

claims and enforcements. By hook she managed his savage and fierce spirit this way, and by crook she swayed him that way, until she had him as completely in check, as she ever had Jacob. Soon after marriage, she told him, that they must have a good log house, like the whites. Who! says To-ne-wa, big house no good! and he flouted, and flung, like a bad school boy under correction. But the Indians were soon collected, to raise a good hewn log house. Jemima ceased not to tease him, until it was comfortably fitted up within. Next she told him, they must have an apple orchard, fences, and corn fields.—Who! says To-ne-wa. Me no love work, like pale face. Me love hunt bear, hunt buffalo. But To-ne-wa was soon in this city, making a trade for five hundred nursery apple trees, and he was directly surrounded with fences, and his house was in the centre of a fine large corn field. To-ne-wa, as had been his wont in former days, was overtaken with drunkenness; and he, who feared no other thing, or being in the universe, appeared before his wife, as a thieving apprentice comes before a master, that has caught him in the fact of stealing. A son was born to them, which she named Jacob, and the husband called Mock-e-wagh, or half white skin. When this boy was six years old, Jemima told her husband, that Jacob must learn his book, like the whites. This was the unkindest cut of all. To-ne-wa doted on little Mock-e-wagh, and intended to raise him to be a companion for him, in scouring the woods; and would as soon have thought of putting him apprentice to a man milliner, as to learn him to read. The settling this point had like to have come to a drawn battle. To-ne-wa got drunk upon his ill humour in the case, and threatened Jemima; but her nose never was curved more inflexibly. She called him drunken brute, and asked him, if he thought, that she would allow her dear Jacob to be raised like a beast, as he was. Who! says To-ne-wa, you are 'heap medicine'; you what pale face call *she devil*. But young Jacob was sent to the missionaries at the Maume rapids. Nothing could prove more conclusively, that the power of commanding is a gift, and knows how to enforce its claims upon one race, as well as another. It was like making a squaw of the fierce warrior, to part with Mock-e-wagh. The parting extorted tears from him, and the gust of sorrow might have ended in ill temper, if the mother had not pushed off her son.

Whoever goes that way now, sees a snug log house, large fields, a neat apple orchard, bending with fruit—pear, peach, and plum trees, and five or six children, dressed neatly after the American fashion. They are all instructed; and it is a sight, to cheer a good man's heart, to see them sitting of a sabbath evening, one above another, according to their ages, with their bibles, or spelling book in their hands; and To-ne-wa every where boasts, that his pappooses read better than those of the white about him; and it is a question, whether Jacob shall become a lawyer, or a minister. The husband himself has become, in some sense, a civilized man, and a convert to our ways.

It is not two years, since To-ne-wa's wife was seen in this city, with a two horse wagon, and a tidy looking half blood boy, with his switch in hand, to keep off marauders from the wagon. She was loaded with cranberries and maple sugar to the market. Some of the people, as is their wont, turned over the sugar, curving their noses, and curling their lip a little, and asked, if it was clean? Jemima answered with a still sharper curve. Who! let your squaw come and see me, and I will learn her any day, to keep a clean house.

Mr. Jose de Aranjo, chargé d'affaires from Brazil, was presented to the president on the 31st ult.

Attempt at shaving. Three foreigners being hard pushed, carried three cases covered with matting, as if containing French goods, on board the schooner Diana, bound to Philadelphia; and presenting the contests to be worth about \$500, solicited the captain to make them the small loan of \$30. The captain not being exactly Yorkshire, but being up to trap, hesitated, and by some means had the cases opened. One contained square blocks of pine wood, and the others pine shavings, well put up. The jokers finding it "no go," made off.

Pen knives.—An establishment has been commenced in Worcester, Mass., for the manufacture of pen knives. It employs fifty men; and the knives, in workmanship and quality, are equal to those made in England.

The Saratoga Sentinel of 11th August, states, that the number of strangers who arrived in that village, during the week ending on the 9th inst., were estimated at upwards of 1,100. The whole number of visitors at this watering place is estimated at 1,500.

Mr. Barbour, our late minister at the court of St. James, has been presented by the university of Oxford, with the degree of L. L. D. He appears to be highly esteemed by the learned and scientific societies.

From Niles' Register.
FOREIGN NEWS.
(From Liverpool papers to July 24)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
An order of the king in council, bearing date July 16, 1829, declares the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, a free warehousing port.

The election for a member of parliament in the county of Clare, was ordered to be held on the 30th July. Mr. O'Connell in his address to the electors is particularly earnest in exhorting them to conduct soberly and good humoredly on the occasion. The excitement had not ceased, and the most frightful disorders were still perpetrated.

Lord Castlereagh has been elected knight of the shire for the county of Down. "After the election, says the London Courier, the ceremony of chairing took place, during which his lordship liberally scattered among the populace great quantities of silver."

A report prevails that Mr. Huskisson has been invited to return to the ministry, and that a treaty of commerce with France will be one of his first measures. Something of the kind has been attempted by the present board of trade, but the French ministry refuse to negotiate at all, except upon the assurance that France shall, as to its wines, be put upon the same footing as Portugal, and that at least one half of the duty shall be taken off French brandies.

Washington Irving has been appointed secretary of legation to England by the government of the United States. This is a worthy choice of the new president, and shows his sincere desire to cultivate our friendship. *No American has shown such a predilection for Great Britain as the author of the history of New York.*

[Examiner.]

A captain Dickenson, who distinguished himself in the battle of Navary, and received a large number of honorary orders, is about to be tried for losing his mizen mast in the battle, and not having a sufficient spring upon his cables!

Russia and Turkey. We have no further particulars relating to the fall of Silistria, but an impression prevails that the event would induce the sultan to listen favorably to the negotiations for peace, to effect which the ambassadors arrived at Constantinople on the 24th of June; the people appeared much gratified at this event, and predicted a favorable result to the mission. They had not as yet had any formal conference with the reis effendi, but it was understood that the porte would not treat on the basis of the protocol signed at the foreign office in London, and would object to the article which required the extension of the boundaries of Greece to the gulps of Volo and Arto.

The London Standard of the 17th ult. says that the king of Prussia had appointed an extraordinary ambassador to proceed immediately to Constantinople to assist the other ambassador in bringing about a peace in the east.

After the victory of 11th June, the emperor of Russia it is said, addressed a diplomatic note to all the European cabinets, to reassure them of his intentions, and protesting his desire to make peace with Turkey as soon as that government should have satisfied the just demands of the Russian cabinet.

In consequence of the victory gained by general Diebisch, on the 11th of June, the emperor Nicholas has nominated him a knight of the order of St. George of the second class, and presented him with the insignia thereof, and authorized him to make choice of six of the cannon taken in the battle. The emperor, it is said, will repair to the headquarters of the victorious general.

We learn from the Aug.-burgh Gazette, "that the grand vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th, was very considerable. Some persons still flattered themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The captain pacha has not yet returned from the Black sea." The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—

"The grand vizier returned to Choumla after the battle of 11th June with 6,000 men, of cavalry, and 12,000 infantry. The Mussulmans, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable.

A later arrival says the grand vizier has not been able to reorganize his army, and that of 40,000 men, scarcely 15,000 remained; the soldiers taking advantage of the defeat to return to their homes.

A Russian detachment under major general Burzoff, recently defeated a considerable force under the command of

Achmet Khan. The battle took place near the village of Tsurtskab.

Constantinople, June 10. The Turkish fleet, much damaged, returned to Bujukdere on the 29th ult. having, on the 27th of that month, met and engaged a division of the Russian one. It appears, however, that the Turkish gunpowder

was found damp, and made no impression on their enemy, and therefore the captain pacha prudently availed himself of the northerly winds, that fortunately prevailed, to limit himself merely to a running fight, and thus save his whole fleet. On his arrival at Bujukdere he sent in his resignation, which was not received, but a strong and energetic investigation was ordered regarding this suspected high treason; and on the 6th inst. a Turkish grandee was taken up, and on the next day was decapitated at Bob Jumahy, the gate of the imperial palace, a place where only criminals for high treason are executed, and therefore everybody is of opinion, the nature of his crime not having transpired, that he was one of those concerned in the gunpowder plot.

The Turkish fleet, after refitting and taking fresh supplies of gunpowder, started again on the 6th inst. for the Black sea, under the orders of the same captain pacha, and every body's attention is again engag'd in the approaching event of the fleet's meeting. We hear of the opening of the campaign by general Paskewitsch, of a new revolt in Arabia, which engrosses all the attention of the pacha of Egypt. We hear of fresh troubles in Bosnia, and it would not be surprising if we should hear that Servia had risen in favor of the Russians. On the other hand, it appears that the plague, which had manifested itself at Gallez, has spread into Arabia, and even to Odessa. It prevails in the camp of Choumla, at Sophia, and in several villages on the banks of the Hebrus. The country of Thrace presents one vast scene of desolation, most of the villages are destroyed or deserted, the inhabitants having fled to the towns or the mountains.

By letters dated Bucharest, 22d May, it is stated that the accumulation of wounded and sick of the Russian army at Braila, Thirsova and Kallarasch was very great. The epidemic, which has existed for some time, was still raging. The physicians had not yet been able to agree upon its character, all that they had as yet done, being only in the way of experiment.

The reduction of Choumla is spoken of; but it appears to be an almost impregnable fortress, and the attempt would cause a great loss of life.

Greece. The president of Greece had called a meeting of the members of the Panhellenium for the purpose of communicating to them the protocol signed in London. He had also issued a decree for the convocation of the national assembly, which was to be held at Argos on the 13th of July. It had been doubted whether the president intended to convene this assembly.

The acts of capitulation of Missolonghi and Anatolica, signed May 14, and of Lepanto signed April 23, are published at length. By the former it was stipulated that the Turkish families in the two places should be transported by sea with their effects, to Sayada or Prevesa, and the troops should be permitted to retire by land, with their arms and baggage.—By the latter, the garrison and inhabitants of the place, of the Mussulman religion, were to be transported in Greek vessels to Prevesa.

Geological phenomena. Some months since, in the act of boring for salt water, on the land, of Mr. Lemuel Stockton, situated in the county of Cumberland, Kentucky, a vein of pure oil was struck, from which it is almost incredible what quantities of the substance issued. The discharges were by floods, at intervals from 2 to 5 minutes, at each flow vomiting forth many barrels of pure oil. I witnessed myself, on a shaft that stood upright by the aperture in the rock from which it issued, marks of oil twenty-five or thirty feet perpendicularly above the rock. These floods continued for 8 or 4 weeks, when they subsided to a constant stream, affording many thousand gallons per day. This well is between a quarter and a half mile from the bank of the Cumberland river, on a small hill down which it runs to the river. It was traced as far down the Cumberland as Gallatin, in Sumner county, nearly 500 miles—for many miles it covered the whole surface of the river, and its marks are now found on the rocks on each bank. About two miles below the point at which it touched the river, it was fired by a boy—and the effect is said to have been grand beyond description. An old gentleman who witnessed it, says, he has seen several cities on fire, but that he never beheld any thing like the flames which rose from the bosom of the Cumberland to touch the very clouds, (his own words.) The oil has a very strong scent, and was, while it issued in great quantities, smelt at the distance of 5 or 6 miles above its entrance into the river. The odour is disagreeable to all persons who have inhaled it, except three, two others and myself.

The oil is so very penetrating, that no barrels which could be procured retained it perfectly. Some few barrels were filled and put into the ground. They have caulked the aperture in the rock, in order to procure what remains, but it is feared the harvest is over.

[Nashville Banner.]

Treasury Circulars. The following circulars have been addressed by the treasury department to the collectors of the customs.

CIRCULAR. To the collectors of customs—supplementary to the instructions of the 19th September, 1829.

Treasury department, August 8, 1829. There being some diversity in the practice at different ports, in computing the allowance or deduction of five per cent. which it is the usage of trade to make on broad cloths, it is deemed proper to establish a uniform mode by a general instruction.

It is understood that this deduction is made in the first instance by the manufacturer, for the shrink of the cloth, after the measurement at the manufactory. It relates, therefore, to the quantity, and not to the price of the cloths. It is consequently to be so computed as to be taken from the quantity alone.

But, as the deduction is founded upon the facts, that the manufacturers' measure will not hold out, and this is an average agreed upon between the manufacturer & merchant, to ascertain with convenience the true measure of cloth, it is not to be allowed at the custom house in any case, where it is ascertained that the fact on which the usage has been founded has been disregarded in making out the invoice.

And, whenever the actual measurement of a package of broad cloth shall equal or exceed the measure stated in the invoice, (exclusive of the deduction), the measurement of such package must be the rule for all those of the same description in the same invoice without deduction. If the owner or consignee shall object to this average upon other packages, the appraiser will, at his request, cause such other packages to be examined, and the whole charged according to the same rule.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the treasury,
Samuel Swartwout, collector, New York.

Treasury department, July 20, 1829.

In consequence of some irregularities which have recently taken place, in regard to the employment of subordinate officers in some of the collection districts, it is deemed proper to state, for the information of the collectors generally, that no subordinate officers of the customs can be removed or appointed without the approbation of the secretary of the treasury previously obtained. When the removal of any such officer is thought necessary, the collector will report the same to the secretary, with his reasons; and will, at the same time, nominate the person whom he desires to employ in his stead; and, on receiving the secretary's approbation, he will proceed to administer the necessary oath, and the officer will then be legally qualified to enter upon the duties of his office. Compensation cannot be allowed until these requisitions are complied with; and cannot, in any case, commence before the date of the oath.

When additional officers are thought necessary, the collector will report fully to the secretary, the grounds of such necessity, and the rate of such compensation proper to be allowed. After he has received the secretary's approval of the proposed increase, he will nominate the person whom he desires to employ, and will pursue the same course as is above prescribed.

Where the urgency of the case requires that the employment of an officer be discontinued before the special sanction of the secretary can be obtained, the collector will suspend the officer, and report the case to the secretary for approval.

(Signed) S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the treasury.

Attempt to Bribe. The New York Courier of the 11th inst. says, a passenger in the Copernicus, lately arrived from London, attempted to bribe one of the inspectors, by slipping four sovereigns into his hand, and saying "that is the amount of the duties on my property, you need not trouble yourself to examine it." The inspector told him that, "sovereigns did not go in this country," much to his astonishment. A complaint has been made to the police, who have taken the matter in hand.

From the Potawattamie and Miami Times.

AUGUST 8, 1829.

LOGANSFORT is situated near the centre of Cass county, (which was formed by an act of the last General Assembly,) on the point of land between the Wabash and Eel rivers, about 41 deg. of N. latitude, and about 70 miles from the north line of the state, 65 from the west, and 85 from the east line, at the point where the road from Lake Michigan to Indianapolis intersects the line of the Canal, which is to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Wabash. By the

line of the Michigan Road it is 66 miles north to the St. Joseph river, (a navigable stream of Lake Michigan,) 69 south to Indianapolis, the seat of government of the state. Lafayette is 43 miles southwest, and Fort Wayne 80 northeast. This town is surrounded by a large tract of fertile land; on the south side of the Wabash, and between the Wabash and Eel rivers, the country is thickly covered with black and white walnut, sugar, beech, cherry, hickory, elm, and an abundance of oak, with some poplar: on the north side of the Wabash and west of Eel river, the country is principally prairie.—Lime and free stone of an excellent quality, are found in this country, and it is believed to be as well watered, with never failing springs, as any part of the United States.

—By an examination made by Capt. Smith, of the United States Engineers with a view to the selection of a site for an armory on the western waters, there has been found to be near 20 feet fall in the first two miles of the Wabash above the mouth of Eel river; and upwards of 20 feet fall in the first mile of Eel river above its junction with the Wabash, affording abundant water power for all purposes that may be required. On the latter there is a saw mill erected which cuts 3000 feet of lumber in a day, & yet it cannot supply the demand of the citizens; another saw however will be started in a few days.

This town was commenced about one year ago, and is improving rapidly. At present it contains between 50 and 60 buildings, many of which are frame, and some brick, about 200 inhabitants, 4 stores, 3 taverns, 3 carpenters, 1 gunsmith, 2 blacksmiths, 2 tailors, 2 shoemakers, 2 cabinet makers, 2 brick layers, 2 stone masons, 3 plasterers, 1 house and sign painter, 1 chair maker, 1 saddler, 1 hatter, 1 baker, 2 brick makers, 1 cooper, a doctor, a lawyer, a seminary, a masonic lodge, and a printing office. The Indian Agency, from which is disbursed annually, from 60 to 100,000 dollars, is also in the vicinity of this place. In short no town has started with fairer prospects of becoming a place of business. Nothing is now wanting but the state and the United States to sell their land, and let the farmers possess themselves of it, and this place will soon become the most desirable part of the state of Indiana.

The seat of justice of Cass county is not yet located. The commissioners appointed for that purpose, will meet here on Monday next, and there is no doubt but it will be established at this place. The proceedings of the commissioners will be given in the next number.

Miami Indians. This nation is about 900 strong, and are settled principally on the Mississinawa, Salamonia, Upper Wabash and Eel rivers, in this state: it is divided into tribes or parties, each of which have their village chief; this chief commonly accompanies his party on hunting excursions, &c. A few weeks ago, some of these people, from two parties, met at a trading house, about 18 miles from this place. An old grudge had existed between these parties, in consequence of a man belonging to one of them having been killed by a warrior of the other in 1826. The offender was present, and the effect of whiskey loosened his tongue; he began to boast of what he had done, and to threaten what he would do, when two warriors present, of the other party, shot him and his companion, and left the place and returned to their village. The next day ten warriors of the party to which the two last killed belonged, repairing to the village of the other party, in search of the two murderers, and finding but one of them at his wigwam, killed the warrior and his squaw. The agent repaired to their village, summoned a council, and put a stop to their murders. He informed the Indians that they had transgressed our law, as the murders were committed on our lands, and should the civil authority demand the murderers, he should notify their chiefs who would be compelled to surrender them, to be tried and hanged according to the white man's law. Thus has this matter ended; there is no judging to what extent it would have spread, had it not been for the interference of the agent, as the squaws and children of both parties, were sent to the agent's residence, and the warriors armed and threatening to take revenge.

Although these sons of the forest have many combats among themselves, they never attempt to interrupt the citizens, unless they take a part in their quarrels.

Reported Assassination.—A report has reached this place, by way of New Orleans, that Mr. POINSETT, our Minister to Mexico, has been assassinated. We hope it may prove incorrect, though credit was attached to the report at N. O. The Pensacola Gazette of Aug. 3 also contains the rumor, received from Vera Cruz via Trinidad by the U. S. Schooner Shark, Lieut. Voorhees.—N. Rep.

James Pig cautions the public, in a Tennessee paper, not to trust his wife Betsy. It seems, by this, that Betsy did not like "the whole hog." Ib.