made this answer:—"Friend, thou mayest spare thy breath and persuasion; I never will belong to that church which is always in danger."

(The cant cry of the Tory party is "the church is in danger," whenever any proceeding is suggested that may lessen its secular power or reduce the emoluments of its ministers.)

Russia. The acucrast, (says a London paper), is much puzzled with the problem how to give the poor education without giving them desires which they cannot gratify. In short, nature is to be put on quite a new footing in Russia. We suspect there is more of his father in the emperor than people are aware of; otherwise he would have his fate more strongly impressed on his memory.

The following is the article referred to:—

"Warsaw, May 2. The emperor has left the capital for a few days, to view the manufactures newly established in the district of Massovia and Koutch. In the speech of the minister of the interior on the opening of the 20th of the kingdom, is the following passage:—"It is to be lamented, that the want of ready money, and the poverty of the country people, have hitherto prevented the general introduction of elementary schools. It cannot be unobserved, that a liberal and superior education given to the peasant, would, in his present circumstances, be a real misfortune for him. He would become acquainted with much, but, unable to enjoy it, would experience many wishes and ambition of the gratification of them; and all this would embitter his life, and fill him with dislike to the rich—instability, and often the deceitful resolution to take up various occupations without being able to pursue them; and the end of the unhappiness lies already in the child which the man prepares for himself in mature age. Circumstances have made it possible to introduce various improvements into the school system. A general committee of superintendence has been appointed, who, of course, will be responsible for which is the moral and religious behaviour of the students. In this manner, education is founded on the principles of morality, and where mere learning might lead to many errors, it finds its true and unerring way when led by religion. A general censorship of all the books printed in the country or abroad has been confided to the ministry for ecclesiastical affairs, under the immediate care of a councillor of state, and the director of public instruction.

THE ROAD TO MEXICO. St. Louis, June 27. Seven wagons belonging to the expedition, setting out for the purpose of making the road from Missouri to the Mexican provinces, left here Friday last. On the 25th, the Colonel, Joseph C. Brown, esq., and the secretary to the commissioners, captain Gamble, left here on Saturday and yesterday on their way up. They will, it is supposed, be joined by the other commissioner, colonel Reeves, and proceed in their arduous undertaking. A great part of their time will be necessarily employed in treating with the different tribes of Indians, through whose country they will have to pass, and whose permission they will have to obtain to proceed on the road. The hot weather, the number of flies, and the difficulty of getting their wagons through a trackless country, will oblige them to travel slow, and it will be some time before they complete the work. The commissioners say twelve or thirteen months.

THE HUDSON AND THE DELAWARE. Companies have been formed and the stocks subscribed, for making three canals between the Hudson and the Delaware. The Delaware and Raritan canal, by way of New Brunswick; the Morris canal, from the Passaic, at Patterson, to the mouth of the Lehigh, in the Delaware; the Hudson and Delaware canal, leading from the first named river, not far from Kingston, to Lackawaxen, and Lackawaxen to the Susquehanna will be navigable for one hundred miles. The ceremony of breaking ground for the last, was performed, on the 13th ultimo, by Philadelphia, esq. of New York, president of the board of managers, on the summit level, in the midst of a great concourse of people assembled for the occasion—a full account of which we have on file, and desire to give at some future day. Mr. Holt has been appointed to the weight of his character and wealth into this undertaking, and it will be successful. The following extract from his address will be read with much interest:

"In the present age of improvement, when the capital, the enterprise and the public spirit of the citizens of our happy republic are actively employed in developing its resources, unfolding its natural advantages, and rendering operative all the blessings with which a kind Providence has endowed it—undertakings, like that which has been this day commenced, become matters of ordinary occurrence; and an enterprise, which, a few years since, would, from its very nature, have been by some deemed chimerical, and the success of which would have been considered, at least doubtful by all, is now viewed with little interest, except by those immediately concerned in its accomplishment, and its projects have less to hope from the applause which may crown their success, than to fear from the odium which is a natural consequence of a failure."

"The state of New York enjoys the pre-eminence of having first boldly taken up the line of march in the proud era of internal navigation. Our Schuylkill and our Morrises, who first conceived the noble project of draining our rivers and the lakes which bound our territory, were not permitted to enjoy the successful accomplishment of their labors; but their precious legacy has been worthily improved by those to whom it descended, and the great design, opposed as it has been by the honest doubts of some and unworthy prejudices of others,
has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of those whose fame and success were identified with its success.

"Our state owes an immeasurable debt of gratitude to the illustrious individual who is now at the head of its government, and to his associates in the canal commission, for their unswerving exertions to carry into effect the measures adopted by successive legislatures, who, less sanguine than themselves, were still disposed to give every facility to their operations; and the successful completion of the great western and northern canals, while it attests to succeeding generations how much may be effected by public spirit and individual exertion, will serve to stimulate other sections of our country to similar efforts in the great work of internal improvement."

The undertaking which has now been commenced does not claim an equal share of consideration with that to which I have just adverted; but, when viewed as the work of individuals, associated under the sanction of the state, but deriving no support from its funds, and when the great and important consequences which cannot fail to result from it, are fairly considered, we feel assured that the public will give it the benefit of their good wishes, and contribute, at least, a friendly "God speed you" to a work, which, if successful, must increase the prosperity and renown to the glory of the state. But, from you, citizens of Orange, Sullivan and Ulster, we have a right to expect something more; and, judging by the friendly co-operation and support which many of you have hitherto afforded us, we have no apprehension that our expectations will be disappointed. We are prepared to open for you the means of communication with a sister state, rich in the production of the soil, and possessing an inexhaustible supply of coal, which, from its situation and the imperfect navigation of the rivers, is of little more value than the rich gems, which "the dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear."

The products of your own farms, and the timber of your own forests, will also be increased in value, to an amount incalculable, by the facilities which will be afforded you of conveying them, with little labor and expense, to a market always calling for supplies and never supplied. But, in the prosecution of this work, we have many difficulties to encounter, many obstacles to remove, and although, from recent experience, it has been found that the talents and industry of our countrymen are sufficient to overcome them all, yet we may be allowed to say, in the language of an accomplished orator of a sister state, who saw all the difficulties, while he expatiated on the advantages of such an enterprise, "to accomplish all these objects, man raises the valley, levels the hill, diverts the stream, perforates the mountain, he leads the river in unaccustomed channels, and the bird of the air views the white sail of commerce usurping her accustomed haunts."

Several routes were surveyed, and that which was adopted appears to have been selected after much consideration. Neither the length of the canal or its estimated cost is given in the address, which otherwise affords a pretty clear view of the different routes proposed—but, in conclusion, Mr. Hone said—

"Contracts have been entered into for excavation and locks on a considerable portion of the line, and the peaceful and beautiful valley, in which I have now the honor of addressing you, will soon be the scene of active and vigorous operations. The hardy arm of labor, directed by science and professional experience, will be employed in rendering the bounds of art. The citizens of our state and those of the state of New York, have been convinced that the privileges granted by their respective legislatures, are not intended to be merely employed as objects of interested speculation, and that the proud character

which New-York has obtained in works of internal improvement and public utility, is in no danger of being tarnished by the operations of the Delaware and Hudson canal company."

The ceremonies were concluded with a dinner and the drinking of toasts—among them the following:

The Delaware and Hudson canal—Posterity will celebrate the anniversary of its commencement as a new era in the history of improvement.

The legislature of the state of New-York—To whose liberality and enlightened policy the citizens of Orange, Sullivan and Ulster, are indebted for the canal, the commencement of which we this day celebrate.

The state of Pennsylvania—Willing that the Delaware and the Hudson should shake hands, may she be as prosperous as she is great and magnificent.

The cause of internal improvement throughout the union.

The union of the states, cemented by works like this—it will be imperishable.

By John Sudam, esq. vice president. The president and orator of the day—his enlightened judgment has enabled him to appreciate the advantages of the Delaware and Hudson canal; his name has given to Ulster and Sullivan a strong arm in completing it.

[Mr. Hone here rose and thanked the company in a feeling and appropriate manner, for the honor this day conferred on him.]

By David Hunter, esq. vice president. New-York and Pennsylvania, twin sisters of the republic, may their common efforts produce internal wealth for themselves, and external strength for their country.

By Charles H. Ruggles, Esq. vice president. The health of a citizen of a sister state, Maurice Wurtz, esq. whose mind first conceived the project of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and whose ardor and perseverance has brought the work to an auspicious commencement.