

men to the river for water, who was also met and killed by an Aricara Indian.

From the Danville Watchman, May 6.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. William B. Montgomery, to his friend in Danville, dated Union, Arkansas, Feb. 7, 1824.

The intelligence which I communicated in my last respecting the prospect of disturbance between the Indians and white people, and the perhaps less unfavorable than that received through the newspapers; may have occasioned some anxiety in your mind respecting the safety and tranquility of this station. I rejoice now to be able to tell you that this dark cloud has we hope passed over, and no apprehensions are entertained that these poor thoughtless people will be involved in the dreadful calamity of war with the United States. Contrary to expectation the chiefs went down to the Fort, though not till several weeks after the time appointed, and through the prudent and humane management of Col. Arouckle, were brought to express their willingness to abide by the decision of the government. They were told that the culprits would be regularly tried according to our customs, and would have a full opportunity of showing whether the murder of the Americans were intentional or not. The old chief Clamore is a very artful eloquent man, and made an able speech to the Colonel, designed almost entirely to prove that his people were ignorant of the party whom they attacked, being Americans, until the principal part of the mischief was done. Mr. Chapman, who accompanied them down, and who indeed was chiefly instrumental together with Mr. Chateau, in getting them to go down, says this speech made a strong impression on the minds of the officers, & no doubt Clamore expects he will be able to maintain his point equally well before a court. However this may be, it is certainly to be wished they may persevere in this expectation, for no other consideration would induce the culprits to surrender themselves, and there is no authority amongst the Indians to deliver them up. No ill consequences however, it is supposed, would ensue, if half a dozen of the leaders should be executed after a full trial. The matter will not be decided in less than four or five months, and in the meantime it is to be hoped the Indians will become still more sensible of the necessity of submitting to the decision of government.

A person unacquainted with the character and customs of the Osages, would suppose that barbarians who could fall on a small party of hunters in the middle of day light and after killing them, cut off their heads, would be likely to commit similar outrages on all the white people living in their country. But this supposition is entirely unfounded. The principles and feelings of the Osages when on a distant war expedition, are as different from what they are in their country near their towns, as those of any two set of men imaginable. In this country we feel no apprehension from them, while peace exists between them and the government.

Should government be induced by this transaction to send an agent into this country, invested with some adequate powers to put down the practice of private war expeditions, the benefit would be incalculable. The hereditary war which they carry on against the Pawnees and other western tribes is the nursery of their barbarism, and every thing that is bad amongst them. Would it not become the character of the U. States to maintain peace in all their borders? So far as respects the Osages, it is believed they could easily effect it.

These two weeks past we have made some progress in our interesting study. We have obtained a translation of nearly three sheets of religious instruction, and several passages of scripture. Though we are not yet able to read it so well as could be wished, we consider it a sufficient foundation to begin our efforts with, for the enlightening of these poor people. I however wish to obtain a somewhat larger stock before I return—Two months I think, will be as long as I shall be willing to remain here, as our village will probably return in part to our country.

DUEL.—About five o'clock on Monday evening, two midshipmen of the U. S. ship John Adams, accompanied by two of the ship's crew, met near the Victualing Office, Port Royal. After the second fire, one of them was shot through the back part of both thighs, and bled profusely. The magistrates apprehended two of the party, but on receiving information on oath from the Surgeon of the John Adams, that the person wounded was in no danger, they delivered them over to an officer, who was sent on shore from Commodore Porter. We understand that the combatants were only 18 years of age, & had been engaged a few weeks before in an affair of honor.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE, MAY 3.

About five months since Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. ANDREWS were dispatched by the United States Bank to Mexico, for the purpose of effecting some important negotiations. On their return from the city of Mexico to Alvarado, as considerable danger was apprehended from an attack by robbers, on the supposition of their having a large amount in specie, they were furnished with a strong escort of 25 men, well armed, under the direction of captain Murray, of the British navy. On arriving at Puebla, they were deprived of this escort by the public authority, and an inferior guard, of 12 worthless men, badly armed, were substituted. A short distance from Puebla, most of this guard deserted them, and they were soon after attacked by a set of banditti of twenty-five in ambuscade. Mr. Crawford, who was an excellent horseman, being mounted, by his customary gallant port and mien, attracted the first attention of the robbers; he received the first shot, the balls passing through his lungs; four of the party were wounded, and a courier, who had joined them at the moment with dispatches for captain

Murray, was killed. Captain Murray and Mr. Andrews appear to have escaped unhurt. The banditti made prisoners of the party, robbed them of every thing, including 25,000 dollars in specie, and, being joined by those of the guard who had deserted, deliberated whether to put them to death, but through the intercession of two or three who had some remains of humanity, they were, after some hours detention and cruel treatment, set free. Mr. Crawford expired in the arms of Mr. Andrews, three hours after receiving the fatal wound; whether any rites of interment could have taken place, under the unfortunate circumstance of his death, is unknown.

MURDER.—David Wilson, a negro slave belonging to David J. Ward, Esq. in Jefferson county, Kentucky, has been found guilty of the murder of one Smith, a white man, by trade a cooper, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th of May next. It appeared in evidence, on the trial, that early in the month of March, Smith came to a house near to Ward's mill, (Ky.) and requested leave to warm himself; the woman of the house desired the negro who was present, to get up and give Smith a chair, which after some altercation he did.

When Smith left the house, the negro followed him and was seen pursuing to a wood: he was observed to strike the man, but no notice was taken of it, until a few days after, Smith was found dead in the wood, and shockingly mangled. Suspicion attached to the negro, and on his being taken into custody, he acknowledged that he murdered the man. He said they had no quarrel, but the devil tempted him to do it. In addition to his confession, there was strong corroborating testimony, which left no doubt on the minds of the jury, as to his guilt. *N. Y. E. Post.*

Stage Robbery.—Within a few days the stage between this city and Schenectady, has been twice robbed by cutting the trunks. Two persons have been apprehended, and are now in safe keeping, for their acts. The trunks and considerable clothing were found secreted in the woods a considerable distance from the road. We do not learn what portion of the booty consisted of cash. One of the persons in custody is an old offender.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

Louis XVII.—We understand that a person calling himself Louis the 17th, of France, has made his appearance in this city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life, are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are said to be very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been, and several incidents which he mentions of his early life, serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states, we understand, that he was carried off from the tower of the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps; and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learnt the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognise, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman at Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life. After this brief statement, we leave it to our readers to determine whether this person be non compos, an impostor, or a legitimate Bourbon. *Washington Journal.*

LORD BYRON.

It is reported that Lord Byron has returned from Greece, with his enthusiastic and chivalrous feelings in favor of that country greatly cooled, and with his hopes of its success in a measure diminished.

The above is from a New York paper; but on what authority we know not. We heartily wish it may be true. Byron can benefit the world very little by fighting in the cause of the Greek barbarians—the sons of degenerate sires—but he can give life, happiness, and rapture to thousands, by the ineffable music, and inspiring fire of his Muse. If Byron quits the field of Poesy, we shall be prosed to death, by such milk and water rhymesters as Tom Moore, Campbell, Southey, and the rest of the canting tribe of long and short syllable mechanics, who make up a Poem, as they call it, as an honest shoemaker does his boot and slipper. Alas! what a degenerate idea would the world have of Poesy, if such men as Byron and Gifford were out of the way! Walter Scott would himself step on the stage again, and bore the world to death, with his *Last Lays and Swimming Ladies!* No—we don't want Byron to fight—but to write. Let him go back to his Ithacan Villa, the nation ascend the Tribune, and speak for and inspired by the chime of Poesy, charm the enraptured world with his fascinating lays! A Soldier can be bought for *sapience*; a Poet, like Byron, is the prodigy of an age. *Columbian Observer.*

FROM THE PORT FOLIO FOR APRIL. MEDICAL REPORT.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the departure from our city [Philadelphia] of Variola and its troublesome relation, the Varioloid. The last weekly bill of mortality included no death by small-pox. Whether we are to attribute this happy incident to a change in the atmosphere or to the universal adoption of vaccination might afford matter for considerable discussion. Perhaps both circumstances have operated in producing the removal of this visitation.

The most prevalent malady at present is a catarrhal affection attended usually with considerable soreness of the throat together with inflammation and enlargement of the tonsil glands. Abstinence, cooling medicines, such as Epsom or Glauber's salts, are highly serviceable in this unpleasant disease, and the treatment may be rendered still more efficacious when aided by

frequent draughts of Linseed tea, mucilage of gum Arabic, barley water and similar preparations. When the symptoms run high and there is considerable fever, bleeding will perhaps be called for. When the cough is violent and there is at the same time pain felt in the chest, prompt and energetic measures should be resorted to.

Of late our city has been in some danger from another disease, which, as it must have a title, I shall take the liberty of styling an *Artificial Epidemic*. It has been recently ascertained that the vapour of Vitriolic Ether, when inhaled into the lungs, produces effects upon the brain and nervous system similar to those of the nitrous oxide gas. This fact was no sooner made public than a thousand experimenters started up, including all ages and both sexes. The smell of Ether prevailed every where. Even the little school boys were seen clubbing their pennies to purchase a vial of the exhilarating fluid, which put into a prepared bladder and eagerly passed from one to another, in some unfrequented spot. We might perhaps feel amused at the ridiculous capers supposed to be cut by these groups had no serious consequences resulted from it. But having ourselves witnessed the serious indisposition of several young ladies, which could be ascribed to breathing Aether, and heard of two well attested cases in which the practice proved fatal, it behoves us to condemn the use of this fluid by inhalation as highly pernicious and dangerous.

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT.

As every invention that may tend to rescue a fellow creature from destruction is to be prized, we copy from an English paper the following recipe for saving drowning men, which, if it proves as successful as it is simple, will be of incalculable advantage. "A man's hat and pocket-handkerchief are all that are necessary. Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat with the brim upwards in the middle of the handkerchief—then tie the handkerchief over the hat as you would do a bundle, keeping the knots as nearly as possible in the centre of the opening. Now, by seizing the knots with one hand, and keeping the crown of the hat upwards, any person, though unable to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with a rope, or any other thing that may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature."

FINE ARTS.—A very chaste and exquisite bust of Washington, from the chisel of Capellano, is now exhibiting at Mr. Thompson's book store, in this city. We have examined it, and are of opinion that it would not suffer in reputation, even if placed by the side of one of the productions of Canova. Unquestionably, it may be pronounced one of the finest specimens of statuary ever exhibited in this country; and it is to be regretted, that the inadequate patronage given to the fine arts has induced the artist to attempt to dispose of this admirable effort of his genius by means of a raffle.—*Id.*

Quick Sailing.—A New Orleans paper mentions the arrival of the Unicorn at the Balize in twenty six days from Liverpool. This is supposed to be the shortest passage ever known between these two places.

Effects of Missionary Exertions.—A letter, dated Otaheite the 13th of May last, contains the following statement:

"The Isle of Otaheite is now so different from what it was in the time of Capt. Cook, in 1767, that it is impossible for me to give you a complete idea in so short a letter, written in all haste. The Missionaries have totally changed the direction of the morals and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatry exists no longer; Christianity is generally adopted. The women now behave with extraordinary reserve; they no longer go on board the ships; and even on land it is impossible to form with them the least connection, the least attachment. Marriages are contracted as in Europe—even the King at present can have but one wife. The practice of destroying children and human sacrifices, no longer takes place. Almost all the inhabitants can write and read, they all have religious books written in their language, and printed in the island.

Sixty-six magnificent churches have been built, and twice a week, the people go in great devotion to hear the preacher. Individuals are often seen taking notes with pencil and paper of the most interesting passages of the sermon. The Missionaries yearly convoke at Papea the whole of the population, which amounts to 7000 souls. This assembly is at present holden. There is now a discussion going on respecting a new code of laws, and the principal Chiefs of the nation ascend the Tribune, and speak for the whole hours with a vehemence truly extraordinary.

About two months ago the Isle of Otaheite declared itself independent of England; it only recognizes its Missionaries. A red flag, with a white star in the upper corner, is now mounted on the point which Bougainville named Point Nenus.

From the official excise returns furnished by order of the House of Commons, every man, woman and child, in London, seems to drink, on an average, two barrels of beer a year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England a year would float all the navy in commission.

The Boston Recorder of February last, contains a list of duels fought in the United States or by citizens of the United States, since the commencement of the present century, to the number of a hundred and four, in the greater part of which one of the parties was killed, and in several of them both were killed.

The Tariff.—It will be seen by reference to the congressional journal, that the Tariff Bill has already met with three successive blows in

the Senate in its most vital parts; and we must confess that unless the new Senator from Illinois should arrive before the amendments, which are now going through the committee of the whole, shall be acted upon in the Senate, there is but a very distant prospect of any bill on the subject becoming a law the present session. Striking out the duty on iron and on hemp is like knocking out the bolts and bars, and stripping off the sails of a ship—the timbers and planks will fall to pieces. The motion for striking out the duty on iron and hemp were both carried by a majority—and the motion for striking out the prospective duty of 5½ cents on cotton bagging was carried by a larger majority, yeas, 28. The National Intelligencer remarks that "the bill is not yet entirely despaired of. It is supposed, as a possible event, that in place of the duties on iron and hemp, which have been successively stricken out, a lower rate of duty on each of those articles, may find favor with the Senate. We confess, however, that we see little prospect, at present, of that bill becoming a law, at this session, in any shape."

If the bill should be entirely defeated this session, we have no doubt that the effect will be disastrous to manufacturers, agriculturists, and importers, the latter having, in anticipation of increased duties, ordered very large stocks of foreign goods which must come into the country and be knocked off under the hammer, to meet payments. But the cause will not be lost. In the language of Mr. Clay—"it is the cause of the country, and it must and will prevail. It is founded on the interests and affections of the people. It is as naive as the granite deeply embosomed in our mountains, and will conduct us into the path which leads to riches, to greatness, to glory."—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Washington City Republican, April 24

The bill appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of making surveys, and obtaining the necessary plans and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals, this day passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 18. This bill having now passed the ordeal of both Houses, requires only the sanction of the President to become a law. On the passage of this bill, which may be considered as the commencement of a general system of internal improvement, we congratulate the country.

In South Carolina, governor Wilson and a col. Middleton were lately about to terminate some difference with pistols at but three paces distance; but the meeting did not take place, and each party throws the blame upon the other. The sheriff of the county was the governor's second.

FROM THE HARRISBURG INTELLIGENCER. APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gabriel Heister, jr. of Berks county, to be Surveyor General, in the room of Samuel Cochran.

Joshua Dickerson, of Washington county, to be Secretary of the Land Office, in place of James Brady.

Ebenezer G. Bradford, Esq. of Sunbury Northumberland county, president judge of the District Court composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, vice Isaac D. Barnard Esq. resigned.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and, at the same time, with humanity and tenderness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike road Company.

The stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road Company, will

TAKE NOTICE

that an election will be held at the house of EVAN MILES, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the first Monday in June next, between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. for the election of ONE PRESIDENT, TWELVE MANAGERS, A TREASURER & SECRETARY, to manage the concerns of the said Company for the ensuing year.

By Order,

T. Burnside, Pres't.

May 1, 1824.

CENTRE GUARDS

ATTENTION!!

You will assemble in parade order on Thursday the 20th May, in the Diamond in the borough of Bellefonte, at 9 o'clock, A. M. being the day appointed by law for military training & inspection; at which time, by a resolution entered into by said company at the last meeting, each member is required to appear on said day in the following uniform, viz. A citizens plain blue coat, white pantaloons, white vest, black cravat or stock, citizens hat, black cockade, with a bullet button in the centre, boots or shoes and black stockings. It is to be hoped that each & every member of the company will be punctual in attending on that day in the uniform above mentioned.

By order of the company.

JOHN ARMOR O. S.