

tion—Three years ago the national industry was at a stand, and needed less money than now, when all kinds of industry are in vigorous operation.

With propriety it may be said, that such is the action of industry, throughout our country that one third more money can now be used, and that advantageously, than was necessary at the commencement of the late war—this demand, the present banks cannot supply, without violating their charters, or without they will sell their public stock, which, for very good reason, they are not inclined to do.

Hence certain undeniable deductions may be made—that the banks are not in a condition, either to pay specie, or to add to the circulating medium, which is deficient—that the United States, also cannot pay specie, because the banks are unable to do it—that at this time there are not as many dollars in circulation, including paper and metallic, as there was a few years ago—that at this moment, we want at least one third more money than we have, to answer the purpose of national industry.

That the combination of chartered banks to put down the unchartered banks, is not only a national injury, but a selfish persecution, unworthy of enlightened minds, and generous hearts, and that the merchants, distant from the importing cities, are in duty bound to resist any attempt which is made by the importing merchants, to reduce the value of other bank notes, but those of the city they inhabit, and to do this they would be justified to withhold payment, without the notes of good banks were taken at full value—and also they should not countenance the present artificial difference of exchange, as it operates too severely and unjustly on the consumer, who lives at a distance from the importing cities.

PELHAM.
National Intelligencer.

LATE FROM DETROIT

BUFFALO, SEPT. 12.

We announce to the public the safe arrival of Major General Brown and suit on Saturday morning last, in the Niagara, in three days from Detroit, having touched a day at Erie on the passage. Among the passengers were observed Col. R. Jones and Major D. Frazier, aids to the Major General, and Messrs. Jenkins, M. G. Major S. Brown, D. Q. M. G. Br. Lowell, H. S. &c. A small party was fired from the Niagara, on the landing of the Gen.

On the arrival we learn, that the affairs of the West had assumed a very pacific aspect. The North Western Indians, among whom appeared the celebrated Prophet, brother to Tecumseh, have assembled at Detroit, and have met our commissioners General Harrison and M. Arthur, and Mr. Graham, with a sincere desire of burying the tomahawk; and, we have every reason to believe, that ere this, an advantageous treaty of peace has been signed. We had this event, in connection with a commercial arrangement with Great Britain, as a happy omen of the future growth and prosperity of the western country. At peace with the natives; the hardy sons of the east will prostrate the towering forests, and make the wilderness of the west blossom as the rose.

The pacification with the Indians will be very advantageous to our western merchants and traders, as the furs and peltries of the extensive country above Detroit, will be principally brought in and bartered at the market, which will certainly enhance their business, in being enabled to make a handsome profit on the return cargoes.

Detroit is now garrisoned by 12 or 1300 men, under the command of General Miller. Major General Macomb is shortly expected at Detroit, when he will assume command.

Mackinaw is represented as one of the strongest places in the western country, and is now garrisoned by four hundred troops, under the command of Col. Chambers.

On account of the lateness of the season, and deficiency of provisions, in the advanced depots it has been determined to omit re-establishing Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, until another year.

The troops are represented to be in a fine state of health and discipline.

KENTUCKY MUMMY.

There is now in New York a remarkable human mummy, it is thus described in a letter from Dr. Mitchell to the secretary of the American Antiquarian Society:

"It is a human body found in one of the limestone caverns of Kentucky. It is a perfect exsiccation; all the fluids are dried up. The skin, bones and other firm parts are in a state of entire preservation. It is lying in a calcareous chamber in the neighborhood of Glasgow. It was found on the 10th of June, 1830, and was carefully examined. The outer envelope of the body is a deer skin, the next covering is a deer skin, and the hair had been cut away by a sharp

instrument; the feet wrapping's of cloth made of twine, doubled and twisted, but the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, nor the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted by an operation like that of the fabrics of the North West Coast and of the Sandwich Islands. The innermost tegument is a mantle of cloth like the preceding, but furnished with large brown feathers, arranged and fastened with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage is distinct and entire. The body is in a squatting posture, with the right arm reclining forward and its hand encircling the right leg. The left arm hangs down with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen at his death. There is a deep and extensive fracture of the skull near the occipital, which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dusky color, but the natural hue cannot be described with exactness from its present appearance. The scalp, with small exceptions, is covered with scurf or fox hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands and feet in their shrivelled state are slender and delicate.

THE BOSTON FOLKS

The Boston folks are in the dismal—United States stock & per cent. above par; treasury notes, not to be had for the same premium; cotton from the south at 55 cents per lb. in Philadelphia and New-York; tobacco, rice, sugar, from the states that beat the British in the market, in the most request; Boston cargo, granite for ballast, no longer in demand; Boston bank stock—stock still; no circulating medium to pay for imposts. The great judge and plenipotentiary from Hartford touched with the Jaeger; never were a treacherous and faithless people more fully punished, by the work of their own wickedness and hypocrisy.

Anon.

From the last London paper received.

BONAPARTE.

At last we have certain intelligence, that the Bellerophon left Plymouth on Friday last in company with the Tonnant and Furor, under sealed orders, having Bonaparte and his suit on board. We are glad that this portentous stranger has left our shores, we wish he had a very prompt trip.

We have received the following particulars from our correspondents at Plymouth: they were written on Saturday evening.

Orders were conveyed to this place early in the week from London, to announce the arrival of the Northumberland and the telegraph, in answer, was to send immediate orders for the Bellerophon from the Bellerophon, and his immediate sailing for St. Helena. Their orders, decisive as they were, did not appear, however, sufficiently vigorous for government, for on Friday afternoon, after the Northumberland was not in sight, the Bellerophon, accompanied by the Tonnant, of 60 guns, was ordered to put to sea, and to wait in the offing for the former ship. Bonaparte, therefore, will be shipped from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland at sea, and he will be sent a three months voyage, without having made those preparations which are so necessary for such a voyage and such a climate. It is understood that his linen, &c. had been but partly washed, and as he flattered himself that the government would relax, in its severity towards him, but few arrangements had been made by him. It is certain that he had no idea of so precipitate a departure.

There certainly appears a considerable degree of haste in this business, not to say harshness. Many reasons are assigned for it. The Plymouth Dock paper says: "On Sunday, we went to see a large portion of the spectators, and only took off their hats but their eyes were apparently, with a view of seeing his fallen fortunes, and treating him with respect and consideration." &c. &c. His linen, sent ashore to be washed, has been left in such a state, that many individuals have tentatively put on his shirts, and waistcoat and neckcloths. Blind infatuation!—Our correspondent, who was alongside the Bellerophon on Sunday last, says, that sympathy in his favor was a common thing; that he heard no cheering, but that the late St. Helena men and hankers of the ladies, were waving in every direction. Bonaparte himself observed that he recognized in the beholders the magnanimity of the British people, who he said were, in general, noble and strikes on insulted enemy at the sight. It is too probable, however, that the vast post and consideration he will be a half on board the Bellerophon, and the altogether unexpected his removal to St. Helena, which he expected, at Plymouth

Sound, has partly produced the precipitate sailing of the Bellerophon from that port.

Since Wednesday last the boats in the sound have been kept at cable and half length, by admiralty orders, to the unspeakable disappointment of thousands hourly arriving at Plymouth Dock from all parts of the country.—So great was the desire to see the fallen chief, that in the arrivals of the coaches at the inn doors, most of the passengers rushed from their seats, & without taking refreshment hastened to take boat for the sound.

Savon P. M.—The Bellerophon, of 74, Tonnant, of 80, Furor, of 28 guns, Express, schooner, and Nimble cutter, are now cruising in the offing; as they are not yet joined by the Northumberland, and as the Acteon of 10 guns, has sailed with dispatches from Lord Keith, (who is on board the Tonnant,) it is reported that Bonaparte will return to port.

On Thursday evening Sir G. Cockburn cleared St. Helena, in the Northumberland, in company with the Ceylon & Bucephalus, troop ships, having on board Captain Grealy's company of artillery, and the 53d regt. under Sir C. Bingham. From the state of the winds, it is probable the ships will not reach Plymouth until this day. They were between St. Alban's Head and Portland at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. A Portsmouth paper says, "Sir G. Cockburn's sailing was hurried, by the circumstance of Bonaparte's expressing the determination not to suffer himself to be taken to St. Helena. When the commission was read to him by Col. Bury, under security of state, appointing his place of future residence, he exclaimed—'You may take my body to St. Helena, but you shall never take my spirit!' The queenly afterwards, Captain Maitland, he said—'You shall never take me over the side of this ship again.' Whether he will prefer death to exile, a very short time will determine. Sir G. Cockburn, we understand, has discretionary powers on board the Northumberland, Bonaparte and any two companions that he may choose, except Bertrand, Savary and L. Bonaparte, with nine or twelve—making twelve persons in the whole. The means which may be necessary for the security of Bonaparte, are confined, to a certain extent, to the judgment and discretion of Sir G. Cockburn, after he has taken a view of the island. The Havannah, Palermo, Weymouth, and other places of call, will be a great deal with Sir George, and the Bellerophon.

OF BONAPARTE, &c.

His Majesty's Ship Bellerophon, July 21.

I observed his person (Bonaparte) particularly and can describe him thus. He is about five feet seven inches in height, very strongly made, and well proportioned; very broad and deep chest; legs and thighs proportioned with great symmetry and strength; arms strong and handsome foot. His eyes grey, and the most piercing—his glance, and fiery, searches into your inmost thoughts. His hair dark brown, and an appearance of grey. His features are handsome now, and when younger he must have been a very handsome man. His features, but he appears active notwithstanding. He looks about 45 or 46 years of age. In fact he is very like the picture that is exhibited of him in the Adolphus and the several of the prints. He is extremely curious, and never passes any thing remarkable in the ship without immediately demanding its use and inquiring minutely into the manner thereof. He always asks the officers divers questions relative to the time they have been in the service, what actions, &c. He dresses in a green uniform, with red fittings, and edged with red, two plain gold epaulettes, the lapels of the coat cut round and turned back, white waistcoat and breeches, and military boots and gaiters, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on his left breast. He desires his intention if he is allowed to reside in England, to visit the English queens & manners, & declares that he will never mix with the English again.

The army which left Paris and sailed with others in the Loire, wanted him to join them and remain his aide, which he refused to do. He declared that not a single French soldier should be led on his account. He said he could not have been if he had been of this opinion some years back.

His followers still treat him with the greatest respect, not one of them, not even the Duke of Angoulême himself, ever speaking to him without having uncovered the head. He does not appear out of uniform, and has not been seen about seven or eight days. He has been in the French fashion at eleven, and times of six. He spends most of the day in the after-cabin, and reads a great deal. He retires to bed about eight—He has not lately been much on the

quarrel deck. His suit is composed of about fifty persons.

General Bertrand appears to be a fine and faithful soldier. He has never abandoned Napoleon in his adversity or prosperity. He was at Elba with him, and, I believe, intends accompanying him (if permitted) wherever his destination may be. It was this officer who constructed the bridge over the Danube, from the Isle de Lobau, which saved the French army after the battle of Aspern. Madame Bertrand, I believe was born in Martinique, of Irish parents, and her maiden name was Dillon. She is extremely pleasant and affable, and generally attracted to Bonaparte's interests. The Duke de Bassano is a very fine looking man, about 50, with a countenance expressive of superior talents. His features, is a little fellow, about five feet one inch, very clever. He is the author of the Historical Atlas. L. Allouard is considered an excellent officer, and commanded the light infantry of the Imperial Guard in the battle of Waterloo.

OF NAPOLEON.

The following letter will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to our readers:

Bellerophon, Plymouth Aug 2

It was on Sunday the papers announced the determination of sending Bonaparte to St. Helena and as he regularly enquires for them, perusing, with the assistance of Madame Bertrand, almost every item, that part did not long escape his notice. Indeed it was now publicly spoken of by every person. Before this I had heard it was his determination never to quit the ship alive, to be sent to St. Helena; and Madame Bertrand informed me on reading the above, he had again positively asserted they should first take his life.

On Saturday evening he had the marks of an agitation in his countenance. On the Monday, when he officially learnt his destination he remained on the deck but a short time and appeared as pale as death. Yesterday he was something better. I fear at the arrival of the Northumberland we shall witness some tragic scene. You know we are not the ship destined to convey him to St. Helena.

An occurrence occurred last Sunday night which seemed to be very near being a beginning to the scene I mentioned above. At about nine o'clock, Madame Bertrand and I were walking on the upper part of the deck to where I was, in a moment of conversation—suddenly Madame Bertrand, who was walking on the upper part of the deck, threw herself at a full gallop about half a minute, to the lower part of the deck, where she lay nearly out of the stern window, and was fortunately caught by the hand of her attendant. She continued in this position the whole night. To day she is better.

On the following morning Lord Keith, major general M. Bunbury, waited on him, informing him it was the determination of the allied sovereigns to send him to the above place, & granted permission to take him with part of his suite with the exception of those proscribed, Savary, Lallemand & Bertrand. I understood and he sent for Capt. Maitland and again assured the admiral and general it was his fixed resolution never to quit this ship alive.

Notwithstanding the news has greatly affected him he continues to show himself for about 20 minutes every evening to the really astonishing number of people which I think daily increases. It is with difficulty the men of war's boats prevent the crowd from approaching too near the ship. He now continues but a short time on the gang way, and is visible only to the inside boats. There is no truth in the account of his having taken possession, in an authoritative manner of Capt. Maitland's cabin.

We are so full in the ship and have all of us given up our cabins and ward rooms to Bonaparte's suite, that we have been forced to sleep on deck.

We are anxious to know whether it is intended to give up all persons proscribed, Lallemand has written a letter to the Prince regent, stating the manner in which he treated some English prisoners whom he afterwards liberated and to whom he wished a recompense to be made.

Bonaparte has also written another letter, in which he seems to have hopes of being permitted to remain in this country.

St. H. Bunbury went on board the Bellerophon on Tuesday morning, to announce to him the determination of government as to his future destination. When St. Helena was mentioned Napoleon did not exclaim that he could not believe that the report which he had heard of such a determination would have been officially confirmed; that no power on earth should force him to leave the Bellerophon on such a voyage; that he would not go alive out of the sound; and that if his purpose was prevented he hoped that he could rely on his officers to put an end to his existence. When he appeared, as usual in the evening

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