

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 Yamawraw 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 Faenul Hill, 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 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."

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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 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 Sizboli.

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 Hullot, 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 succor 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 gulf of Volo to the gulf of Ambracius or Arta, (the Sinus Ambracicus of the ancients). Negropont 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 respectfully 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 res-

pectability of the Indians, a good deal

of excitement had been felt on the frontiers, 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.

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