

Vol. LXXVII.

JONAS GREEN, Proprietor, ANNAPOIS, MARYLAND. Third Dollar per Annum.

GENERAL TAVERN. Known establishment, this Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Joseph Daley, has been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by J. M. Green, Proprietor.

Boards and Travellers will be the most unremitted attention to the best of every thing which the place can afford. Gentlemen attending court, to the county court, and public in general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors, and every kind that can be procured, will be offered to his customers, with the greatest attention and care.

In Prince-George's county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery. M. Bowie, Esq. vs. M. M. Bowie, Esq. and M. M. Bowie, Esq. vs. M. M. Bowie, Esq. and M. M. Bowie, Esq.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres.

JOHN JOHNSON, Copy Test. AQUILA BELL, Ck. 12 3m.

To the Public. In Anne's Parish, Anne-Arundel County.

July 6, 1819. The subscribers do hereby certify that they have this day examined the will of the late Thomas Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased.

That the subscriber hath taken the letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased.

FOR SALE. The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding-house, and the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM BRIDGES, Annapolis, Feb. 11.

BLANKS. For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Debtors, first, second, and third Bonds, and all other legal documents.

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From the New York Evening Post. Letters from an American traveller now on a tour to the Missouri, &c.

The fifth letter of an American traveller is highly interesting. We think our fair readers will be much delighted with the "Story of Machiwita." We can vouch for its authenticity.

No. 5. Ottawas of Lake Huron: Story of Machiwita.

The Indian tribes resort to the post of Mackinaw, from the adjacent country, to exchange their peltries, their corn and their fish, for trinkets, blankets, clothes, beaver traps, rifles and ammunition.

Mr. Ramsay Crooks stands at the head of the American Fur Company; he is a gentleman of extensive and practical information; twice he has crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and his whole life has been engaged in exploring new routes for the Indian trade.

He accompanied us from Buffalo; and his description of Indian customs and manners excited our curiosity to view the Indians on their native waters, far removed from the sphere of civilization.

The opportunity we now enjoyed, was in a measure owing to the enterprise of this gentleman, who saw the advantage that would arise from chartering the steam boat for the freight of his Indian goods, instead of butchering the gales and head currents that have often made the passage to Mackinaw of longer duration than a voyage across the Atlantic.

Such are among the many advantages of steam boat navigation; and it requires but little foresight to perceive, that any future war on the lakes, will be decided by steam boat superiority.

You ask me for information respecting the great canal that is to connect those waters with the Hudson. I can assure you the people of the west are looking to that period with the greatest interest and solicitude.

The noble figure of most of the Indians was a theme of constant praise among all the passengers. The superior dignity of the men, the mild and intelligent faces of many of the women, I would have made an interesting study for a Latinist; but what made the most lively impression on us all, was the beauty, health and uncommon vivacity of the children.

Political economists say truly, that the relative value of gold and silver, must be estimated by the standard of labour, of which money is only the representative.

But I must return to my subject, and give, as I have promised, a hasty sketch of Indian customs and manners. I mentioned we had been disappointed in the departure of a large concourse of Indians from Mackinaw before our arrival, but still remained encamped on the beach, and a despatch was sent 80 miles to Drummond's Island, to inform those that had gone, of the arrival of the great fair canoe: such was their appropriate designation of the steam boat.

On Monday, the day before our departure, upwards of 50 canoes had returned. We immediately descended the beach to welcome our red brethren. As soon as their bark canoes reached the beach, the crew, generally composed of two families, sprung out. The oldest man traces a circle on the shore of 4 or 5 yards in diameter, and while the women and children are busily engaged in spreading the skins and mats as flooring, and arranging the corn baskets, cooking utensils, fire arms, & a few boxes containing their clothing, as seats, the men place the poles and paddles of their canoe in the circumference of the circle, bring their tops together, and fasten them with bark strings.

Close wove mats are then ingeniously lapped over these poles, completely sheltering the inhabitants of this portable wigwam from the storm, while a hole is left in the centre for air and smoke. From actual observation, I found that a habitation was erected, and two families, composed of ten or twelve persons, completely housed in ten minutes from the time of debarkation.

What a lesson for civilized man! We build houses for our residence that require 30,000 days' labour; the materials are brought hundreds and thousands of miles; and vessels are chartered to traverse the Atlantic and the Indian ocean before it is furnished to our liking.

We lock up half a million days' labour in the funds; and when we lounge down Wall street to receive our enormous dividend, we complain of fatigue and wretchedness. If we wish to go a journey of a few days, we demand a month's preparation.

I frequently sat on the deck of our boat and before the hour hand of my watch had revolved the quarter circle, a whole tribe of Ottawas floated their light barks on the lake, with their all on board, leaving every care behind, and "the wide world before them where to choose."

It has been observed, that there is something imitatively sublime in seeing the wild Arab mount his steed and gallop over his native deserts; but it conveys a sensation of a more pleasing nature, to witness whole families leaving the shores of those lakes, to seek new abodes, with the consciousness of their own wealth and ability to be happy.

To be happy, perhaps, is to be usefully active, with the power of occasional relaxation; and if the Indian, in the pursuit of the deer and the buffalo, is happy, I much question the principle that will go to trespass on ground given to him by inheritance and original occupation, because the wants of civilization require more land to cultivate, or the gratification of his avaricious neighbour.

The noble figure of most of the Indians was a theme of constant praise among all the passengers. The superior dignity of the men, the mild and intelligent faces of many of the women, I would have made an interesting study for a Latinist; but what made the most lively impression on us all, was the beauty, health and uncommon vivacity of the children.

No sooner are the "paposes" weaned from the mother's breast, than you see them running about and throwing stones on the beach; paddling in a canoe or swimming on the waves; shooting at a mark or wrestling on the shore. You have often remarked, that the sum of human misery or happiness could be counted, in a people or family, by reading the countenances of their children. If this is a true criterion, and I am not disposed to doubt it, the Indian re-

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Machiwita sprung to the chiefs of this nation, and expressed his happiness in his native tongue; they laughed with him, but it was the grid of vexation and jealousy. Machiwita was told by the interpreter, that the ring was a token of affection, and that he must keep it for ever, as a tender recollection of the donor. On understanding this, he addressed the lady as follows:

"Beautiful stranger! You have given to Machiwita a ring, which, he is told, is the emblem of love; your beauty, like the wild rose, charms his eye; but your kindness touches his heart—he gives his heart to you; it is yours forever."

"Machiwita is happy in this wonderful canoe; it burns with the fire from the sun; it is moved by the great fishes of the deep, and the spirit of Manitou guides it thro' the lake; but it is not this that makes him happy—it is because you are here, and he can see you smile and hear you speak."

"Machiwita would leave his mother and sisters, his wigwam and his canoe, and go with you to your country, toward the rising sun.—He will keep the ring you have given him until he goes to the land of spirits—nothing will make him part with it; yes, there is one thing—Machiwita will give you back the ring—but give him in return, what alone is more valuable—give him yourself."

Such was the speech of the chief as translated to us, by the Indian interpreter, before a numerous company.

But — was doomed to suffer the pangs of separation. The signal gun gave notice for the canoes to come alongside, and take the inhabitants and Indians ashore; and the handsome savage forgot his vows, sprung into his canoe and hastened to join his family.

For a moment I confess, I was seized with the contagion of the softer feelings, and as Machiwita's bark vanished from our sight, I could not help exclaiming to myself: Adieu Machiwita, we shall never meet again! Thy form & face has convinced us, that there is mixed in thy nature the courage of the warrior, and the blandishments of the lover!

The peaceful disposition of thy nation has cast thee in the mould of pleasure—Under other circumstances, and in other times, thou mightest have been the Pontiac or Tecumseh of thy tribe, and have led a nation to victory or death—But, alas! the wisdom of one, and the daring enterprise of the other, are lost in the wiles of a Lovelace and the inconstancy of a modern Lothario.

From the Kentucky Reporter. MURDER.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Charles Mallory, at his house on Eagle creek, in Scott county, Ky. was barbarously murdered without provocation, by a young man of the name of Ferris Davenport, who then resided at his next neighbours.

Mallory was lying in his porch, at noon, supposed to be asleep, when Davenport came up and stabbed him, so that he died in a few minutes. No other motive for this deed is known, but the inability and refusal of Mr. Mallory to lend him a horse, for which he had previously applied. The murderer immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended. The horse on which he rode away, has been found at Mr. J. Waller's, in Clarke county, and a bay mare with a blaze in her face, belonging to Mr. Waller, is missing. Davenport is about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a little freckled, and has curly hair of a sandy cast. A reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension, so that he may be brought to justice, is offered by Mr. Robert Mallory, brother to the deceased.

The circumstances of this horrid murder should stimulate every good citizen to use his exertions to apprehend its perpetrator. Mr. Mallory we are informed, has left a wife and several children, and was an industrious inoffensive citizen.

NOTICE. The partnership which has subsisted between William Ross and George Steen was dissolved this day. August 11. 2