General Republican Star and Advertiser.

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BY
THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

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Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty Five Cents* per square.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated April 1830, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of Mark Benton's heirs of, in and to, a Lot of ground in the town of Easton, situated on Washington street, being part of a tract of land called 'Londonderry,' (or so much thereof as may be necessary) to raise the sums due thereon, which was advertised in the Baltimore Patriot, Easton Gazette, and Eastern Shore Whig, in March and April 1830, on which the Tax for the years 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1828 and 1829, has not been, or shall not be paid, before the day of sale.—To be sold for cash and the purchaser to pay the cost of locating and Conveying.

WM. FERGUSON, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes for 1820 & 1821.

JAS. CHAMBERS, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes for 1822 & 1823.

SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes for 1828 & 1829.

may 25 3w

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the last March Term, to value and divide the Lands and Real Estate of John Stanton, late of said county deceased, amongst his heirs and legal representatives, do hereby give notice, that we have appointed to meet on the premises (now occupied by Daniel Bartlett) on THURSDAY the 22d day of July next, for the purpose of executing said Commission.

WILLIAM POTTER,
ROBT. T. KEENE,
JOHN STEVENS,
JAMES BARTON,
WILLIAM H. RHODES, } Commissioners.

may 18 w

In Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1830.

Jacob Charles, *Agt.* and Thomas B. Bullock & Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Foster Willis, child and heir at law of Sarah Willis, Saml. Emerson, Robert Emerson and H'ry. Emerson, children and heirs at law of Samuel Emerson, deceased.

Ordered by the Court that the sale of the real estate of Samuel Emerson, as made & reported by Cannon Charles, Trustee for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, by the 2nd day of next Term:

Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively, in a newspaper published in Talbot county, and also put up at the Court House door at least three weeks before said day.—The Trustee reports the amount of Sales to be $763.

Test,—JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True Copy.
Test,—Jo. Richardson, Clk.

june 1 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. CLARK

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WITH HIS USUAL SUPPLY OF
FRESH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
GOODS

Of all descriptions, which is now opening and will be offered very cheap.

april 20 w

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 7th May, 1830.

THE City Commissioners are desirous to purchase from two to four thousand tons of *RIVER PEBBLE PAVING STONE*, not less than three nor more than six inches in diameter, and not less than five inches in length, for which they will pay the cash on delivery.

By order, J. H. DORSEY, Clerk.

may 11 8w

☞The Elkton Press and Easton Star, will publish the above once a week for two months, and charge the same to the City Commissioners.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns thanks to his friends and the public for their continued patronage, and begs leave to inform them, that he has just returned from Baltimore,

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,

which will enable him, with the assistance of the BEST WORKMEN, to meet all orders in his line. All new work, warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in the best manner, and at the lowest rates, for CASH. He hopes by unremitting attention to business to merit the increasing favours of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Easton, may 4 w

JOHN L. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Frame House opposite the Miles River Road, formerly occupied by Joseph Parrott as a Carriage Shop, and has supplied himself with an

Excellent stock of well
SEASONED TIMBER
AND A FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

And is prepared to execute all orders at short notice, in the following branches:—Cartwheel Wright, Plough Stocking, or Cradling of Scythes.

may 4 w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton every Wednesday, and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

From the St. Louis Beacon.

INDIAN CHARACTER.

"How! en tarro."—Otto.

The absence of regular Historians among the Indians is, and should be, a source of much regret to those who delight to store their minds with those facts connected with the original possessors of that soil which now opens the bosom of its wealth to beings of almost another origin. Having dwelt some time with and near them, I have used considerable diligence at various times, in endeavoring to ascertain how and in what manner, if any, they have preserved the remembrance of remarkable events among them.—Whether they had traditionary or legendary tales of the origin of their tribes; whether they knew the time when the country in which they resided was first occupied by them; whether, in that case, it was unoccupied or in the possession of other Indians, and whether they conquered or purchased the country so occupied. My inquiries have also extended to their wars—the arts and wiles practiced by their most distinguished warriors; the nature also of their pretended intercourse with the Great Spirit; how many spirits they supposed possessed an influence over their tribes; what they thought of futurity, and what their general ideas were of moral and social duties and obligations. I have seldom received, to any of these inquiries, a clear and satisfactory answer.

They have traditions; but of so confused a nature, and so mysteriously combined with men and beasts, extraordinary transformations from one to the other, and so thoroughly involved in the clouds of superstition, that they are rendered utterly unintelligible to all but Indians themselves.

Their songs constitute their history, but as dates are entirely neglected, (for they 'keep no note of time,') it is impossible for the oldest man among them to fix the events thus narrated upon any particular period of time. There is one source, however, of instructive amusement among them, and that is to sit and listen to the rehearsal of the warlike achievements that have been performed within the remembrance of the narrator, and possibly by him. He often tells them with spirit and sprightliness, and can generally say how many winters are past by since they were acted. No one but he who has resided among them knows, or can know, the fund of military anecdote, if I may so call it, in their possession.

No one knows, or can know, the surprising acts of valor performed by them, sometimes as a tribe, but more generally by individuals. Under an excitement particularly after a little success, there are no people on earth braver or more daring, even to rashness, than they are. Once under this excitement, alone or among thousands, an Indian sees nothing but the object of his rage, if an enemy, or of his love, if a friend. In fact, they are educated for brave men. Influence and wealth are only for the brave, and the highest seat at the council fire, or the most important character in the dance, is always awarded to him who passes for the bravest man. Indians (I speak of those on the upper Missouri) are underrated. White men talk, and I suppose, think as they talk, as if twenty common men, well armed, could drive the prairies for Indians as they would beat a jungle for deer. This is idle talk. These Indians have yet to learn who are their superiors in their own method of fighting. Perfect horsemen, they know their strength when well mounted, better than the whites would have them believe. No men but mounted men can ever, except in large bodies, safely travel the country where they live or roam. The *morale* (as Napoleon called the impression of strength or force on the mind) is very considerable, and, with inexperienced men, often creates a sudden panic or astonishment that proves their ruin, before sufficient time elapses for them to recover their self-possession. Painted, almost naked, and at full speed they rush upon their foes suddenly from an ambush, with a yell apparently of delight at the prospect of blood. The hideous expression of their countenance, has, at the same time an appalling effect to those unaccustomed to their mode of painting themselves. The first effect is intended for, and often is an almost perfect stupefaction.

Here lies their strength on the plain, or where they can act with celerity, and they who can retain self possession at the onset, with a tolerably adequate force, have nothing to fear afterwards. Without retaining that (which the main effort of the Indians is to destroy) the chances are against escape. Many a white man has gone to these prairies confident of his abilities for self protection, and been literally cut to pieces by the tomahawk whilst on his horse, with his loaded rifle in his hand. They might have been, probably were brave, but they allowed themselves to be astonished, and all from underrating their foes.

There is another strong trait of character in Indians—their singular pride. Squaws frequently cry Indians into acts of vengeance and retaliation, but they have a stronger influence even than that over them: a squaw can laugh or shame an Indian to commit the most wanton act of murder, cruelty, and inhumanity. Her jeers and taunts after an unsuccessful 'to tong' of a war party will send an Indian forth alone, without rest or delay, under the pledge of the most, sacred oath known to him, that he will not return without a scalp or a prisoner. To redeem his pledge, and satisfy the oath, he will commit the most barbarous and disgustingly inhuman acts. It is under the influence of this feeling that he becomes what among Indians is called foolish—that is perfectly reckless of life. It is singular, but nevertheless true, that the Indians should look with such utter contempt upon every thing like effeminacy, and still be so much under the influence of their squaws.—No greater term of reproach can be bestowed by them upon an individual than to call him a squaw. It signifies that he is a beast of burden. Squaws almost never approach the council, the feast, or the dance,* that is, or national medicine dance. They follow and obey their lords and masters apparently in silence. Humility and obedience are, with health and industry, the only recommendations of a wife. Still, these very women, as among us, manage to govern in every thing they wish. They do it by appearing not to do it. The Indian always appears the master, and, satisfied with the appearance, suffers himself to be mastered. Here I might call the attention of some of our females, whose ambition to become 'the better horse' leads them some times to overshoot the mark; but as advice unasked, is generally suspected, I leave them to make their own comments.

Indians are the most desperate gamblers in the world considering their means. One would be astonished to witness their stakes. I have seen them sit successive hours, and sometimes days, at their games, alternately winning and loosing, until one of them rose stripped of all his wealth, horse, gun, and every thing but the rag as we might say, of modesty. This would be called ruin by the civilized world, but it causes no despair or suicide with them, and all that an observer would perceive is perhaps a little mortified pride at his defeat. The young Squaws, having more leisure, are more constant gamblers than the men. I have seen a young squaw pull ornament after ornament from her arm, beads after beads from her neck, and broach after broach from her bosom, until she had lost the whole, and then probably pawn her clothes for another game.

The greatest game that I have ever heard of, however, was between a Crow and Chayenne. It was told me as a well known fact by a man residing among the Crows, and confirmed by the Crows themselves through an interpreter. About four years since, the Crows and Chayennes, were, as they have almost always been, at war. In fact, I do not know that they ever met peaceably except in the single instance I am about to relate. In a state of hostility; of course, war parties were continually roaming in search of favorable opportunities to strike with success, and with as little risk as possible, it happened that two hostile parties were encamped, without the knowledge of either, near each other. They had both been out a long time, and had seen no 'signs' of an enemy, and of course became considerably discouraged. After a little reflection, and within a day or two of the same time, both parties resolved to return to their respective tribes.—It happened also, that one of each party refused (pledged by an oath, or afraid of the ridicule of some favorite squaw) to return. This is very common among them, and it excites no surprise, even after success, that one or two separate from the main party and go forth alone, sometimes for a definite object, and sometimes not. These two men were left by their respective comrades in the mountains, near Powder river, and for the two following days they remained near where they were left. On the third, and near nightfall, they had selected their lodging places near each other, still ignorant of their vicinity. The Chayenne was going down, and the Crow up, a ravine that gradually descended, at that place, towards the river.—The former laid himself down among the rocks in the bottom of the ravine, but the latter, thinking from the appearance of the sky that it would rain, and knowing how the water rushed in torrents down these ravines, crawled up its side, and there, under the shelter of a friendly rock, arranged himself for repose.—As the Crow expected, one of those sudden and tremendous showers common to the country came on; he however, lay unmolested by it.

Not so with the Chayenne; hearing the roar of the coming torrent, he hastened to secure himself from being washed away or dashed to death against the rock, by groping out a passage up the side, hardly knowing, in the dark, whether he was going to safety or destruction. After feeling around, and managing to get about one hundred yards from where the water had driven him, he came accidentally to the rock which sheltered the Crow. In endeavoring to ascertain its position with the ground, he placed his hand upon the bare shoulder of his enemy. As it may be expected they both started, the one back and other up, with their usual exclamation of surprise—'Wah!' said they, as they stood gazing, and lighting up their gaze with the fire of their own eyeballs. What is very unusual among Indians on a war party, they were both taken by surprise, both unprepared, and both, too, searching for enemies. The night was very dark, the ground precipitous and uneven, and both were hesitating what to do, not knowing but each had friends close at hand. At length the Chayenne made signs that he would lie down for the night, and that in the morning they should try their prowess. It was arranged, and two brave and mortal foes, until that instant, lay down side by side under the same rock. I question if either slept, still they continued in their recumbent posture until morning.

Morning came, and both, assured of their novel situation, laughed at its singularity; from a laugh they began their signs, and at length determined, that, as either allowed the other's tribe to be the bravest in the world, they would not fight, but would try their strength or skill in gambling. They commenced and the game continued fluctuating for some time, until after about two hours, the Crow won all the arms, provisions and clothes of the Chayenne, to express it more fully, the Chayenne stood before him clothed only as by nature at his birth. After standing a few moments in thought, he arrested the progress of the Crow in packing up his winnings by saying, he would stake his scalp. The Crow of course, eagerly engaged again, thinking probably it was a cheap way to acquire such a trophy; but fortune favored the brave, and from that instant the Chayenne commenced winning. He continued until he had not only won back all his own, but all the Crow had, leaving him as destitute as the Chayenne was a short time before. He could now do no less than his antagonist had done. The Crows scalp was now at stake. Both were anxious, and both played cautiously. It would not do, the Crow lost his scalp, and the Chayenne proceeded very deliberately to take it off. The operation was completed, and the Crow was pronounced the greatest brave in existence.

After some little conversation, praising each other, (all by signs) they separated, under the promise of again playing should they ever meet, at the same time assuring each other, that they would strive to bring the tribes, or parts of each together.

In about three months, true to their promise, they met, the Indians consenting to the meeting for the purpose of witnessing such a game. Again they played, lost and won alternately for some time, both better guarded as to their scalps than before, the one having none, and the other having a large quantity of things to lose before his would come into the play. Luck however, settled down in favor of the Crow, and, as the scalp of the other became the stake, the anxiety of the Chayenne showed itself by the deepest and most silent attention; whilst, on the other hand, a murmur of encouragement passed along the line of Crows for their champion. The game drew to a close. Every eye was attention. Their very respiration was checked, and the dogs themselves hushed their barkings into low growls. It was but for an instant, for an exulting shout soon announced the success of the Crow.

The same operation that he had performed on the Crow was submitted to by the Chayenne, and after a little feasting, the two tribes separated, for the first and last time, in peace.

OAKLEY.

St. Louis, November 20, 1829.

*I have never heard of but two squaws who have partook in the mysteries of medicine dances of their tribes. One of these a Sac squaw, now living near the Mississippi river, and the other was a Sioux, of the Yancton tribe. She died about two years since.—These medicine squaws may be always known from the fact, that they are the only squaws who ever smoke or to whom the Indians, on any occasion, ever offer a pipe. How different with civilized women!

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Monday, May 24.

In Senate, on Saturday, the Committee on Military Affairs and Commerce were discharged from the further consideration of all subjects referred to them not yet reported on. Several bills were ordered to lie on the table for want of time to examine their merits, and to decide upon the propriety of passing them. Among these were the bills making provision for refunding the increased duties imposed by the tariff of 1828, on all merchandise, except ironmongery, ordered previous to the first of May, 1828, upon which the duty had been collected; and the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to subscribe to stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road Company, to the amount of 275,000 dollars.

An interesting debate grew out of an amendment proposed by Mr. Livingston to the latter bill, which required that the funds to meet the subscription, should be drawn from the proceeds of the sales of other stocks, invested in works of internal improvement, and owned by the United States. Mr. Livingston was urged to this course from a conviction that nothing could save the system of internal improvement from extinction, but the adoption of such a measure. When the applications now before Congress for aid in the execution of works of internal improvement were enumerated, and the amount of money which they would require were contemplated, in common with the numerous claimants who were now calling upon us for the just debts, he saw no alternative but to adopt this measure. The Treasury of the Union would prove utterly inadequate to meet the calls, of different companies engaged in works of internal improvements all of which had equal claims on the aid of Congress. Unless this system was adobted and the United States funds transferred from the one to the other, as soon as the works was finished and in full operation, the best friends of internal improvement would be forced to abandon it, and the whole system fall into disrepute.

Mr. Chambers protested against selecting this bill as the spot on which this plan was to be erected. Mr. Grundy saw no good reason why this bill should not be as well selected as any other. It was a matter of indifference, he should think to the company, whether the subscription was made from the proceeds of former investments of the United States in works of internal improvement, or from the coffers of the treasury. One thing, he said was certain, from an account which he held in his hand of the appropriations already made, and the estimate of the revenue for the current year, that the treasury could not meet the demands which would be created by the passage of this, and similar bills; before Congress, unless a resort was had to some such plan as that proposed by the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. Webster concurred in the views of Mr. Livingston, in relation to internal improvement. He thought that the investments of the General Government in stocks of this character, should be viewed and managed as a kind of circulation fund to be transferred from the one to the other: and the disposal or transfer of such stocks required the exercise of great prudence and discretion, lest the market should be glutted to the injury of the individual stockholder and the Government.

On motion of Mr. McKinly, that the bill be laid on the table; it was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, M'Kinly, Sanford, Smith, S. C. Sprague, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—21.

NAYS—Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Livingston, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of Md. Webster.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Drayton gave notice that he should, on this day, ask the House to take up the bill for the protection of the western frontier of the United States, and the bill for the settlement of the Massachusetts' claims. After the transaction of various other business Mr. Pettis offered an amendment to the bill for the survey of the northern and western boundary lines of the State of Missouri.

The resolution for printing 6,000 copies of the Treatise on the Culture of Silk was discussed until the close of the hour; after the rejection of a motion to lay it upon the table, a joint resolution in relation to the mode of transmitting the returns of the census, was read three times and passed. Private bills occupied the House, afterwards, until 5 o'clock when an adjournment took place.

Tuesday, May 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith, of Md. presented a memorial from the fishers of Baltimore, in relation to the reduction of duty on salt, during the present session of Congress.—The president communicated two memorials, one from the corporation of Georgetown, the other from George Thomas, on the subject of steamboat explosions. The Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of all subjects heretofore presented to them, and not yet acted on. The bills for the relief of Stephen Olney, James Barnet, and Isaac Benney, were severally ordered to a third reading. The following bills were read a third time and passed: The bill for the relief of Gen. Simon Kendall; the bill for the relief of Lucien Harper; the bill for the relief of Stephen Olney; the bill for the relief of James Burnet; and the bill to provide for a return of former enumerations of the inhabitants of the United States.—Several other bills were read a second time, and referred to their appropriate committees.

In the House of Representatives, after the various reports of committees, and the presentation of several petitions, a bill was reported by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, making additional appropriations for the Diplomatic service of the United States during the current year. The resolution introduced by Mr. Spencer, from the Committee of Agriculture, authorising the printing of 6,000 copies of the report of that Committee, with the accompanying documents, on the culture of silk, together with the work of Messrs. Duponceau & D'Homergue on that subject, was finally passed, the previous question having been demanded by Mr. Ghilton, after some observations from that gentleman in opposition to the resolution.

Antecedent to the taking the previous question, Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, called for the reading of a letter from Robert M. Gibbes, Esq. of Baltimore, addressed to the Hon R. Y. Hayne, of the Senate, enclosing a beautiful specimen of 'floss silk,' manufactured by the Miss Waties, of Sumter district, South Carolina. After the introduction of several resolutions, by the consent of the House, the bill for the removal of the Cherokee and other Indians to the West of the Mississippi, was again taken up, and discussed with much animation. After various propositions for a call of the House, the amendment of Mr. Storrs of New York, was withdrawn by him.

A prolonged debate followed; at the conclusion of which, Mr. Desha moved the previous question. The motion was, however, negatived. Mr. Wayne advocated the bill; and Mr. Spencer of N. York, followed in opposition to it. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed in a Committee of the Whole House, by Mr. Ramsey, providing that nothing contained in the bill should contravene the treaties at present existing with the Indians. The House concurred in the amendment, by a vote of 141 to 53. Mr. McDuffie then moved the previous question. After some remarks from Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Williams, the call for the previous question was negatived by a vote of ayes 97, noes 98. Mr. Hemphill offered the amendment which he had formerly given notice of.

It was to the effect of despatching three Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the country west of the Mississippi, the condition of the Indians, and the advantages or disadvantages attendant on their removal as proposed by the bill; and concluding with a proposition for an appropriation of $[illegible],000 to carry such measure, as might be deemed necessary, into effect. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, then moved the previous question. The vote was upon a division, ayes 98, noes 98, and the Speaker giving the casting vote in the affirmative, the previous question was seconded. Mr. Miller said, that being unwilling to see the bill pass in its present shape, he should move that it be laid upon the table; and upon this motion he called for the yeas and nays; but the House rejected the motion by a vote of 102 to 94.

Mr. Bates moved that the House adjourn, and upon this question asked for the ayes and noes; the motion was, however, negatived by a large majority. The question then recurred upon putting the main question, and was likewise taken by yeas and nays; when there appeared ayes 99, noes 99, the Speaker voting in the affirmative, the question was carried by a vote of 100 to 99. The question was then on the third reading of the bill. The votes were again taken by yeas and nays, and there appeared ayes 102, noes 97. So the House ordered the bill to a third reading.—On motion of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, the House adjourned, after a session of twelve hours.

Wednesday, May 26.

The Senate of the United States, yesterday, after the transaction of Executive business, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Missouri; and the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker, having entered the Senate Chamber, and taken the seats assigned them, and the accused and his counsel having also been introduced, he was called on by the Vice President for his answer to the article of impeachment. The answer was then read by Mr. Meredith, one of Judge Peck's

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