

The Rochester Daily Advertiser of *her* had caused to be suspended were Friday says, that the Rail Road between the Erie Canal and Genesee River was on Thursday opened for passengers—the carriages were placed in the tracts and crowded with citizens.

**The Courier.**—*Horrida Bellum!*—What an ugly looking customer it is booming down upon us, without "let or molestation," in a right line to the earth's rail-road, and it is mercifully hoped that it may make only a tangent to the periphery of this mundane sphere. Red, fiery, and dragonish; it shakes its gory head at us as though we owed it a quarter's rent and were about taking French leave for the tropic of Capricorn. But he need not be in a hurry, as molens volens we have got to "stand the hazard of the die;" a chance (if any; figures are right) to which all the ills of life are a flea bite, and the cholera a mere goose pimple.

This little unwelcome visitor may be very distinctly seen every evening with a clear sky, after 9 o'clock, very nearly due east in the Constellation Auriga, or very near it, and about 8 or 10 degrees under the seven stars. It is a reddish star, of the 4th or 5th magnitude.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Rep.*

**Eughampton, N. Y.**—An instance of the grossest abandonment of character and dereliction of domestic duties, lately occurred in this county in the town of Colesville. In the fall of 1831, Smith Baker, left his family, consisting of his wife and six or seven small children, taking with him, in the absence of her husband, the wife of Israel A. Smith, and a considerable amount of Smith's personal property. Process for their apprehension was issued, but as some time had elapsed, the attempt to arrest them resulted in failure. A few days after their departure, Smith sickened, as believed by the attending physician, with an attack of the cholera. The physician treated it as such, leaving no appropriate medicine untried, but the disease yielded not to his skill, and its inveteracy soon prostrated its victim in the dust. Some months afterwards, the post-master of Colesville, was advertised of the place where the adulterers were, by the receipt of a letter from a post-master of a town in N. H. requesting information in regard to certain persons answering the description of Baker and the wife of Smith, who casually had said they were from Colesville. It is believed that Baker had kept up a correspondence with a person in Colesville, thereby ascertaining the state of affairs in the neighborhood of the transaction of his perfidy—and that, knowing the fact of Smith's decease, he learned from his legal advisers, that personal actions die with the person, that his offence was not bigamy, that his adulterous connection would not subject him to the penalty of the law, further than as being the ground of divorce from his wife—and feeling the effect of the development of his villainy, made by the post-master, was induced to return to Colesville, to which place he, with his paramour, did return in July last.

During Baker's absence, his wife, a woman of irreproachable character, by her industry and the assistance of her friends, kept together and supported the family of small children. Baker, on his return, professed a regard for his children, a regard wearing the aspect of mockery on its very face, took away the children from their mother, and made arrangement to live with the partner of his infamy, directly in the neighborhood of his wife, fiendishly calumniating and abusing Mrs. Baker when an opportunity was offered—indignation was aroused at this outrage upon the morals and peace of the community, but Baker bid defiance to remonstrances, and boasted of having had as good counsel as New Hampshire afforded.

After the decease of Smith, many persons became impressed with the belief that his death was occasioned by poison, and that it was communicated by Smith's wife and Baker, in the food and provisions left at Smith's house, and of which he ate alone after his return. A complaint charging Smith Baker and Anna Smith with having poisoned Israel A. Smith, was made to a magistrate, and thereupon they were arrested and brought before the magistrate for examination. In the course of inquiry it was proved that Baker the 24th of July, and occasioned great injury to the city of Foglia and the Smith for several years past, that he surrounding country. It commenced had designed for a long time to go away with her, that when Smith returned he found food prepared for him, and that immediately after eating of amongst others the belfry of the church of Nostra Signora Addolorata. This was succeeded by a storm of rain, mingled with hail stones of extraordinary size. We have not heard of any personal injury being sustained, except by a boy, who, in running out of the way of one of the falling buildings, fell and broke his leg, but the damage done to the olive grounds and other plantations is immense.

*Latest from Smyrna.—Newspapers*

from Smyrna to July 1st give the particulars, at length, of the capture of Acre. It appears that the resistance was very firm, and the combat prolonged and bloody. The Egyptians lost 512 killed, and 1429 wounded, partly caused by the explosion of mines and a magazine. The Turks had about 700 killed. The Ottoman fleet, consisting of 57 ships of war and nearly an equal number of transports, had recently been partly at Scio, and partly at Miletene, and had proceeded, it was said, for Candia.

**Editors are requested to publish the above.—*Broom Co. Courier.***

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

By the packet ship *Hannibal*, Capt. Hebard, from London, left Portsmouth on 31 September, the editors of the New York Standard have received their regular files of London papers to the evening of September 1st, and Portsmouth papers of the 3d.

The Intelligence is not very important, except as to the prospect of a war which is becoming more probable daily. The German Diet at Frankfort, of which so much has been said recently, appears to have had other designs than merely controlling the small States.

The following is an extract from a circular addressed by the French Minister of War to the military authorities of the department:—Positive information has been received that the Frankfort Diet has selected numerous agents to be sent into all parts of France to ascertain the number and state of discipline of all regiments. (Here follows a list of the military men, particularizing the officers or engineers, chosen by the committee named by the Diet for this purpose.) "The Minister of War, therefore, desires the authorities to be active in their endeavor to detect these agents, and prevent them from obtaining the information they are in search of."

Accounts from the frontiers of Poland, of July 2d, state that no fewer than 20,000 Polish women will be very shortly expatriated. They will consist 1st, of all women married to Russians—and Russian officers are encouraged to take Polish wives by grants or rewards; 2dly, of the wives of all Polish officers who have been taken prisoners, who are ordered to join their husbands in Russia; 3dly, the wives of all Polish officers who were killed during the revolution; 4thly, the wives of all Polish soldiers who were killed; and 5thly, all the public women.

We have received *Naples Gazette* to the 2d inst. The following are extracts:—"A few days since, as a grave digger was employed in opening a grave, in the commune of Eboli, for the purpose of adding to the number of its tenants, he was suffocated by the meleptic vapor arising from it. Two of his comrades, who successfully descended to assist him, shared the same fate; and although medical assistance was promptly procured, all efforts to restore animation were unavailing.

On the 23d July, Vesuvius presented some remarkable phenomena. About an hour before noon on that day, a small crater was formed in the interior of the ancient one, directly under that which was formed in March last. An eruption immediately took place of liquid volcanic matter, which, after remaining suspended an instant in the air, fell back into the crater. Up to the 29th the mountain continued to throw up at intervals flames and stones. On the morning of that day the eruption became more considerable, the stones were thrown up nearly a mile in the air, falling back like hail on the whole circumference of the crater. The explosions occurred at intervals of scarcely three minutes, and were heard at a great distance. In five days the crater was enlarged to 250 feet. On the same evening 13 streams of lava, all of which, however, are small and unimportant, found vent, from the inside of the same crater; two of them took the direction of the Torre del Greco, following the track of the former ones; others remained on the cone exhibiting a deliberate savagery—not that he would seem to delight in honorable war, or fight; but making him as the priest of assassination or secret murder. He had in one hand a white flag, while the other hung carelessly by his side. They were both clothed in very white deer skins, fringed at the seams with short cuttings of the same. His Indian name is Wa-bo-kie-shieh—(White Cloud.)

The *Prophet*, a half Sioux and half Winnebago, is about 40 years old, has a small bunch of gray hair on the crown of his head, the rest is bare, has a high forehead, a Roman nose, a full mouth, which generally inclines to be a little open, has a sharp chin; no eye brows, but very fine; his head is frequently thrown back on his shoulders; he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, at present he is thin and appears much dejected; but now and then he assumes the aspect of command. He held in his left hand a white flag; in the other the tail, with the black skin, head and back of the Calumet eagle; with this he frequently fans himself. His Indian name is Mus-e-ka-mi-ka-kack.

The *Prophet*, a half Sioux and

half Winnebago, is about 40 years old,

nearly six feet high; is stout and athletic; has a large broad face, short blunt nose, large full eyes, broad mouth, thick lips, with a full suit of hair. He wore a white cloth head dress which rose several inches above the top of his head—the whole man

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Reynolds and Gen. Scott, commissioners on the part of the United States, attended at the proper time; Gov. Clark Gen. Atkinson, and some other gentlemen, had arrived at Fort Armstrong, to be present at the Treaty; they, however, returned by the first opportunity." At what time the contemplated Treaty would be held, Col. Berry was not informed.

**Vincennes, October 6.**

Gen. Winfield Scott with his suite passed through this town on Wednesday last for Washington. We learn that the company of Rangers raised in this place, are ordered home. Our friend Lieut. Smith, whose death was reported from Cholera, is well—he has never been ill, and will probably be here in the course of a few days. Capt. Beckes and Lieut. Leech were also in good health, as were the men belonging to the company. A treaty we understand has been made with the hostile Indians who had been compelled to relinquish to the United States a large tract of land as payment for the expenses of the war.—*Gazette.*

A method has been employed near Aylesbury for blasting large rocks with gunpowder. The rock is undermined for about a yard in length, and half a yard in depth, and a small faggot of brushwood, fir, or a bundle of straw, is introduced into the cavity. As soon as it is set on fire the expansive force of the air, confined in the stone, bursts it into innumerable fragments.

**Lafayette, Oct. 5.**

We regret to learn that the Commissioners appointed by the President for that purpose, have failed in treating with the Miami Indians, for their lands in this State. The Miamies are not willing to sell, and we fear the hostilities between the Whites and the Sacks and their allies, have had an unfavorable influence in producing this unfortunate result. It is to be hoped, however, that when these difficulties with the hostile Indians shall have been satisfactorily settled, the Miamies will readily consent to relinquish their possessions here, and depart in peace to the country prepared for them beyond the Mississippi. Some there among us, who say they should be compelled to remove; but we do not think so.—The power, cannot constitute the right, to remove them.—*La. Free Press.*

The early frost which have occurred in this vicinity within a few days, have seriously affected the crops of corn. Owing to the uncommon lateness of the spring, very little of the corn had arrived at maturity, when the frost, particularly that of Thursday night, must have blighted thousands of bushels. We heard one farmer remark that a field of 40 acres in this town, in his opinion would not now yield 10 bushels of sound corn. In some parts of the town, ice formed of the thickness of window glass.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

**Elyria, Sept. 17, 1832.**

**Distressing Mortality.**—Since our last, we regret to learn that the cholera has made frightful ravages in a family by the name of Cunningham, in Rockport, Guyana county. Mr. Cunningham had suffered from the disease on his passage up the lake, and had nearly recovered. Soon after his return to his family in Rockport, he was visited with a second attack, which, from our last accounts, he is likely to survive. His little family on the morning of Tuesday took their breakfast together in usual health, and ere the brief circle of twenty four hours was numbered, four of that band who had sat round the domestic board, were sleeping in death. A fifth soon followed.—The scene is represented as truly awful. In from two to eight hours after the attack the work was done. The mother and the children, with a young man, a relative of Mr. Cunningham, were the victims. We learn that instead of flying and leaving the sufferers to die unattended and unmourned, the philanthropic citizens of the neighborhood were active in their exertions to succor the distressed, and sooth the bed of death. Such Samaritan conduct, will not go unrewarded. It speaks volumes for the generous devotedness of neighborhood circles in the west.

We have heard of no other case, although much apprehension and alarm exists in that vicinity.—*Ohio Atlas.*

**Wheeling, (Va.) Sept. 1.**

**Emigration.**—The current of emigration through this place has never, with our knowledge, equalled that of the present season. Within the last three or four months, not a week has elapsed without the arrival of many wagons from the east loaded with emigrants, and their effects. They are principally from Germany. One landlord of whom we enquired, informed us that not less than 2,000 had already put up at his house.

Many of the Germans cross the river at this place, but by far the greater part descended it for Cincinnati, and Illinois. Fort on Rock Island, and of course that the disease could not have been communicated by them. The treaty which was to have been held with the Indians on the 10th inst. had been postponed in consequence of the sickness. "Governor our city."

**WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office, Washington, Oct. 4, 1832.**

The number of applicants for pensions under the recent act of Congress, already exceeding 12,000, together with the state of the health of this city for some time past, has prevented the examination and decision of these claims, with as much speed as is anxiously desired by the Department, and as is due to the services and suffering of these meritorious veterans, entitled to the bounty of their country. When it is recollect that these claims contain a minute statement of facts by the applicants embracing their whole revolutionary service, together with such corroborating proof, circumstantial and direct, as they are able to collect, and that all these are investigated and compared with the rolls and other records of the Department, and that this process is necessary fairly to establish just claims, and to prevent the granting of fraudulent ones, and that nothing will ensure the latter object, but the most careful examination and rigid scrutiny, some idea may be formed of the time and labor requisite to effect these objects. It is impossible to go on with the current business of the office, and to answer all the letters, as they are received.

And this notice is given that applicants may be satisfied their cases will be investigated in the order of their reception, and as rapidly as possible; and that each person will be advised of the result, whether favorable or adverse, or whether suspended for further proof, or explanations, as soon as his case can be taken up. And all may rest assured that the most vigorous efforts will be made to bring this whole matter to a close, with as little delay as possible; and nothing in the power of the Department will be wanting, to give effect to the benevolent intentions of Congress. By order:

JAMES L. EDWARDS.

**A Bank Reorganized.**—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Madison, that for years has been regarded as dead, buried, and returned to its original chaos, is again upon its legs. We lately saw one of its new emissaries in a fanciful dress passing as part paper, from a traveller to a landlord, in payment for dinner and horse feed. He said that there was a lively business going on at Madison; that there are two incorporated companies, composed of the same men, or nearly so. The one a bank company, privileged by a charter, to loan money at 6 per cent; the other a Fire Insurance company.—The bank company loans its bills to the insurance company at 6 per cent, and the insurance company loans the same paper to individuals at 12 per cent.—And now we have the paper among us. We think this double pull in the interest way, will insure success to the stockholders. *Indiana Paniz.*

**A Whale ashore.**—On Friday last, a whale of the grampus species, was driven ashore on Fairfield Beach, about three miles from Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was about twenty four feet long, and thirteen in circumference; he lived from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, when he expired after an hour of terrific struggling. Six yokes of oxen were required to draw him a few feet from low water mark, and fifteen men were scarcely able to turn him half way over.

He was first discovered by a person who was gunning in the neighborhood, when he was in full vigor, and made a splashing in the shallow water, that almost equalled the roar of a cataract.—Thousands flocked from all quarters to see the self-imprisoned monster.

**Terrific Storm.**—A most terrific storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, took place at Kingston, Jamaica, the latter end of July, that was ever witnessed in any climate. In a few moments the streets were inundated, the rain resembling a cataract, and descending with the most perpendicular precision and violence. In his Majesty's dock-yard, the Wall of 102 guns, was literally split through the middle—the props on which she was supported having yielded to the influence of the wind. At Brockville the large establishment of Mr. Bill Flint was consumed by fire, whether electric or otherwise we have not learned. At the flourishing village of Napane, the storm raged dreadfully, and hail stones measuring two inches in circumference fell in extraordinary profusion. A barn belonging to Mr. Gardiner, in Ernestown, was literally cut in two by lightning.

**On the 3d of next March the time of service of the following Senators will expire:—Messrs. Benton, Dudley, Dicker-son, Dallas, Ellis, Foot, Grundy, Holms, Naudain, Ruggles, Seymour, Samuel Smith, Tyler, Webster, Tipton.**

**Frosts.**—The Eastern States have been visited with severe frosts. The corn crops are considerably injured. In some parts of Ohio, the corn crops are nearly destroyed by drought and frosts.

**Squinting.**—The great artificial eye-maker, Dr. Sander of N. Y. has discovered a method of curing squinting. Whether he can cure political squinting among the New-Yorkers.