

From Merry's Museum. TRUSTING AN INDIAN CHIEF; OR, CONFIDENCE RETURNED.

One of the best settlers in Western New York, was Judge W., who established himself at Whitesboro... about four miles from Utica. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widow...

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians; for as he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly he took every opportunity to assure their good will in return.

True to his appointment, the schemer 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.

"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 chief; "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 wigwag; I will bring him back in three days with my answer!"

He was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute, she seemed to pass as it were, from death to life. It was a happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

"The white man has conquered!" said the sachem—heretofore let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian; he will repay you with confidence and friendship.

He was as good as his word; and Judge W. lived for many years in peace with the Indian tribes, and succeeded in laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community.

KINDLINESS. Kind words are very precious, yet they cost little. That is a hard heart which is proof against them; and that is an unenviable heart that repents not for cruel words hastily spoken.

Superstition.—The N. Hampshire Standard records a singular instance of the effects which superstition may have on a weak mind. It may be premised that the breaking a looking glass is regarded as the precursor of death in the family.

FARMER, A WORD WITH YOU. What did Loco-focism bequeath to the country? Mr. Van Buren left us a bankrupt Treasury. He left the public interests every where abandoned.

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 destroyed?

Why are not Horses 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?

A MONKEY'S MEMORY.—Authors generally seem to think that the monkey race is not capable of retaining lasting impressions; but their memory is remarkably precise when striking events call it into action.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

He pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singly and looking scared and devilish.

on imports—the Tariff provided for the payment of this debt. But one thing did occur at the time Gen. Jackson was in power, which his friends will not deny he is entitled to the honor of; we mean the creation of those heavy State Debts, which certain Loco-foco States are now repudiating.

We may then give General Jackson credit for paying one debt of 40 millions, out of the funds furnished to his hand, and charge him with the creation of a 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 defaulter, &c., and the "greatest and best" will be found to be largely indebted to the country.

We do not pretend to say that General Jackson is directly responsible for the State debts, but we do contend that his policy produced the State debts. He encouraged the State Legislatures to go in debt—to charter Banks—warred upon a National Bank—and promised to make these State institutions the depositories of the public funds.

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 utterly opposed to both? These are questions which the Loco-foco party have refused to answer at the bar of public opinion, but for which the People will hold them responsible, and history do them justice.

And the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren cannot treat them with a greater degree of kindness, than to seldom recur to the calamities which now afflict 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, misrule and decay, and from the effects of which, a half a century is necessary to fully recover.

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

Judge Ellis, our late Minister to Mexico, arrived in the Woodbury, as also the following American citizens, late Santa Fe prisoners:—D. Snively, T. A. Sully, J. B. Houghtaling, T. S. Dorsey, J. C. Howard, H. R. Buchanan, and Gen. Wilkins Kendall, liberated on the 21st of April the day on which Mr. Ellis took his final leave of Santa Anna, and S. B. Sheldon, A. Adams and John Thompson, liberated on the 27th April, through the intervention of Gen. Thompson, the new Minister.

Gen. Thompson arrived at Mexico on the evening of the 16th of April, and was warmly welcomed by the resident Americans. His exertions in favor of those Americans now imprisoned have been indefatigable and successful. Sheldon, Thompsons and Adams having been liberated through his intervention on the 27th.

The next day sixteen of the prisoners claiming English and German protection were liberated. On leaving Mexico, Judge Ellis ordered the sale of his library, table service and furniture generally—the proceeds of which were liberally given to mitigate the sufferings of the Texian prisoners. He had previously given them upwards of \$1,000.

tion of the present central form of Government and against the federal constitution. Santa Anna is looked to as the Supreme Ruler, by whatever title he may be known at home or abroad. The military will probably sustain him for the present at least.

Speech of Mr. Ellis. Mr. President: I am instructed by the President of United States to lay before your Excellency my letter of recall as accredited Minister near this Government. In like manner he has directed me to assure your Excellency that my Government is particularly desirous of cultivating and maintaining with the Mexican Republic the most friendly and frank relations.

Reply of President Santa Anna. It is with deep and sincere feelings, I learn that your Excellency has received your letter of recall, and I can only console myself with the hope that you may be replaced by a worthy successor.

Reply of Gen. Waddy Thompson. Excellent Sir:—I feel sincerely for the sickness of your estimable spouse; nor do I utter these words in compliance with mere ceremony, for they express what are on the lips of all. I anxiously desire the complete re-establishment of her health, and much felicity to your excellency. I deeply regret the duty that compels me to call upon your such affecting circumstances. I duly appreciate the motive that has induced a sacrifice 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 acquaint your excellency that he congratulates himself that, at a time when the most delicate negotiations are going on between the two countries, there is to be found at the head of the administration in Mexico, a distinguished soldier and statesman, who has had an opportunity of ascertaining the sincere wishes of our people to see permanently established in Mexico all the guarantees of civil liberty, accompanying the development of the immense resources to be found in this great and beautiful country.

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 Excellency, when presenting your credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of the North, began by manifesting a lively interest in the health of my spouse, in attentions alike delicate and appropriate. Surrounded by domestic cares and public business, I still feel pleasure in hearing your government renew its protestations of that frank and sincere friendship which should be eternal between the two great republics in the world.

It is certain that I do not want for inducements to cultivate the reciprocal importance of such a union; and I cannot but be anxious that the serious questions

under discussion, may terminate in a conciliatory manner, one that may establish the best feelings between the two countries. I congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in this republic, and it will give me satisfaction to know that your residence here proves agreeable and fortunate.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE. (From the New York Express. Ten thousand Lives Lost.—Terrible Earthquake in the Island of St. Domingo.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytian, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

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

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 fainting.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm.

On Tuesday again there was another shock, and since then, says the Patriot, 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 GONAVES 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 wrier of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and the Arsenal were all destroyed.