

### THE INDIAN PROPHECY.

Extracts from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington.

It was in 1772, that Col. Washington accompanied by Dr. James Craik, and a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen, and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa with a view to explore the country, and make surveys of extensive and valuable bodies of lands. At that time of day, the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessible by Indian paths, which wound through the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented regions, the party formed a camp on the bank of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwams or shelters, from which they issued to explore and survey those alluvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the west of Virginia.

This romantic camp, tho' far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The great abundance of various kinds of game, in its vicinity, afforded a sumptuous larder, while a few luxuries of foreign growth, which had been brought on the baggage horses, made the adventures as comfortable as they could reasonably desire.

One day when resting in camp from the fatigues attended on so arduous an enterprise, a party of Indians led by a trader, were discovered. No recourse was had to arms, for peace in a great measure reigned on the frontier; the border warfare which so long had harassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided, the savage driven farther and farther back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the power of the whites, to view them with fear, as well as hate; again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader a being half-savage, half-civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than war.

They halted at a short distance, and the interpreter advancing, declared that he was conducting a party, which consisted of a Grand Sachem, and some attendant warriors; that the Chief was a very great man among the Northwestern tribes, and the same who commanded the Indians on the fall of Braddock, sixteen years before; that hearing of the visit of Col. Washington to the Western country, this Chief had set out on a mission, the object of which, himself would make known.

The Colonel received the ambassador with courtesy, and having put matters in camp in the best possible order for the reception of such distinguished visitors, which so short a notice would allow, the strangers were introduced. Among the Colonists were some fine tall and manly figures, but so soon as the Sachem approached, he in a moment pointed out the Hero of the Monongahela, from amid the groupe, although sixteen years had elapsed since he had seen him, and then only in the tumult and fury of battle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of a dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed, that the Grand Chief altho' perfectly familiar with every other person present, preserved towards Col. Washington the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand, the Indian drew back, with the most impressive marks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by restoring to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, which the Colonel having tasted, offered to his guest; the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried; the Colonel taking a single puff the great annoyance of his feelings, and then offering the calumet to the chief, who offered not the symbol of savage friendship. The banquet being now ready, the Colonel did the honours of the feast, and placing the Great Man at his side, helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. Amazement now possessed the company, and an intense anxiety became apparent, as to the issue of this extraordinary adventure.

of my fathers, in the land of shades, but ere I go, there is a something, bids me speak, in the voice of prophecy. Listen! The great Spirit protects that man, and guides his destinies—He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn, hail him as the Founder of a mighty Empire!!

The savage ceased, his oracle delivered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, he retired to muse in silence, upon that wonder working spirit, which his dark

Unuttered mind saw oft in clouds, & heard him in the wind. Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and were soon buried in sleep. At early dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and were seen slowly winding their way toward the distant haunts of their tribe.

The effects which this mysterious and romantic adventure had upon the Provincials, were as various as the variety of character which composed this party. All eyes were turned on him, to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever serene and thoughtful countenance, nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "twas passing strange." On the mind of Dr. James Craik, a most deep and lasting impression was made, and in the war of the Revolution it became a favourite theme with him, particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had been peculiarly exposed, as the battle of Princeton &c. The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several officers had assembled, and were joined by the physician general of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day: It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The evening flushed with the victories of the September and October, preceding; and protecting a vast amount of baggage. The Americans, proud of showing their new allies, the French, that they were deserving of their alliance, all conspired to make it certain, that the battle would be bravely contested, and the issue very doubtful. The general officers agreed on the propriety of a remonstrance being made to the Commander-in-chief, praying that he would not expose his person; a life so honoured and so dear to the struggling liberties of his country, became a matter of warm solicitude to every member of the army. Craik observed, I know him too well, to believe that aught which he could say, would for a moment prevent him from the exposure of his person, should the day go against us, but, gentlemen recollect what I have often told you, of the old Indian's prophecy. Yes, I do believe, a "Great Spirit protects that man"—and that one day or other, honoured and beloved, he will be the Chief of our nation, as he is now our general, our father, and our friend. Never mind the enemy, they cannot kill him, and while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever memorable day of Monmouth, the Commander-in-chief, having given his orders to Major General the Marquis de la Fayette, was personally engaged, in forming the line of the main body near the court house. While speaking to a favourite officer, I think the brave and valiant Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face, and over his clothes; the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilette. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety. The Chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscence of what had passed the night before, pointed towards Heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a gratifying smile of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valiant Colonel Hartley, it is said, that the Commander-in-chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows:—"I have sent for you, Colonel to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs, renders it necessary, that a part of this army should be sacrificed, for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps, (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties.) I know you well, and have therefore, selected you, to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity." The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, bowing replied—"Your Excellency does me too much honour; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter," and repaired to his post.

I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth—but of this I am not certain. That I have an hundred times, seen Colonel Hartley received in the Halls of the Great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome, that to none was the hand of honoured and friendly recollection, more feelingly offered; on none, did the merit discerning eye of the Chief, appear to beam with more pleasure, than Hartley, of York."

### AFRICA.

The brig Vine Grozer, from Boston, arrived safe at Cape Messurado, in 34 days, landed her emigrants in good health and spirits, and much pleased with their situation. Mr. Horace Sessions, who went out as the Agent of the Colonization Society, to return in the vessel, and who left the Colony in good health, was taken sick, a few days out from Africa, and died March 4.

The National Intelligencer furnishes the following additional information. The despatches from the Colonial Agent afford the strongest evidence of the success of this experiment, and of the prosperity of the Colony. It is probable we shall have it in our power to publish, somewhat in detail, the accounts from the agents of the colony. Meanwhile, as a part of the interesting information which they furnish, may be mentioned the destruction of three slave factories, by the forces of the colony, and an accession of 116 liberated Africans. New settlements are forming in the neighbourhood of the capital, (Monrovia,) and it is with pride that the friends of this enterprise, and the steady and disinterested labourers for its welfare, behold, in its present aspect, the elements of a great, free Christian, and educated people, on a coast hitherto enveloped in the thick gloom of ignorance and overshadowing clouds of barbarism and superstition.

The faithful Agent of the colony, Mr. Ashmun, continues to enjoy good health.

### IMPRESSMENT.

The British Colonial possessions on the African Coast, it will appear from the following letter, are not to be quietly retained more than those in Asia. In the latter, a war has been carried on by the Burmese for many months, and in the former, hostilities are meditating. Besides what relates to local affairs, it will be seen, from our correspondent's letter, that the British officers are at their old tricks in impressing our seamen, and that there is a Captain Clevering, who has the honour to command H. B. M. ship Redwing, on the African station, whose wings need clipping—Boston Pat.

Extract of a letter to the editors, dated, Villa Du Praya, St. Jago, March 16.

"An attack is anticipated at Bathurst, River Gambia, from the king of Bara, and on the 6th inst. all the merchants and persons able to bear arms were enrolled as militia-men, to defend the island. The cause of this disturbance I do not know. It is not, however, the first time that powerful chief has meditated the destruction of the British settlements on the Gambia, and compelled them to treat on favourable terms. It is reported that he has 500 boats in requisition to embark his troops, who are armed with muskets and well supplied with ammunition.

"While the brig Pharos, Capt. Merchant, of Boston, was at anchor in the harbour of Sierra Leone, on the 6th December last, two of her crew were pressed on board H. B. M. ship Redwing, Capt. Clevering. On Capt. Merchant's personal application for his men, he was treated with much indignity, and the men still detained. A few days afterwards, Commodore Bullen arrived, to whom Capt. Merchant made another application for his men, who promised to deliver them into the circumstances, and who the next morning returned one of the men, alleging that the other was an Englishman, because he could produce no protection.

"While H. B. M. ship Redwing remains on the coast under her present commander, it would be desirable, and an act highly necessary for the protection of the American commerce, that the United States employ a national vessel of equal force, to check every abuse of haughty and impudent British commanders towards the American flag and her citizens trading on the coast of Africa."

News from Washington via Kentucky. The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 14th of April contains the following paragraph:

"A letter from a highly respectable source, dated at Washington, April 4, assures us that New-York and Virginia will join Pennsylvania, in support of General Jackson, at the next presidential election.

### INQUISITION.

It seems that this secret tribunal still subsists at Rome; and the case of Kaschiour one of its victims, has lately been the subject of much conversation in that city. This person, a pupil of the Propaganda, was said to be son to one of the favourites of the Viceroy of Egypt; and on an invitation from the Viceroy, Kaschiour was sent out as Patriarch of Memphis. He was however, not permitted even to land, and was sent back to Italy. He landed at Genoa, and was shortly after arrested, (it was not known for what) and committed to prison. On the 3d of Feb. he was brought to trial before the tribunal of the Inquisition, and received sentence of death. The unhappy man fainted at hearing his doom, which, however, was afterwards changed to imprisonment for life.—Nothing had transpired with respect to his crime. N. Y. Statesman.

### EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

A very interesting report accompanied by several documents and introductory to a series of bills, was yesterday made, in the Senate by Mr. Benton, from a committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the patronage of the Executive Government of the United States. The subject and the report together were deemed of sufficient importance by the Senate to order six thousand extra copies of the report and documents to be printed. The report and the bills will, of course, be published in the newspapers as soon as they can.—Meanwhile the nature of the report may be understood, in part, at least, from the following general statement of the objects of the several bills.

One of these bills proposes to provide, that from and after the 1st day of Dec. next, the number of papers selected to publish the laws of the United States and public advertisements, shall not be less than three in each State, and may be equal to half the representation of each State, in Congress; in each Territory, one; and, in the District of Columbia, three; the selection to be made by the Senators and Representatives from each State, and the Delegates from the Territories; the papers in the District of Columbia to be selected by the Secretary of State, he giving the preference to those papers having the greatest number of actual subscribers.

Another of the bills provides for securing in office faithful collectors and disbursers of the revenue, and to displace defaulters, by requiring the President to lay before Congress, once in every four years, commencing with the first week in January next, a statement of the accounts of all the officers under the authority of the Executive Government, who hold offices charged with the collection or disbursement of public moneys, who shall have failed to account for such moneys before the 50th September preceding, their offices to be vacated, from the period of such information being communicated to Congress. It also provides, that upon the nomination of officers to fill the vacancies occasioned by removals, the President shall state the reasons for such removals; and it repeals the acts of May 15, 1820, limiting the term of office of certain officers.

A third of the bills provides, that no person shall receive the appointment of Postmaster, where the emoluments exceed a certain amount per annum, except upon a nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A fourth of the bills provides, that the appointment of Cadets to the Military Academy, shall be apportioned among the several States according to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from each State, the appointments to be so made that one cadet shall be taken from each electoral district, or, from each Congressional district, and two from the State at large, if not divided into electoral districts; that one shall be appointed from each Territory, and from the District of Columbia.

A fifth provides for the appointment of Midshipmen in the Navy, in a manner similar to the appointment of Cadets, as specified above; and directs that no person shall receive the appointment of Midshipman, unless he be over fourteen, and under twenty-one years of age.

The sixth and last bill provides, that the commissions of the officers of the Army and Navy shall no longer be made out "to continue in force during the pleasure of the President," but "to continue in force during good behaviour;" and that no officer shall hereafter be dismissed the service, but by sentence of a Court Martial, or upon an address to the President, by both Houses of Congress. Nat. Int.

### BANKRUPT BILL.

Washington, May 6. The Bankrupt Bill has, with the consent of its friends, been laid upon the table in the Senate, with the understanding that it will not be called up during the present session.

### RESIGNATION OF MR. KING.

We have been informed that the ill state of Mr. King's health has determined him to resign the mission to England, and to ask permission to return to the United States; and that his request has been acceded to. He will probably leave England in the course of next month.—Intel.

### COLOMBIA.

SLAVERY.—In fulfilment of the 12th article of the law of the 21st July, in the year 11, which ordained that the manumission of slaves should take place on such days as are consecrated to National Festivity, as a motive the more powerful for calling forth joy and thankfulness for public blessings, there have been manumitted for the last year 63 slaves.

WILLIAM B. GILES, the veteran politician, is elected from Amelia county to the next Legislature of Virginia. The whole number of votes taken was but 252, of which Mr. G. received 186.

### FIRE AT YERA CRUZ.

The Philadelphia Aurora, under date of 6th instant says:—"Captain Savin of the schooner Amelia, 9 days from Havana, arrived at this port, states that a French brig from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, reported that the custom house at Vera Cruz had been destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of two millions of dollars; this news is also confirmed by private letters from Havana."

### FROM JAMAICA.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser has received Jamaica papers containing Bogota dates to March 9. On the 6th, the Chamber of Representatives resolved to impeach Gen. J. A. Paez before the Senate, and appointed the Hon. E. M. Canabal to conduct the impeachment. It is said the General is accused of having committed arbitrary acts at Caracas, in carrying into effect the decree for the call of the militia.

A great drought has been experienced at Bermuda. There was such a scarcity of water, that the Garrison and the crews of the vessels of war were put on a daily allowance.

### KINGSTON, Jam. April 7.—W.

Understand that a vessel, with several persons on board, left this port a few weeks since with the intention of causing an irruption in favour of the Columbians in the Island of Cuba. Of the fate attending two of these individuals, named Sanchez and Fraguero, we have been informed, that they were executed at Principe, in that Island, on the 17th ult. It would appear they arrived there about fifteen days previous, and had remained concealed until the imprudence of Sanchez led him to the house of his godfather (otherwise a stranger to him) and to whom he shewed the Proclamations of which they were the bearers, and advised him to collect whatever effects he could, and quit the island, as the Columbians were near, and would cut the throats of all the Royalists that fell into their power. The person so advised gave information to the Governor, and his retreat being discovered, a detachment of thirty men was dispatched after them, when they were secured and executed. Aguero, at the place of execution, behaved with peculiar firmness and suffered without in the least compromising the cause he had advocated. Sanchez, to the contrary, exhibited every symptom of fear, communicating such circumstances as he was acquainted with of the intended movement, and to which he added many exaggerations, in consequence of which five Spanish vessels of war had been ordered from the Havana to cruise on the coast. Commodore Jolly, with a Colombian flying squadron was also looked for in that quarter. Our informant adds, that the greatest calamity had been adopted throughout Cuba, and every exertion making for the Island in the best defensible state. Cornwall Chronicle.

### SAD TIMES IN OTSEGO.

The last number of the Freeman's Journal, published in Coopers-town contains no less than four notices of elopements, "all in a row," in which of which the heart-broken husbands forbid all persons harbouring or treating their misguided ribs, and in the fourth of which, the Spartan dame avers that her spouse has eloped from her bed and board, and assured single life, than to pay his debts as he is his wife. "How pleasant it is to see kindred and friends agree." N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

### REMARKABLE INCREASE.

Portsmouth, N. H. April 15. Three sheep, owned by Mr. James Philbrick, of Rye, have brought in eighteen lambs, within one year: the first, each of the sheep brought forth in March, one of the sheep and three lambs—another two—and the other, four—making eighteen. The course of twelve months. The same sheep yielded him 24 lbs. wool (unwashed) at one shearing, eight lbs. each on an average.

### SMALL POX.

This dreadful disease, we are said to learn, has made its appearance in the Choctaw Nation, and carries off a great many of the natives. It was introduced into the nation about 3 weeks ago, we understand, from New-Orleans, by a party of Indians who visited that city. Our informant states that this party lost near fifty of the number before they reached home. prevent the disease from spreading among the white settlements, all communication with the nation, should by common consent on our part, be suspended.

### TOPAZ.

This valuable mineral is said to be found in the town of Monroe, Fairfield county, Connecticut, equal in beauty and value to the topaz of Saxony. Corn was selling at one dollar a bushel on the 7th April at New-Orleans.

### THE RIDDLE.

We have been furnished by a gentleman of this city, with the following solution of the Riddle which appeared in our last:

### SOLUTION.

"The word of five letters alluded to in the Riddle is HARM; certain letters of which, being omitted in some instances, and placed in the order directed, in others, will make the words—Harm, arm, ham, ram, march, arch."

The Rev. Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, has resigned the situation of agent to the American Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and is about to open an academy in Yorkville, near the city of New-York.

John Brown, Esq. declines being an electoral candidate in Dorchester county.

We are requested to state, that HENRY R. PRATT, Esq. will, if elected, serve as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland. Centreville Times.

### Baltimore, May 8.

### FROM HAVANA.

To an esteemed friend and correspondent at Havana, we are indebted for the following very late intelligence from that place. From the very great facilities possessed by him of obtaining correct information, the utmost reliance may be placed in the contents of his letter.

### Havana, 26th April, 1826.

Gentlemen.—Since my last, the only thing new is the arrival of a Spanish ship of war, the Saffino from Cadiz and Cuba, having on board three Brigadier Generals for this garrison, which at present is very large; much to the astonishment of every enlightened person here, one of them is a man, who rendered essential services in Peru, but the Captain General, no doubt, will not permit him to take the command of a brigade, even of the black troops here; it is even whispered he will be sent back. The Spanish squadron, consisting of the Guerrero 74, and the very large frigates were according to last accounts, at St. Jago de Cuba, by order of the orders of Admiral Llanos, and it is rumoured they are destined for the main, "which if so," will be declared in a state of blockade.

As to our internal situation, all is quiet, and since the late communication of your President on the subject of the Panama Congress, (as regards the Islands of Porto Rico and Cuba) has been received, public confidence has entirely been restored and no dread is entertained of an invasion; at the same time, General Vives is actively employed in placing every department upon the most efficient footing. The Island is divided into four military divisions, each division commanded by a general officer of known talents and experience; these are again subdivided into 32 sections, each under the orders of a tried officer; troops have been sent from here to fill up the different posts, and no country I assert presents at this moment so military and secure a state of defence. The amount of troops at present in the whole Island may be calculated at 23,000 men.

We have a frigate and 2 brigs of war in the harbour, which with the squadron at Cuba, computes the Spanish naval force in those seas.

It requires a large sum to maintain a very large force, and I am of opinion, the Intendant will have to lay on heavier taxes, which will be very unpopular, as the people of this country, like all others, are not very great friends to high taxation. Chronicle.

### SUICIDE.

A Sandria, May 5. Gentlemen.—From a friend in King George county, Virginia, by this morning's mail, I received a letter, bearing date the 2d instant; I have culled the following extract:—"Our neighbour, Mr. Edmonson, hung himself on Friday last, with his handskerchief. He attempted it several times before, but was always prevented. His wife was looking at him when he did it, and would not permit her negro woman to cut him down, although the negro wished to do so."

### EXTRACT.

We remark the following sentiments in Mr. Hemphill's speech on the Panama Question:—"Although I do not consider the rights of the South as property by nature right, they are so treated by necessity and the constitution; and the more I see and become acquainted with southern gentlemen, the more I am convinced of the inutility of propositions from the non-slave-holding states in the subject of emancipation. They are only calculated to produce irritation, without the prospect of accomplishing any good."