Was one day by hot faller sent town, on horseback, havy bent change a hundred dollar bill all engagements to fulfil. She tried the bank, and evoluted to but fail'd in all the attempts the made Displeased, but securing to complish, She cortest to return again.

But never once her virgin mind Conceiv'd the yillamous design, Concerted by a fell out-threst, To tob tier of this envied note.

Hu naw pursu'd, soon overtook This fair one, and with placed look, Jones, I'd his vile neistrous place. By furting on the gentleman.

They rode and talk'd of this and that, With quite sedate familiar chat; Nordid she think a face so fine, Could cover any base theigh.

At length they came to where a wood, On every side enclosed the road: He now threw off the gentleman, And, quick resum'd the ruffice. Demanded stern the pelfish bill— She healtased for a while, But fill'd with sayan's hellish art.

He wim'd a pistol at her heart! The wicked, dastard, savage, brute, The scat of Lave to this salute! A man assault a virgio's breast! Al!—made, by man to be carress'd.

My blood recoils to state the fact. Or poaler o'er the cruel act; Are men, when civil 2'd by art, Morerushiess than the savage heart?)

Porc'd to submit to his demand, She with her palpitating hand Draw out the note; but Providence A zephyr sent, which blev it thence.

The flitting paper to regains—
She now embrac'd the lucky chance, Clap't whip to nag, away they prance. The vallair's horse did also start, And he is exert their beels so smart, That the he can—his pistal field, Their mostle but the more aspir'd.

Halet -keen merilied-in His pleasure and he cursed guin Are changed at once to trante pain.

And now the wretch-but ah! too late, Laments his miserable inter had in distraction, solemn swore, He'd never rob a woman more.

They stood amaz'd to see her come ch a hurry, and to see Another horse in company.

Surfus'd with to the show up'd her face, And statest all the painful case. Repeating will while going on, Alast Alast the money's gime.

Her father said, don't ery my boney, Besides, these saddle-bogs may hold The value of their weight in gold.

And true enough, for when explored, Berides false notes, a bulky loard, Full fifteen bundred dollars by, To help this damsel's marriage day.—12. L

AN HUSH CABIN

village in the west of freland is for too interest ing to be withheld from our readers. It repre but what has seldom been with so much feeling pourtrayed .- The interest excited by this scen is greatly heightened by the indications which it uffords of the exercise of the humane and kindly affections in the heart of our author.

"On quitting the carriage, I followed a little boy, whose curiosity had led him to take a view of us. Dirt and rags could not obscure the health and intelligence which his countenance displayed. He was hastening to amounce rounded with steep bills, in which planting and gathering their corn; liv- is the immense force with which they to his parents, the arrival of strangers,

which did not exceed four feet and a half. phants frequently attempted to force I was met by the father bending double the lines, and getoff to the eastward; but to get out of his wretched abode. creeting himself, he presented the Cynre of a man, muscalar, well propartiqued, and athletic. I was so much struck with his appearance, that I involuntary stepped back.

" The gigantic figure, bare headed before me, had a beard that would not have disgree ed an ancient Israelite; he was with it shore or stockings, and ulmost a .. ans-culofter with a coat, of rather a jacket, that appeared as if the first blast of wind would trar it to tatters. The his garb was thus tattered he had a manly commanding countenance. I wked permission to see the inside of his cabin; to which I recalved his most courteous assent. On stooping to enter at the door, I was stopped, and found that permission from another was necessary before I could be admitted. A pig, which was fastened to a stake driven into the floor, with length of rope sufficient to permit him the enjoyment of sun and air, de-manded some courtesy, which I showed traise as possible with drums and chal-

of the babe, or that Nuture impre on its unconscious cheek a blush that the lot of man should be exposed to each privations, I will not decide; but if the cause be referable to the latter, it was in perfect unisms with my own feelings. Two or three other children wied round the mother; on their rosy countenances health scemed esta-blished in spite of filth and ragged gar-ments. The dress of the poor woman was marrly sufficient to satisfy deceasey. Her countenance bure the impression settled melancholy, tinctured with appearance of ill health. The hovel, which did not exceed 12 or 15 feet in length, and 10 in breadth, was half obscured by smake—chimney m window I saw nome; the door served the various purposes of an inlet to light and the outfet to smoke. The furniture consisted of two stools, an iron pot, and a spinning whicel, while a sack stoffed with straw, and a single blan-ket, laid on planks, served as a bed for tife repose of the whole family. Need I attempt to describe my sensations? The statement alone cannot fail of convering to a mind like yours an adequate idea of them. I could not long remain a witness to this scene of human misery. As I left the deplorable habitation, the mistress followed me, to repeat her thanks for the trifle I had bestowed; this gave me an apportunity of observing her person more particufarly. She was a tall figure, her coun-tenance composed of interesting features, and with every appearance of having once been handsome."

The pulpit of St. Gudule's Church. at Brussels, is the curious production of Henry Verbruggen, and is placed in the middle of the have. At the hase are Adam and Evo, large as life, the expelling angel, and death in the rear. Our first parents, though closely pursued, bear upon their shoulders the terrestrial globe, the cavity of which is filled by the preacher. From the globe rises a tree, whose top extends into a canopy, sustaining an angel, and Truth, exhibited as a female genius. Above, are the Virgin and the infant Jesus, crashing the scrpent's head with a cross.—The steps on either side appear as if cut from trunks of trees. and are accompanied with carvings of the ostrich, engle, peacock, parrot, &c.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

The art of catching elephants is much the same in principle every where, but there is some variety in the mode of applying it. The natives, who follow it as a profession, must square their devices to the local resources afforded by the country. The following narrative is given in a letter, dated Coimbatore, April 2, 1819, by an eye witness. This specimen affords one fact relating to the habits of the animal which, in the opinion of the writer, is a contribution to the page of natural

Early in February last, about 3900 people assembled at the place of rendezvous on the skirts of the jungle; and the baunts of the elephant being ascertained, a semi-circular line of people, provided with fire arms, tomstoms, &c. and extending for several miles, was then formed round them, each end of the line reaching a chain of hills, the passes through which had been previously stopped and guarded by parties of matchlock men. The object of this line was to drive the elephants towards a narrow gorge, surthere was abundance of food and was ing neaver the habitul haunts of the use their claws. It takes a bear four and reach the cabin a little before me. | tor for them for several days; this, As I approached the door the height of however, was no easy task, as the elethe line gradually closed on them, and halting at night, kept up large fires to prevent their breaking through, and, after ten or twelve days' labor, at last succeeded in driving them into the intended place, where they were closely surrounded and kept in for several days. Meantime, at the debouche of this pass, several lundred people were busily engaged in digging a deep ditch. enclosing about a quarter of a mile of ground, leaving only the space of a few yards as an entrance untouched,

Two ditches were cut from the entenuce to a hill on one side, and to a rock on the other, to provent the clasplants passing the enclosure; on the outside of the ditch a matting of branches about six feet high was placed to give it a formidable and impassable appearance of jungle. When all this was completed, the prople were removed from that place, and those at the other end commenced

ditch armed with foug speurs and matchlocks, to repel any attempt the elephants might make to cross it. Next day eight tame elephants were introduced into the enclosure, the Ma-

houts" couclied close on their necks and covered with dark cloths. The object of the tame ones waste separate one of the wild from the herd and anot him, When this was accomplished four maliouts, whose profession is to catch elephants, crept butween the legs of the tome ones, and having listene strong ropes to the hind legs of the wild follow, secured him to the nearest tree; but the maliouts then retired to wards the ditch; and the tame elephants leaving the captive to his struggles, went after the others.

In this way twenty-three elephants where captured in six days, without the parties engaged meeting with the slightest accident, to the great amuse. ment of the spectators, who, perched on trees overhanging the enclosure, witnessed the sport without sharing in the danger. The sugacity of the tame depliants; the address and courage of the Mahants from the cast of the first rope, until the last band was fied; the rage of the animals upon finding them selves entrapped, and their astonishing exertion to get five, afford altogether a scene of no ordinary novelty and

One of the elephasts calved in the enclosure; the young me was sufficient y strong to run about with its mothe: the first day. And to naturalists it may be satisfactory to know, that the young elephant sucls with the mouth. and not with the probacis as is generally supposed.

INDIANS OF MISSOUR HUNT

Extract from ri River, and some of thepative tribes, by a gentleman attached to the ellow Stone Expe dition, in 1819: published in the Petersburg Intelligencer:

The Pawnees are now at was with the Osages, Kanses, loux, and Spaniards; their war excrsions are very frequently carried int the settlements of the latter, from where they procure a great number of the horses; they likewise obtain horse from the nations south of them, for thir bankets, gans, &c. Their horses be sell again to or treble the quantity they appear to prefer obtaining European goods, by this species of traffic to hunting for beaver, and other valuble lurs; and their trade is of very ittle importance to the whites.

Their war partie, last summer, brought them in nerly 400 horses, principally stolen frin the Spanish settlements. Formery they held the Spaniards in great repect, as they put large detachments of troops into their country. Since 184. however, the Spanjards have not one so, restrained probably by the confleration that the territory belongs to to United states, and being debarred om the only effectual means of chesting Indian depredation; their settlinents are placed in the borders of Froida.

The agriculture of the Pawnees, is about the same as he Kanses, and Ottoos; like them they only reside in their villages, during the intervals of Buffalo, than those nations, they subsist more exclusively of it; they never bunt on the Missourizand have but lit. the intercourse with the whites.

They are a proud laughty people, and have great ides of their own strength and imporance. One of their principal men tell the interpreter, what do we care for the whites; did not our fathers live very well, without knowing that such people had an existence? Have we not plenty of bullulo neat, and com, not only for ourselves, but to give our friends, when they come to see us; and what Pawner is so poor, that he cannot, if he chose, give his guest a horse to ride home? Who is there in the world, that does not know of the bravery, and number of the great Pawnes nation?' Natwithstanding, however, the good opinion they have of themselves, they are believed to be less warlike than their neighbors, owing to the comparative ease with which they deer, does not require the use of fire

they have romarkable high check hones, and a certain witheas of look, that is peculiar to them, Their government, like that of the Ottoes, is an hereditary aristocracy; the power fat, the former to grease their and authority of which is very much latter their tomahar ke ant dependant on the individual character the one believing that the not, so clearly, or cather, they are more filtry in their persons, lodges and cooking, than the other tribes.

There is a custom among the value. There is a custom among the Indians, of swearing they will not survive the death of a certain friend or friends, that frequently lend them to desperate deeds. About two years since, a tra-der, descending the Arkansaw, with some packs of beaver, and about thery men, was attacked by a party of three bundred Pawrees. They made a breastwork of their packs of beaver, and finally succeeded in beating of the beating of the Indians, killing five or six of them. After the Indians had despaired of success, and were about giving up the attack, two Indians, who had lost their friends, made a furious charge by themselven, they were both cut to illeges; the memory of these men is universally cherished; they are celebrated in all their war songs. The Pawners flud that formidable

animal the white or grizly bear, in their hunting excursions towards the head of La Platte river. On the Missouri, it is seldom seen below the great bend, and is found most frequently on the Yellow Stone, and its branches; and at the three forks of the Missouri. This bear will usually attack a man, if approached very near. Indians consider it a great exploit to kill one they rise completely erect on their hind legs, and dart forward by jumps; they move much swifter than a man can run, rushing forward with the utmost ferocity, their mouths wide open, and snapping their teeth, which makes a noise like the shatting of a scalped. steel trap; a man attacked by one of them, on the open plains of the Missouri, has but little chance of escape, if there be neither tree to climb, nor water to take to. The tenacity of life in these unimels has been exaggerated,but is very remarkable; as ma ny as thirteen balls have been put into them, without killing them, but there are also instances of their being killed by two, or even one ball; they attack and kill a buffalo, dragging him to their haunts, where they bury if they do not wish to cat him.

These mimals are no florer, Arden and furious, that they soon exhaust hunted by the tedians on horseback; a party of three of the well mounted, approach the bear, and one of them provokes him to pursue him; this he does with his utmost force; the horseman, to avoid the bear, has to put his horse to his metal; he leads him round a circle, towards his companions, one of whom provokes him; he is easily made to quit the old pursuit, and join in the new; he is again led round, and again induced to pursue a fresh horse; the bear pursues until he becomes completely exhausted. lays down apparently lifeless; is perfeetly hors du combatt, and may be approached and shot by putting the muzzle of the gun to his car. Nothing can be more animating, it is said, that this hunt; there is no danger of the bear overtaking the horse, unless he fulls; if, however, the rider should be thrown, and the bear get a blow at him, death appears inevitable; such or five years to attain its growth; they are supposed to arrive at a very old age, as they are frequently found with their claws worn out.

The Paynee Loups occasionally burn their prisoners alive, as a sacri fice to the Great Star they worship. When a war party goes out, they sometimes make a vow that if they take any prisoners, they will sacrifice them to the Great Star, expecting it will tend to produce success in war. The unfortunate victim, thus taken and destined to suffer, is delivered over to the priest and jugglers, who con-fine him to what they call the medi-cine lodge, where all the incantations and magic performances are executed; the victim is aware of the fate that awaits him, and during the time of configement is feasted on the most delicate vlands, to make him a fat, acceptable offering. He remains in this situation, until either the time of plant. ing corn, or the going out of a war party. He is then brought out, amidst live, subsiding entirely on buffalo, party. He is then brought out, amidst which they find so near them. The the shouts and screaming of the whole chaco of he buffalo, besides being village, and tied to a cross, with his less laborius than that of the elk or arms extended; the old men, women arms extended; the old men, women and children, rush upon him, each him and was suffered to enter. the was suffered to enter, the cra borns, which so intimidated the arms, with which the Pawnees are apply to the body of the sufferer; after their way to the opposite end; and the people following close, with the assisting, on a bare board. Whether the fire ance of a few rockets, drove them. Slows, their figures are tall and slims.

wretch is terminated, by pierced with an hundred are nody is torn to pieces by t the women and warriors burnt, and the offering land This shocking and barbarous is quite at variance with the practice of Indians on the Missouri With most nations a prisoner is san in their village, except from the oct sional effervencence of the rage of in illyiduals, from which no person is se cure, About two years since, a Spanish boy was taken prisoner, and co demned to be sacrificed. He saved, however, by the greatest exection of some traders, who chanced be be at the village; it was, however officied with great difficulty, and a considerable expense in presents.

Among the Pawness, and some

other nations, there is kept with great reverence and care, a cortain bag, containing many things deemed by these superstitious people sacred; the fingers of their enemies, the rattle of the rattlesnake, claws of the white bear, and certain birds stuffed; they seldome open this bag, but when they do so it is on going to war, with the determination of not returning without shedding human blood no warrior ventures to return without doing this. On one occasion, a warrior, who had opened his bag, was out for six months withof them. When they are alarmed, out meeting with any opportunity of spilling the blood of his enemics. Ho determined to return, and kill the first person he met, he returned accordingly, and the first person he met. happened to be his own mother, whom immediately tomahawked and

No Indians, that we have met, surrender the persons of their wives or daughters to the embraces of strangers. Chastity is regarded as a virtur, or rather the inconveniences attending its violation, amounts, among the aumarried, to a prohibition of the crime. Infidolity, among married women, is an offence for which the husband inflicts punishment. Genera ly corporeal castigation, with a cli or whip; or it produces a seperation the parties. The temper of the ha band is the tribunal, by which extent or manner of punishment regulated. A great warrior, who ha once discovered that his wife was faithful, had his best horse saddled put a fine buffalo skin over him, an the longing wife to lead the horse came out, he told him to the other I his horse, and his buffato skin, gave them all to him. Such instance of generosity are believed by the In dians, (when they suppose fear has no influence) to make the great man. a wife supposes herself badly treated. she can leave her busband, go to her relation, or marry another. The husband can also turn off his wife when ho chooses : notwithstanding this, many instances of long continued association are by no means uncommon. There appears to be no particular matrimonial coremony made use of there are few unmarried men, and fewer unmarried women among Indians.

In communities, where commercial transactions extend merely to an occasional barter, for the conveniences of life, where wealth gives no priviand confers no importance, and where the subsistance of every man is obtained, not by supplying the wants of others, but immediately from the forest, there can be but little no. cessity for municipal regulations, to settle disputes concerning property. No tribunals exist for the trial of crimes; their differences are generally settled by yielding to the interference of friends, or the voice of public opin-

Missouri .- The extent of the proposed state of Missouri is frequently asked. According to the bill reported at the last ression, it was allowed a front of 254 miles on the Missossippi, with the Missouri river nearly in the centre, and on the Atissouri river nearly in the centre, and an average depth of about 200 miles. The St. Louis Enquirer, says, "after you get back forty or fifty miles from the Mississippi, the naked and arid plains set in, and the country is uninhabitable, except upon the borders of creeks and rivers."

ion, as to what is proper to be done.

Sporting Assertate.—Some eager sportsmen in Camberland the other day, having come to that part of the chase which is called a cheek, inquired of a sountry lad if he had seen the liare go that way? After graning and scratching life head, he asked, "Had, hur a brown back?" Yes, (cagerly,) "Had hur hope legs?" Yes, Yes, (capationty) "Had hur hope east?" 'Yes, yes, yes,' (violently.) "Had hur he cars?" 'Yes, yes, yes,' (violently.) "Had hur he cars?" 'Yes, yes, yes,' (violently.) "Had hur he cars?" 'Yes, yes, yes,' (violently.) "Had hur he had a third achief under her fail?" 'Yes, have you seen her. "No, zer, I hanna seen her." "Glasgaw finder.