

## INDIAN TALK.

At a Council of the Chiefs, Head Men, and Warriors of the Creek Nation, convened by authority, the Talk of the President was communicated by the Agent. After a profound silence of many minutes duration, Speckled Snake, a Warrior whose head was whitened by the frosts of more than a hundred winters, and who supported himself on the shoulders of the young men, arose, and spoke as follows:

Brothers! We have heard the Talk of our Great Father; it is very kind; he says he loves his red children.

Brothers! I have listened to many Talks from our Great Father. When he first came over the wide waters, he was but a little man, and wore a red coat. Our chiefs met him on the banks of the river Savannah, and smoked with him the pipe of peace. He was then very little. His legs were cramped by sitting long in his big boat, and he begged for a little land to light his fire on. He said he had come over the wide waters to teach the Indians new things, and to make them happy. He said he loved his red brothers; he was very kind.

The Muscogees gave the white man land, and kindled him a fire, that he might warm himself; and when his enemies, the pale faces of the South, made war on him, their young men drew their tomahawks and protected his head from the scalping knife. But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indian's fire, and filled himself with their hominy, he became very large. With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his feet covered the plains and the valleys. His hands grasped the eastern and the western sea, and his head rested on the moon. Then he became our Great Father. He loved his red children, and he said "Get a little further, lest I tread on thee." With one foot he pushed the red man over the Oconee, and with the other he trampled down the graves of his father, and the forests where he had so long hunted the deer. But our Great Father still loved his red children and he soon made to them another Talk. He said "Get a little further; you are too near me." But there were some bad men among the Muscogees, then, as there are now. They lingered around the graves of their ancestors, till they were crushed beneath the heavy tread of our Great Father. Their teeth pierced his feet, and made him angry. Yet he continued to love his red children; and when he found them too slow in moving he sent his great guns before him to sweep his path.

Brothers! I have listened to a great many Talks from our Great Father. But they always began and ended in this—"Get a little further—you are too near me."

Brothers! Our Great Father says "where we now are, our brothers have always claimed the land." He speaks with a straight tongue and cannot lie. But when he first came over the wide waters while he was yet small, and stood before the great chief Council on Yamocraw Bluff, he said—"Give me a little land, which you can spare, and I will pay you for it."

Brothers! When our Great Father made us a Talk, on a former occasion, and said, "Get a little further—go beyond the Oconee, the Ocmulgee, there is a pleasant country," he also said "it shall be yours forever." I have listened to his present Talk. He says the land where you now live is not yours. Go beyond the Mississippi—there is game and you may remain while the grass grows and the water runs. Brothers! Will not our Great Father come there also? He loves his red children.—He speaks with a straight tongue, and will not lie.

Brothers! Our Great Father says that our bad men have made his heart bleed for the murder of one of his white children. Yet where are the red children which he loves, once as numerous as the leaves of the forest? How many have been murdered by his warriors? How many have been crushed beneath his own footsteps?

Brothers! Our Great Father says we must go beyond the Mississippi. We shall there be under his care, and experience his kindness.—He is very good! We have felt it all before.

Brothers! I have done.

From the Boston Palladium, July 31.

**VIOLENT STORM OF RAIN, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.**—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M. a most violent storm commenced in this city and neighborhood, and raged until near four.

The rain has done much damage. Nearly all the cellars in the lower parts of the city were filled, and the contents floated about. In some instances the water burst the cellar doors, and gushed into the street, at an elevation of several inches. Much property must have been damaged. Several houses which were building, were greatly injured. The irregularity of the newly broken ground brought the deluge to operate with irresistible violence on some parts of the unfinished walls.

A four story new house in Oliver-street

was wrenched, & an aperture, 4 or 5 feet in diameter, was made in the lower story of the brick wall.

The Cellars in and near Congress-street were not among those that suffered least.—The furnace of the steam engine, in Lindall-street, was inundated, and the power presses, at which the Daily Advertiser, Recorder, Evening Gazette, Free Press, &c. are printed, were stopped. The Hydraulion was employed to draw off the water—but the usual operations could not be recommenced last night and a hand power was resorted to.

A part of the flat roof of Mr. Simpson's Druggist store, near Fauvel Hall, fell in, and some of his goods were damaged.

At the bottom of Pearl-st. two boys amused themselves by swimming in the dirty water, and a man rowed himself about on a plank. The top of the cess-pool floated off and a number of persons fell in.

A detachment of the fire department was on duty, and Engines were, for a long time, in active employment in removing the water from the cellars.

The lightning was almost incessant, and the crashing peals of thunder were heard almost as soon as the flashes were seen.

We understand the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Whitman, at Waltham, was set on fire and consumed.

During the most violent part of the storm, between 2 and 4 o'clock, the barometer was remarkably agitated.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, the storm re-commenced, but was a little less violent. We fear we shall have bad news respecting the Bridges and Dams in the country.

A violent hail storm was experienced at Newton village. More than half the glass, on northern exposures, was broken. Some of the hail stones are supposed to have weighed a pound. One measured 4 1-8 inches in length. Slate on the roofs of buildings were broken. After the storm more than 12 pounds of ice were collected on a square of ten feet—which is at the rate of 4800 to the acre. Much damage must have been done in the gardens and fields.

The following remarks on the trial of young Wickliffe for shooting Mr. Benning, late editor of the Kentucky Gazette, are copied from a commercial paper in Boston, whose conductors we believe were rather neutral during the presidential canvass, but inclined to support the late administration. Public opinion will place on the perpetrator of that bloody act a stigma from which he cannot escape.—*Nat. Republican.*

We have perused, with painful interest, and, certainly, without prejudice, the report of the trial of Wickliffe, for killing Benning. We have risen from that perusal with feelings which we cannot trust ourselves to express. We conscientiously consider the killing of Benning as a most atrocious, malicious, and cowardly ASSASSINATION. But we bow, with reverence, to that law which protects not only Wickliffe, but every other citizen. Wickliffe has been legally acquitted. But though we are bound to respect the laws, whose axis has been thrown before him, yet we are at liberty to say there must be a gross defect in the law, or in the administration of the law of Kentucky, which hold this bloody deed guiltless; and we are at liberty to say, that those editors who have declared the killing of Benning to be "a clear case of justifiable homicide," have whetted the knife for the throats of the innocent, and put it into the hand of the murderer, with an assurance of acquittal.—More; no man we presume, justifies the act of Wickliffe, who is not himself prepared to act in the same manner. Such men are more fortunate, but not less guilty than he who shed the blood of Benning. We thank God that, in our part of the Union, murder is not countenanced, by the laws, by those who administer them, nor by popular opinion.—The people do not, as in Kentucky, wear concealed arms, and in that manner, familiarize the idea of murder to their minds. If a man of this community, should enter the house of another man with hostile intent, armed with deadly weapons, and in a state of high excitement, abuse and insult that man; provoke him by menace and insult, to raise a small stick in his defence; and, then, put him to death, while he is in vain, attempting to escape, would this man's case be esteemed by us as "a clear case of justifiable homicide." Yet this was the case of Wickliffe. It appears from the evidence, that Benning was a small man; that the cane which he raised was one of ordinary size; that he struck no blow; that but a small portion of his person was exposed above the counter behind which he stood; and that he was shot, while attempting to escape, through a door. This unfortunate man was about to leave Lexington, and the contract, by which he held the Gazette, was cancelled on the day of his murder. He was to have left the paper the next day.—*New England Palladium.*

The Indians.—The editor of the *Macon (Geo.) Telegraph* has received a letter from Col. John Crowell, Agent for the

Creek Nation; from which it appears that the statement, from the *Columbus Enquirer*, published in our last, is, in many of its important facts, incorrect; and that great alarm has been unnecessarily and improperly produced by it on the frontier of Georgia.

The agent says that part of the statement relative to the Cherokees is entirely incorrect; that instead of saying what the statement makes him say, he stated his information was, that no chiefs of the Cherokees met the delegation from the Creek nation; the two Ridges and Vann were all that attended, and they are not in authority in the Cherokee nation.

The *Telegraph* is also informed by a gentleman from Fort Mitchell, that it was true the Creeks had held a secret council for the purpose it was believed of remonstrating with the General Government, and entering a protest against being forcibly removed; that owing to various unfounded rumours respecting the hostility of the Indians, a good deal of excitement had been felt on the frontier, and particularly at Columbus; but that all apprehensions on the subject were fast subsiding. The prospects of an Indian War depends upon a remote contingency, which he thinks can never happen. It was not probable that any alliance or concert would be formed by the Creeks with other Indian tribes, owing to their mutual animosity and hostility towards each other.

The *Columbus Enquirer* of the 25th ult. received since the above was prepared for the press, also states that the excitement created by the report of hostile intentions among the Indians, had pretty much subsided; that many of the head men of the nation had visited Columbus for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the alarm; all of whom concurred in denouncing the report as false, and totally unfounded. But the *Enquirer* censures Col. Crowell, and insinuates that the "matter was only a hoax resorted to" by him, from sinister motives. And further states, that, in consequence of the representations which he had made to the War-Department, the President had ordered a thousand stand of arms to be forwarded to Fort Mitchell for the use of the frontiers; that a company of 30 or 40 regulars had passed through Columbus on their way to the Agency; and that the commander said an additional force would be ordered to that place from Pendleton, S. C. and from Charleston.—*N. C. Star.*

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

*Russia and Turkey.*—It appears that the blockade of the Russians extending to the gulf of Contessa, &c. has been raised; and the London Courier, announces, by authority, that the government has received official notice of the emperor of Austria having ordered the extended blockade, established by the Russian admiral, to be raised. The British fleet had sailed for Navarino, and the Greek blockade was to be raised forthwith.

According to the Turkish bulletin of the battle of Paravadi, the Russians had the worst of it, and the Turks claim the victory; but the grand vizier, who commanded the troops in person, could not take advantage of it, because he had received news that the Russian main army was on the march against Silistria; upon which, leaving 24,000 cavalry to keep possession of the heights about Paravadi, he retired to Choumla, in order to be nearer to Silistria, and in the centre of operations. It is said that the Turks are assembling a large force near Aidos, and turn their chief attention to Sizoboli.

The Turks have failed in a recent attempt to enter Little Wallachia, near Kalafat; they were driven back with much loss. The siege of Silistria had commenced, and it is expected that it will be very protracted. It is the principal point of attraction, and until it is subdued, we must not expect any great military movements.

Affairs at Constantinople were pretty tranquil; the sultan had left the city for his camp; the grand vizier remains in Choumla. The French general Hullo, who lately arrived at the capital, has been appointed by the sultan chief of the general staff.—The troops having been exercised before him, he expressed great surprise at their appearance and discipline.

The Turks have received great succors at Giurgevo; their force is estimated at 50,000 men.

The accounts from Bucharest represent the ravages of the plague as increasing; one letter says that it is most distressing to see the dead and dying people in the streets.

*Greece.*—The news of the surrender of Missolonghi, Anatolica and the castle of Lepanto is confirmed. General Church has resigned the command of the Greek army, and gone to Eugina to confer with the president of Greece on the appointment of the president's brother, Angostino d'Istria, which had already given offence to prince Ypsilanti. The troops lately commanded by general Church have taken possession of the strong passes of Maconoro, when they intercepted large quantities of provisions. The new state proposed, it appears, is to com-

prise, on the continent, all the territory south of a line to be drawn from the gulph of Volo to the gulph of Ambracius or Arta, (the Sinus Ambracicus of the ancients). Negropent and the Cyclades are also to form part of the new territory, which will thus be powerful and extensive. An annual tribute is to be paid to the Porte, which is to have a nominal supremacy. The government is to be monarchical and hereditary in the family raised to the supreme power. The first Christian prince is to be chosen by three powers, but he is not to be a member of the reigning families of Russia, France, or Great Britain.

**WEST INDIES.**

*Distress at Barbadoes.*—A meeting most respectably attended, was held at Barbadoes, on the 19th May, at which resolutions were passed, representing that there was not food sufficient in the island to supply the inhabitants for more than two months, and directing a petition to be prepared and presented to the president, praying his honor for the reasons herein stated, to permit and encourage, by proclamation or otherwise, the importation of the necessary supplies of flour, bread, potatoes, rice, corn, meal, peas, beans, and grain of every description, from the United States of America, and other foreign ports.

*Portugal.*—The papers are still filled with horrid details of the doings of Miguel, whose barbarity increases with the number of victims. A lady of respectability has been poisoned for refusing to draw her property from the English funds for the use of the usurper. In Lisbon a party of villains, headed by a priest, were scouring the streets, insulting and attacking all persons opposed to Miguel, and proceeded so far as to induce even the friends of the "angelic sovereign," to attack them in turn. It is stated that a number of persons, on their removal to other prisons, have been murdered at Lisbon and Oporto. Indeed, the despair of the prisoners had arisen to such a pitch, that they defied their jailors by singing the hymn of Don Pedro, and by proclaiming the legitimate queen Donna Maria II. Piquets of cavalry had been added to the regular force that guards the prison.

The island of Terceira still bravely holds out. Count Villa Flor has proceeded thither to take command in person, and it is said the young queen will shortly arrive attended by her council, appointed by her father, consisting of the marquis of Palinella, the marquis of Valenca, and M. Guerreiro, ancient minister of justice under the cortes. Another account says she will remain in England to wait events.

*Buenos Ayres.*—The city on the 9th of June, still held out against the troops of Rosas, who appears resolved to reduce it by a siege, instead of making forcible entry. The sufferings of the people for the want of provisions, were extreme, their scanty supplies being procured from the adjacent country, in which agriculture has been greatly neglected in consequence of the war, by a commission assisted by government, whose purveyors were aided by bodies of armed men. There are rumors as to negotiations for peace; the principal agent in affecting which will be gen. Thomas Guido, whom it is said, will be the new governor in the changed order of things. Should peace be effected, a fine market is anticipated for flour, &c.

An expedition against Santa Fe, consisting of about 400 men, has been despatched by Lavalle, supposed with a view of diverting the attention of the troops before Buenos Ayres; & it is said that gen. Lopez had left the army to watch the proceedings of the invaders of his territory. A Buenos Ayrean bulletin states that 4,000 head of cattle had already been captured, and arrived at the capital.

*Mrs. Royall.* The opinion of the Court, delivered yesterday by Judge Cranch, on the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Mrs. Royall, overruling that motion, will be found in our preceding page. As soon as it was delivered, Mr. Swann produced an affidavit made by Mr. John Coyle, specifying some further outrage committed upon himself by Mrs. Royall, an evening or two previous, and praying the protection of the Court. Mrs. Royall immediately put in a counter affidavit, denying the statements contained in the affidavit of Mr. Coyle, and stating that Mr. Coyle himself had been guilty of outrage towards her, by assuring her that her time was short. Mr. Swann, after these affidavits were read, demanded the judgment of the Court on Mrs. Royall, which was soon afterwards pronounced by Judge Cranch, as follows:

"That she pay a fine to the United States of ten dollars, and give good security by recognizance with two sureties to be approved by the court, or one of the judges thereof, to be jointly and severally bound with her, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for her good behaviour, for the term of one year from this day; and that she stand committed until such security be given."

As soon as the sentence was pronounced, Mr. Royall obtained permission to go, accompanied by an officer, in quest of her sureties.—*Nat. Jour.*

We find in the Troy Sentinel the following extraordinary story.

**SPECIE.**—A Mr. Hand died a short time since at a great age, in Stephentown, in this county. He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful, saving man, and was supposed to have left at his death a snug little estate. He left a Will, however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many years, there was one room which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his Will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap door, and there under, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie. The investigation being made, the money was indeed found, to the amount of about \$40,000, in dollars, half dollars, quarters, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the Will which stated that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another and still larger deposit of specie had been made; but alas! the treacherous ink had disappeared, deserted its post, or rather abandoned its lines, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will convetousness keep till this other deposit is found—what digging, & searching there will be till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming!

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

**Combat with a Bear.**—As Mr. Daniel Oaks and son were in the field at work a few days ago, in Stamford, Vt., they descried a huge bear. The son went home for his rifle, shot the animal, and he fell. The father seized a club and ran to despatch him—but Bruin had no idea of being knocked on the head like a dog; he sprang up, raised himself on his hind feet, and stood on the defensive. And here it appears he proved himself an excellent boxer; for as Mr. Oaks was aiming a tremendous blow at his head, he parried the stroke, and with his dexter paw laid his antagonist on the ground. How betting stood at that stage of the combat we have not yet heard. But no sooner had Mr. Oaks got upon his feet again, than Bruin tried his strength at a back hug, and grappling his antagonist, began to squeeze him most unmercifully—when the son having in the mean time reloaded his rifle, placed the muzzle in such a position as not to endanger his father, and sent a ball through the bear's head.

Accounts differ as to the magnitude of the animal. Some say he weighed 250, some 300, others 400 pounds. Others again say he was exceedingly lean, and would have weighed 400 if he had been well fattened.—*Berk. Am.*

**To the Printers of the United States.**

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete, with presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2 in type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

**RICHARD RONALDSON,**  
City Philadelphia.

Prices.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pers., per lb.	English, lb.	\$	36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain,	0 30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards and	
Small Pica,	0 38	Quotations,	0 30
Pica,	0 35		

The prices of other descriptions of types are proportionably reduced.

Old type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

July 8, 1829.

**CIRCULAR.**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
Patent Office, June 29, 1829.

ALL persons having business with the Patent Office, are requested to direct their communications directly to the Superintendent of that office, instead of the Secretary of State, the latter mode being attended with considerable inconvenience and sometimes risk. All such communications are free of postage, and will receive immediate attention.

**JOHN D. CRAIG,**  
Superintendent.

July 30, 1829.

91