From Merry's Museum,

TRUSTING AN INDIAN CHIEF: OR, CONFIDENCE RETURNED.

One of the first settlers in Western New York, was Judge W., who estab-Juhed himself at Whitestown-shout four miles from Utics. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widow ed daughter with an only child—a fine hay aboutfour years old. You will recollect the country round was an unbrothe savage tribes.

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the ladiane; for as he was nearly alone, he was complete ly at their mercy. Accordingly he took every opportunity to assure their good will in return. Several of the chiefs came to see him, and all appeared paci-fic. But there was one thing that trou-bled him: an aged chief of the Senera tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at the distance of half a dozen miles, had not yet been to see him; nor could be, by any means, assertain the views and feelings of the sachem, in re spect to his settlement in that regrou. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was, that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the sachem came. Judge W. received him with marks of respect; and introduced his wife. his daughter, and the little boy. The interview that followed was deeply interesting. Upon its results, the Judge conceived that his security might depend; and he was, therefore, exceedingly anxjous to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country; to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; and to be useful to them by introducing among them the ares of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said, "Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your good faith?"

" The honor of a man who never knew deception," was the reply.

"The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian," said the sachem. "I have put my life in your hands," said the Judge-" is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and will not abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed."

" So much is well." replied the chie! " the Indian will repay confidence with confidence; if you will trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Let this boy go with me to my wigman; I will bring him back in three days with my answer!"

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart, as the ludian made this proposal. She sprang from her seat, and rushing to the boy, who stood at the side of the sachem. looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the Indian chief's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with the Judge. He knew that the success of their enterprise, the very lives of his family, depended upon the decision of the moment, "Stay, stay, my daughter!" said he. "Bring back the bay, I beenech you. He is not more to you than to me. I would not risk the hair of his head. He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam, as beneath our roof and in your arms "

The agonized mother hesitated for a moment; she then slowly returned, placing the boy on the knee of the chief, and kneeling at his feet, burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from the suchem's brow, but he said not a word. He arose, took the boy in his arms, and departed.

I shall not attempt to describe the ago ny of the mother for the three ensuing days. Sin was agitated by contending

help!

far advanced; vet the chief came not.

towards the sachem's abode. excellent spirits, and so pronu was ne mer stay, he came down a plant of this bonors, that he seemed two meh noted regger in ministure, in an avalanche means for absorbing this debt. In other the government papers that we have seen, portance of such a union; and I cannot plenty of cash, a clear conscience, fair of his bonors, that he seemed two meh noted regger in ministure, in an avalanche means for absorbing this debt. es t.lier than before.

with the Indian tribes, and succeeded in sence, and he was off to his hole like a laying the foundation of a flourishing and shot, screaming and chattering like a pair prosperous community.

Kind words are very precious, yet they shire Standard records a singular instance cost little. That is a hard heart which is of the effects which superstition may have winble heart that repents not for cruel that the breaking a looking glass is re-words hastily spoken. We all acknow- garded as the precursor of death in the faledge that the sick should be addressed in mily. The story is this; A lady arrived their heavy heart leap; and we should des- the latter broke a looking-glass. She be- | will be brought in. pise ourselves if we laid a feather's weight came greatly alarmed at the triffing cir of sorrew upon their bosoms through our comstance, covered over the glass with a unkindness. We can be kind to them handkerchief, and turned it to the wall without trenching upon our selfishness; that she might not see it. Haunted by they are two weak and sprrowful to excite the superstitions idea, she became sad and helplessness of suffering humanity awak- two days after the accident, poorly and ens our pity, and true pity is the sister of miserable, retiring earlier than usual on love. Besides, the stillness of a sick account of her illness, The next day of the public funds. Hence the number

kindness there! We are there schooled her free from bodily pain, but suffering into good behaviour. But amid the driv | under a perfect prostration of strength and ing bustle of busy life-where too often spirits. She continued to sink till 12 man meets man as a distinguished enemy, o'clock next day, when she expired, a at be borne in mind, that during these ten and only considers how he may make victim to the absurd superstition of the years, the State debts contracted amount most of him-how he may advance his dreadful consequence of breaking a look- ed to the rise of 200 millions of dollars, own interest at the others cost, how sel-dom is the gen-le spirit of kindness to be found. Here and here she dwells within a favoured bosom; but so seldom is she allowed to appear in the counting-room or work-shop, that we forget her benignity and the wrchery of her beauty.

A kind word will make a friend; enmity and milice flee before it, like fiends before an angel of light. It pierces the heart without wounding it; and the memory of it abides there as permanently as life. We love the being who atters it; though when we looked upon him but a moment before, we regarded him as a stranger, he is now a brother. The voice is never sweeter than when it is attuned to kindness. Mue is its daughter; and when the tions of the soul are touched by it, they upon the shoulders of the new adminisgive forth vibrations of love, delightful and tration, the Whige are asked for the pro-

cavishing. How sad our lot, how dreary this akin to the wretched spirits "who are reserved in everlasting chains under dark ness." How deep the gloom where the sun of love never shines! where not a gentle thought arises in the anguished mind, where not a sympathizing sound socthes the aching ear! Oh! the fearfulness of the prison-house of the lostthe abode of hatred, malice, curses and recriminations! A kind word there would be as strange as a sinless angel. Whowho would dwell eternally where kindness never comes! .

In this world there is so much need of sympathy and fellow-feeling, that he is a traitor to mankind who, by cold neglect or studied scorn, wrings and rends an humble heart he might have healed. Creatures who are born of the same dust, breathing the same air, treading the same worlds, proceeding to a common grave. weeping alike, rejoicing slike, -should have as it were but one heart, which ed? should throb with a universal sympathy. Would not earth then begin to look something like heaven? Would not the

millenial sun rise to the meridian? He who would withhold a kind word from his neighbour is a robber. The Lord teach us to be kindly affectionate one to another. Presbyterian.

A Monkey's Memory .- Authors genehopes and fears. In the night she awoke rally seem to think that the monkey race from sleep, seeming to hear the screams are not capable of retaining lasting impresof her child calling upon its mother for sions; but their memory is remarkably to nacious when striking events call it into But the time were away-and the action. A mankey which was permitted third day came. How slowly did the to run free, had frequently seen the men hour pass! The morning waned away; servants in the great country kitchen, with noon arrived; and the afternoon was now its hoge fireplace, take down the powder horn that stood on the chimney piece, and There was gloom over the whole house- throw a few grains into the fire, to make hold. The mather was pale and silent, Jamima and the rest of the maids jump as if dispair was sitting co'dly around her and scream, which they always did on heart. Judge W. walked to and fro, go- such occasions very prettily. Pug watching every few minutes to the door, and ed his opportunity, and when all was still, looking through the opening in the forest and he had the kitchen entirely to himself, GEN. JACKSON-THE NATIONAL he clambered up, got possession of the At last, as the rays of the setting sun well filled powder horn, perched himself of burning sout. The thum, with which words, the funds arising from the duties is in favor of the consolidation and perpe- but be anxious that the serious questions were her, and the good will of the Printer.

and in that brief minute, she seemed to of the general flare up, aroused him to a payment of this debt. pass as it were, from death to life. It sense of his condition. He was missing But one thing did was a happy meeting-too happy for me for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he snesked unto the house close sing-"The white man has conquered!" said ed and looking scared and devilish. He he sachem-" hereafter let us be friends. recovered with care, but, like some other You have trusted the Indian; he will re- personages, he never got over his sudden pay you with confidence and friend-elevation, and became a sadder if not a wiship."

He was as good as his word; and Judge W. lived for many years in peace take down the powder horn in his preof casteness.

SUPERSTITION .- The N. Hamp-

proof against them; and that is an unen- on a weak mind. It may be premised

FARMER, A WORD WITH YOU. What did Loco-focoism bequeath to

the country? Mr. Van Buren left us a benkrupt Treasury. He left the public interests every where abandoned.

He left us wishout a currency.

He left us a debt of fifteen millions, He left us the North Eastern and North Western Territorial questions-though of years duration-unsettled.

The Compromise Act he left us at the year of its conclusion, and Treasury notes, in lieu of manly revenue action. And with all these difficulties, foreign nd domestic, piled " mountain high"

mised reform! Suppose, friend Farmer, in the generoworld, were kundliness utterly unknown. sity of your confidence, you had employ-We were then men no more; but rather ed an unworthy Overseer upon your farm. That you had confided in him for years rule and decay, and from the effects of trusting in his promises. Suppose this which, a half a century is necessary to Overseer to have suffered your land to run fully recover. wild -to have destroyed your timber-to have levelled your buildings to the gound -to have fired your orchard-to have killed your horses-to have run you thousands of dollars in debt, and that, un der such eireumstances, he had been discharged by you and a successor appointed in his stead. In this state of the case, reparation of these injuries, imagine that the villainous wretch who had caused them

> questions: Why does not the Corn grow upon this land, which I suffered to run wild? Why is there no Cash coming from

the Mills for the timber that I destroy-Why are not Houses erected, in the

stead of those that I burned down? Why have you no Horses, to supply the places of those which I killed?

Why is there no return from the orchard that I fired. Why have you not paid the thousands of

dollars, to the amount of which I ran you in debt? -Don't you think, in this state of the case, that neither Church nor State could prevent you from knocking the rascal

This is a true picture of Loco-focoism. waste every interest, undoing in an hour that, which for years, has taxed the virtue and wisdom of the Nation, and now, we, who are groaning beneath its enormities, \$1,000. are insultingly asked - Why hace you not built up what WE HAVE TORN DOWN.

From the Jonesborough (Ten.) Whig.

Indiana Journal.

The public have not forgotten that were thrown upon the tops of the forest very gingerly on one side of the horizon- Gen Jackson and his political partizans around, the ragle feathers of the chieftsin tal wheels placed for the support of sauce- boasted long and loud, of his having paid were seen dancing shove the bushes in the pans, right over the waining ashes of an aldistance. He advanced rapidly, and the most extinct wood fire, screwed off the top istration. It is still the boast of that par little boy was at his side. He was guily of the horn, and reversed it over the grate. ty, that such was the fact, though Gen. active as a young chief-his feet being Toe explosion sent him half way up the Jackson and his political friends, had but people, and that he has arrested several dressed in mocca ins; a fine beaver skin chimney! Before he was blown up, he little agency in producing this desirable military chiefs on suspicion of defection, should be estrail between the two greats of ninety-two cents! The costs amountwas over his shoulders, and eagles' feath- was a spog, trim, well conditioned mon- event. It is known to every man of ers were stuck in his hair. He was in key as you would wish to see in a sum- intelligence in the country, that Henry publications, excellent spirits, and so proud was he mer's day; he came down a black earbos Clay's American System, provided the

beary State Debts, which certein Locofo present at least. co States are now REPUDIATINO. Nearly The following are the addresses and all of the State debts now owing, wese replies on the occasion of the departure nate. Jackson's administration.

We may then give General Jackson credit for paying one debt of 40 millions, out of the funds furnished to his hand, debt of upwards of 200 millions. To this we may add, about 400 millions lost to the country, by his destructive policy—his war upon the tariff system and the currency—and his protection afforded to defaulters, &c., and the "greatest and best" will be found to be largely indebted best" will be found to be largely indebted and peace with all nations, and that this and peace with all nations, and that this which we have an account, was at Capa tones of tenderness and sympathy; we in Exeter, N. H., last week, having a fe- General's administration is to be tried by occasion may call for it. this test, we think the verdigt of guilty

> We do not pretend to say that General these State institutions the depositories trations, and only 330 during the time of all their predecessors. To this fact, let another equally important be added. Let while all the State debte, under The prereding administrations put together, from Washington to Jackson, did not exceed 27 millions. These are facts, registered in the archives of the Government, and will speak long after their authors have passed to the tomb. Why all this? Why this alarming increase of paper money, and of the credit system, by a party ut terly opposed to both? These are questions which the Locoforo party have refused to answer at the bar of public opinion, but for which the People will hold them responsible, and history do them

And the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren cannot treat them with a rous nation. recur to the calamities which now affect and overspread the land. For our part, we take but little pride, and less pleasure, in reviving the recollections of those fatal strides which the Government took under their auspices, towards corruption, mis-

New Orleans, May 20, 1843.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. The cutter Woodbury, Capt, Nones, arrived in port yesterday morning from Vers Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d instant.

Judge Ellis, our late Minister to Mexwhile the newly engaged superintendent ico, arrived in the Woodbury, as also the with a grin on his face, ask the following kins Kendall, liberated on the 21st of Sheldon, A. Adams and John Thompkins, liberated on the 27th April, thought the in

Gen. Thompson arrived at Mexico on the evening of the 16th of April, and was warmly welcomed by the resident Ameri eans. His exertions in favor of those Americans now imprisoned have been indefatigable and successful. Sheldon, Thompkins and Adams having been lib-

The next day sixteen of the prisoners claming English and German protection were liberated.

On leaving Mexico, Judge Ellis order ed the sale of his library, table service Twelve years has it ravaged and laid and furniture generally-the proceeds of sufferings of the Textan prisoners. He had previously given them upwards of

> Many cases of fever were reported at Vera Cruz at the latest dates.

President Santa Anna has levied a personal tax on all carrying on a lucrative trade or profession, to take effect on the in advance, as follows-farmers, \$3 per month; architects, com. agents, lawyers, judges, &c., \$16 per do; physicians, surgeons and curates, \$12 do ; and other ca ! ings in proportion.

All the accounts go to show that Santa Anna is not the unanimous choice of the

The whole scope of the arguments of ducements to cultivate the reciprocal im-

He was soon in his mother's arms. he pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst on imports -the Tariff provided for the tostion of the present central form of Go | ander discussion, may desminate in a con-But one thing did occur at the time tion. Sonta Anna is looked to as the Su-Gen. Jackson was in power, which his preme Ruler, by whatever title he may tree.

friends will not deay he is entitled to the be known at home or abroad. The mi-

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIS.

Mr. President: I am instructed by the President of United States to lay before out of the funds furnished to his hand, your Excellency my letter of recall as ac and charge him with the creation of a credited Minister near this Government. debt of upwards of 200 millions. To this In like menner he has directed me to aspolicy will be manifested whenever the

Before taking leave of you Excellency, I beg leave to express my ardent hopes We do not pretend to say that General that your inestimable spouse may soon be Jackson is directly responsible for the restored to health; while, at the same State debts, but we do contend that his time, I wish your Excellency to enjoy policy produced the State debis. He en-couraged the State Legislatures to go in illustrious head of a great nation, laboring our envy, they are not our rivals now; the dejected, and went to bed on Wednesday, debt-to charter Banks-warred upon a to fix her political institutions on a basis National Bank-and promised to make that may secure the happiness and pros-

perity of the country.

I offer to your Excellency sincere chamber subdues our souls as we enter she was worse, and her mistress desir- of State Banks which sprang up in so thanks for the release of Mr. Haughtaling. it. We feel as though we were standing of her not to get up. On Friday one short a time. Not fewer than 571 State and still hope that your Excellency will on the outer wall of mortal life—the verge of the most experienced medical gentle-Banks were chartered in ten years of Gen. Banks were chartered in ten years of Gen. Have the goodness to permit the other cines of the United States, I named in our interview on the 14th, to accompany me on my return home.

> REPLY OF PRESIDENT SANTA ANNA. It is with deep and sincere teelings, learn that your Excellency has received your letter of recall, and I can only con sole myself with the hope that you may be replaced by a worthy successor.

> The sentiments you have expressed in the name of your government, are very gratifying, for I always ardently wished that our eister, the great republic of the North, should preserve and cherish the most frank sincere, and friendly relations with Mexico, and with deeds of reciprocal benevolence.

I appreciate, as I ought, the delicacy and kindness of the interest you take in the health of my spouse, and I thank you for the prosperity which you wish me as the supreme chief of this noble and gene-

of the United States, Martin Van Buren, who, through you, communicated his prayer for the liberation of Mr. Houghtsling, I concede it with great pleasure, more especially as I wisth to give a solemn and public testimonal of the esteem you have gained by a conduct alike wise, prudent and noble. I promise you then, that you shall return to your country with the six citizens of the United States, who have not yet obtained their liberry. I hope, sir, your government will duly estimate my sentiments, and the conduct on your part, that has meritted the friendship and esteem of the Mexican nation.

SPEECH OF GEN WADDY THOMPSON. Excellent Sir:-I feel sincerely for the sickness of your estimable spouse; nor do of your premises was busy in planning the following American citizens, late Santa Fe I utter these words in compliance with prisoners: -D. Saively, T. A. Suily. mere ceremony, for they express what J. B. Hougtailing, T. S. Dorsey, J. C. are on the lips of all. I anxiously desire all, were to come upon your ground, and, Howard, H. R. Buchanan, and Geo. Wil- the complete re-establishment of her health, and much felicity to your excel-April the day on which Mr. Ellis took lency. I deeply regret the duty that his final leave of Santa Anna, and S. B. compels me to call open you under such afflicting circumstances. I duly appreciate the motive that has induced a sacrifice tervention of Gen. Thompson, the new of your personal feelings, and I shall make it known to the President of the United States. He has instructed me to offer to your excellency his sincere respect; and to arquaint your excellency that he congratulates himself that, at a time when the most delicate negociations are going on between the two countries, there is to be found at the head of the erated through his intervention on the administration in Mexico, a distinguished soldier and statesman, who has had an opportunity for ascertaining the sincere established in Mexico all the guaranties opment of the immense resources to be found in this great and beautiful country. which were liberally given to mitigate the -Such, Mr. President, are the sentiments by which I am animated, and I shall consider myself fortunate, if, by conduct, alike conciliatory and firm, I can draw closer the ties of friendship between the two sister republics. REPLY OF PRESIDENT SANTA ANNA.

I feel truly grateful that your Excellen-North, began by manifesting a lively interest in the health of my spouse, in Surrounded by domestic cares and public

of that frank and sincere friendship which It is certain that I do not want for in

business, I still feel pleasure in hearing

your government renew its protestations

honor of; we mean the creation of those litary will probably sustain him for the arrival in this republic, and it will give me entisiscion to know that your residence here proves agreeable and fortu-

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

From the New York Express. Ten thousand Lives Lost .- Tramendous

Earthquake in the Island of St. Doming. By the politeness of Capt. Morris, of the brig Wm. Neilson, from Port au

Haytian, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitanie, two thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Post au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South-West to the North East,

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses sgitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock come from the west.

There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the Patriot, and Port au Prince would have been the thestre of a dissater similar to that of 1770, of which disas rous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The Patriot also says that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, there were other shocks, Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather greater degree of kindness, than to seldom Anxious to oblige an illustrious citizen all the while was changeable, now extreme best, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm.

On Tuesday again there was another shock,-and since then, says the Patrio', " it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

SAINT MARC .- A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, -but no loss of life is mentioned.

At GOANIVES the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and the Arsenal

were all destroyed. This letter concludes at 8 A. M. Ly saying-" It is only half an hour since that we

felt a very great commotion. At present, we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not burned in the ruins, have escaped. God grant that Port an Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

CAPE HAYTIAN .- The town of Cape Haytisn has entirely disappeared, and with it two thirds of the population. The families that could escape are fled to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the wishes of our people to see permanently hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed. of civil liberty, accompanying the devel. Other aid of all kinds was about to be dispatched by water to the distressed.

LATER. In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morrie, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had ey, when presenting your credentials as escaped the earthquake. The towns of 1st of July, and to be paid three months Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Ple- St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said nipotentiary of the United States of the to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Capsain Morris left; but it is conjectured that al tentiments alike delicate and appropriate. the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

> A case was recently decided in the District Court of Belfast, which commenced two years ago, for the recovery

> THINGS TO BE DESIRED. - A good wife,