pose. But this kind of life was irksome to the Indian girl, and she was perpetually escaping the vigilance of her father, to try her arrow in the woods, or guide her pretty canoe over the waters. De Rance had long thought it impossible to gratify his ambitious views for his daughter, without removing her from the attraction of her savage home, and each day's experience convinced him more and more of the truth of this conclusion. To favor his project he assumed an affectionate manner towards his wife; for he well knew that one look or word of kindness would at any time win back all her love. When the deep sensibilities of her warm heart were roused, he would ask for leave to sell her lands; and she, in her prodigality of tenderness, would have given him any thing, even her own life, for such smiles as he then bestowed. The old chief was dead, and there was no one to check the unfeeling rapacity of the Frenchman. Tracts after tracts of Tahmiroo's valuable land were sold, and the money remitted to Quebec, whither he had the purpose of conveying his children on the pretence of a visit, but in reality with the firm intent of never again beholding his deserted wife. A company of Canadian traders happened to visit the Falls of St. Anthony just at this juncture and Florimond de Rance took the opportunity to apprize Tahmiroo of his intention to educate Victoire at one of the convents in Quebec. The Sioux pleaded with all the earnestness of a mother's eloquence; but she pleaded in vain. Victoire and her father joined the company of traders on their return to Canada. Tahmiroo knelt, and fervently besought that she might accompany them. She would stay out of sight, she said; they should not be ashamed of her, among the great white folks at the east; and if she could but live where she could see them every day she should die happier. 'Ashamed of you! and you the daughter of a Sioux king!' exclaimed Victoire proudly, and, with a natural impulse of tenderness, fell on her mother's neck and wept. 'Victoire, 'tis time to depart!' said her father, sternly.—The sobbing girl tried to release herself; but she could not. Tahmiroo embraced her with the energy of despair; for after all her doubts and jealousies, Victoire was the darling child of her bosom—she was so much the image of Florimond when he first said he loved her. 'Woman! let her go!' exclaimed De Rance exasperated by the length of the parting scene. Tahmiroo raised her eyes anxiously to his face, and she saw that his arm was raised to strike her. 'I am a poor daughter of the Sioux; oh! why did you marry me?' exclaimed she, in a tone of passionate grief. 'For your father's lands,' said the Frenchman, coldly. This was the drop too much. Poor Tahmiroo with a piercing shriek fell on the earth, and hid her face in the grass. She knew not how long she remained there. Her highly-wrought feelings had brought on a dizziness of the brain, and she was conscious only of a sensation of sickness, accompanied by the sound of receding voices.

When she recovered, she found herself alone with Louis, her little boy about six years old. The child had wandered there after the traders had departed, and having in vain tried to waken his mother, he had laid himself down at her side, and slept on his bow and arrows. From that hour Tahmiroo was changed. Her quiet, submissive air gave place to a stern and lofty manner; and she, who had always been so gentle, became as bitter and implacable as the most blood-thirsty of her tribe. In little Louis all the strong feelings of her soul were centered; but even her affection for him was characterized by a strange and unwonted fierceness. Her only care seemed to be to make him like his grandfather, and to instil a deadly hatred of white men: and the boy learned his lessons well. He was the veriest little savage that ever let fly an arrow. To his mother alone he yielded any thing like submission; and the Sioux were proud to hail the haughty child as their future chieftain. Such was the aspect of things on the shores of the Mississippi, when Florimond de Rance came among them, after an absence of three years. He was induced to make this visit, partly from a lingering curiosity to see his boy and partly from the hopes of obtaining more land from the yielding Tahmiroo. He affected much contrition for his past conduct, and promised to return with Victoire before the year expired. Tahmiroo met him with the most chilling indifference, and listened to him with a vacant look, as if she heard him not. It was only when he spoke to her boy that he could arouse her from this apparent lethargy. On this subject she was all suspicion. She had a sort of undefined dread that he too would be carried away from her; and she watched over him like a she-wolf, when her young is in danger. Her fears were not unfounded; for Florimond de Rance did intend, by demonstrations of fondness, and glowing descriptions of Quebec to kindle in the mind of his son a desire to accompany him. Tahmiroo thought the hatred of white men, which she had so carefully instilled, would prove a sufficient shield; but many weeks had not elapsed, before she saw that Louis was fast yielding himself up to the fascinating power which had enthralled her own youthful spirit. With this discovery came horrible thoughts of vengeance; and, more than once, she had nearly nerved her soul to murder the father of her son; but she could not. Something in his features still reminded her of the devoted young Frenchman who had carried her quiver through

the woods, and kissed the moccasin he stooped to lace—and she could not kill him. The last cutting blow was soon given to the heart of the Indian wife. Young Louis, full of boyish curiosity, expressed a wish to go with his father, though he at the same time, promised a speedy return. He had always been a stubborn boy; and she felt now as if her worn-out spirit would vainly contend against his wilfulness. With that sort of resigned stupor which often indicates approaching insanity, she yielded to his request, exacting, however, a promise that he would sail a few miles down the Mississippi with her the day before his departure. The day arrived, Florimond de Rance was at a distance on business. Tahmiroo decked herself in the garments and jewels she had worn on the day of her marriage, and selected the gaudiest wampum belts for the little Louis. 'Why do you put these on?, said the boy. 'Because Tahmiroo will no more see her son in the land of the Sioux said she, mournfully; 'and when her father meets her in the Spirit Land, he will know the beads he gave her. 'She took the wondering boy by the hand, and led him to the river side. There lay the canoe her father had given her when she left him for 'the wigwam of the stranger.' It was faded and bruised now and so were all her hopes. She looked back on the hut where she had spent her brief term of wedded happiness, and its peacefulness, seemed a mockery of her misery. And was she—the lone, the wretched, desperate, and deserted one—was she the Startled Fawn, of the Sioux, for whom contending chiefs had asked in vain? The remembrance of all her love and all her wrongs came up before her memory, and death seemed more pleasant to her than the gay dance she once loved so well.—But then her eye rested on her boy—and, O God! with what an agony of love! It was the last vehement struggle of a soul all formed for tenderness. 'We will go to the Spirit Land together,' she exclaimed: 'he cannot come there to rob me!' She took Louis in her arms as if he had been a feather, and springing into the boat, she guided it towards the Falls of St. Anthony. 'Mother, mother! the canoe is going over the rapids!' screamed the frightened child. 'My father stands on the waves and beckons me!' she said. The boy looked at the horribly fixed expression of her face, and shrieked aloud for help. The boat went over the cataract. Louis de Rance was seen no more. He sleeps with the 'Startled Fawn' of the Sioux, in the waves of the Mississppi! The story is well remembered by the Indians of the present day; and when a mist gathers over the Falls, they often say, 'Let us not hunt to-day. A storm will certainly come for Tahmiroo and her son are going over the Falls of St. Anthony."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. York American.

Latest from England.

The Napoleon packet ship, from Liverpool, brings our London files up to the 23d ult. inclusive. The campaign in the East is the chief topic of discussion, now that the Catholic question is disposed of—and appearances would indicate that, while both parties are making every effort to render it as vigorous as possible, there are, nevertheless, stronger indications that the mediations of the other powers, to effect a pacific arrangment, will not be ineffectual; Gen. Guilleminot, on the part of France, and Mr. Gordon, the newly appointed British ambassador, being the negotiators.

A Russian gentleman had just arrived at Dover, with despatches for the Russian Minister, the purport of which had not transpired. "It is rumored" says the Courier of the 22d, "that they have conveyed the ultimatum of the Russian Cabinet with respect to the war in the East—the final arrangement of the Treaty of London having been confided to the French and British Negociators, General Guilleminot and the Honorable Mr. Gordon.

The Courier confidently pronounces that the Sultan's character forbids the belief that he refuses all negotiation; and that the magnanimity of the Emperor of Russia would not allow him to propose the unreasonable terms attributed to him by late rumors. He seeks "neither for conquest nor dismemberment: but he will have the faith of treaties strictly observed. Besides," says the editor, "the balance of power, now so well understood, requires that the territories of the Ottoman Empire shall not be diminished, beyond the deduction which must be made from them for the purpose of erecting Greece into an independent State. The mention of this last subject gives rise to a variety of observations which we shall not dwell upon at present. They relate chiefly to the limits of the new State, which some persons seem anxious to extend to a line to be drawn from Arta to Volo."

We are disappointed at not finding something more precise with regard to the condition of the French ministry, since the withdrawal of the laws on the departmental councils &c. from the Chamber of deputies. That was a measure so decisive as to make it a matter of interest to know how it was borne by the nation, and what direction might in consequence be taken, with regard to liberal measures, by the cabinet. The place of M. de la Ferronaye is still unsupplied; M. de Chateaubriand, and the Prince Polignac being still the persons most talked of for the *portefeuille* in abeyance.

Lisbon continues to be a scene of blood

and its dungeons overflow with the victims of Don Miguel's ferocious fears. Cadiz, which the ocean at our last accounts was said to have submerged, is flourishing, by reason of *free trade*, and already Gibraltar was said to feel the loss which, Cadiz being a free port, cannot but result to the commerce of that rock—only rendered, at any time, a place of resort for merchants, because of the spirit of exclusion and monopoly which reigned all around and the entire freedom of intercourse established there.

Markets for Cotton, wheat and flour, low and dull. The American flour, recently imported into England, had been chiefly placed in bond, present duties being too high, and prices too low to afford a remunerating value.

The London Sphynx says, we believe it now definitely arranged, that Sir James Scarlett is to be the new Attorney General. Sir James himself displayed no kind of anxiety for office; but his political friends have strongly counselled him to accept the offer of the Duke.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The accounts relative to the progress of pacific negociations at the Turkish capital continue to be vague and contradictory, whilst those relating to preparations for the vigorous prosecution of war, unequivocally show that both parties of the belligerents are resolved to use every exertion in order to render the ensuing campaign decisive. The preparations on the part of Russia are said to be great beyond example, and the Sultan continues to evince the same active, enterprising, indomitable spirit which has ever characterized him. The Pacha of Egypt has at length acceeded to the pressing demands of the Sultan, & has agreed to send 12,000 men to the Danube, under the command of Mamoud Pacha. The capture of Sizoboli by part of the Russian Black Sea fleet, has been deemed of such importance that Te Deum has been celebrated at St. Petersburgh on account of it. The roads were in a very bad state, and it was not expected that any operations could be commenced in Bulgaria before the beginning of May. Letters from Varna state that provisions were excessively dear there and also at Kavarno. It seems to be expected that the Black Sea will be the chief seat of the hostile operations and that landings will be attempted on various parts of the shore in order to form if possible, a chain of posts into the very vicinity of Constantinople, in order to divert the Sultan from the defence of the Balkan, by the alarm which he must feel for the safety of his capital. A letter from Ancona states that important movements and arrangements of the British and French fleets in the Mediterrancan were continually reported from the Greek and Italian ports. It is stated from other quarters that the blockade of Alexandria, Candia, and other Turkish ports is to be carried into execution without delay.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Constantinople, 10th March, on the subject:—"It seems that the Russian fleet will really blockade Candia and Alexandria, forming a line of ships from Boudroun along the coasts of Candia to Alexandria, in order to hinder the landing of troops and provisions as well in Candia as the Dardanelles, especially as it is affirmed that the Egyptian fleet is to go to Constantinople in order to act, during the Summer, in the Black Sea, in conjunction with the five ships of the line, two frigates, four corvettes, and twelve brigs, now in the harbour of Constantinople."

General Guilleminot is said to have been ordered to Constantinople to co-operate with the Hon. Mr. Gordon, in order to to induce the Porte to agree to the provisions of a new Protocol which it is re-asserted has been agreed to at London, and which extends the limits of Greece to the Gulphs of Arta and Velo. On the other hand it was reported at Naples that Mr. Stratford Canning would go alone to Constantinople, and remain there, whether the porte acceded to the new resolutions of the allied Powers or not. It is stated, on the authority of accounts received express from Paris, that the Duke of Wellington and the Austrian Government have made another formal representation to the Cabinet of Berlin that they will not suffer a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia on the subject of Turkey. The Prussian Government has replied, that it does not intend to form any such alliance and that the treaty which does exist, is of a private nature, not calculated to offend either England or Austria.

It appears from the Paris letters and papers that the best understanding exists between the English and French Governments with respect to affairs in the East, and the Prince de Polignac is said to have received full powers to arrange whatever line of policy may be deemed proper towards Russia with the Duke of Wellington who has frequent communications with the French Monarch.

EGINA, Feb. 17.

Admiral Heyden has given notice that he will station a line of observation between Bourdonin, Alexandria and Candia, to prevent the sending of troops or provisions to Candia or the Dardanelles from Alexandria. This, in all probability has given rise to the report of a blockade, which does not seem to be well founded.—Frankfort paper, April 15.

Accounts from the Banks of the Danube, dated the 11th inst. state that a Grand Council of War was convoked at Vienna where all the Generals in chief commanding troops in the Provinces were assembled, but the object of the Council was not known. It had probably some reference to the resumption of the war by the Russians.

Inundations in Prussia.—The Hamburg Reporter of the 17th inst. says—"Letters from Berlin present a deplorable picture of the inundations occasioned by the breaking in of the dykes of the Vistula; it is calculated that the water will not run off in less than fourteen days, in which case all hopes of a plentiful harvest are at an end. We shall probably hear of equally disastrous accidents from other parts of the north.

London, April 22, half past 7.

I think I may now announce to you, as positive, the transmission of a joint note from the French and English Cabinets, on the subject of the Russian War. The precise contents of this note are, of course secret, but it appears from a private letter from Paris, received this day by express, that they are such as to have given great offence to the Emperor Nicholas.

The French Ministers are likely to lose office, unless they render the Cabinet more liberal—the Duke of Angouleme having declared that they are bound to follow the disposition of the nation. His Royal Highness objects to the introduction of the Prince de Polignac, as desired by the King.

There is still some prospect of a commercial treaty between this country and France, the distress among the wine growers in France being so great that they are petitioning the Government for relief. It has been already, or will be immediately, proposed to our Ministers to reduce the duties on British iron, and on some articles of British manufacture, if this country will place French wines upon the same duties as those of Portugal.

The Duke of Wellington is still much indisposed, although not dangerously ill. It is considered highly probable that he will resign office within a few months, as notwithstanding all the care he takes of his health, it is found to be quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his situation.

Mr. O'Connell still talks confidently of taking his seat on the resumption of the House. His friends say that Ministers will not offer any opposition to his doing so; but it is expected that a furious set will be made by the Orange members.—Should he be unable to take his seat without a new election for Clare county, he will it is supposed, be returned without opposition, as Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has handsomely signified his intention not to divide the county on the subject.

The contents of the French Journals relate chiefly to discussions about the conduct of the Ministry, and the probability or improbability of Chateaubriand's accession to the Cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PIRATES IN A FAIR WAY.

The following extract of a letter, from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors' friends:—

We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana: they will be hanged. One of them, in prison, requested the jailor to send four segars, from *himself*, to his father as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the segars were opened. Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged a letter to his father, of the following import:—"My fate is certain; I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in ——— street, B. who lives in ——— street, C. who lives in ——— street, and D. who lives in ——— street, to fly."—They were, of course arrested. This infernal business will now, I think, be put a stop to; at least for a time.

REPORT FROM HAYTI.

The last number of the African Repository contains some extracts from a report made by Thomas Kennedy, who has lately visited all the coloured families sent out to Hayti by the Society of Friends in North Carolina. Mr. Kennedy, a citizen of Wayne county in N. C. took out testimonials and instructions from the yearly meeting of Friends in that state. He was very civilly received by President Boyer.

The condition of the coloured families from North Carolina he found bad enough and the colonists very much dissatisfied. They complained of not having received the stipulated compensation from the proprietors of the lands, and declared that they preferred their former condition of slaves in North Carolina to their present situation. Mr. Kennedy was not able to do any thing to improve their circumstances in that country. He attempted to take under his protection, with a view of removing them, a family which he had formerly emancipated, and was treated with great indignity on the occasion.

Mr. Kennedy does not speak highly of the state of society in Hayti. He describes the country as possessing a soil of exceeding fertility, producing abundantly with little cultivation; the water sweet, the air pure, and the climate salubrious. The government, he says, is a military despotism—the Congress a mere fudge—the laws better worded than administered—the will of the President backed with an army of 40,000 men, the law of the land—the agriculture neglected—the commerce declining—the manners and customs disagreeable—the mode of living in the country especially, poor and coarse—the people ignorant and conceited, practising polygamy—and the increase of the native population very small.—He recommends sending colonists to Liberia instead of Hayti, as in the former country they would find themselves under a liberal government and laws, and would enjoy their own customs, manners, language and religion, considerations which ought to be paramount to all others, with men disposed to feel and appreciate the blessings of freedom.—[Balt. Gaz.

CIRCULAR.

General Post Office Department,
Washington, 18th May, 1829.

To the Postmaster at —— ——.

Sir: The multiplication of mail routes, and the great increase of accommodation on many of the old routes within the last year, involve an expense considerably beyond the current revenue of the Department. This revenue, arising exclusively from postages, it is hoped, will be sufficiently augmented to cover the deficit, if the Post Office law shall be strictly observed, and all its provisions rigidly enforced. On entering upon the duties of the Department, it is a subject of no little regret to observe, that much loss is sustained by an abuse of the franking privilege. It might be presumed that the high character of officers entitled to this privilege would be a guarantee for its restriction within the limits of the law; but it is much to be lamented, for the honor of our country, no less than for the prosperity of the Department, that such has not always been the case. Letters to others are frequently enclosed to persons who are entitled to the privilege of franking, and letters written by others are often sent under their frank in opposition to the express letter of the law. There is cause to apprehend that Postmasters have, in some instances, been guilty of this fraud upon the revenue. This evil, unless it shall find a remedy in the vigilant and energetic co-operation of Postmasters with the head of the Department, must tend to paralyze all its operations. It is therefore expected that you will watch with the utmost care against this unlawful practice; and whenever you have cause for suspicion, use all lawful means to obtain evidence against the offender. Let no effort be remitted, let no dignity of station deter you; but, however exalted may be the rank of the officer who shall violate the law in the abuse of his franking privilege, never fail to enforce the penalty by legal process, and report each case to the Department. In all lawful efforts to carry into effect the provisions of the law against such as shall incur its penalties, you will be sustained by the Department; but no Postmaster can expect to retain the confidence of the Department who shall wantonly violate his franking privilege, or who knowingly shall suffer it in others with impunity.

In many instances Postmasters have injured the revenue by extending their privilege beyond the weight prescribed by law. Whenever a letter to or from a Postmaster exceeds half an ounce in weight, the Postmaster receiving or delivering it, is bound by the law & by his oath to account for the excess. In every instance that shall come to your knowledge, of a Postmaster mailing a letter free with the frank of a Postmaster, or receiving one free, in virtue of his privilege, which shall weigh more than half an ounce, you are to report the fact to the Department that the remedy may be promptly applied.

Many persons appear to be under the erroneous impression, that printed sheets of paper are not chargeable with letter postage; you will use diligence to correct this error. Every thing that goes in the mail is chargeable with letter postage, except newspapers, pamphlets, and legislative journals, which are rated as pamphlets. Proposals for publications, printed circulars, special advertisements, and, indeed, every species of handbills, are to be charged with letter postage. Whenever such printed articles come to your office without being entered on the post bills and rated with letter postage, it is expected that you will correct the error, and report to the Department the Postmaster who mailed them. Numbers of handbills, printed proposals, and special advertisements, have sometimes been sent to Postmasters to be received and circulated under their privilege. Every such case is required to be reported to the Department that such Postmaster may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. In some instances these articles have been headed with the name of the office of an editor, and called an extra newspaper, with the evident design of reducing the postage. Such design it is your duty to counteract. A supplement always accompanies the newspaper to which it belongs, as a part of the same paper, and an extra newspaper, is a sheet, or a part of a sheet, issued between the regular times of publishing the paper, for the purpose of an earlier annunciation of interesting news. You will not send nor deliver printed sheets or bills of any other character, as supplements or as extra newspapers.—There has also been a want of sufficient care in rating letters. Many double, some triple, and even quadruple letters are rated as single. If a letter encloses a bank note, it is double; if it encloses three bank notes, it is quadruple, & should be rated accordingly. It may sometimes be difficult to determine the proper rate; but if the letter has the appearance of being double, you will be careful to mark it as such; and if the person receiving it shall question its correctness, he can open it in the presence of the Postmaster or his assistant. The want of proper attention to these several points has been highly injurous to the De-

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