

The Rochester Daily Advertiser of 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 tracks and crowded with citizens.

THE COURT.—Florida 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 velens 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.*

Binghamton, 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 alone ate 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 had had illicit intercourse with Anna Smith for several years past, that he 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 it he became unwell, that during his short sickness he had many symptoms of being poisoned, &c. The presumption that Smith was poisoned by them, being so strong, the magistrate committed them to the county jail. At the next court of general sessions of the peace, held on the 28th ult. the matter came before the grand jury. As there had been no post mortem examination of Smith, as no positive testimony was adduced, and as witnesses whom Ba-

ker had caused to be subpoenaed were allowed admission into the grand jury room. It is not strange that a bill was not found against them.

After their release from jail, they returned to Colesville, and remained there till the night of the 10th inst. when they again absconded, having ascertained that the remains of Smith were soon to be disinterred and subjected to an examination.

Baker is about forty years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, rather slow of speech, his complexion dark, teeth irregular, and hair a little gray.

Editors are requested to publish the above.—*Broomfield 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 Frankfurt, 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 Frankfurt 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 of 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 endeavors to detect these agents, and prevent them from obtaining the information they are in search of."

Accounts from the frontiers of Poland, of July 24, 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 mephitic 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 itself, and the remainder scarcely passed the edge in the direction of Boscoretre.

A storm of extraordinary violence, although of short duration, occurred on the 24th of July, and occasioned great injury to the city of Foggea and the surrounding country. It commenced with a terrific hurricane, which broke nearly all the windows of the houses, and threw down several buildings, among 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, and recently been partly at Scio, and partly at Mitlene, and had proceeded, it was said, for Candia.

At Bradnash in Devonshire, England, Aug. 1st, not less than 55 dwelling houses, together with the Guildhall, the Baptist Chapel, and Goal, were reduced to a heap of ruins; the whole of Mill street (both sides) was burnt down; and a millwright, named Ingersent, fell a sacrifice to the flames. At Knighton, near Chaddesleigh, on the 2d, between 15 and 20 houses were destroyed by fire.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

By a gentleman who left the army on the 23d ult. we are informed that a final settlement of all controversy with the Sac and Fox Indians has been effected, and that governor Reynolds and general Scott, as commissioners on the part of the United States, have concluded two treaties of peace and settlement, the one with the Sac and Fox nations, and the other with the Winnebagoes.

Among the stipulations of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, they agree to pay the expenses of the late war, and also, probably for that purpose, a district of land commencing at the Missouri river, and running back to the river Des Moines, averaging a width of about 50 miles, and supposed to contain six or seven millions of acres, and they agree to remain on the west side of the Mississippi. The United States agree to pay them an annuity of thirty thousand dollars for thirty years.

The Winnebagoes cede between five and six millions of acres of land, and take in exchange something near two and a half millions of acres, formerly purchased of the Sioux west of the Mississippi, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars, for thirty seven years, three thousand for purpose of education, three thousand for farming utensils, fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco, and two additional blacksmiths. They further agree to pay for all depredations committed by any of their tribe, and to surrender any murderers that may be among them.

The cholera was abating when our informant left, and the troops were quite comfortable. Twenty-two individuals have died from the four companies of rangers, and three from the company of capt. Ford whose names are Peter Hall, Zephaniah Johnson, and Richard Clegg. The rangers are expected to retire towards the settlements for winter quarters.

Description of the two distinguished prisoners (Bark Hawk and the Prophet) at the time they were delivered to Gen. Jos. M. Street, by a gentleman who was present.

BLACK HAWK, a Potawatomi by birth, but raised by the Saukies, appears to be about 60 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 eyes; 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 debilitated, 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 fanned himself. His Indian name is Muscato-misc-ka-kack.

THE PROPHET, a half Saukie 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 exhibiting a deliberate savageness—not that he would seem to delight in honorable war, or fight; but making 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-bok-chie-shiek—(White Cloud.)

The Vandalia (Ill.) Whig of the 12th inst. mentions the arrival at that place a day or two previous, of Col. Berry, from Rock Island. The number of deaths by cholera, down to the date of his departure, was about 80. Col. B. states that the troops who came from the Lakes under Gen. East, had not been at the 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*

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—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 out gunpowder. The rock is undermined for about a yard in length, and half a yard in depth, and a small faggot of brushwood, furze, 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 frosts 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, Cuyahoga 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 partook 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 untended and unmournd, the philanthropic citizens of the neighborhood were active in their exertions to succor the distressed, and sooth the bed of death. Such a humanitarian 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.

The Montreal Herald of the nineteenth inst. says:—"We congratulate our readers that since our last publication, we have not heard of one case of cholera in 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 recollected 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 Reconstituted.—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 w emissaries in a fanciful dress passing as par 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 amongst us. We think this double pull in the interest way, will insure success to the stockholders.—*Indiana Penit.*

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 Wolf 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. Billa Flint was consumed by fire, whether electric or otherwise we have not learned. At the flourishing village of Napanee, 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, Dindley, Dickerson, Dallas, Ellis, Foot, Grundy, Holmes, 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 drouth and frosts.

Squinting.—The great artificial eyemaker, Dr. Scudder of N. Y. has discovered a method of curing squinting. Wonder if he can cure political squinting among the New-Yorkers.