

## Foreign.

NEWYORK, SEPT. 27.

### One Day Later from England.

The ship James Cropper, Captain Bowne, arrived last evening in 35 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance the Editor of the National Advocate has received London papers of the 19th August, one day later than those brought by the Herald, at Boston; but their contents are not important.

The brave Ypsilanti is stated to have given up all hopes of succeeding in his noble design of delivering his country from the dominion of Turkey, and has addressed a Proclamation to his soldiers, in which charges many of them with treachery and cowardice, and attributes the failure of the enterprize to their dastardly conduct.

The French papers received in London, continue to echo rumours of war, which was conjectural. On this the Courier observes, "we are getting a little tired of rumours that lead to nothing, and shall feel inclined hereafter, to wait patiently for substantial facts, instead of feeding upon empty surmises."

The Austrian army on the Turkish frontier is stated at 200,000 men, and that of Russia at 300,000.

The inquest on the bodies of the two men who were killed by the military at the funeral procession of the Queen, had not finished the investigation on the 19th August. It was adjourned for a few days. Subscriptions were opened in London for the widows and children of the sufferers; and public meetings were called on the subject.

A Privy Council is said to have been held respecting the same business, and the result of the deliberations forwarded to the King in Dublin. The ministerial papers say that the obstructing the body of the Queen "amounts to little less than treason."

The King, after the rare show is over in Ireland, proceeds to Hanover, where a magnificent triumphal arch is said to be erecting for him at the entrance of Gottingen, and another over the gate leading from it to Hanover, through both which he is to pass.

Accounts were received in London from Bengal to the 6th of March, from which it appeared that disturbances still prevailed in the city of Basorah, and that the Turks were at war with some of the tribes of the desert. The former had taken into their service a tribe of Kurds, to enable them to repel their opponents. In consequence of these circumstances a complete stagnation of trade had taken place in Bagdad. On the 26th of February Calcutta was visited by a hurricane, which blew with great violence for two hours, accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning. Several accidents happened, but none of a very serious nature. It was accounted for by the unusually warm weather which had for a length of time prevailed. At China, trade was very dull, except for opium, for which 1750 dollars per chest were offered. The accounts from Penang state, as a rumour, that the Siamese were preparing an army of 10,000 men, to wage war against the King of Queda.

BOSTON, SEPT. 28.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived last evening, ship London Packet, Tracy, from London. Sailed for the Downs 22d August, and brings London papers to the 21st, two days later than by the Herald.

No additional intelligence of importance is brought by this arrival. The probability of hostilities between Russians and Turks was not increas-

ed, but appearances were, at the latest dates, of rather a more pacific character.

The story of the King's assassination was altogether without foundation.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 5.

### SOUTH-AMERICA.

The latest and most interesting accounts from Peru, are to 19th July. The siege of Lima, as we anticipated, has been raised: or rather the besieged have made a sally, and beaten the forces of San Martin back to Chili—probably to Valparaiso. Affairs in Chili do not seem very favorable to the Patriot cause. The Carrera party will rejoice at the discomfiture of San Martin, their constant enemy, who has already put to death two of the brothers; the other dare not show his face in Chili. San Martin as well as O'Higgins will find it rather difficult to maintain their power or their popularity. In the mean time, the success of the Royalist Peruvians and the factions in Chili, will probably induce the Commissioners of the Spanish Cortes to renew their negotiations for the long expected and desired pacification, in those important branches of the Spanish Empire. Peru is comparatively at peace, and Chili has now the choice to accept a free constitution, after all her sacrifices; a choice which although rather the result of the Revolution in European Spain—than of her own bloody struggles, is nevertheless the achievement of the people.—Chili may now become a part of the great federated Spanish Government—alleged to Spain and to every point of her extensive Republic (for she deserves the appellation) by laws, by language, and by new-born institutions.

### FROM LIMA.

Arrived at Baltimore the ship Chesapeake, captain Lane, from Coquimbo, and 78 days from Valparaiso. The British frigate Owen Glendower, 40 days from Lima, arrived at Valparaiso on the 16th July, and brought accounts that the armistice still continued between the Patriot and Royal armies, but that it was thought impossible for the city to hold out a month after the recommencement of hostilities. The account brought to New-York, from Jamaica, of the defeat of San Martin, must, therefore, be incorrect.

## Domestic.

From the Detroit Gazette, Sept. 7.

*Treaty of Chicago.*—On Tuesday last Gov. Cass and Mr. Silbey, the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, returned from Chicago, together with the gentlemen who attended at the treaty.

We understand that the object of the government has been fully obtained, and that a cession has been made by the Indians on favorable terms, of all that country extending from the territory to Grand River; and containing, by estimation, upwards of 5,000,000 acres.

Not less than 2000 Indians attended at the council, principally Potawatamies, Ottawas and Chippeways; and during the whole progress of it they conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. The final result was delayed several days by the various propositions and modifications which were submitted on each side. The Indians early evinced a disposition to sell, but were determined to secure the best possible terms for themselves. We have been informed that some of the stipulations inserted in the treaty are very favorable to the melioration of their situation, and to the gradual improvement of their condition, moral and physical.

The country has been represented to us, by the gentlemen who have travelled over it, as fertile, well watered, and pleasantly situated. It is interspersed with prairies and woodland, and is moderately elevated, but not hilly. Lakes and springs of pure water are abundant, and even the driest season furnish an exuberant supply.

The St. Joseph is a fine navigable stream, whose head waters approach within two days ride of Lake Erie. Its waters a most valuable and extensive tract of country, and is the most considerable tributary stream of Lake Michigan.

Governor Cass, on his route to Chicago, ascended the Miami to Fort Wayne. From thence his canoe was transported over a portage of about nine miles, to the head of the Wabash. This river he descended to its mouth, and then descended the Ohio to the Mississippi. This latter river he ascended to the mouth of the Illinois, one of whose tributary streams approaches within ten miles of Chicago.

The character of the Illinois is represented to us to be essentially different from that of any other river in the western regions. It has more resemblance to a canal than to a stream. For three hundred miles, not one rapid, nor even a ripple is discoverable. The water moves sluggishly, and for a considerable part of the distance, no current is perceptible. In ascending this stream there are a number of places where the voyager is liable to be lost, by following channels which terminate in extensive ponds. Within about one hundred miles of Chicago, the appearance of the country, and with it the character of the river changes. A continued succession of falls and rapids, at this season of the year, puts an entire stop to navigation, and the boats and their contents must be transported by land to Chicago.

This change commences at a remarkable hill, called by the early French voyageurs Le Rocher. It is a very elevated rock, not less than 250 feet high, perpendicular on three sides, and washed at its base by the Illinois. On the fourth side it is connected with the surrounding country by a narrow ledge, which can only be ascended by a precipitous winding path. The top of the rock is level, and contains, perhaps, three-fourths of an acre. It has been strongly fortified by the Indians, and many years ago was the scene of a desperate conflict between the Potawatamies and one band of the Illinois Indians. The latter fled to this place for refuge from the fury of their enemies. The post could not be carried by assault; and tradition says that the besiegers finally succeeded, after many repulses, by cutting off the supply of water.—Every person who appeared at the top of the rock, for the purpose of procuring water from the river, was immediately shot; and the result was a surrender, which was followed by the total extirpation of the Illinois band.

At the mouth of the Au Plein, and within about forty rods of its junction with the Kankakee, the party discovered one of the most remarkable mineralogical facts which has been seen in our country. There is, in the bed of the river, a large black walnut tree, in a perfect state of petrification. The tree as it lies in the river, measures about fifty-one feet; but this is not its whole length, for a part of it is covered by the bank. It is from two feet and a half to three feet in diameter. The tree is divested of its branches, but both the bark and the wood of the trunk are entirely converted into stone. Iron pyrites and crystals of quartz are evidently distinguishable in this petrified substance. The tree itself is in the bed of the river, and

the rocky flow of the stream is forced upon it. Some of the rocks, certainly of sandstone, which rested upon the tree, were taken up. They were a species of the latest sandstone. No other petrifications were discovered in the vicinity; nor did there appear to be any quality of the water which produced this remarkable result.

Large specimens of this tree have been brought to this city, and will be deposited among the various collections in the country.

We understand that Mr. Schoolcraft, who accompanied Governor Cass, and who has remained at Chicago for a few days, has collected all the facts which could be ascertained, and which could reflect light upon this interesting subject. His mineralogical acquirements are well known, and there are few men in our country who are more competent than he is to pursue such an investigation. The scientific world will expect from him an able and interesting memoir.

This tree must not be confounded with those partial or local petrifications which are frequently found in springs and small streams. It is entirely different in its character, and its position, and the substances in contact with it, claim for it an antiquity at least, coeval with that of the bed of the river. But we must leave to others, who are more able, the task of speculating upon this interesting and unexpected discovery.

## CAMDEN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1821.

A canal is cutting to afford an easy water communication between the town of Huntsville, (Alabama,) and the Tennessee River.—There is a prospect of so far completing the work, as to render it of essential service, for the transportation of cotton, the ensuing season.

An Ordinance for the better Government of the city of Pensacola, ordains that "no tavern keeper, or retailer of wines or spirituous liquors, shall be allowed to retail any such articles, (except to his regular boarders, if a tavern keeper) after the hour of 9 o'clock at night, under a penalty of ten dollars." Another section ordains, that "any person who shall be found drunk in the streets, shall be forthwith committed to the public jail, there to remain until he become sober, when he shall be discharged on paying the costs."—*Charleston Courier.*

*Liability of Taverners.*—At a late court an Inkeeper was fined in the mitigated sum of \$30 and costs, for refusing to entertain a traveller, who in a cold night, applied for admission into the inn, for the purpose of procuring a glass of spirits, as he was in a freezing condition. The landlord would have come down stairs and let the traveller in, had he wanted lodging, but asking only for spirits, he did not think it his duty to admit him. Inkeepers, by law, have the exclusive privilege of entertaining travellers, and they are under legal obligation to furnish such entertainment whenever called for, but have a right to charge a reasonable compensation for any extraordinary trouble.—*Boston Centinel.*

*Soule vs. Benson.*

At a late Circuit Court in Litchfield county, Conn. the Plaintiff recovered \$1000 of the defendant, who was indicted for poisoning the well of the plaintiff. On examining the well a bag filled with every thing obnoxious, parts of the body of an animal, mineral poison, &c. &c. was found, which was proved to have been placed there by the defendant. On the trial, the history of