

mercenary tin. More priceless than the gems of Golconda is the female heart. More devoted than the idolatry of Mexico, is woman's love. There is no ardent vice, or gratifying self-interest in the feeling. It is a principle and character of her nature, a faculty and infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul and depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled enthusiastic female, than the sympathetic fawning of millions.

Indian Murders.

Indian Murders.—The Post Master at Warren Court House, Illinois, made the following memorandum, on his letter bill of August 18th:—Yesterday, at about 1 o'clock, P. M., six Indians came within a few rods of the black house in cedar creek bottom, about ten miles north of this place, and sent, for a while, and scalped a young man named William Martin. After the murderous deed, the savages precipitately retreated, leaving leggings and a loaded gun behind him. Fifteen rangers are on their trails—they are supposed to have crossed the Mississippi.—*St. Louis Times.*

From the Missouri Republic.

The Indian war having been brought to a pause, if not to a close, by the recent defeat of the enemy, on the Wisconsin and on the east bank of the Mississippi, and also by their starved and reduced condition, the inquiry naturally and earnestly is made, what will the government do next? From the determined and desperate character of the hostilities and desperate character of the hostilities and desperate character of the hostilities, we may not expect the Black Hawk, after recruiting the strength of his shattered band, in their hunting grounds, west of the Mississippi, to pounce again upon our frontiers, and renew those scenes of savage slaughter which have so recently passed before our eyes? Not, defeated and discouraged by the gallantry with which our brave army has charged upon and thinned his ranks in repeated combats, and his vindictive spirit humbled? And are not his band convinced by the death of their warriors, the capture of their miserable women and children, and the horrors of famine, that vain and fruitless are their efforts to wage an unequal contest with a great and warlike nation? They have seen the lion slowly arousing from his peaceful slumber, and the alighted forest of the northwest has resounded with his roaring roar. The storm has passed over them; and in their undisturbed retreat it is possible that they may listen to the counsels of prudence and of peace and seek future safety in that clemency of our government, which they have been induced, by the lessons and prophecies of inflated and vicious leaders, to construe into imbecility and fear. Their allies have deserted them in the hour of their calamity, and with Indian faithlessness turned the tomahawk and scalping knife upon their distressed and devoted heads.

In case of submission, the question occurs, of great interest to the inhabitants of this region—what terms shall be granted them? It may be proper to put a parent citizen to suggest them; but they should be such as will for ever rid the nation of the evil counsels of those chiefs who have brought this upon their people, and who, if permitted to retain their liberty, will excite new combinations of the disaffected nations, and stir them up to new acts of barbarous hostility against their natural enemies, as they consider them, the whites. As a farther expiation and compensation, in part, for the expenses of several campaigns, and as a good guard and bulwark against future aggressions and invasions of the numerous and discontented tribes of north western Indians, an unconditional cession of a belt of territory fifty miles wide on the west of the Mississippi, extending from the recreation of the half breeds at the Des Moines rapids, to the boundary line separating them from the Sioux, should be exacted. This arrangement would produce the most beneficial results. The Indians would be driven back into their hunting grounds and debarrued from intercourse with, or interruption of the whites on the river. Causes of irritation will thereby be avoided, which, after the bloody scenes of this summer, may reasonably be apprehended. True reconciliation never can grow, where wounds of deadly hate have sunk so deep. It is a common opinion among the volunteers who have engaged in active operations against Black Hawk and his band, whether well or ill founded, that even those of his nation who profess neutrality and friendship towards the United States, have clandestinely aided him with men and means to carry on the war. The peace and security of all the Sacs and Foxes, seem, therefore, to require such a cession of their territory as is above indicated.

From the great and annually increasing number of Indians of different nations

who range through the regions west of the Mississippi, including those removing and to be removed, in pursuance of the national policy, it is extremely desirable that settlement should be encouraged on the western banks of the Mississippi river. The hardy settlers who would flock to this country, would form a defence against sudden irruptions of the savages, and furnish sources of supplies to the regular and volunteer forces, who must, for many years, be kept in garrison, or at least in readiness, to curb or chastise the disaffected and warlike spirit of our red neighbors, on such an extensive frontier.

Whenever a war breaks out between one nation or band and the whites, every other for hundreds of miles is agitated with the most violent passions. The Indians feel that, in some way, it is the common cause of all the nations—of their whole race. Fear or revenge inspire them to seek the earliest intelligence of every movement of our armies, and they become exposed to the seductive influence of savage chiefs, who, like Tecumseh and Black Hawk, combine native genius and talents for command, with barbarous ferocity. In the present war, the neutrality and friendship of the Potawatamies, Winnebagoes, Kickapooes, and even of the Sioux and Chippewas, are more than doubted. It is believed that those Indians are lukewarm in our cause, and have even, in some instances, taken up the tomahawk against our people. What combinations were formed and what have been defeated by the march of large armies into their territories, time will soon disclose. Where large armies are at stake, assistance has been rendered by a part, while enough of the nation remained under the neutral flag to preserve its pacific relations with the United States.

In addition to thecession and settlement of the territory on the west bank of the Mississippi, the increasing numbers, intelligence, and audacity of the Indians require that, at least a regiment of the United States mounted men should patrol the whole western frontier from the Sioux of the Mississippi to Creeks of Arkansas. Hostile combinations and movements of the Indians against the whites or each other, equally forbidden by the policy of our Government, will be early detected and suppressed. The love of war and appetite for revenge frequently excite war parties to make long and difficult excursions for hundreds of miles against their enemies; and a few scalp-stripped from the inmates of some detached lodge, whilst reposing in fancied security, amply compensates for months of privation and hardship.

That a crisis has arrived in the history of our Indian relations, and Indian policy, cannot be doubted, and that decisive measures are required to heal the wounds which have been inflicted on the bosom of our country, and to prevent, in future, wars of the most distressing and expensive character, every intelligent observer passing events must readily admit. The long continuance of the war with Black Hawk, and his band, incumbered as he has been with women and children, and in a state of privation which no civilized army could have endured; the sums which it will cost Government; the losses which the people of Illinois and the Upper Mines will sustain in the abandonment of their homes and fields at the season for planting and raising their crops, although a severe, will, it is hoped and believed, prove a useful and salutary lesson. By the aid of wise counsels, good may be brought out of evil, and this wild, though promising and valuable country, instead of remaining the haunt of savage beasts and more savage men, may be filled with industrious and intelligent freemen, who will carry the arts and arms of the United States and of civilized society, to the limits of navigation on the father of rivers.

Upper Mississippi, Aug. 14, 1832.

The War.—The arrival of the William Wallace at this port, from Galena, confirms the report, to which we alluded last week, of an engagement between a party of Sioux Indians and the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes. The victory over the latter was a decisive one; two hundred of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners. Only about 70 warriors escaped. Among the prisoners, is Na-o-pope, the second in command in all enterprises against the Whites, and the celebrated Prophet. Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the steamboat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat; but that they were assisted by parties of the Menominees and Winnebagoes. The latter tribe, it is said, counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last; and then perfidiously turned against them, and aided in the massacre.

Blood enough has been shed, on both sides, in this remorseless war; and it is hoped that the small remnant of these infuriated savages may be saved from their victorious enemies. The clemency of the Government, after this terri-

ble chastisement, should be called into exercise. Much as we have suffered from their depredations, we should not forget to temper justice with mercy.

[St. Louis Beacon.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

In the house of commons on the 3d of August, the amendments of the Lords to the Irish reform bill, were taken up as the order of the day.

In the house of commons on the 2d July, E. L. Bulwer, pursuant to notice, submitted a motion founded on the late proceedings of the diet of the German Confederacy. It led to a long debate, for even a synopsis of which we have no room to-day. The motion was "that a humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he might be graciously pleased to exercise his influence with the German diet, in opposition to the course it has pursued in respect to the liberties and independence of the German people."

Lord Palmerston, in replying to Mr. Bulwer's remarks, paid a high compliment to the research he had displayed; and admitted that the constitutional states of Europe were the natural allies of Great Britain, and no constitutional government could show itself indifferent to their circumstances. But he did not think that interference was called for or wanted. Mr. Bulwer eventually expressed his intention of not pressing his motion to a division.

Mr. Courtenay then moved for a return of the dates of the ratification, by the great powers of the treaty of the 15th Nov. 1831, with reference to Belgium, which was agreed to without any observation.

The bill to abolish the punishment of death for forgery, was passed in the house of commons on the 31st July.

In the house of commons, on the same day, the king's answer to the address on the resignation of the speaker, was taken up in committee. Lord Althorp, after paying a high tribute to the character and long services of the hon. Mansel Sutton, referred to the precedents for making a provision for him in retirement. He proposed a grant of £4000 a year, during life, subject to a reduction of one half, if an office of equal value under the crown was accepted. The resolution was agreed to, with a protest by Mr. Hume against its becoming a precedent.

Admiral Lord Gadsby has received from the king a field marshal's baton, as admiral of the fleet.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 3.

Sir—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you, for the information of the committee at Lloyd's, that intelligence has been received at this department, of an effective blockade of the Tagus and of the town of St. Ubes having been established, by a portion of the naval forces of her most faithful majesty Donna Maria da Gloria.

It has likewise been announced to his majesty's government, that orders have been transmitted for the discontinuance of the blockade of the island of Madeira.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant.

To John Bennet, esq., secy., Lloyd's.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 22d, says:—Seven ships of war, among them an armed steam vessel, with admiral Sartorius, arrived off on the 12th, and they are now at anchor within little more than gun shot of the Buzos. Their flags are distinctly to be seen. Don Miguel is at the passage of the Cachuas, off which his fleet, consisting of a line of battle ship, a frigate, three corvettes, and two brigs, is lying, and it is understood to be under sailing orders, to proceed forthwith to attack its antagonist, the rotten ships and mere boats, as they have been many times contemptuously styled by the Gazette. I doubt very much if it will cross the bar, though the ships are much heavier than the queen's.

In consequence of a shot having been fired from Belem tower on the British schooner of war River, on the 13th, the commandant had been removed from that fort by Don Miguel.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 14th July have been received at New York.

Encke's comet was seen at Buenos Ayres on the 2d June, from which date to the 8th it was traversing the constellation of Eridano. "Its brightness," says a correspondent of the British Packet, "is less than on its previous appearances; not any nucleus can be distinguished, and it can scarcely be seen through a good achromatic telescope, which seem to indicate that it has experienced some change in its constitution."

It was reported from Chili, that the jewels of the Temple of the Sun, (which at the time of the conquest the natives concealed from the Spaniards,) had been lately discovered, near the Cerro de Pasco. Their value has been calculated at \$180,000,000.

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

A revolution took place at Montevideo on the 29th June. There had previously been some insurrectionary movements in the interior, and particularly among the Indians on the frontiers. On

the 20th June, about 60 men under col. Rivera, brother of the president of the Republic, who had been sent against them, were defeated, and col. Rivera killed, (as was reported,) together with commandant Razan, ensign Viera and 9 privates. The remainder were dispersed.

On the 29th, Don Fructoso Rivera, (the president,) was at Durazno, his headquarters; and whilst at a ball, some militia, headed by commandant Santa Anna, surprised the escort of the president and disarmed them. The president himself narrowly escaped, having been fired at, and report stated that he had fled to the Brazilian frontier. On the 3d July col. Eugenio Garzon put himself at the head of a battalion of infantry, and followed by a number of private individuals, disavowed the authority of the president. He at the same time issued a proclamation, announcing that gen. Davelley had been appointed commander in chief until the house of assembly should determine otherwise. The assembly made virtue of necessity and confirmed the nomination.

The minister of state was removed from office, and it was said would be impeached. The minister of finance, Dr. Obes, took refuge on board the British frigate Druid. The house of assembly sanctioned the appointment of D. Manuel Vidal as minister of finance in the new government, and Francisco Joaquin Munoz, as minister for the home department.

The latest accounts from Montevideo are to July 11th. They state that preparations for defence were going on there. A specific commission was appointed by the house of assembly to negotiate with the president D. Fructoso Rivera. The latter was collecting troops. Commandant Santa Anna, who commenced the revolution, was, with the troops under his command, at the estancia of Gen. Levalley.

It was said that col. B. Rivera was still alive, (his life having been preserved by a friendly Indian,) and that he had joined his brother the ex president.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

To be held on the first Monday in November, 1832.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

JOHN SEYERLAND, of Pennsylvania.

JACOB KENDALL, of Knox county.

JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion.

DEANIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison.

WALTER WILSON, of Cass.

STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn.

ABEL LORAX, of Wayne.

SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union.

JOHN J. NEELY, of Gibson.

WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland.

AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan county.

JOHN KETCHUM, of Monroe co.

ARTHUR PATTERSON, of Putnam co.

MARKS CRUME, of Union co.

ALEX. S. BURNET, of Floyd co.

JAMES BLAKE, of Marion co.

NATHAN P. PALMER, of Jefferson co.

THOMAS GIVANS, of Warrick co.

WALTER ARMSTRONG, of Dearborn co.

Mormonism in New England.—It is in the Boston Christian Register, that two Mormonite preachers have recently visited that city, and made about 15 converts to their strange doctrines, who have been baptised and joined the Mormon church. Some of them are said to be respectable persons. All contemplate going to the west, and some have already started for "the promised land, the place of refuge for the house of Israel and for all the Gentile world who will flee thither for safety," in Jackson county, Missouri. Two females who have gone, had acquired by industry, one 1500 and the other 800 dollars, which they have given up to go into the stock. The others possess between 3000 or 4000 dollars, which they are going to put into the general fund, and which they can not draw out again. "Thus (says the Register) are people dwindled out of their property, and drawn from their comfortable homes, by ignorant fanatics." One of the preachers has been at Lynn, where four or five persons have embraced Mormonism and been immersed. The preachers intend in visiting the cities and principal towns in New England.

NOVEL COMBAT WITH A BIRD.

By a friend residing in Tennessee we have been politely favored with the following account of a fierce and extraordinary contest, between a man and a bird, which occurred on the banks of the Hutchee, not far distant from Bolivar. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this narrative, is one of unimpeachable veracity. It is perhaps, considering the character of the combatants as unique and bloody a battle, as can be found on record.

"About three months since, a far-

mer living four or five miles up the Hutchee, was searching on the bottom land of that river for strayed cattle; when he observed something of unusual appearance pass through the thickets, which he pursued, and soon discovered to be a large bird. The bird attempted to rise, but its wings becoming impeded by the bushes or cane, it had no chance to get off that way, and finding itself gained upon by its pursuer, it turned upon him. Somewhat surprised by this unexpected attack, he started to run from it—tript and fell: the bird dashed at him, with wings, beak and claws, and the man found it necessary to turn immediately on his face; but finding himself sorely annoyed by his antagonist, his knife-blade coming out of the haft, [a shoe knife,] he scrambled up and ran. The bird pursued but a short distance, stopping at his hat, [which had fallen off in the flight,] on which he commenced a furious attack, after which he returned towards the water. A man of more than six feet high, and weighing 180 lbs. to be beaten by a bird!—this would not do to tell. The blade of the knife was searched for, found and fitted to the handle, and two sticks cut, one with a fork, to yoke the enemy's neck in his advance, the other to strike him with. The bird was soon found, and nothing loth, returned to the combat. The onset of the feathered biped was so severe and sudden, that the forked stick missed his neck, and only the sudden movement of the head, probably saved an eye of the man from the bill of the bird. The struggle now became most violent, for the man had seized the bird by the neck, while the bird dealt him such blows with his wings and so tore him with his claws, that a very coarse shirt was literally torn off his back. At last the bird was strangled, and lay apparently lifeless at the feet of the conqueror. While, however, he was tucking breath and rest after his toil, his feathered enemy fell unexpectedly again upon him, having now revived; another struggle ensued—the coup de col. was resorted to a second time, with success; and the bird being again strangled, his adversary grasped his wing in two, having lost his knife and being completely tired to his contest.

This is an interesting fact to the ornithologists and curious generally.—The bird was purely white, except the bend of the wings head bald, a bunch of feathers over the rump—bill 9 or 10 inches long—eight feet high—wings 9 feet from tip to tip—legs and feet resembling a turkey's—but still—large knees and thighs—its cry very harsh, resembling, as my informant says, that of a jack ass! he declares, its braying was right frightful!—I have conversed with several persons who saw the bird after it was dead, one of whom has brought me several feathers, [which are white and beautiful,] and promised me a wing, both of which have been preserved; but the body unfortunately, was left for the hogs to destroy. The body and face of the man were examined two months after the battle, by a respectable physician of this place, and he asserts that the wounds strongly corroborated the story, I have no doubt of the facts. The bird was undoubtedly the Whooping Crane.

Bolivar, Tennessee, July 8, 1832.

Upon turning to the article Crane [Crus] in the Encyclopedia Americana, we find the following notice of the Whooping Crane [Crus Americana]:—The G. Americana derive their trivial appellation from their loud, piercing cry, which may be heard at the distance of 2 miles. If wounded, they attack the sportsman or his dog with great spirit, and are said to have occasionally driven their long pointed bill through the hand of a man. Wilson states that during winter they are frequently seen in the low grounds and rice plantations of the Southern States, seeking for grain and insects. He met with them, on the 10th of February, near Waccaman river, in South Carolina, and saw another flock near Louisville, Ky., about the 20th of March. They are very shy and vigilant, and consequently shot with difficulty. They sometimes rise spirally in the air, to a vast height, their mingled screams resembling a full pack of hounds, even when they are almost out of sight. They are distinguished from other cranes by the comparative baldness of their heads, and by the broad flag plumage projecting over the tail. Their general color pure white."

[Connecticut Chronicle.]

Destroy weeds.—If you have not had time to root out the weeds on your premises, you will at least endeavor to prevent their going to seed, by cutting off the tops with a scythe or sickle; and it will be good economy to lodge the proceeds of your cuttings in your barnyard or compost bed. An antidote to the increase of weeds may be found in burning the stubble as it stands after reaping. On land that is designed to be sowed the next year, this is more especially good husbandry, for it will destroy so many of the seeds of weeds, as to prevent the ensuing crop from being so weedy as it might be otherwise. A