Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

Ballston Spa. June 21. VOYAGE TO QUEBEC. We embarked in the Steam Boat Swiftsure, Capt. Armstrong, on Tuesday morning, and found the passage down the St. Lawrence very delightful. The country bordering both sides of the river conti nues, for a great part of the way, perfectly level, and is apparently rich and fertile. The hills and meadows, at a distance looked extremely well. The progress of vegetation is necessarily rapid as the warm season is short, and what nature accomplishes in this way must be done quick, so that, when the spring once begins she seems actually to be in a hurry. The St. Lawrence is by far the most noble and majestic river that has ever fallen under my observation. The passage down its current presents a long succession of villages, for a great part of the way between the two cities. Indeed it may be said that you pass through one long street, with buildings on both sides a little way from the shore, intermixed with churches at regular intervals of about six or eight miles. These settlements are composed of French inhabitants, their houses are in the French style, and their churches are French Ca tholic edifices. The dwelling houses are white-washed, walls and roofs; and the churches, which are built of stone, have their roofs and spires covered with tin. At a distance they are picturesque and pleasing; near by, the style of architecture is far from elegant or even convenient. -

Here and there, at a very considerable remove from the river, you will perceive lofty and beautiful eminences, rising suddenly and boldly from the vast plains which surround you, and exhibiting very fine objects in the general landscape. One remarkable circumstance attends them all-they are covered with rich forest trees to their very summits; scarcely such a thing as a naked crag being visible.

Sorel is situated at the mouth of the river that proceeds from Lake Champlain, and empties into the St. Lawrence, bearing the different names of St. Johns, Richelieu, and Sorel. Here the Steam-Boat stopped for an hode to take in a supply of wood. This gave us an opportunity to land, wade through the sandy streets, and visit a French Catholic church, where, however, we found nothing extraordinary. Indeed, when you have seen one of these buildings, the others present nothing new, except now and then one of a higher order, whose size is more imposing and whose decorations are more costly. They all contain paintings, but, according to my imperfect judgment, very few of much merit.

From Sorel we proceeded to Three Rivers, which we reached too late in the evening to allow us to see any thing of its size or situation. On our return we passed it by day light, and had a better opportunity to see it. from the deck one of the first that was settled by the French in the Province, and, from descriptions I have seen, I presume, is as fair a specimen of towns of a similar size in the mother country as any on the American continent

The name of this place is derived from the three mouths of the River St. Maurice, which runs for a great distance in the interior of the province in a single channel, but it is divided by two large islands just before its junction with the St. Lawrence. The islands are elevated, and completely covered with given forest trees, of the finest foliage, down to the very water's edge, offering a fine appearance to the traveller, and giving to the different channels the appearance of so many large streams, between which the eye can discover no signs of any communication. One of our fellowpassengers to whom had been introduced at Montreal, was a resident of this place. We travelled together to Quebec and back again to Three Rivers, and were indebted to him for much of the pleasure we enjoyed during the excursion—I do not call it a voyage; for the rapidity and convemence of the steam boat, with the interesting scenes we witnessed, and the agreeable society of our coinponions, made it seem like a mere

party of pleasure.
The Richelieu rapids we passed in the night, and of course had no opportunity to make remarks upon of their pursuits exist.

them. On our return they were almost entirely smooth, with only a little appearance of commotion here and there, and reminded me very much of the passage of Hell Gate at high water.

The approach to Quebec is very fine, and the first appearance of Cape Diamond bold and imposing in profile bearing a strong miniature resemblance to drawings I have seen of the fortified part of the rock of Ofbraltar. We landed in the Lower-Town on Wednesday morning, about hine o'clock, having completed the passage in 24 hours including the three hours we spent at Three-Rivers.

We found it difficult to obtain lodgings, but at length succeeded at a respectable private boarding house in St. George's street, kept by Mrs. Lemoine, who did every thing in her power to render our situation comfortable, and succeeded although the house was very much crowded. It was recommend ed to us as one of the best in the city; we found the mistress of

it well bred, obliging, and attentive. Quebcc is a city which cannot fail to strike with interest a travel. ler from the United States; and is better calculated than any other perhaps in this country to gratify those who have never seen a great European fortress. Presenting only an immense wall of precipices towards the water, guarded at the base and the summit by parapets and cannon, while only a small part of the town is seen. it is regarded with that degree of awe which is naturally produced by contemplating a position of such immense strength, and capable of dispension prompt and certain destruction

upon every thing that approaches We passed along where Gen. Wolf descended the current silently, in the night of his attack on the city, and saw the spot where he had designed to take his first position on landing, as well as the place to which he was borne by the rapidity of the stream, and the perpendicular crags up which he forced his way, to gain the level summit of the rock. We had always regarded this enterprize as peculiarly hazardous and even desperate; but few I think can have an opportunity to observe the difficulties he had to encounter, without feeling that any common man would have pronounced it utterly hopeless, and viewing with unmingled astonishment the boldness and skill of that great commander, as well as the

success which attended him. From the Liverpool Mercury May 20.

Resurrection men, and impediments to the Progress of Anatomy.

.Veneration for the dead is connected with the noblest and sweetest sympathies of our nature; but the promotion of the happiness of the living, is a duty from which we can never be exonerated."

Westminster Review. Although the title we have prefixed to the present article may, for a moment startle many of our readers, we entreat their attention to what we have to offer upon a mat of the Steam-Boat. It is an old town, | ter of the highest importance, and truded upon their notice and that of the legislature. The subject is one of great delicacy, which cannot be unreservedly discussed without traversing somewhat rudely those feelings which universally prevail amongst civilized and savage communities. We are aware, therefore, that the expression of an opinion, not in unison with the prevailing prejudices on the subject, will render us liable to misrepresentation, and, perhaps, severe animadversion. We have a duty to perform, however, and we have more than once, of late, reproached ourselves for having shrunk from discharging it, out of deference to popular feeling, which however natural and universal; ought not to be permitted to operate to the serious detriment of science and humanity. It is undeniable, that if human sub jects for dissection cannot be had in this country, the progress of anatomy will be seriously impeded, if not altogether arrested. Such is the opposition made to the procuring of bodies by the ordinary means in Scotland; so summary is the vengeance with which the resurrection-men are there visited, when detected, that unless some legislative means be speedily adopted, the study of anatomy will be altogether discontinued, and the pupils must pursoo their medical studies in other countries, where less formidable obstacles to the progress

The very extraordinary sentence lately passed upon two individuals in this town, who where detected in the act of removing a body, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers; and, while few persons will go the length of openly approving the practice in which they were de tected, we have not conversed with a single person who does not think, with us, that the panishment is excessive For our own parts, were we in the habit of deriving profit or instruction from the dissection of subjects obtained by means similar to those for which the persons in question have been doomed to eighteen months imprisonment, we should have made it a point of konour and of conscience to intercede, through every possible channel, for a remission of such punishment and if our efforts proved abortive, we should at least have done every thing in our power to render the period of incarceration as little irk-

some as possible. It is somewhat singular, that while it is admitted that human subjects must be procured for anatomical purposes, the agents who provide such subjects should be regarded with general horror and aversion. As it will not be denied that these men are necessary evils under the present system, this passage in the Gospel of St. Matthew is literally applicable to their profession, and the odium it entails upon them - .. For it must needs that offences come; but wee to that man by whom the offences cometh." Chap. xvIII, verse 7. Their crime, like that of theft among the Spartans, does not consist so much in the act itself, as in having sullered themselves to Ue detected, and in the light which they are regarded, reminds us of one of the many peculi crities which prevailed a nongst the Egyptians. essential in the opinion of that singular people, that the body, after death, should be as long as possible preserved from decay, and the process of embalming was, of course held in the highest estimation among them; and yet the persons who performed this indispensable operation, were, like our modern resurrection-men, avoided and reviled. We cannot immediately adduce the precise English authority upon which we state this circumstance, but we find the singular coincidence, thus notified by a French author:-Comme ils faisoent dependre le bonneur des morts de la conservation des cadavres, ils avoient un art, merevilleuz pour les embaumer, de sorte que leurs momies derent eneore; cependant, par une contradiction absurde, ceax qui faisoient l'operation, ctoient en horreur apres avoir toache aux cadavres, et pre-noient la fuite."

Before we take leave of the subject, we must not omit to call the particular attention of our readers to an excellent article in the third number of the Westminster Review, entitled." "The Use of the Dead to the living." Nearly forty pages are there devoted to the investigation of this important matter; and many useful hints are given with a view to facilitate the means of obtaining human subjects for anatomical purposes, without having recourse to the present furtive and revolting expedients. We must refer to the work itself for the specification of those plans, merely observing here, that the Reviews recommend that wall unclaimed dead bodies in the charitable institutions, or in the streets, be delivered up to dissection previously to interment, as was the the practice in Edinburgh a century ago." We shall only say, in conclusion, that we should feel no uneasiness whatever, were we convinced that our own body would, after death, be rendered in any way useful to the living; and we can therefore entirely approve of the suggestion to which we have just alluded, without becoming fairly subject to the imputation of "not doing to others as we would they should do unto us."

\*"The Medical School at Edinburgh, in fact, is now subsisting entirely on its past reputation, and in the course of a few years it will be entirely at an end, unless the system be changed."-Westminster Review, No. III. p 85.

"The average number of medical students in Edinburgh is 700 each session. For some years past, the difficulty of procuring subjects has been so great, that out of all that number not more than 150 or 200 have ever attempted to dissect; and even these have latterly been so opposed in their endeavours to prosecute their studies, that many of them have left the place in disgust. Ivid. May 27, for New York.

THE COURT-MARTIAL. From the National Intelligencer

July 13. The Naval Court Martial yesterday finished the examination of witnesses in regard to the Foxardo af. fair, and adjourned at an early hour to give an opportunity to the Judge Advocate to collect and arrange the documentary testimony relating to the charge against Commodore Pon-TER on that ground. The other charge, of insubordination and unofficer like conduct, has not yet been touched.

LAFAYETTE'S LAND.

Colonel McKee, who was deputed to select a township of land for General Lafavette, has fixed upon township No. 1 north, in range No. east which joins Tallahassee. This township, the Pensacola Gazette says, is considered to be one of the best in the territory, and its worth is estimated at from 150 to \$200, 000. We should think the value of the land is overrated, however we might wish it otherwise.

The trial of Isaac B. Desha for the murder of Francis Baker, in Kentucky, has again been postpon ed to the next Harrison circuit court term. not one juryman having been obtained.

The Ashantee war, which formerly excited serious alarm in the English Colony of Sierra Leone, we learn on the authority of a let ter received from that place, dated on the fifth of March last, has been brought to a conclusion. It states that-

"Commodore Bullen has sailed stone, after having attended a Pa laver at this place, with the chiefs of the Assassination, a most powererful people, who have come forward, and sworn by their swords. (a customary method of taking a olean oath) that they would never take up arms but in defence of the English nation; and, in proof of their sincerity, they have brought in, as hostages, three of their nearest relatives, and removed their families on the other side of the Pra River, as required by Col. Grant

and the Commodore. "The Ashantees will never be in a condition to attempt hostile measures on our forces. They are not only become a divided people since their defeat, but the Queen of Aikin (who owed them an old gradge,) and the people of the Bentookoo nation (who have even approached the Ashantee capital, Bommasei,) and the Assins are all become our Allies, and their declared open enemy. There is no longer the least doubt but the Ashantees were instigated to the late warfare by the Dutch authorities at the neighbouring settlement of Elmina, with the view of engrossing the whole of the gold and ivory trade themselves."

This intelligence is important, not only to Englishmen but to A mericans also. Our Youthful Colony at Messurado, if not endangered by the hostility, must of course experience more difficulty in its intercourse with the natives, during a season of war against a nation in all points so nearly resembling Ameri-cans. '

The organic remains of that nondescript animal found below Fort Plaquemine are calculated to excite unqualified astonishment. The cranium is described as twenty two fect in length, four feet high, nine inches thicks and its weight as twelve hundred pounds.

To Judge, continues the editor of the Louisiana Gazette, from the appearance of this portion of the cranium which we have seen-if this monster was of the Balens species, his length could not be less than two hundred and fifty feet. It is stated that from this place, where these remains were disinterred, a large carniverous tooth was found, and has been carried away. It is also related, that in the year 1799. many remains of ante-diluvian creation were taken up near this same place, and shipped to Europe. Mr. Schofields feels the most perfect conviction that he could, at a slight expense, collect many more. Every friend of science must feel highly interested in his exertions. We heartily wish him success; and have no doubt that the liberality and munificance of the citizens of New-Orleans will assist him in his praise worthy exertions.

The Dutch frigate Pallas, with the Duke of Saxe Weimar as a passenger, sailed from Falmouth, Eng.

THE GREEKS.

From Paris paper of Jung & Jonian Islands, Zonte, Blay & FRIVATE CORRESTONDENCE.

"Il gave you in one of my percenting letters all the details of the enterprise of the Elgyptians in the south of the Morget to the 19th of April, inclusive. I informed you'then, that thrahim Pachs, son of Mehemit Ali of Egypt, marked his first receedings with desolation—notwithstassing certain persons still represent him at a philanthropic visir. After having breast the villages of olives, which had been a bandoned by the inhabitants at his approach, he prepared to march forward, thaking as he had so far succeeded, he should did before him nothing but Bedouins and Rebians. He thought to be able to take N. varin, a weak tortress, which was that guarded only by 700 Greeks. He had so all the same of Soliman As to brahim Pacha, he advantage and entrusted the expedition to Col. Soire, a renegado, who bears the name of Soliman As to brahim Pacha, he advantage with his army, dragging his beary arillary, commanded by some European significant of the orders of certain engineers who do not merit the name, and whom it is enused that two well known, frenchmen was among these adventurers, but it is now chot and the proceived a different appointment.

said that two well known, frenchmen went among these adventurers, but it if now choose the tain they received a different appointment, softmanim Pacha, having arrived before Navarin, profited by the darkness of the night to make his preparations for an assault, on the success of which he depended so much, that in an intercepted leuer advenue to his father, he anno inced to his dressed to his father, he annothed to his without he-itation, that the conquet of the Peloponesus was at hand—on which the Peloponesus was at hand—on which account rejoicings were made at Smyrma and Constan inople. The Greeks, informed of the designs of their en-mies, sufficied him to advance, make his preparation, place his scaling ladders, and did not begave to fire upon the barbarians until tay reached the palapet. In a moment the terror became general. The firing so completely crushed the assailants that very lew of them returned to their Pachatoacquist him with their defeat. At the foot of the rangarts were more than four hundred Egyptians, negroes, and strangers, killed or struggling with death, for the Torks were not able to take away any of their wounded.

feat, ordered a second assault for the are a mousting, which was Patter, and abit the Greeks were preparing to deferrit with the suitable solemnisies. During the with the suitable solentiales. During the light, Anagnostarbs, who occupied the Island of Sphacteria, with seven hundred men, sent a good reinforcement of trops to the glare. Four Hydrisot vessels, completely equipped in a service manner, landed a great part of their services and the Turkshaliss. marines and soldiers, and the Turks haring

like manner, landed a great partofther marines and soldiers, and the Turks haring made a furious attack, were received by a well kept up fire, and very few escaped the carnage. Those who were made pnsoners were carrid to Navarin, and because the sport of the Greeks, who amused them selves in making them go through the martial exercises, carry bags filled with dirt, labour upon the fortifications, sal have since embarked them on board ship to serve under the sailors as slaves.

«Ibrahim, convinced that it was impussible to attempt a third assault, began the siege, by causing three batteries to beformed within half gun shot. These were find so constantly that a breach mighthat been made in three days, and one of the fronts being broken, the scaling mgunae been successful. A decisive saturt was anticipated, but the Hellenien garrisas, which was now twelve hundred meastrong, without suffering themselves to diving the night that they filed in strong, without suffering themselves to be discouraged, laboured with so much rapects; during the night, that they filled youth bags of earth, the onening midely the Turkish artillery. Working night day, they built casemates, and the city assumed an aspect of defence, which seemstimpossible, by the activity of the Christians who was a second to seem the characteristics. ans who were again to conquer by thems selves alone, and to confound the plan

selves alone, and to confound the plan that an enemy had formed against them he was after taking these measures of sidy that they celebrated the funeral of Jata Mauro-Michalis. He wrote before his death a touching letter to his father, his relations and friends.

"The 23d of April, eight thousing Greeks, sent by the senate, appeared as the surrounding mountains; they will commanded by Constantine Bolzaris. The 24th, Peter Mauro Michaln, father of the young hero who died some days before, his rived with three thousand warrion final Laconia, and plated himself under thas the second of the second of

Laconia, and placed himself under these ders of Botzaris, as did seferal capting who joined the army afterwards.

"Ibrahim Pachaseeing the Greektreet reinforced, raised the siege but it wash ready too late to think of retiring. The sefices were occupied by the Hellenien, if the passages were in their hands. That the Parkish army found themselves without Modon and Coron, encircled by 17 out Modon and Coron, encircled by 17 out Modon and Coron, encircled by 18 with 24 vessels. He landed at Navirna reinforcement of five hundred lander from Ipsara and Spezzia.

"The colonel commanding at Zuta wishing to reconnolitre the respective positions of the Greek and Turkish stumpers and a convette which returned to night-sent a corvette which returned to night-sent a corvette which returned to night-

tions of the Greek and Turkish arms, sent a corvette which returned to night. The captain of this vessel witnessed a corbat in which the Turks had a thoman men killed, and many wounded. The fair was not general; the Greeks did case to harrass the enemy, who were the most part surrounded and secure the most part surrounded and secure desperate defence.

"The Greek cruisers have man spring important captures. The campaign is last for the Turks. Greece will be first independent; its future glory is immentated."

important captures. The campaign is the last for the Turks. Greece will be light independent; its future glory is immessive fixther ourselves the historian of the first regeneration of Greece, will conversing us some of his pages; the noble dead Jean Mauro Michalis, is worthy to him corded with that of Afark Bozzaris, story served as the plot of a tragedy old represented at the theatre of Andros.

"We are assured that the Porte, is formed of the designs of Mehemet Ali, Pethio of forming an independent state of Eggins in great slarm. A foreign power is cused by the Porte of Javouning this project. It appears that explanation has been exacted as a piedge of the Vizier's delivy. We are assured that very suries them exacted as a piedge of the Vizier's delivy. We are assured that very suries troubles exist in Syria, and that this privator is torn by civil war.

"The Heltenbearnate, amid the occapion of the Mores, is also occupied the out relaxation with the alege of Pattle."

nues to prepare biseuit for a body widen, who are in pars already b

bied in Achaia. The enemy, or rather the murderer of

The enemy, or rather the murderer of rations, Barthold, former, Chancellor he English Coasulate at Patras, "died by at Lepanto in a horrible state. Addisapplexy has freed liumanity from serked man.

Epiras is in a complete state of anarchy-epiras is no a complete state of anarchy-epiras that the Ottoman empire is on decline. It is said publicly that Sultan and has destroyed the heir presumpdecline. It is said providely that Sultan is moud has destroyed the heir presump-to the throne. This is the second who been disposed of in the same manner.

ENTERTAINING. erect of a letter from one of the Proprie-tors of the New York Daily Advectiser, London, May 8th, 1825

London, May 8th, 1825.

Lirerpool is a heautiful town. The clear wonderful indeed, particularly enew dock. The approach to Liversoll is hazardous in the extreme... The schange in this town surpasses that, of rinkurope... What astonished me most, as the immense size of the cart horses, efficients, and the loads they draw. The clustelf, I think weighs more than a New ork, eart, horse, hhd. of sugar and the jumn in the bargain, and on one of these ork.cart, horse, hhd. of sugar and the sman in the bargain, and on one of these decions vehicles. I counted twenty six less of cotton, drawn by two horses, with extease. The people look very much exer living is twice the price of living in a York, and what I hate above all sixis, after having paid the landlord lible fare, one is obliged to pay the seroft-for transient persons the rule is 9d day for a need waiter, 6d a day for echamber maid, and three pence a day rboots as he is termed. Then come the intermethe fare outs de from Livepool to indigham is one pound two—then rest the guard, he must have his shilling such a distance, and the coachman is that his—if the guards or coachman changed, you must pay the new ones, rinto pay their masters large sums of cert, in some cases, to wait upon gentlemin the public houses, and they must reminerated by passengers. Coach-Indeed, as the colleges are scattered Adomy students at present, are at this stent place of learning.

Nothing pleased me better then a visit to

house in which Shakespear was born, raford upon Avon. The coachman us half an hour for dinner at this he celebrated poct. The house is on the

me'as though he had been assisting i

s country. All England is like a flow ess of beautiful fields and hedge fences. bore all, no hing can compare with the estacess of the English Cottages. The ok so neat, and are enlivened in the presence by such a profusion of flower hich are to be seen in every window, erose, and eyes as bright as a new s ereign—one has little time for any thir of admiration at such scenes as the ngland was never so prosperous as at t resent moment, and the most perfect go ill, and most friendly feeling exists ards America. The people speak of o cuntry with admiration, and so far I ha and them agreeable and sociable, to su degree, that a blush is constantly pon Americans manners.

you Americans manners.
I was not very much surprised at a ling I had seen until I had reached Look. I entered this world of a metro at Hyde Park corner, the fashionable at Hyde Park corner, the fashionable to the and of the town. To describe to y feelings I cannot. It was at the restance and the fashionables and not adjently were in motion. It appead to the statement of the st sinstreet, and add to these a thouse thisles of different descriptions, men meback, and the great mass of foot ngers my conscience! what did I set but that every moment a tremenush would be made, and horses and ish would be made, and horses and lags and people all be dished to atom it they passed each other like my fithout apparently a touch, although pace through which a carriage would graheavy waggon with sig horses tand ppeared to be not half large enough in heelbarrow.

Philadelphia, July ! It gives us pleasure to announce.
It shence of userly 8 years the arrivis nuise city of Richard Rush, ead ninter at the court of St. James, a