Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufference of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions of the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for reducing the same absolute rule into these provinces:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this moment transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguishing destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of those oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved: and that, as free and independent states, they have full power, to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Congress.

ATTESTED.

JOHN HANCOCK, President,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

From the United States Gazette.

THE INDIAN PROPHECY.

Extracts from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington.

It was in 1772, that Col. Washington accompanied by Dr. James Craik, and a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa with a view to explore the country, and make surveys of extensive and valuable bodies of lands. At that time of day, the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessible by Indian paths, which wound thro' the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented regions, the party formed a camp, on the bank of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwams or shelters, from which they issued to survey and explore their alluvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the West of Virginia.

This romantic camp, though far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The great abundance of various kinds of game, in its vicinity, afforded a sumptuous larder, while a few luxuries of foreign growth, which had been brought on the baggage-horses, made the adventurers as comfortable as they could reasonably desire.

One day when resting in the camp from the fatigues attendant on so arduous an enterprize, a party of Indians led by a trader, were discovered. No recourse were had to arms, for peace in a great measure reigned on the frontier; the border warfare, which so long had harrassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided, the savage driven farther and farther back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the power of the whites, to view them with fear, as well as hate; again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader a being half savage, half civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than war.

They halted at a short distance, and the interpreter advancing, declared that he was conducting a party, which consisted of a Grand Sachem, and some attendant warriors; that the Chief was a very great man among the Northwestern tribes, and the same who commanded the Indians on the fall of Braddock, sixteen years before, that hearing of the visit of Col. Washington to the Western country, this Chief had set out on a mission, the object of which, himself would make known.

The Colonel received the ambassador with courtesy, and having put matters in camp in the best possible order for the reception of such distinguished visitors, which so short a notice would allow, the strangers were introduced.—Among the Colonists were some fine tall and manly figures, but so soon as the Sachem approached, he in a moment pointed out the Hero of the Monongahela, from amid the groupe, although sixteen years had elapsed since he had seen him, and then only in the tumult and fury of battle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of a dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed that the Grand Chief although perfectly familiar with every other person present, preserved toward Col. Washington the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand, the Indian drew back, with the most impressive marks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by restoring to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, which the Colonel having tasted, offered to his guest, the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried, the Col. taking a single puff to the great annoyance of his feeelings, and then offering the calumet to the chief who touched not the symbol of savage friendship. The banquet being now ready, the Colonel did the honours of the feast, and, placing the Great Man at his side helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. Amazement now possessed the company, and intense anxiety became apparent, as to the issue of so extraordinary an adventure.

The Council Fire was kindled, when the Grand Sachem addressed our Washington to the following effect:

I am a Chief and the ruler over many tribes, my influence extends to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the far blue mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the Young Warrior of the Great Battle. It was on the day, that the White Man's blood, mixed with the streams of our forest, that I first beheld this Chief; I called to my young men and said, mark yon tall and daring warrior, he is not of the red coat tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and his warriors fight as we do, himself is alone exposed.—Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies —Our rifles were levelled, rifles which but for him knew not how to miss —'Twas all in vain, a power mightier far than we, shielded him from harm. He cannot die in battle. I am old, and soon shall be gathered to the great council fire of my fathers, in the land of shades, but ere I go, there is a something bids me speak, in the voice of prophecy.—Listen! The Great Spirit protects that man, and guides his destinies—He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn, hail him as the founder of a mighty Empire!!

The savage ceased, his oracle delivered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, he retired to muse in silence, upon that wonder-working spirit, which his dark

"Untutored mind
Saw oft in clouds & heard him in the wind."

Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and were soon buried in sleep. At early dawn they bade adieu to the camp, and were seen slowly winding their way toward the distant haunts of their tribe.

The effects which this mysterious and romantic adventure had upon the Provincials, were as various as the variety of character which composed the party. All eyes were turned on him, to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever serene and thoughtful countenance, nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "'twas passing strange." On the mind of Dr. James Craik, a most deep and lasting impression was made, and in the war of the revolution it became a favourite theme with him, particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had been peculiarly exposed as the battle of Princeton, &c. The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several officers had assembled, and were joined by the physician general of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day. It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The evening flushed with the victories of the September and October, preceding and protecting a vast amount of baggage, the Americans proud of the fall of Burgoyne, and desirous of shewing their new allies, the French, that they were deserving of their alliance, all conspired to make it certain, that the battle would be bravely contested, and the issue very doubtful. The general officers agreed on the propriety of a remonstrance being made to the Commander-in-chief, praying that he would not expose his person; a life so honoured and so dear to the struggling liberties of his country, became a matter of warm solicitude to every member of the army. Craik observed, I know him too well, to believe that aught which we could say, would for a moment prevent him from the exposure of his person, should the day go against us; but, gentlemen recollect what I have often told you, of the Indian's prophecy. Yes, I do believe, a "Great Spirit protects that man"—and that one day or another, honoured and beloved, he will be the Chief of our Nation, as he is now our general, our father and our friend. Never mind the enemy, they cannot kill him, and while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever memorable day of Monmouth, the Commander-in-chief, having given his orders to Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, was personally engaged, in forming the line of the main body, near the court-house; while speaking to a favourite officer the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face, and over his clothes, the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilette. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening looked at each other with anxiety. The Chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscence of what had passed the night before, pointed toward Heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a gratifying smile of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valued Col Hartley, it is said, that the Commander-in-chief sent for him in the heat of the engagement, and addressed him as follows—"I have sent for you, Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs, renders it necessary, that a part of this army should be sacrificed, for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps, (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties.) I know you well, and have therefore selected you, to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity. The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, bowing, replied—"Your Excellency does me too much honour; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter," and repaired to his post.

I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth—but of this I am not certain. That I have an hundred times seen Colonel Hartley received into the hands of the Great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome, and that to none, was the hand of honoured and friendly recollection more feelingly offered; on none, did the merit-discerning eye of the Chief, appear to beam with more pleasure, than Hartley or York."

NATIONAL DEBT.

In an address to his constituents, Mr. Claiborne, representative to Congress from Virginia, gives the following view of the National Debt:

The National Debt, which during the late war grew to a very considerable amount, has been greatly reduced. I have no doubt that that part of it that was contracted during the war, which remains unpaid, will be discharged in the course of ten years; and should the country continue to enjoy peace with all the nations of the earth, the whole of it may, and I hope will, be paid within the period aforesaid.

That you may more readily understand the amount and character of the funded debt, the following view of it is submitted.

The total amount of the funded debt the 1st Oct. 1825, was	$80,985,537 72
Of this amount the only portion remaining unpaid of the revolutionary debt, is the 3 per cents, amounting to $13,296,231. This and the subscription of $7,000,000 in the Bank of the United States at 5 per cent. (the United States holding an equal amount of the capital of that institution,) are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, making together	20,296,231 45
The residue of the public debt, contracted subsequently to January, 1812, and amounting to $60,689,306, exists in the following portions, and is redeemable at the following periods:	
In 1826, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1813	16,270,707 24
In 1827, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1814	13,096,542 90
In 1828, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1815	9,490,099 18
In 1829, the moiety of stock exchanged under the act of 3d March, 1825	792,569 44
In 1830, the other moiety of the same stock	792,569 44
In 1831, the third of the stock issued in exchange for the stocks of 1813, 1814, and 1815, subscribed under act of 20th April, 1822	18,901 59
In 1832, another third of same stock	18,901 59
In 1832, the loan from the bank of the United States, contracted under the act of May 26th, 1824	10,000,000 00
In 1832, stock created under act of 15th May, 1820	999,999 13
In 1833, the remaining third of the stock created under the act of 20th April, 1822	18,901 59
In 1833, the moiety of the stock exchanged under the act of 26th May, 1823	2,227,363 97
In 1834, the other moiety of same stock	2,227,363 98
In 1835, the stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1821	4,735,296 36
Total, reimbursable at the period above stated	60,689,306 27
Total, redeemable at the pleasure of the government	20,296,231 45
Total funded debt on 1st October, 1825, as above	$80,985,537 72

During the year 1825, near eight millions of the principal of the public debt was discharged; and after paying all the expenses of the civil list, the military and naval expenditures, there was left an unexpended balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, of upwards of five millions.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The packet ship Lewis, Captain *Macy*, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of May. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Paris papers to the 25th of that month.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

We have before us intelligence from Vienna of the 17th of May, which announces that the "Ottoman Porte has fully acceded to all the conditions stipulated in the *Ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas. The Turkish Cabinet has already designated two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontiers. The hos ages moreover have been set at liberty and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia."

We regret to state, on the authority of letters from the Levant, that the brave *Canaris* has perished off Missolonghi, with the vessel which was under his command. When the news of the fall of Missolonghi reached Constantinople, the Turks gave themselves up to the most barbarous expression of joy. The Janisseries proceeded to the Hotel of the Russian Consulate, and threw several heads and ears of Greeks into the windows.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following intelligence of the 3d of May, from Odessa:—

"Letters of the 26th ult. from Constantinople announce that the Honorable Stratford Canning received a Courier from St. Petersburgh with despatches from the Duke of Wellington, enjoining his Excellency to employ his utmost efforts to induce the Porte to accede to the *ultimatum* of Russia. The French, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers second Sir Stratford warmly, at the same time carefully separating the cause of the Greeks from the affairs of Russia. Mr. Canning has hitherto employed his good offices in vain; and it is to be lamented; that the influence of England with the Porte has been on the decline for some time. Intelligence has arrived at Constantinople of two Turkish frigates having been burned on the 14th or 16th ult. and several smaller vessels captured or destroyed. At Sebastopol, upon the Black Sea, the principal naval station of Russia, there are, at this moment, sixteen armed vessels fully equipped, and ready to set sail."

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscriptions in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey, but being informed that the proceeds of the Theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorized the Journals of his kingdom to publish lists of the subscriptions, raised for the Greek cause. At Berlin, the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting money, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' committee have collected 50,000 fr. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised. One individual gave 45,000 fr. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Schildam, for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Paris papers state that Lord Cochran had quitted Brussels for Greece.

A letter from Trieste of 7th May, mentions that a vessel had just arrived at that port from Alexandria, which announced that, in the course of the month of March, a Greek squadron disembarked at a short distance from Barut in Syria, and seized about three milions of piastres. It would have made a similar attempt at Cyprus, but was prevented by adverse winds.

Extract of a private letter of the 1st of May from Bucharist;—"Our Hospodar has delivered to the Seraskier 200,000 kilos of corn, which is destined for victualling the Turkish fortresses on the Danube."

We have seen a letter from Lisbon of the 12th of May, which states that owing to the extreme dryness of the season, the grain crops had entirely failed, and that it was calculated the supply of wheat on hand was not sufficient for three months consumption. [N. Y. Mer. Adv.

CANAL MEDALS.

It has been already stated that the corporation of the city of New York, in order to commemorate the completion of the Canals of that state, had ordered several classes of medals to be struck for that purpose. The first class of medals is of gold, and consisted of three in number, to be presented to the three surviving Signers of the Declaration of American Independence. These medals have been accordingly transmitted to these venerated citizens—and we have now the pleasure to publish the correspondence which has taken place on the occasion:—

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1826.

Sir—The Corporation of the city of New York have caused medals to be struck to commemorate the completion of the Erie Canal which unites the great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

The Corporation, influenced by a deep and profound respect for those distinguished and patriotic citizens who affixed their names to the Declaration of Independence, and pledged, in its support, "their lives, fortunes, and their sacred honor," have instructed us, as a committee, to prepare Medals of gold of the highest class, and present, in behalf of the city of New York, one to each of the three surviving Signers of that great State Paper.

In obedience to the order of the Common Council, and in behalf of the city, we have the honor to transmit to you, Sir, a medal of gold of the highest class.

It affords us the greatest satisfaction to make this communication. We accompany the Medal with a box made of Maple brought from Lake Erie in the first canal boat, the Seneca Chief

A memoir on the New York Canals, will be transmitted to you hereafter.

With the utmost respect, we
subscribe ourselves your obed't. servants,
R. RIKER,
JOHN AGNEW,
THOS. BOLTON.

Copies of the above were sent to Mr. Carroll, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson.

FROM MR. CARROLL.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1826.

GENTLEMEN—I was this day highly gratified by your letter of the 28th past and the delivery of the gold medal, of the highest class, commemorating the completion of the Erie Canal, uniting the great western lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, which, as a committee of the Corporation of the city of New York, you were instructed to deliver to me, being one of the three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence of these United States.

I am much honored by this testimony of respect paid to me by the order of the Common Council of the city of New York for the part I took in signing that important paper.

The completion of the great work, uniting the western lakes with the ocean, does honor to the state of New York. May the benefits resulting from the undertaking amply reward the wise and patriotic exertions of its citizens, and perpetuate to the city New York its growing prosperity.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for your letter and the satisfaction you have expressed in conveying to me this testimony of public respect.

I remain, with great respect,
Gentlemen, your humble servant,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

P. S. I have also received the medal, inclosed in a box made of the maple from Lake Erie. The Memoir of the Canals of New York, when printed, I request the favour of you to forward to me: it will be a most interesting and instructive communication.

CH. CARROLL, of Carrollton.

R. Riker, John Agnew, Thos. Bolton, Esqs.

FROM MR. ADAMS.

QUINCY, May 24th, 1826.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your polite letter of 28th, with the splendid testimonial of the benevolence of the city of New York, in a gold medal and silver one, in commemoration of the great Canal in New York, which is the pride and wonder of the age, and deserves to be commemorated by every effort of art. I rejoice that the city of New-York has taken the lead in striking medals on important events. The Hollanders have a history of their country, engraved on gold, and silver medals; and it is the most permanent history of any. My gratitude to the city of New York, cannot be expressed in words. I pray you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the polite and obliging manner in which you have presented this splendid token to me.

I am your friend and humble servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

FROM MR. JEFFERSON.

Messrs. Riker, Agnew and Bolton, a Committee of the Corporation of New-York.

I receive, gentlemen, with great thankfulness, the medals you have been pleased to send me, commemorative of the completion of the Erie Canal. This great work will immortalize the present authorities of New-York; will bless their descendants with wealth and prosperity; and prove to mankind, the superior wisdom of employing the resources of industry in works of improvement, rather than of destruction. The surviving signers of the charter of our independence, to whom you are pleased to send monuments of this great achievment, have the satisfaction of seeing in them, an additional manifestation of the blessings resulting from the measures in which, with a host of departed worthies, they ventured to embark their country. As an humble individual of that body, accept my thanks for this mark of attention, which I tender respectfully to the Corporation of the city of New-York, and to yourselves particularly, the organs of their communication, by your letter of April 28th, just now received, with the assurance of my highest consideration.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Monticello, June 8th, 1826.

CANAL MEDALS.

The Medals struck by order of the Corporation of the City of New York, to commemorate the completion of the Erie Canal, will be delivered to the invited guests of the Common Council, by their Committee, at the Recorder's office, in the City Hall, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, from the 26th to the 30th June inst.

Copies of Mr. Colden's Memoir will be presented through General Fleming and Mr. Rhind, to the several Societies which united with the Corporation in the Canal, Celebration. Notice of the day when the memoir will be delivered, will be given hereafter.

☞The above interesting correspondence concludes the ceremonies of the Grand Canal of this State, while its immense commerce confirms the favourable anticipations indulged by its projectors. There is however, another great work which will soon be completed, and add wealth and population to a great state—we mean the GRAND CANAL OF OHIO. This splendid work is progressing with great rapidity, and under less obstacles than our project met with —it is a link to the Grand Canal of the State of New-York, and will be the great reservoir into which the trade of the rich and fertile state of Ohio, will pour its treasures. We shall soon have a second celebration in another state, which is linked to New-York by the strongest and most friendly ties. [N. Y. Adv.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, June 20.

Notwithstanding the circumstances which might be expected to reduce the number of travellers this season in this part of the country, we have reason to believe that it is greater than ever before.

A Utica paper estimates the number of travellers who arrived at that town last year in stages alone at 40,000 and from a reference to the record of arrivals the present season, presumes that not less than ninety thousand travellers will pass through Utica in all the current year, being about one third more than the number in 1825.

This great amount of travelling has been produced by several co-operating causes. The interest taken by strangers in the great internal improvements of New York; the attractions of the fine natural scenes in different parts of the state, particularly on the Hudson river, at Niagara, Trenton, Lakes George and Champlain; the fashionable resort of the Springs; the numerous and convenient accommodations for travellers on all the routes; the number, elegance and cheapness of travelling vehicles, particularly steam boats; combined with the rapid increase of population in the West, and the general spirit of enterprise in the country, all conspire to produce this unprecedented activity and bustle on our great routes.

Among the improvements made since last season may be mentioned the new steam-boats on Lakes Erie and Ontario, the North River, the Philadelphia and Eastern Lines; the stage coaches to the Springs, the extended accommodations at Saratoga, Buffalo, and that highly romantic scene, until lately so little known—the fall of East Canada Creek, at Trenton.

STEAM GUN.

The Postdam (St. Lawrence county) American says that Mr. Jerah Stone, of Elizabeth-town, Essex county, N. Y. has constructed a Steam Gun, which is discharged two hundred times in a minute, throwing a ball at each discharge, with much greater force than a common rifle. The gun is easily directed, and, with the apparatus, (weighing only five cwt.) is easily transported on wheels. The expense of constructing the gun is not great, and the principle of it is applicable to one of any desirable calibre. It is believed that guns on the same principle might be rendered highly efficient in the defensive operations of war. It is supposed that Mr. Stone does not claim entire originality in this application of steam power, but only very great improvement. Mr. Stone has constructed a fowling piece, which, with powder and ball, be discharged fifteen times in a minute.

SMYRNA SHEEP.

The brig Romulus, at Boston, has on board several Smyrna Sheep, which are a great curiosity, on account of their horns and tail. The brig Smyrna also brings a number of the same kind, which have four horns each. Their wool is said to be not of a very superior quality. These sheep abound in the vicinity of Smyrna, where large flocks, superintended by shepherds, feed in the purlieus of the city. They may be purchased there for the small sum of *one dollar* each. [Boston Traveller.

A WHIRLWIND.

A whirlwind, we have been informed, lately passed over the Susquehanna a few miles below Columbia, and in its progress raised a column of water apparently three or four feet in diameter, which ascended with a violent rushing noise and passed into an overhanging cloud. The upper part of the column spread and assumed a broom like appearance as it approached the cloud, the water becoming converted into mist or spray by the violence with which it was carried upward In general appearance the phenomenon resembled the water spouts of the ocean and the lakes. [Recorder.

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