

THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

No event, during the late war with Great Britain, had a more important influence upon the American cause, than the victory at the battle of the Thames, together with that of Perry upon the Lake. It gave us possession of a large portion of the Province of Upper Canada, which we held until the end of the war. The possession of this territory had great influence upon our negotiations at Ghent, in repelling the extravagant demands of the British government, and obtaining for us an honorable peace.

We took upwards of six hundred prisoners, including twenty-five officers, which enabled us greatly to mitigate the horrors of savage warfare, by threatening to retaliate upon those prisoners, if the British permitted a repetition of the cruelties perpetrated by the Indians at Raisin, Fort Meigs, and Chicago. By that victory we drove the British into Lower Canada; cut off the communication between them and the powerful and warlike tribes of the North Western Indians, and dissolved the grand confederacy among those tribes, by killing Tecumseh, the great Chieftain, who kept them together. That celebrated warrior had been five or six years engaged in forming a confederacy among the various tribes of Indians in North America, by which they bound themselves, in a solemn league, to make war upon the United States, if she bought lands from any tribe, without the consent of all the confederated tribes; to form an alliance with the British, in the event of a war between Great Britain and the United States; drive the Americans across the Mississippi and repossess all the lands west of the river. To accomplish this great confederacy, Tecumseh had, before the declaration of war, repeatedly visited all the North Western tribes of Indians, and also the Creeks and other Southern tribes, and had succeeded in getting most of them to unite in the confederacy. The British Government made him a Brigadier General in their service, and so great was his influence with the Indians, that he could, at any time, have brought from five to ten thousand warriors into the field. No other Chieftain could supply the place of Tecumseh. At his death, this great and formidable confederacy crumbled to atoms. The Indians immediately sued for peace. We were enabled soon after the battle, to conclude an armistice with most of the hostile tribes, by which they surrendered their prisoners and gave hostages for their good behaviour during the war, and the people of our extensive frontier, were thus relieved from all the horrors of savage warfare, to which they had been subjected ever since the surrender of Detroit, Mackinaw, and Chicago.

This battle terminated the war in the North West, which had cost us millions of money, and the lives of many of our most valuable citizens, and which had been prosecuted by General Harrison and his brave troops, under difficulties, privations and hardships scarcely paralleled even in the war of the revolution. It enabled the General Government to concentrate all her forces under Brown in the North, and Jackson in the South, and close the war in a blaze of glory.

A. PORT OF NATCHEZ.

Our experiment has succeeded!!

It is with much satisfaction, that we announce the arrival, on Monday last, of the Ship St. Louis, W. W. Story, Master, at this Port, in 32 days from New York, and 50 hours from New Orleans—the running time having been only 45 hours!—5 hours delay in consequence of a heavy fog. The St. Louis was brought up by the Towboat *Whale*, in gallant style, without having met with the least accident or difficulty to dampen the rejoicings of our citizens.—When the vessels hove in sight, five miles below the City, "Old Saratoga" gave them a noisy welcome from the Bluff—she spoke loud and joyously until the St. Louis was made fast to the Wharf, when the citizens gave her three hearty cheers, which were returned as heartily by the crew.

In spite of the cold water thrown upon the enterprise by a few interested individuals, at home, and the open opposition by many, in New Orleans, a ship with a full and valuable cargo, is lying in our harbor! On her inward cargo alone, our merchants save 24 cents per foot on the freight, 50 cents on each package, (the usual price charged by the Commission Merchants of New Orleans for receiving and forwarding,) and the drayage in New Orleans from ship to store, and again from store to steam-boat. What the ship's extra profits may be, cannot yet be determined, but they will doubtless be very handsome, notwithstanding the charge for towing was higher than it ever will be again. So much had been said in New Orleans against the practicability of towing a ship to Natchez, that the tow-boats were induced to charge more than they otherwise would. The people of New Orleans, who have made themselves busy in the affair have paid dearly for their opposition. No less than \$25,000, we understand, was bet against the time it would take the *Whale* to bring the St. Louis to Natchez, and against the practicability of bringing her here at all. Those who bet against the time, gave her from 60 to 80 hours to perform the trip. The trip was made in 45 running hours, or 50 hours between port and port, so that the friends of Natchez won every bet.

Courier.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.—The last Frankfort Argus contains the returns of the poll in Colonel Johnson's district. His majority over Mr. Gaines (who is as popular as any other opposition man in the district,) exceeds three thousand. This exceeds the Clay majority in every contested district in the state put together.

Globe.

The foregoing extract from the *Globe* speaks language not to be mistaken. Old Tecumseh we have always held, is emphatically the man of the people. Whenever and wherever he is a candidate for their suffrages, no opponent can ever succeed against him.—Here is a specimen of his popularity in his own district. Although there was but half the usual number of votes polled at this election, yet his majority exceeds the number of the Clay majority in the whole State. It should be further recollected, that the prevalence of the cholera in his family and the school under his care, as well as his own sickness, prevented him from visiting his constituents previous to the election, as is the usual practice in Kentucky, and yet his majority "exceeds the Clay majority in every contested district in the state put together."

Does not this clearly indicate that if he should be put forth by the Democracy of the nation as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, his election would be certain? Indeed from our own observation, as well as from the opinion of well informed men, we are satisfied that Col. Johnson is at this moment the most popular man in the nation. His bravery, philanthropy, and political consistency through a long public life have given him such a hold upon the affection of the public, that nothing can loosen it, and whenever an opportunity presents to bring him properly before them, we are much mistaken if he does not command more votes than any other man that can be named, always excepting "Old Hickory."

New-York Working Men's Advocate.

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PRIVATE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLIES.

When Catharine Alexowna was made empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state of bondage; but she unhooked to introduce mixed assemblies, as in other parts of Europe; she altered the women's dress, by substituting the fashions of England; instead of furs, she brought in the use of taffeta, and damask, and coronets, and commodes, instead of caps and sable. The women now found themselves no longer shut up in separate apartments, but saw company, visited each other, and were present at every entertainment. But as the laws to this effect were directed to a savage people, it is amusing enough to see the manner in which the ordinances ran. Assemblies were quite unknown among them; the Czarina was satisfied with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render them polite; an ordinance was therefore published according to their notions of breeding, which, as it is a curiosity, may be interesting to our readers: it is as follows:

First.—The person at whose house the assembly is kept, shall signify the same by hanging out a bill, or by giving some other public notice, by way of advertisement, to persons of both sexes.

Second.—The assembly shall not be open sooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

Third.—The master of the house shall not be obliged to meet his guests, or conduct them out, or keep their company; but though he is exempt from all this, he is to find them chairs, candles, liquors, and all other necessities that company may ask for; he is likewise to provide them with cards, dice, and every necessary for gaming.

Fourth.—There shall be no fixed hour for coming or going away; it is enough for a person to appear in the assembly.

Fifth.—Every one shall be free to sit, walk, or game, as he pleases; nor shall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle, (a pint bowl full of brandy;) it shall likewise be sufficient, at entering or retiring, to salute the company.

Sixth.—Persons of distinction, noblemen, superintendents, merchants and tradesmen of note, head workers, especially carpenters and persons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the assemblies, as likewise their wives and children.

Seventh.—A particular place shall be assigned the footmen, except those of the house, that there may be room enough in the apartments designed for the same.

Eighth.—No ladies are to get tipsy, upon any pretence whatsoever, nor shall gentlemen be tipsy before nine.

Ninth.—Ladies who play at forfeitures, questions and commands, &c. shall not be riotous! No gentleman shall attempt to force a kiss; and no person shall offer to strike a woman in the assembly, under pain of future exclusion.

Such were the stitutes upon this occasion; which, in their very appearance, carry an air of ridicule and satire; but politeness must enter every country by degrees, and these rules resemble the breeding of a clown—awkward but sincere.

A MIRACLE.—About the beginning of last week a deaf and dumb printer presented himself at our office, asked charity by writing and by signs. We asked him if he would work. He signified his assent most readily and willingly, and accordingly took his station at the case. For several days he worked very faithfully, with all the imperturbable gravity of an Eastern Brahmin, keeping pencil and paper by his side for the purpose of writing down the very few wants and wishes, which he deemed it necessary to communicate. Indeed he seldom wrote any thing but "money" and "copy," and his rigid features seemed to have never relaxed into a smile or gathered into a frown. On Saturday last, one of his co-operators jogged him with his elbow and by signs drew his attention to some matter which he had in his hand. Johny was completely taken by surprise, and to the utter astonishment of every one in the office, cried out in a most audible and distinct tone "Oh, yes, that's fat!"

One simultaneous roar from foreman, journs, devil, pressmen and all, succeeded, but Johny not in the least disconcerted, turned round to his case, and began to pick up type with the same inflexible gravity as before, as if it was no concern of his. Ever since this miraculous restoration to speech, he has had the free use of his tongue, and on being jeered about it his laconic reply was, "I couldn't hear so there was no use of talking." *Philadelphia Paper.*

Female Heroism and Longevity. Amazonian deeds appear not to have become extinct with the ancients. Modern times have furnished very rare examples of female intrepidity and deeds of daring. Brighton churchyard affords one record of the kind, as it contains a tomb bearing the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Phoebe Hassell, born September first, 1713. She served for many years as a private soldier in the fifth regiment, in different parts of Europe; and, in 1755, fought under the duke of Cumberland, in the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. Her long life, which commenced in the reign of Queen Anne, induced his majesty, George IV, to grant her a pension. She died at Brighton, where she had long resided, December twelfth, 1823, aged one hundred and eight years."

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The Hon. Joseph Vance, at present and for many years past a distinguished Representative in Congress from Ohio, has arrived to town, and taken lodgings at the Eagle tavern. We learn that he will probably spend a few weeks in this city and New York. Gen. Vance is one of the commissioners of the Mad River and Lake Erie Rail-road, and, we are informed, been appointed by the board of commissioners, together with Horatio G. Phillips, Esq. the president of the company and Judge Mills, of Sandusky City, to open books for subscriptions to the stock of the company in this city, New York and Buffalo. These men have associated with them V. P. Van Antwerp, Esq. formerly of this city, who has for the last two years been employed in the service of the U. S. government, as civil engineer, and aided in surveying said route of the said road. His acquaintance with the route will enable him to impart to capitalists, and our citizens generally, any information which may be desired in relation to it. We understand that the books will probably be opened some time during the present month. *Albany Argus.*

A Morsel for Pictures.—A man was recently imprisoned in London for selling cats for rabbits. "He had carried on the trade," says the Boston Transcript, "ever since 1828, and sold an immense number of mousers without detection. Suspicions were excited by his want of care in selecting his victims, having sometimes disposed of venerable patriarchs whose *gout* could not be mistaken. The heads, tails, and feet, he made into soup for the poor, and was considered a charitable man. When the police entered his house they found the corpse of eighteen cats, all ready for the stew pan." *Ibid.*

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A NEW ADVENTURE.

We heard of a little occurrence which took place in Oswego, some day last week, which is too good to be lost. It is something after this sort: An Irish woman had more children than spare moments to take care of them in, besought herself at a business moment, of a way in which she could keep one of her little 'blessings' out of mischief—so with ill a mother's care she put him very snugly in a barrel near the door, the lower portion full of rags. For some time the little fellow was as happy as could be desired, and the good woman almost banished the thought of him from her mind. But at length, thinking to go out, and praise him for his stillness, she looked about for the barrel—but lo! barrel, child, and rags had all vanished together! She became alarmed—and for some time ran about, inquiring for the "dear little jewel, sure that he was"—until after some time spent in this way, it was recollected by one of the neighbors that the barrel had been seen an hour or so before rolling with considerable speed down the bank adjoining the house into the river. All at once the whole flushed across her mind—the barrel had been carelessly placed upon a pile on the verge of the hill—by the merry movements of her boy it had started from its place, and the little darling was probably before this time a lifeless corpse beneath the waves. She hastened down the bank, which at this place is not far from one hundred feet high, and with a descent of from 60 to 80 degrees—and there found her little fellow just crawling from his play house which was partly floating in the water. What adds to the singularity of the affair, is the fact, that just before touching the water, the barrel must have taken a leap off an abrupt cliff, about 10 feet, and it is one of the most remarkable things that the life of the boy was preserved; but not only this, we believe he received not the slightest injury. Mothers should take this as a warning, to be cautious how they "Barrel up" their children; for although in this case, it did not end fatal, yet it is not every boy that will bear such a banging as the one in question must have experienced.

Auburn Jour.
A Villain almost caught.—We published, on Monday last, an account of a forgery, by which the \$5000 was paid in five \$1000 notes, one \$500, one \$100, and the balance in smaller bills. One of the \$1000 notes, (a particular description of which had been issued by the bank,) was presented on Saturday afternoon, at the Exchange office of Messrs. Gough and Herring, in this city. Mr. Herring, not having at hand the advertisement of the bank, went out, taking the note with him, for the purpose of identifying it. During his absence, the man took the alarm, and left the office, with the remark, that he would be back in a minute." This, however, he has entirely forgotten to do; and the note remains in Mr. H's possession. It is much to be regretted that the man who presented it effected his escape, as his arrest would probably have led to the recovery of the residue of the money, as well as the just punishment of the guilty.

Albany Argus.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.—Destructive Fire.—We regret to state, that this morning, about eleven o'clock, the new steam planing establishment on Green street, belonging to Messrs. Howland and Woollen, took fire and was entirely consumed. A very large quantity of plunk, dressed and undressed, was burnt, and caused so great a flame as communicated fire to several frame buildings in the neighborhood, which were either immediately destroyed or necessarily pulled down. Such was the rapidity and intensity of the flame, that a wagon loading in the yard, with three horses attached, was instantly enveloped, and the whole consumed. Some apprehensions were felt for the Medical College, but the wind fortunately set from the building, and the prompt exertions of the firemen prevented any damage. The loss sustained, we understand, is estimated at \$60,000—no insurance.

Gazette.

Attempt to Kill.—On Monday noon a colored man who keeps a barber shop at the foot of Government's street, was brought to the Police office on a charge preferred against him of having attempted to take the life of a person in his store. It appeared that two or three days ago, this person who is a vender of wooden clocks, prevailed upon the barber to let him put up one of his articles in his store on trial, and he called yesterday morning to see how it was liked. Not finding the man in, and learning from the boy who was in attendance that the clock did not altogether suit, he got upon a chair to take it down; while in this situation the barber came in and before he was aware seized a razor and made a pass at his throat, which it fortunately missed, but inflicted a gash nearly six inches long, extending from just below his ear to his chin, and which penetrated to the bone. A physician was immediately called to dress the wound, and he stated that if it had been half an inch lower it would have severed the carotid artery and consequently have killed the unfortunate man instantly.

N. Y. Standard.

A Desperate Villain.—On Monday morning, about four o'clock, Mr. Anderson one of the city marshals was called to No 120 Cherry street to arrest John Bradshaw, a Spanish negro; who had nearly killed two of the inmates of the house, James Painter with whom he slept, and a lad about 12 years of age, son of Mrs. Johnson, the woman with whom he boarded. The blood thirsty villain had been intoxicated the night previous and had told his landlady that he must and would kill somebody before he slept; but she considering it as nothing more than the ravings of a drunkard, and made no notice of him, except persuading him to go to bed. About three o'clock in the morning, hearing a noise in his room she got up and looking through a window, saw him with a butcher's knife in his hand standing over Painter who lay asleep, with which he stabbed him just above the elbow of his right arm, then picked up a carpenter's hammer and struck him a violent blow on the head which nearly fractured his skull. He then went to the bed of the boy and stabbed him, once under the collar bone, again in his breast, and then struck him on the head with the hammer. Painter though severely, is not dangerously wounded, but no hopes are entertained of young Johnson's recovery.

Ibid.

The cotton crops are beginning to come fairly into market, and the prices now assume a fair average, which we trust, will soon enable the dormant manufacturers to resume their business. At Charleston, S. C., 100 bales of new Upland were sold, on the 20th inst., at 163, and at Camden the prices are now quoted at 15 a 154 cents. *N. C. Star.*

Col. Haskett, of South Carolina, has finished his undertaking, of walking 2,000 miles in 70 days, on bread and water. He has, as will appear by his certified report, exceeded the distance nearly 400 miles, and gained in weight 24 lbs. He has visited nearly all the towns in the New England States, and will return home on his abstemious diet, travelling on foot. He is in perfect health and in good spirits, and presents a living example of the good effects of temperance. He will, before his return, visit Salem and several other towns in our vicinity, and then proceed south to Philadelphia, at which place to comply with the wishes of professional gentlemen, he will walk 40 miles a day, for six days on a prescribed amount of food. After this, it is said he will prepare for publication his notes on diet, and publish them, to be distributed gratis in the places he has visited. He stated to us, that his object was not to exhibit himself as possessing more physical powers than others—but he says he believes that any man can perform the same. The time and distance was selected to prove this. First—the distance per day is answerable to 10 hours labor, and then the time (the heat of summer) to show the effect of the diet in predisposing the body to stand the effect of heat. He will, we are informed, deliver a lecture in the city, on that subject, prior to his departure. He has certainly done great good to the cause of Temperance and we trust will benefit some of us by his lectures and writings.

Boston Evening Gazette.

Intelligence from Liberia, to the date of the 20th of June, has been received. It furnishes a favorable picture of the condition and prospects of the Colony, commercial, social and political. Within two months ten schooners, three sloops and four brigs had entered the port of Monrovia, and an expedition had sailed with forty passengers, and the necessary provisions to establish a settlement at Grand Bassa. In addition to the agricultural advantage expected to accrue from occupying the post, the Colonists look to it as closing up another of the avenues by which the Slave Trade has been carried on. The emigrants express pleasure at their new location, and have already erected some comfortable dwellings, and selected their lots. This spot is said to be chosen for colonizing the free blacks under the law of the State, by the Maryland Commissioners.

A board of Missions, attached to a Missionary Society, exists in Monrovia, and we notice, under date of May 20th, the appointment of a Missionary to reside for one year at Grand Cape Mount, among the Vye people, with the principal object of teaching the English language to the native children.

Letters received by this arrival announce the death of the Rev. Melville B. Cox, late a Methodist Missionary in Western Africa.

The brig Ajax, from New Orleans, arrived on the 12th of June with 140 emigrants, and on the 37th May the brig American from Philadelphia, with six.

Baltimore American.

Meeting of Black Hawk and his wife.—On presenting her ladyship with the precious gems which had been sent by ladies 'way down East,' she asked whence they came, &c. He replied that the white squares are very kind; they wanted to marry him, but he told them he had a squaw whom he preferred above them all. They kissed him and said "O!" said she, "I wish you to kill some more whites, so that you would load me again, for if they give you all these jewels for what few you killed last summer, they would load a horse if you were to kill a hundred."

A little Indian boy rose up and asked the great hero, Black Hawk, if he could go to Washington, provided he should kill a white man? The little urchin was answered "YES, when you become a GREAT BRAVE."

A Mistake.—A gentleman in Philadelphia was lately knocked down in the street, and beaten in a shocking manner, by a gang of desperadoes who after they had drubbed him to his hearts content discovered that he was not the man they wanted.

This reminds us of a case that occurred a few years since in Havana. An American gentleman was walking through a public street early in the evening, when a Spaniard came up behind him, reached his hand over his shoulder, and plunged his knife into his bosom! As the poor victim lay on the ground writhing in agony, the assassin caught a glimpse of his countenance by the gleam of a distant lamp, and apologized for the deed—declaring upon his honor, that he *mistook him for another individual*—and humbly begged his pardon! The poor fellow died the next day. *Lowell Journal*