

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Contrary to our anticipations, a treaty of peace, amity, and friendship, was concluded in this city, on the 7th inst. between the Delaware Nation, and their confederates, the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, Wens. Peorias, and Senecas, residing in this State and Territory of Arkansas, and the several bands of the Great and Little Osage Nation. Considerable difficulty was manifested on the part of the Delawares, who were not anxious to come to an adjustment of their differences, and some of the Chiefs even declared, that they never would make peace with the Osages. The tomahawk is however for the present buried; although all parties appear satisfied, and say, "they will keep the peace," it is probable that, ere long, it will again be raised. Situated as the Delawares &c. now are, in a country without much game, they will continue to encroach upon the hunting grounds of their neighbors, and thus produce new hostilities. It is a singular fact, that nearly every Nation of Indians between this and the Rocky Mountains, are almost constantly at war, the Northern with the Southern Nations. The cause is obvious: it commences with our white hunters, on the frontier, who encroach upon the Indians nearest to them, by killing their game; they, from a principle of self-preservation, upon the next, and thus it extends to the whole. Those more immediately in the vicinity of the whites, being more skilled, and better provided for war, although frequently inferior in numbers, succeed in driving their neighbors to the North.

We are informed by Gen. Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, that many of the tribes of Indians who have assembled here for the adjustment of their difficulties, have expressed a wish to exchange their lands, within this state for land beyond its limits. Their object appears to be, to collect the scattered remnants of their once powerful Nations into one family, far from the residence of the white man, and turn their attention to agriculture and the raising of stock. That they will be compelled to resort to this course before long, is evident, from the scarcity of game; and it is hoped that the Government will encourage them in it.

At no former period, has our prospects of a large increase of population, been more flattering than the present autumn. Families, carriages, wagons, slaves, and fine stock, are daily passing through this place to the interior of the state; increasing our wealth and strength. The census of the state will be taken again in 1828, and we are fully impressed with the belief, that we shall, by that time, be entitled to three Representatives in the congress of the United States.

October 26th.—We learn that Major SIBLEY, one of the Commissioners appointed by our Government to establish a road from our western boundary to the confines of New Mexico, and to treat with the intermediate Indian tribes for the uninterrupted use of it, and JOSERU C. BROWN, Esq. the Surveyor of the route, have reached our settlements. The three commissioners, with their party, left St. Louis in June, 1825, and proceeded that summer as far as the boundary line of the United States, on the Arkansas, at which place they waited until late in the month of September, for authority to continue the survey through the Mexican territory. No permission being received, it was concluded between the commissioners, that Mr. Sibley, and Mr. Brown, the Surveyor, with ten men, should pass over to the Spanish settlements, and winter; and that Cols. Reeves and Mather, with the remainder of the party, should return to our own borders. It appears, Mr. POINTSETT, our Minister, found more difficulty than was expected in obtaining the assent of the Mexican Government to the location of the road, and it was not until late in the summer of this year, that an order was obtained to that effect. Under this order, Mr. Sibley has surveyed the western part of the road, and connected it with that run last summer.

From the known intelligence of the gentlemen engaged in this expedition, we may expect considerable additions to our knowledge of this remote country, both as to its geography and to the prospect of carrying on an extensive and lucrative commerce with its inhabitants.

It will be recollect that this is the party who were supposed to have been murdered by the Indians; and we feel much gratification in thus being able to announce their return. It yet remains a mystery who composed the party said to have been cut off; indeed we may well doubt whether any occurrence of the kind has taken place.

FLAX BREAK.—A gentleman travelling through this place from the State of Indiana, informs me that he has seen a machine said to have been invented by and patent

ed to Wm. Hoyt, for breaking flax and hemp, which probably far surpasses any other heretofore presented to the public. He states that the break works on principles similar to those of the nuts of a cedar mill. There are six cylinders, which stand perpendicular; five of which are 6 inches in diameter, and one 12 inches. They are all fluted, so as to mash into the large cylinder. The ends of the 5 smaller ones work on springs, in such a manner as to receive either a large or small handfull of flax. There is a sweep attached to the top of the large cylinder, to the end of which sweep a horse is to be harnessed. There are fastened to one end of the machine a set of swinging knives, a part of them working vertically and a part horizontally, and receive their motion from a strap connected with the large cylinder. The informant further states that he saw the machine in full operation, and from what he perceived of the motion, it was speedy way of breaking and swinging flax, and that he had no doubt but the machine, by a man and a boy, would break and swing from 6 to 8 hundred pounds of flax in a day!!

N. B. We would add, to the above, that a model of a machine of this character, was few days since exhibited in this town, in our presence, which we have no doubt is the same patented to Mr. Hoyt. We do not hesitate to give it as our opinion, that this invention deserves the patronage of the public; and our farmers would be benefiting themselves by purchasing it. Mr. Hoyt is a citizen of Indiana—Vernon, Jennings County.—*Columbus Statesman.*

CAST STEEL BELLS.—We lately inserted a paragraph relative to the advantages of Mr. Hoyt's patent bells; and as an exemplification of our remarks, it is mentioned in the New London papers, that there is a bell of the above description weighing 200 pounds on the Baptist Church at Stonington Point. A certificate signed by several persons is published, stating that while the bell was on the Baptist Church in New London, where it was first placed, it was heard distinctly at the distance of nine miles, and it is thought might have been heard much further. "It is calculated from repeated experiments that one pound of the new, will sound as far as seven of the old kind of bells. They do not rattle the steeple, may be rung by a child, & cost less than half price. These are a few among the many advantages which they possess over those in common use."

*New York Statesman.*

In our paper of the 27th ult. we copied from the Alabama journal, what was stated to be the "speech of an Indian Chief who assisted in killing M'Intosh." A friend has put into our hands a volume of poems lately published by MR. BRASHEARS, of this city, in which we find the same speech, *verbatim*. The natural inference, therefore is, that the speech was copied from the work of Mr. Brashears, and transmitted to the Alabama Editor, as a genuine speech.

*Nat. Journal.*

Extract of a letter, dated Choctaw Agency, Nov. 3, 1826.

"The Chickasaws have refused utterly to sell their land, or any part thereof.—They refused to suffer any of their people to explore lands beyond the Mississippi, at the expense of our government. The Commissioners used every exertion, and are deserving of much credit. The Chickasaws inhabit the finest country I ever saw, and could their title be extinguished, our state would at once emerge from its present limited condition.

I fear the Choctaws are determined upon a course similar to that pursued by the Chickasaws. The former sent deputies to the latter, doubtless to agree upon the course pursued.

VINCENNES, Nov. 11.—This place was visited on Monday last, about 12 o'clock, by a most violent storm of wind, rain and hail—it was certainly a tempest of greater violence than I ever recollect to have seen. It only continued a few minutes, but was very destructive—two sides of the new large Roman Catholic Cathedral were prostrated to the ground; the steam mill unroofed, and the gable ends blown in—besides a number of buildings unroofed, and some blown entirely down. I have not heard of any lives having been lost.

Dr. Bateman has been elected by the legislature of New Jersey a Senator of the United States, in the room of the late Mr. McIlvaine—and also to the same station for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Miller, who for the last three years has most generously devoted his time and services to the Greeks, risking his life and sharing the hardships of the people of that country, without compensation, and with but scanty provisions for his subsistence, arrived at Boston from Smyrna, on the 7th ultimo.

A letter of a late date from Paris says—"It is generally believed here that a war must be the result of the present state of things in Europe, and that the late revolution in Portugal will be the ostensible reason for it. England has declared that she will protect the new constitutional government of that country, and the *constitutional* government of France has insisted, and has been promised that no steps shall be taken to import it into Spain where it would have a chance of destroying the blessings of the holy inquisition. On the other side, the Emperor of Russia goes on with a slow, but steady march, towards the old favorite plan of getting possession of a warmer climate. Austria, hardly knowing what to do, is induced to wish strength and prosperity to her old inveterate and natural enemy, the Turk; and not daring to assist him more openly, she sends a miserable frigate into the Mediterranean, to vex and tease the Greeks, who have already threatened to set fire to her."

LOXDON, Sept. 26.—From accounts received this morning, it would appear that war was inevitable between Russia and Turkey.

The conferences at Akerman have taken an unfavorable turn. The Russian Commissioners, almost wearied with the answers of the Turkish Commissioners, have sent them a note, in which all the demands made by Russia for some years past, are completely embodied, and if a satisfactory answer to the demands be not received by the 7th October, it is believed a Russian Army will pass the Pruth, and occupy in arms Moldavia and Wallachia.

Circumstances and facts very discreditable to many persons of heretofore respectable standing in New York, have recently been developed, in relation to building in that place two frigates for the Greek Committee in London, for the use of the Greeks. Respectable merchants in New York undertook the building of these vessels. Great misrepresentations seem to have been made as to the probable cost. After an enormous expenditure, one of the ships was sold, for something like half its cost, to pay a balance of the debts claimed for the building.—The subject was referred to arbitrators, who made the most extraordinary allowances by way of charge against the Greeks:—among other charges, 1500 dollars to each of themselves for acting as arbitrators. Publications have been made pro and con, the final result of which seems to be, that the merchants, arbitrators, and some others, have acted in a shameful manner. While the country at large were taking a deep interest in the Greek cause, these men, engaged in their employ and expending their money, were acting the part of plunderers, committing a kind of robbery in the enormity of their expenditure, and a sort of moral treason in the vexatious delay that attended their conduct. A case has seldom occurred in which men of character more richly deserved the public execration of their own countrymen, as well as that of their employers.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday last. A committee has been instructed to report at the next session upon the expediency of exempting domestic goods, sold at auction, from the one per cent. tax upon all sales of that nature. A resolution passed both Houses, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the state in Congress, to use their influence in procuring the passage of a general Bankrupt Law.—*Baltimore Pat.*

RIEAD CANAL.—The operations on this canal have been commenced with great spirit. The Governor of Canada, in his recent tour through the country, in company with the engineers, has determined on the construction of several large works along the route. The great bridge over the Ottawa, in the opinion of the engineer, who writes like a very intelligent man, will surpass, if it is completed, "almost any other bridge in the world, as a wonderful superstructure;" and "a more imposing situation for such a piece of architecture could nowhere be found."

The river there falls over a hard ledge of shelving strata of laminated limestone, in some places to a depth of 100 feet, into great cauldrons below, where the foam disappears in many places, until it passes through subterranean channels, and boils up white a mile down the stream. The bridge, which will connect the Upper and Lower Provinces, is to stretch across the river just over these falls, on eight arches whose natural abutments will be the rocky islands in the channel. One of these arches, of 60 feet span, is already nearly finished; and there are to be 4 others of the same size, two of 70 feet span, and one of two hundred, which is to extend over the Big Kettle, a gulf which cannot be sounded with a 300 feet line. There is plenty of

material, and the bridge is to be built very high, commanding a fine view.

The grand entrance bay for the canal lies between the Falls of Chaudiere and the falls of the Rideau.—The land on both sides of the bay, which is not more than 400 feet wide, rises high about 250 feet. On one side, Col. By has proposed a large house. In this valley the trees and brushwood are clearing out, and chadrons are building, on which to land government stores. Not less than 500 yards from the shore the grand canal will have six locks, as the land rises quickly—which, on coming up the river, will look beautiful, in dimensions.—*National Journal.*

A plan is in agitation in New York for erecting a Central Public School, for the education of tutors and monitors, which is said to be a very great improvement in the system of general instruction.—*N. J.*

The Harmonites lately established at Economy, 16 miles below Pittsburgh, are making great progress in some of the most important manufactures. In the article of blankets they are superseding foreign supply. Mr. Rapp is turning his attention more than ever to woollens: he has a large number of hands, in addition to his own people, employed in grubbing and clearing out the underwood of their 400 acres, for the purpose of converting it into sheep walks. The quantity of wool sent by an agent of Mr. Rapp over the mountains amounts to \$12,000.

There now stands on the bank of the Ohio river, in Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a sycamore tree that has sheltered fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes 75 long paces to go round its trunk; and a person may with perfect ease, turn a 14 feet pole in its cavity.

Spain and Portugal.—Extract of a letter dated August 16:

"As to the politics of this country, it is impossible to say what will be their course. Since the Emperor of Brazil has sent his constitution to Portugal, it would seem that this country could hardly remain quiet under an arbitrary form. The name in which that constitution was given, was the same which the Holy Alliance formally declared they should not oppose; being given voluntarily by the sovereign; but they would not suffer any changes to be forced upon the sovereign by the army or the people. It would seem, however, that Austria has desired some of the other powers to protest against its introduction into Portugal. She still keeps Don Miguel prisoner at Vienna, and will probably compel him to decline the hand of Princess Maria de Gloria, the young daughter of the Emperor. Attempts have been made to create the impression that there has been great trouble and opposition in Portugal, but from the best information it appears that the oath has been universally taken without opposition, and by the majority with great satisfaction. A few officers of one regiment on the borders of Spain refused to take it, and passed over the line into this country; and they have already been formally demanded of the government. On the other hand, the Spanish officers are going into Portugal in great numbers, and in the event of war will probably take a very active part."

The king of France, I am told, considers that his troops should still remain here notwithstanding the efforts of England to have them withdrawn. Nobody here can believe the assertion, which England has made through her minister, that she had no hand in the constitution of Portugal, and should stand perfectly neutral, and let it take its course. On the day when the oath to the constitution was taken in Portugal, all the foreign ministers were invited to a splendid entertainment and ball. The English, American, Dutch and Swedish officers declared that they had received no instructions from their governments how to conduct themselves upon the occasion, and should consider their attendance merely as an act of personal respect to the prince, and not as an approval of what was going on.

This government has just sent two regiments with artillery to fortify Badajoz, if they apprehended some commotion.

The Rev. L. Flint, a gentleman skilled in terms, as respects his literary and scientific knowledge, proposes publishing in the *Cincinnati Monthly Magazine* and Review. Several gentlemen of science, we understand, have promised their assistance.—*Western Statesman.*

BLANK DEEDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.