

at this moment his wife and children are lying on the ground, and in want of food. His heart is in pain for them; but he perceives that the Great Spirit will try his firmness in doing what is right.

Father! innocent men of our nation are killed one after another, though of our best families; but none of your people who have committed these murders have been punished. We recollect that you did promise to punish those who should kill our people; and we ask, was it intended that your people should kill the Senecas, and not only remain unpunished, but be protected from the rest of kin?

Fathers! these to us are great things. We know that you are very strong. We have heard that you are wise; but we shall wait to hear your answer to this, that we may know that you are just.—*Dr. Bowdoin.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

We publish the following letter to show under what terms the Chickasaws have agreed to remove to the west of the Mississippi.

COUNCIL ROOM, Oct. 9, 1827.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Brother: We have opened our ears wide to your talk; we have not lost a word of it. We came together to meet you as an old friend, and to shake hands with you. We were happy, and our hearts grew big, when we heard you had come to our country. We have always thought of you as our friend; we have confidence in you; we have listened more close, because we think so much of you. We know well you would not deceive us, and we believe you know what is best for us and for our children.

Brother: Do not you forsake us.—Our friends, as you told us, are few; we have none to spare; we know that. Brother, you think it will be better for us to take your advice. It has truly made deep impressions on our hearts. Without making a long talk, as you are to leave us in the morning, we will state our terms for an exchange of country. We have no objection to our country: if we could be let alone, we might do well; but we are great sufferers; every thing seems against us, and we will agree to almost any thing that can make our condition better. We believe if the Government of the United States is honest towards us, and wish us to be a people, and not outcasts always; that we may yet do better. We will now tell you what we will do.

Brother: You would not wish us to move away, and into a country where we could not live, and as well as we live here. Then, as you have pointed us out a country on the north of the State of Missouri, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and speak well of it, we agree, first and foremost, to go and look at it, and any other country that we may choose. When twelve of our people, three from each district, have examined it, assisted by a scientific doctor, to see to our health, and by three good white men, to be selected by ourselves, and three of your men of science from Washington, or elsewhere; we say, when we have examined it, if we like it, if its soil is good and well wooded, if water is plenty and good, we will agree to exchange, acre for acre: provided you, on your part, will mark out the country, and divide it into counties, and leave a place in the centre for a seat of Government; and then drive every body off of it, and guaranty it to us for ever, and as soon as may be, divide it for us into farms, and give us a parchment for them to be recorded, with a right to sell to our brothers, with the consent of our Father the President of the United States; and provided, also, that, in addition, you examine our houses, and mills, and fences, and our workshops here, also, our orchards, and build and put up and plant as good there, at such places within the territory as we may choose; also, provided, you count our stocks here, and put an equal number, and of each kind, within their respective owner's limits there; also, provided, you establish schools in all the counties, sufficient for the education of our children, and to teach our girls how to spin and manage household affairs; and provided, also, you send a sufficient force there to ensure our protection, and organize our people into companies like your militia, to be commissioned by our Father, the President of the United States; and provided, that you establish a government over us in all respects like one of your Territories, Michigan, for example, and

give the right of suffrage to our people, as they shall be prepared, by education, to vote and act; and allow us, after the Territory is organized, a Delegate, like your Territories enjoy, in Congress; and provided, there be allowed to some of our people, reservations, not exceeding twenty, to be surveyed and given to them on parchment, to sell, if they please, like the white man.

Brother: Grant us these terms, better our condition as a people, give us the privileges of men, and, if the country you point us to, or any other we may find, turns out to be acceptable to us, we will treat for exchange upon the above basis. We ask, also, for a millright, and three blacksmiths; they will be needed by us.

Brother: We are willing to go, next May, in steam boats, from Memphis to St. Louis, and thence over the line, and examine the country thoroughly, and, on the following Spring, then we shall know all the seasons, and how the climate is. Should you think proper to take us at our offer, provide the means, and let us know in time, by the first of April next. The cost is to be yours, and every thing, and each of our people who may go, must have a fine rifle, and horn, and powder, and lead, and plenty of things for an outfit, in provisions, and tobacco, and blankets, and the like.

Brother: Should our offer not be accepted, then we are done. We hope to be let alone where we are, and that your people will be made to treat us like men and Christians, and not like dogs. We tell you now, we want to make our children men and women, and to raise them high as yours in privileges. We will have inducements then to do so—now, we have not. Brother, understand nothing is done, unless the country we go to look at suits, and not then, unless all we require is agreed to on your part.

Brother: We shake hands with you, and our hearts go with you.

Tisho Mingo, his x mark.
Wm. M'Gilvery, his x mark.
Levi Colbert, his x mark.

Committee of the Nation.

Stimoluct, his x mark.
Pus-ta-la-tubbee, his x mark.
Ma-taash-to, his x mark.

Witness, PITMAN COLBERT, Sec'y.
To Col. Th. L. M'KENNEY.

The following is a letter from the Choctaw Chiefs, to Col. Thos. L. M'Kenney.

CHOCTAW AGENCY,

October 17, 1827.

BELOVED BROTHER: We rejoice to have taken you by the hand, and that the Great Spirit above has given you health and strength to perform a long and tedious road. Our hearts are proud: we have attentively listened to your talk, and, after much thinking and consultation, we are sorry we cannot agree to your proposition of yesterday. It was the talk of a friend. We are thankful for your advice, but more than sorry that we have been unanimous in declining to accept it.—It always gives us pain to disagree to a friend's talk. We are poor and blind people, and need much advice and indulgence. You gave us much good advice. If you had the power to do every thing, and it had not to go into other hands, it might be different.—We have confidence in you. We hope to part friends, as we met friends; and, although we do not agree to your proposition for an exchange of country, we would have no objection, if our Great Father would permit, although not with any view to exchange our country, to let six of our people go with our older brothers, the Chickasaws, and return home by the way of the Arkansas. We make this proposal because you suggested it in council.

We now wish you a plain straight path home, and that health and happiness may attend you.

Your friends and brothers,
David Folsom,
Tapena Homme, his x mark,
Greenwood Leflore, &c. &c.

The Legislature of Mexico have, at the recommendation of the government, granted a pension of \$180 per month to the widow of Lieut. David H. Porter, and in case of her death, to his children, which sum is equivalent to the whole of his pay and emoluments. A motion was afterwards made to grant all the pay and emoluments of the other seamen who fell in the same action, to their widows, children and mothers, which motion was referred to a committee.

NEW ECHOTA:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1828.

We learn from a letter addressed to a Gentleman of this place, by Mr. D. Brown who acted as Secretary to the Arkansas Cherokee Delegation, that a treaty of exchange of lands with the United States, was likely to take place. The United States proposes to give the Arkansas Cherokees, (we suppose for the lands now in their possession) seven millions of acres beyond the limits of Arkansas, and furthermore, offers inducements for the Cherokees in Georgia, to join their brethren in the West.

We are correctly informed that Bear's Paw, a notice of whose trial we gave in one of our late numbers, has been acquitted.

Congress has ere this risen, and after various motions and amendments offered in both houses, relating to the Indians, it appears nothing more has been done, than to appropriate money for the purpose of holding treaties with some of the tribes. Our readers know that the Cherokees are included. We may then expect to see Commissioners sent by our father the President of the United States. What their propositions will be appear evident to us, and the answer to these propositions cannot be mistaken by those who have properly learnt the feelings of our people on the subject of emigration. We calculate on a unanimous refusal of the Cherokees to accede to the proposals of the United States Commissioners. We care not, for ourselves, how often applications of removal are made to us, if at the same time we are left at liberty to choose for ourselves and to decide according to our best judgment. But it is very common that whenever Indians refuse to accept of the propositions of Commissioners, they are denounced as obstinate, and as offering contempt to their great Father.—We hope our Chiefs, in their next negotiations, will be permitted to act according to the dictates of their consciences, and to make such a decision as the good of the Cherokees may require.

FOREIGN.

Since our last, London papers have been received here to April 16th, Liverpool to the 17th, and Havre to the 15th.—*New Y. Ob.*

Failure of the Greek Expedition to Scio.—Constantinople dates to the 19th of March state, that the squadron under the command of Tahir Pacha, with 150 troops, arrived on the 11th of March in the channel of Scio, where it surprised three Greek vessels, two of which were taken, and the third sunk. On the 12th, acting in concert with the troops, brought to Chemes by the Pacha of Smyrna, it effected a landing on the island, delivered the garrison of the castle, and forced the Greeks, with Fabvier, to flight. The Greeks are said to be in a state of anarchy for want of pay.—The island was evacuated without much bloodshed.

Another version of the story is given under date of Leghorn, March 15, in a letter from Col. Fabvier to Count Capo d'Istria, which states that a terrible storm had obliged the Greek ships to leave their stations off Scio, and that the Turks took advantage of this opportunity to throw 1,500 men into fort, who, in conjunction with the garrison, had made a sally, taken the batteries defended by the Scioles, and spiked the guns. Order was, however, soon restored by Col. Fabvier, who came up with the regular troops, and drove the Turks back into the fort, with the loss of many killed and wounded. When the storm abated the Greek ships resumed their stations off the harbor. Miaulis has driven back the Turkish squadron from Mytelene to the Dardanelles. On his way back to Scio, he captured a merchantman with provisions and ammunition for the Turks.

It is said that Tripolizza has been burnt by the Egyptian troops.

Russia and Turkey.—Though the Russians were not yet known to have crossed the Pruth, there appeared to be every prospect that this step would soon be taken.

Russia and Persia.—A treaty of peace between Russia and Persia, was signed on the 22d of February. On the arrival of this intelligence at St. Petersburg, a salute of 121 guns was fired, and a solemn Te Deum was performed. The Prussian State Gazette of April 8, after giving, under the head of St. Petersburg, 29th March, the Supplement and the receipt of the Emperor adds—"As far as the stipulations of the defensive treaty of peace are yet known, the indemnity to be paid by the Schah is in-

creased, on account of the breach of negotiations, which were declared concluded, to eighty millions of rubles, and Russia obtains besides the above mentioned of Erivan and Nakhilchevan, the Mount Cerarat, with its rich salt mines."

Another Steam-Boat burnt.—We have to perform the painful task of recording another, in addition to the list of Steam Boats destroyed on our rivers. The Florida was totally destroyed by fire early on Monday morning last, whilst lying at Rutherford's Landing, near Portland, on the Alabama, together with her cargo, consisting of between six and seven hundred bales of cotton, destined for Mobile.—In less than two minutes from the time the alarm of fire was given, every person had left the boat except a negro woman, who could not be persuaded to jump overboard, remained and perished. In five minutes she presented a solid body of fire from stem to stern. The boat was worth \$25,000, and three-fourths owned by her enterprising and industrious commandant, Capt. John Duncan; the other fourth by Mr. Crocheron—and we are sorry to hear not a dollar insured.—Besides the cargo, valued at \$25,000, about \$13,000 in Bank notes were burnt, \$10,000 of which we understand, was money received at the Cahawba Land Office, and destined for deposit in the Branch Bank on account of the United States, and upwards of \$1000 belonging to the boat.—*Mobile Register.*

INDIANS IN NEW-YORK.

Extract from a letter of Mr. HARRIS to the Corresponding Secretary.

The letter, from which these extracts are made, is dated "Seneca, February 6, 1828."

Cattaraugus.—The Lords Supper was administered to the little church at Cattaraugus, on the 1st. Sab. in Jan. when seven adults were admitted to full communion. One other would have been received, had she not been prevented from attending by sickness.—It is the mother of the little blind boy, of whom mention was made in a former communication, (vol. xxiii. p. 385.) That boy has since gone into eternity. A little before his death, he called his father and all his friends around his bed, and told them he should soon leave them. "But," said he, "weep not for me; I go to my heavenly Father's house, my Saviour's arms;—there I hope to see you. But of one thing I am certain, that if you do not continue to repent of sin and follow the commands of the Lord Jesus Christ, this separation, which will soon take place, will be forever."

The church at that station consists in all of twenty-one, members. Mr. Thayer has opened his school with considerable embarrassment, owing to the inadequacy of the promised supplies from the Indians. The parents of some have been compelled to withdraw their children, as they are unable to support them. The school contains at present twenty scholars.

Seneca.—There is one circumstance of recent occurrence at this station, which is not a little gratifying to us, and the friends of the mission here, and, we doubt not, will be equally so you. The chiefs and people have resolved on building a small but commodious and neat chapel for the worship of Jehovah, which will cost them, when finished, 1,700 dollars. This is done altogether by subscription among themselves. The contract has been already made with the mechanics, who engage to finish it by the first September next. The house is to be 41 feet by 51, one story high, with an arched ceiling, a vestibule, a small tower, cupolah, bell, &c. It is also to be well painted within and without, and will contain 400 persons. They pay a thousand dollars in cash, and the rest in lumber from one of the mills.

We devoutly thank the God of missions, that this people are disposed to contribute thus willingly to the erection of a house of worship, although of humble structure, to which, we sincerely hope, they and their children, to the last of their race, will be disposed to repair, as did Israel of old "to the place which the Lord chose to set his name there." The chapel is to be situated within a few rods of the mission house.

The school contains near sixty scholars—all apparently happy and contented.—*Ms. Her.*

SALT MINES OF CRACOW IN POLAND.

These celebrated excavations are

about five miles from the city of Cracow, in a small town named Wielicza, which is entirely undermined, the cavities reaching to a considerable extent beyond its limits. The length of the great mine is 6,000 its breadth 2000; its great depth 800; but the veins of salt are not limited to this extent, the depth and length of them being yet unknown. In descending to the bottom, the visitors are surprised to find a subterraneous commonwealth, of many families, who have their peculiar laws and polity. Here are likewise public roads and carriages, horses being employed. These horses, when once arrived at the place of their destination, never more see the light of the sun. Many of the people seem buried alive in this strange abyss, having been born there, and never stirring out.—Others are not denied opportunities of breathing the fresh air in the fields, and enjoying the surrounding prospects. In several parts of the mine, huge columns are left standing, to support the rock; and these are fancifully ornamented. But the most curious object is a statue, which is considered, by these immured inhabitants, as the actual transmutation of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt. The windings of this mine are so numerous and intricate, that the workmen have frequently lost their way; and several, whose lights have been extinguished, have thus perished. The number of miners, to whom it gives employment, is computed at between four and five hundred; but the whole amount of the men employed in it, is about 700. About 600,000 quintals of salt are dug annually in the mines of Cracow. *Clarke.*

Striking instance of Integrity.—About six years ago a merchant became bankrupt. A statement of his affairs being laid before his creditors, showed that the effects would yield 12s. in the pound, which was ultimately realized, and paid to all concerned.—In 1823, the gentleman left Leith for Van Deimea's Land, where he was more successful than he had been in this country. A gentleman in this place lately received a letter from him inclosing bills sufficient to pay the old deficit of 8s. in the pound, with interest from the time of his failure, besides an additional sum of 30l. to pay any contingent expenses that may have accrued. What makes this more praiseworthy is the fact that he received a full and free discharge before leaving this country. It is in contemplation to present him with a piece of silver plate, to show that, if the debtor has been honest, the creditors have been grateful.—*Scotsman.*

heard of many instances wherein fright, it is said, has produced very strange effects upon the human system. The following account we give upon the authority of a highly respectable medical gentleman resident in London. At the time of a funeral of his late Royal Highness, the Duke of York, a gentleman well known for his antiquarian researches, whose name we withhold, descended into the Royal cemetery at Windsor, after the interment had taken place, and busily engaged himself in copying inscriptions from various coffins. While thus engaged, and absorbed in thought, he heard the door of the cemetery close with an appalling sound, the taper fell from his hand, and he remained petrified by the knowledge of his awful situation, entombed with the dead.—He had not power to pick up the taper, which was soon extinguished by the noisom damp, and he imagined that the cemetery would not be reopened until another royal interment should take place; and thus he must soon, from the effects of famine, be numbered with the dead.—He swooned, and remained insensible for some time. At length recovering himself, he rose upon his knees, placed his hands upon a mouldering coffin, and, to use his own words, "felt strength to pray." A recollection then darted across his mind, that he had heard the workmen say that about noon they should revisit the cemetery, and take away some plumes &c. which they left there.—This somewhat calmed his spirits.—Soon after twelve o'clock he heard the doors turn upon their grating hinges, he called for assistance, and was soon conveyed to the regions of day. His clothes were damp, and a horrible dew hung on his hair, which in the course of a few hours turned from black to grey, and soon after to white. The pain which he felt in the scapula during the period of his incarceration, he described to our informant to be dreadful. This is, perhaps

the best authenticated account upon record of a man's hair turning grey from fright.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

REMARKABLE RIVERS.

The Amazon in South America is the largest river on the globe. It is formed by a great number of sources, which rise in the Andes, and receives in its progress the waters of upwards of 200 rivers, some of which are as large as the Danube. The length of its course, including its windings, is upwards of 4,000 miles; its width, at its mouth, about 180 miles; and the tide flows up to the distance of 600 miles.

The La Plata, the second great river of South America, is about 2,000 miles in length. It is 150 miles wide at its mouth, and at Buenos Ayres; 200 miles above, the breadth is 30 miles.

The Mississippi and Missouri are the two largest rivers belonging to the United States. The length of the Mississippi, from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, is about 3000 miles.

The Missouri is much larger than the Mississippi, at the point where they unite. Its length, from its source in the Rocky mountains to its junction with the Mississippi, is upwards of 3,000 miles; and its whole length, from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, including its windings, is about 4,400 miles.

The St. Lawrence is remarkable for being the outlet by which the waters of the great lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, are conveyed to the ocean. The river, after a course of upwards of 2,000 miles, flows into the gulf of St. Lawrence, by a mouth, about 100 miles in breadth. The breaking up of the ice on this river in the spring, is described as one of the most stupendous operations of nature, and at times said to rival in grandeur the cataract of Niagara.

The Volga, in Russia, has the longest course, and with the exception of the Danube, the largest volume of water of any river in Europe. After a course of about 2,500 miles, including its windings, it flows into the Caspian sea, by seven mouths.

The Ganges, in Hindoostan, is one of the noblest rivers in Asia. It rises in the Himalah mountains, and after a course of about 2000 miles, flows into the bay of Bengal, by numerous mouths. It is regarded by the Hindoos as a sacred river, and at certain seasons vast multitudes assemble to bathe in its waters, and many voluntarily drown themselves.

The Nile, in Africa, though by no means the largest, is the most famous river on the globe. It has been celebrated from the earliest ages, and by its annual inundations, causes all that fertility for which Egypt is distinguished. After a course of upwards of 2,000 miles, it flows into the Mediterranean by two principal mouths.

J. E. Worcester.

It is said that "Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, has been in Congress 37 years. He is now in the Senate. The cut, fashion, and manner of his dress are the same now as they were in 1791, and some of his present apparel has been worn ever since that year."

GITSHEE WAABEYIANS (or big Martin) a Chippeway Chief, after making a speech to Commissioners Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKenney, at the treaty of Fond du lac, was answered in the following authoritative style.

"We are well satisfied with what you have said; but before we smoke your pipe, we will say one thing;" (a British medal was suspended from his neck) "we presume you brought this here as an ornament. If we thought you displayed it as a mark of authority, we would take it from your breast, throw it in the dust, and trample it under our feet. As we do not suppose you wear it as an evidence of any authority, but simply as an ornament, we will smoke your pipe." (He took the medal off and laid it on the table.) "Here are silver ornaments, with which we pay you for your British silver. We will now present you a medal as the proper mark of your authority."

A letter appears in the Waterford Mirror, addressed by Mr. Joseph Williams, of Ross, (who fortunately was saved in the Venus,) to a friend in Waterford. The following forms a postscript. The subject is above all eulogy—it will be read with admiration by all: "Henry Snow, Esq. of Larkfield, county Kilkenny, near

Waterford. The saving of this gentleman reflects singular credit upon one of the crew, whose name we much regret that we have not learned. After being some hours upon the top of one of the masts, Mr. Snow, exhausted & benumbed, was bidding farewell to this world, and preparing for the fate that seemed inevitable, when the sailor cried out from the top of the other mast—'Avast, not so fast, my hearty—I'll be with you presently.' Scarcely sooner said than done. Jack swam over to him. Jack's heart, he said, was quite warm, and Jack spoke truth. 'Hold on,' said he, 'with one hand, and thrust the other into my bosom; I'll warrant you it will soon warm.'—And so it was. He then made Mr. Snow shift hands, and kept him alternately holding on with one hand, and warming the other until the arrival of the long-delayed relief. With the ancients so warm a heart, such heroic humanity, might be rewarded with a statue; with the moderns such conduct should not go unrewarded."

[English paper.]

ROCHESTER, May 13.

Intrepidity.—An instance of heroism has been mentioned to us which deserves to be made public. On Sunday last, a child fell through the old bridge in this village, a few rods south of the Falls of the Genessee. Its cries attracted the attention of a person named Peter Keyser, who immediately plunged into the river—followed the child, rapidly drifting towards the falls—and at the imminent risk of his own life preserved the object of his pursuit! The high water, the rapidity of the stream, and the proximity of a Fall 97 feet perpendicular, will enable those acquainted with the locality to form a pretty accurate idea of the noble daring of the intrepid man. A more perilous act can scarcely be conceived.

The following is from the Letters of Professor Carter, which exhibits the condition of the female sex in Europe in a different light to what we have been accustomed to view it.

In our rambles through this town, (San Remo in Italy,) we witnessed one of those pictures which are but too common in this country. A company of perhaps fifteen females were employed in carrying baskets of sand upon their heads, to mend the road, while a large party of men, consisting probably of their husbands and brothers, were engaged in playing ball near by, and a group of fat priests and friars were looking on! In every part of the continent of Europe we have yet visited, woman is made the drudge of life, on whom all its servile offices devolve, reminding one of the aboriginal state of society in our country. By the indolence or tyranny of the other sex she is driven from her little sphere of domestic cares, & compelled to undergo toils fit only for beasts of burden. Even in France, polished, gallant France, the boasted land of chivalry and love, ten thousand instances of the degradation and slavery of females strike the mind of the traveler with indignation.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

IT'S MY FATHER.

MR. EDITOR.—The following is a true story of a scene which was witnessed in one of our villages, March 6, 1828.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when there came along an ox sled, as if returning home after having discharged its load. The sled was drawn by a pair of feeble oxen, and driven by two little boys apparently of the ages of eight and ten. On the sled a little transversely lay at full length, what seemed a man—and on closer view, a man dead drunk.—"What have you there?" I said to one of the little boys. "It's my father." "Your father!" said I, "who is he?" He spoke his name. "Why, what's the matter with him?" I inquired further. "He drinks too much," he replied, grief and shame conflicting in his countenance, while he strove to hide his embarrassment by urging on at a quicker pace the unconscious team with their less conscious load.

Reader, pause a moment and ponder on a fact like this. A father takes his little sons to market—gets drunk in their presence—is placed, a public spectacle, on an ox sled—and by them, even his own sons, driven to his own family! How shocking! How mournful! The charnel-house is not more revolting, the funeral procession is not more affecting.

INDIANS OF THE U. STATES.

The following piece is from a series of numbers published some time since in the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

Account of what the U. S. Government have done for their benefit.

Mr. Jefferson during his administration felt a deep interest in the subject of civilization, and since his time Congress have adopted various measures calculated as was supposed to promote it. They established an agency for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and of protecting them against the cheating tricks of dishonest whites; but this not answering the desired object was in 1823 abandoned. They have granted money to the several charitable societies, who have established schools and education families among the Indians, to assist them in carrying their benevolent designs into effect. By an Act of March 3, 1819, a fund for the promotion of Indian civilization was placed at the disposal of the President which yields somewhat more than \$11,000 annually. Government have purchased lands of the Indians and paid them in money partly down, and partly in annual payments; and they have often made them presents of various necessary articles, and supplied them with instruments of agriculture, Mills, &c. A statement of the annuities payable for lands is as follows:

Limited Annuities, which expire in 1823 \$1,000 in 1822 \$3,300 " '26 25,000 " '34 2,000 " '28 20,000 Total 74,250 " '29 12,000 Capl. 1,537,500 " '30 300

Permanent Annuities. \$80,325 Capital, 1,838,750 Total an. 154,575 Total cap. 2,876,250

There are also granted to different tribes of Indians annually 20 bushels of salt, valued at Fort Wayne, where it is delivered, at \$2, 50 cents per bushel, making an additional annual expense of \$525. The grants recently made to the Creeks for the Georgia lands are not included in this statement.

Besides these payments, Congress have frequently made gratuitous grants to those tribes who have missionary stations within their limits to assist them in carrying forward their plans of improvement. To the Chickasaws at the station near Chickasaw Agency they granted \$5000 for buildings, to the Great Osages at the Harmony station \$1000 for the same purpose. Out of the fund mentioned above, the following annual remittances have been made, viz.

To the Cornwall School, Conn. \$1,438 Senecas and Onondagas, Buffalo New York, 350 Tuscaroras, Lewistown, N. Y. 350 Miami, Fort Wayne, Ind. 417 Cherokees, Spring Place, do. Brainerd, 1,000 do. Valley Towns, 500 Choctaws Elliot, 1,000 Indians at the Great Crossings, Ken. 400 Total, 5,355

The exact sum paid by the Treasury of the United States for the promotion of Indian civilization in 1823 was \$11,135, 32.

At first view it may appear very generous in our government to do so much for the Indians; but it should be remembered that Government has always purchased their lands at its own price, and sold them again to its own citizens for 2 dollars per acre. Up to 1820 the United States had purchased of the Indians 191,778,536 acres of land, for payment of which Congress appropriated \$2,542,916.—Previously to Oct. 1819, Government had sold 18,500,000 acres for \$44,000,000. Should the remainder of these lands be disposed of at the same advantageous rate, there will be placed in the U. S. Treasury after having paid the Indians all they are ever to receive a net gain of \$500,000,000. This statement reaches only to 1820, but Government has bought large tracts of land since, at about the same rate.

Now making all reasonable deduction for waste lands, failure of public creditors, expenses of surveying &c. there must still remain an immense pecuniary profit to our Government from its trade with the Indians, besides the political importance of the country acquired, and the vast accession of national strength, arising from its being settled by our own citizens. Cannot government afford then to do something for the Indians?

KATAHDIN.

Literary Bill of Mortality.—Of a

about one thousand books published annually in Great Britain, 600 are accompanied with commercial loss;—on two hundred there is no gain; on one hundred the gain is trifling, and only one hundred yield any considerable profit, six hundred & fifty are forgotten within the year; another hundred in two years; another hundred and fifty in three years; not more than fifty survive seven years, and scarcely ten are thought of after twenty years. Of the 50,000 books published in the seventeenth century, not more than 50 are now in estimation, and of the 80,000 books published in the eighteenth century, not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are sought after at the present time. Since the first commencement of writing—that is, in thirty two centuries, only about five hundred works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time.

WHO ARE THE HOGS?

A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, after mentioning that he had just been appointed a hog reeve, explains to his constituents his views of his office and its duties, in the following style.

"But who are the hogs; and how far am I to consider the duties of my office as extending? I wish to be candid, and give fair warning. I shall consider every selfish, snarling, quarrelling, dirty creature, that defiles our town, as falling under my jurisdiction, whether he happens to walk on two legs or four. If I happen to see a contrary spirit, always running in the teeth of every body he meets, whom it is impossible to lead, and still more impossible to drive, am I to suffer such an one to run at large merely because he has no bristles on his back? Or suppose I meet a poor selfish wretch who gets his living by rooting, whose sole maxim is, take care of number one, must I permit him to go loose, seeking whom he may devour, because he has a snout a little shorter than the rest of them? No, Sir, I will not; I know my duty better. By virtue of my high office, and in conformity to the laws of my country, I do now order all such creatures to be kept close.

"There is one kind of sty which I especially forbid. I hereby order all those shops to be removed, where that liquor is sold which only one animal in creation will drink. Of all the beasts of the field, fowls of the air, fishes of the sea, I have never heard or read of but one, that will get drunk; & that is the animal that falls this year under my jurisdiction. And I shall be ashamed to drive the four-legged drunkard to pound, while the drunkard with two legs, (and legs too on which he can't walk) is permitted to go free. In the name then of that commonwealth, whose dignity I bear, and whose officer I am, I command that all places be closed where those hogs are fattened, whose peculiar characteristic it is, that they consume a great deal of swill and yield no pork."

The Grand Council of the Valais, in Switzerland, has published a decree abolishing the punishment of death.

John Kane was tried in the City of New York, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, at hard labour, for unmercifully beating his horse. He is gray headed man—63 years old.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.—Mr. Gall, of Edinburgh, has invented a mode of printing, by which blind persons, by means of the touch, may be enabled to read. A committee of the Professors of the University of Edinburgh examined the books, and the manner of using them, and found that blind boys, who had had only a few weeks' practice, were able to read with their fingers "as quickly or nearly so, as they could suppose boys to do, with their sight, in similar circumstances," though it was not supposed that the same ratio could be expected in the more advanced stages of their reading. Mr. Gall proposes to print the gospel of St. John in this method, and the committee recommend it to the patronage of the public, for gratuitous distributions among the blind.

FIGURE OF SPEECH.

A member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, some time since, closed his speech on the Militia bill with the following conclusive argu-

gument; "Mr. Speaker, if this bill is postponed, I shall be as crazy as a bed bug."

© TSEPT GWY, TOSERY TRUGGAS GWY, D4 TOSGEMAW, ISGEBG4 THECHL... (mirrored text)

DISEG YF YSCY, OY4OAZ, DMSBZ DC BST GWY ISGEBG4 JHLEBZ, JG... (mirrored text)

F GAFRI OAFS. 4M TPAIVG44P. 5H5 IHG4Y P OYGAIT 4Q64LAPT.— (mirrored text)

CGE DLETER RE G3 DPEJAF EGS... (mirrored text)

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Coosawattee.

FOR THE COMMITTEE. WALTER ADAIR, JOHN RIDGE.

FOR THE COUNCIL. MAJOR RIDGE, TE-SA-DASKI, JAMES FOSTER, JOHN FIELDS, Jr.

The following are Candidates for the ensuing Legislature of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Chattooga.

FOR THE COMMITTEE. RICHARD FIELDS, THOMAS WILSON, DANIEL GRIFFIN, Jr.

FOR THE COUNCIL. BARK, ACHILLA SMITH, HEAD THROWER, JOHN RATCLIFF, LAUGH AT MUSH, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, SAH-KE-AH, SCRAPER.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Chickamauga.

FOR THE COMMITTEE. DANIEL MCCOY, RICHARD TAYLOR, JOHN F. BALDRIDGE.

FOR THE COUNCIL. NATHAN HICKS, CHARLES REECE, CUN-NE-QUOH-YO-GE, SLEEPING RABBIT, THOMAS MANON, TSU-NU-GE.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Ahmoee.

THOMAS FOREMAN, GEO. FIELDS, JOHN MILLER, YOUNG WOLF, JOHN WATTS, CRAWLING SNAKE, DE-SQUAH-NE, DEER IN THE WATER.

JUNES S50 DELAOPFAY AD OCHLIP... (mirrored text)

SEKS DLEBA.—GH RSPGRY CIZ E... (mirrored text)

ILW0YZ.—G06LY, JUIAY, GTF... (mirrored text)

GSYZ DOLAOPFAY. SEKS DLEBA.—OYFF, JAE, OCEAI, U... (mirrored text)

ILW0YZ.—J0Y, HASSFO, OLEHY, C... (mirrored text)

D5AZ DOLAOPFAY. D5AZ DOLAOPFAY, OYVJ, GAZZ... (mirrored text)

NOTICE.

TAKEN up on Tarripin Creek, by Zachariah Simmons, on the 19th inst. a BAY HORSE, with a small white on his forehead, about six years old, and five feet and two inches high, and without any brand. J. VANN. April 30th, 1828. 11-2.

POETRY.

From the Visitor and Telegraph. DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

A sound of mirth was heard by night, Its merry peals rang high,— And song, and dance, and sinful rite Bade the wing'd moments fly.— Glad Sodom, in her pomp and pride Gave up her soul to glee, And proud Gomorrah by her side Rang with the revelry.

Thy streets, Zebolim, too were glad, Glad with unholv mirth— And Admah's drunken sons were mad, And ruled upon the earth. The night passed on—The torch's light, Flash far from tower and wall, And gay forms, gliding to the sight, Glanced bright from bower to Hall!

The morning came—and all was still Save they, the warned from high, Who fast toward the distant hill, With hurried steps flew by. The son arose and fiercely swept Along his red'ning path, While Riot's drunken sons still slept, Nor dreamed of coming wrath.

There is a dark cloud rolling on, Swift as a rushing flood; Its heaving bosom, dim and dun, Seems filled with flame and blood! It closes o'er them—fierce and fast Red streams of sulphur pour! Lightning and smoke and fiery blast, Mix with the thunder's roar!

And hark a dark yell rends the sky! Ten thousands shriek aloud! The cry of mortal agony! Man struggling with his God! 'Tis done!—the cloud is rolled away— But where, O where are ye? 'Tis dim, black lake alone can say, 'Tis cities of the Sea!

CHEROKEE HYMNS.

1. OZA DETHC...

2. HURVH TSEP...

3. YVRLVSS D...J...

4. THLRLRL R...D...

5. YG J...T...

6. OYORL...Y...H...

7. RLW...A...L...

8. DHP...A...Y...

MATTHEW, CHAP. VI. 19-34.

19. L...R...A...B...

20. S...W...Y...H...

21. G...Z...S...C...

22. D...W...D...S...

23. T...C...R...Y...

24. Y...G...S...P...

25. G...V...Z...T...

26. I...G...S...O...

27. S...A...Z...T...

28. S...A...Z...D...

29. D...A...Z...A...

30. T...C...S...Z...

31. G...R...Y...T...

32. G...R...Y...Z...

33. T...E...S...S...

34. L...A...I...Y...

From Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon. LOUIS XVI.

The behaviour of Louis XVI. on his trial was simple, manly and affecting. He rested his defence chiefly upon a positive denial of any knowledge of the letters and documents that were brought as proofs against him. His advocates on this occasion, Malesherbes (who nobly volunteered this service on the refusal of Target), Tronchet, and Deseze, did themselves great and lasting honor by their eloquence, intrepidity, and disinterested zeal. The Convention pronounced his condemnation by a majority of only twenty-six voices out of above seven hundred—The smallness of this majority was made a plea to set aside the sentence. "Decrees are passed by a simple majority," said a member of the Mountain. "True," it was replied, "but decrees may be recalled, whereas the life of a man can not be recalled. Some were for relieving themselves from the responsibility by an appeal to the nation, but this, it was thought, would betray a distrust of the cause; and might also breed a civil war.—The sitting of the convention which concluded the trial, lasted seventy-two hours. It might naturally be supposed that silence, restraint, and a sort of religious awe would have pervaded the scene; on the contrary, every thing bore the marks of gaiety, dissipation, and the most grotesque confusion.

The farther end of the hall was converted into boxes, where ladies in a studied dishabille, swallowed ices, oranges, liqueurs, and received the salutations of the members, who went and came as on ordinary occasions.—Here the doorkeepers on the Mountain side opened and shut the boxes reserved for the mistresses of the Duke of Orleans-Egalite; and here, though every sign of approbation or disapprobation was strictly forbidden, you heard the long and indignant "Ha, ha!" of the mother dutchess, the patroness of the bands of female Jacobins, whenever her ears were not loudly greeted with the welcome sounds of death.—The upper gallery reserved for the people, was during the whole trial constantly full of strangers and spectators of every description, drinking wine and brandy as in a tavern. Bets were made as to the issue of the trial in all the neighbouring coffee-houses. Ennui, impatience, disgust sat on every countenance. Each member seemed to ask whether his turn came next? A sick deputy, who was called, came forward, wrapped up in his night-cap and night-gown, and the Assembly, when they beheld this sort of phantom, laughed. The figures passing and re-passing, were rendered more ghastly by the pallid lights, and that in a slow and sepulchral voice, only pronounced the word Death; the Duke of Orleans hooted, almost spit upon, when he voted for the condemnation of his relative; others calculating if they should have time to go to dinner before they gave their verdict, while the women were pricking cards with pins in order to count the votes; some of the deputies fallen asleep, and only waked up to give their sentence; Manuel, the secretary, trying to falsify a few votes in favor of the unfortunate king; and in danger of being murdered for his pains in the passages; all this had the appearance rather of a hideous dream than of the reality.

When Malesherbes went to carry the tidings to the king, he found him with his head reclined on the table, in a musing posture, and he observed to him at his entering, "I have been for these two hours trying to recollect what I have ever done to incur the ill will of my subjects." The very endeavour showed goodness of heart and a certain simplicity of character; but it would be long before one taught

from his childhood to believe that he could do no wrong would find just ground of offence in his behaviour to his people. The execution of the sentence was fixed for the 21st of January, 1793. Louis mounted the fatal scaffold with firmness: after administering the last sacrament his confessor addressed him, "Son of St. Louis! ascend into heaven!" He, however, manifested some repugnance to submit to his fate, and would have addressed the spectators, staggering to one side of the platform for that purpose, when the drums beat, and he was suddenly seized by the executioners, and underwent the sentence of his judges. It is said that the indecent haste and eagerness of these men to complete their task arose from orders having been issued to the soldiers, in case of any attempt to rescue, to fire at the scaffold, and that they were afraid of being themselves despatched if any alarm were given, or there were any symptoms of commotion among the crowd. One person tasted the blood, with a brutal exclamation, that it was "shockingly bitter;" the hair and pieces of the dress were sold by the attendants.

No strong emotion was evinced at the moment, the place was like a fair; but a few days after Paris, and those who had voted for the death of the monarch, began to feel serious at what they had done. Louis XVI had occupied his time while in prison, where his confinement was strict, chiefly in consoling his wife and sister, and instructing his son.—He discovered neither impatience, regret, nor resentment. The truth is, that great and trying situations raise the mind above itself, and take out the sting of personal suffering, by the importance of the reflections and consequences they suggest. He read much, and often reverted to the English history, where he found many examples of fallen monarchs, and one among them condemned like himself by the people.—He was attended during the whole time, and in his last moments, by his old servant Clerly, who never left him. The names of those who are faithful in misfortune are sacred in the page of history! The queen followed her husband to the block, after an interval of almost a year. There were circumstances of a dastardly and cold-blooded barbarity attending the accusation against her. But the revolutionary spirit had then attained its highest virulence and fury. She expressed her apprehension of being torn in pieces by the mob on her way to the scaffold, and was gravely assured by one of the gendarmes who accompanied her, that "she would reach it without meeting any harm!" It is an affecting incident, that just before she expired, she turned round her head to look back at the Tuilleries, and then laid her neck on the block.

From the Visitor and Telegraph. THE CONVERTED CHOCTAW.

The following interesting account of the power of the gospel on the heart and life of an Indian residing near Mayhew, we received a few days since from the Rev. Mr. Butler, who has been laboring during the past year as a Missionary in the Western part of the Mississippi.

"My Dear Brother.—I am anxious to tell you something about our old friend Turn-up-in-chuff-a, whom we call Abraham. I think he more and more deserves that name 'being partaker of his faith.' I just now called upon him, and as I approached the house, I heard music, not an Indian pow-wow—no—thanks to our Saviour—one of Zion's songs, in the language of the Choctaws. When he had finished we had a precious interview. It was now 10 or 11 o'clock, and he had spent most of the morning in prayer and praise. The language of his heart seemed to flow from his tongue to this effect—'come and hear all ye that fear the Lord, and I will declare, what he hath done for my soul.'—'Heaven,' said he, in his own language, 'is near—it is not far off—I know it is near! I feel it!' And again 'My mind has been dark; but light has shone upon me from on High; I rejoice.' 'I have been going in the way of sin, but the blessed Spirit of the Lord has taught me, and put me in the bright path, and washed my filthy heart as with hot water.' Much did this regenerated man say with peculiar earnestness; it was good to hear him, & fervently did I wish that all the friends of Missions could have been partakers with me in the spiritual repast. After singing he offer-

ed an in-wrought prayer at the throne of grace. One of his striking figurative expressions was—'May we be bound to Christ, in love as with a strong chain of iron.' Another, 'may we with our fingers and hands take hold of Christ.'

Abraham, like the Patriarch of old, is regular in bringing his morning and evening sacrifices to the family altar. Sometimes there are many present, but company does not furnish him with an excuse for omitting family prayer. Is it not animating to hear such things of a poor old Choctaw? He is about 50 years old—was firmly rivetted to the practices of his nation but for nearly a year has given evidence of a deep work of grace in his heart. He has often recommended the Religion of Jesus to his heathen relatives and neighbors, and often 'too the finger of scorn has been pointed at him. He speaks and prays in public meetings and can use no language but the Choctaw."

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS OF RUSSIA.

Man is in all countries the slave of superstitions. Implanted in the cradle, nurtured with every feeling of the mind, reason is not strong enough to eradicate them; and the wisest and the best, in common with the weakest and the worst, bow to an influence which they despise, but which they must obey. In England and in most parts of the continent of Europe, these superstitions are kept out of sight; old women and children only talk of them—men feel them—but are silent.—In Russia they form too prominent a part of the national character to be concealed. An ingenious traveller there says, he has met Russians who abandon themselves to habitual drunkenness, and all its disgusting consequences, without hesitation; but who would have suffered martyrdom rather than smoke tobacco, alleging, as a reason, that sentence in the Holy Scriptures which says, that what enters the mouth of man pollutes him not, but only that which issues from it! Even in the higher, and more enlightened classes, many persons will at this day be found, who cannot be persuaded to eat pigeons, because they resemble the form under which the Holy Ghost is painted in the churches.

It is a precaution very necessary to be observed at table, by no means to ask a friend to help you to salt; because, unless he smiles as he gives it he will inevitably quarrel with you.—A stranger would also fall into a great mistake, if he should think a child pretty, and tell its mother so; for if she did not immediately spit on the child she would believe that this admiration would bring on it the greatest disasters; and the luckless wight who thought that he had recommended himself to the mother's good graces, would himself be detested by her.—Monday is considered by them a most unlucky day, and one on which nothing should be begun. This is the only one of the Russian popular superstitions that I feel disposed to accord with; and, as the creation of this breathing world of ours, was begun on a Monday, it may account for all the disasters which have befallen it, from the deluge to the present moment.

The captive African restored to liberty.—Letter from a gentleman of Natchez to a lady of Cincinnati.

NATCHEZ, April 7th, 1828. This letter will be handed to you by a very extraordinary personage—no less than your old acquaintance Prince, (or Ibrahim,) who is now free, and on his way to his own country, where he was captured in battle nearly forty years ago, and has been in slavery nearly the whole of that long period, upon the plantation of Mr. Thomas Foster, in this county. I am much gratified to have been the instrument of his emancipation, although from his advanced age (sixty-six years) he can but possess merely a glimpse of the blessings to which he was entitled from his birth.

As I happen to have a leisure half hour, I will give you a sketch of the manner in which his liberation has been brought about. You may recollect, that I frequently suggested to him, that if he would write a letter to his country, I would have it conveyed for him to his own country. I think it was early in the spring of 1826 that he wrote his letter in my office, which I directed to the care of our Consul General at Tangier, (Capt. John Mulwry.) Thomas B. Reed, Esq. one of our Senators, took charge of the

letter to Washington, from whence it was sent by the department of State to its destination. During last summer I received a letter from the Department of State, informing me that the letter had been forwarded, and a translation of it returned; and I was requested to inquire on what terms Mr. Foster would liberate Prince, to the intent that he might be returned to his own country. On applying to Mr. F. he agreed to give him up without any compensation, conditioned that he should not enjoy his liberty in this country. I informed the President of the result of my inquiry, and a week ago received a letter from Mr. Clay, asking of me to complete the agency, and to send Prince on to Washington city, for which purpose I was authorized to draw for a sum of money necessary to defray the expenses of his journey, and to clothe him if necessary. But the poor old man, when the news was communicated to him, that he was to be free and returned to his country, where he is, no doubt, a lawful king, (of a country called Fimboo,) he looked at the old companion of his slavery, the mother of his nine children—he could not agree to part with her.—She, too—how could she part with him? she wished to follow him to the end of world. What was to be done? I had no authority to interfere as to her, and felt almost grieved that I had taken a solitary step in the business, believing that the separation of the old couple would no doubt accelerate the death of both.—However, it rejoices me to tell you Isabella goes with Prince—they will both call and see "Miss Sane," as the old man, you recollect, always called you. I applied again to Mr. Foster, who is a truly amiable and worthy man: he could not find in his heart to separate his old and faithful servants, and for a small sum (compared to the value of Isabella, as ascertained) he agreed to give her up. So soon as his intentions were known, I requested a young gentleman of the bar to head a subscription paper for Prince, asking of his friends to assist him to purchase his wife. Two hundred dollars was the sum required. In a very few days he had a surplus of \$95. Several gentlemen gave 10 dollars, one gave him 15, many gave 5, and very few gave less than 1 dollar.

Prince has also several certificates, voluntarily given to him, of his uncommon good conduct for twenty-four years. N. A. Ware, Esq. has kindly undertaken to see him safe to Washington City. I expect he will remain three or four days in Cincinnati, & as he will call on you in all his fiery, (I have had an elegant Moorish dress made for him,) and perhaps attract some attention, I write you this long history, that you may be enabled to give some account of your distinguished visiter.

Prince is really a most extraordinary man—Born to a kingdom—well educated, for he now writes arabic in a most elegant style—brought a slave into a foreign country, he has sustained a character for honesty and integrity which is almost beyond parallel; he has been faithful, honest, humble & industrious; and although he adheres strictly to the religion of his country, (Mahometism) he expresses the greatest respect for Christian religion, and is very anxious to obtain a Testament in his own language, that he may read the history of Jesus Christ. I wrote to the President to request one for him, but that part of my letter was not answered. I am however in hopes, if one is to be had at Washington City, he will be gratified on his own application for it.

Prince called to see us yesterday, with his wife and sons, who are really the finest looking young men I have ever seen. They were all genteelly dressed, and although they expressed themselves pleased with the freedom of their parents, there was a look of silent agony in their eyes I could not bear to witness. I hoped the old man would be able to realise his prospects and regain his property, which if he does, he says he can buy them free at ten prices.

The Tartar's Origin of Earthquakes.—Bell, who travelled among the Izemisch Tartars, says, that earthquakes there are attributed to the awkward attempts which are made by the frog, who supports the globe, to scratch himself!

CHEROKEE ALPHABET. Neatly printed and for sale at this Office. GWY J...G...I...D...S...Z...