

The Salt River Journal.

A. H. BUCKNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"POWER IS EVER STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

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MISSOURI STATE LEGISLATURE. JEFFERSON CITY, NOV. 26, 1840.

Several reports from standing committees were heard, and a great many bills introduced. The business of the House will now be gone into with energy. Among other bills, Mr. Bogz, of St. Louis, introduced one against betting on elections. It includes both the betters and the stake-holders, and fines both to the value of the money and property bet. It also punishes by fine any person who may publish a bet, or assist in any way in making it.

Mr. Ashby moved that it be rejected, but withdrew his motion afterwards.

Several bills for state roads have been brought in; one amendatory of the grocery law; one by Mr. Pipkin, amendatory of the revenue law; one by Mr. Jackson, providing for issuing new patents in place of those destroyed at the conflagration of the Capitol.

Mr. Wells said there were several members who had voted yesterday against the indefinite postponement of Mr. McLean's bill who would like to have an opportunity of recording their votes so as to have their opinion on the subject more clearly understood. As the vote stood on the journals it was rather equivocal. Those against the indefinite postponement might be hostile to the bill, or might be friendly to it—certainly some opposed to the principle of the bill had so voted merely because they thought it unparliamentary to despatch it so summarily. There was no necessity for being in a hurry in acting on it, and he would move a re-consideration.

Mr. Mitchell—I voted, Mr. Speaker, in the affirmative, and for indefinite postponement, but a word of caution to my friend from Lincoln: if that bill is brought up again I warn him that it may become a law. This operated as a wholesome admonition on the House, and the motion to re-consider was lost.

Mr. McLean's bill to reduce the salaries of civil officers of the State, was referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Hudspeth, it was ordered that bills in relation to roads shall not be printed—a good thing—that will save much unnecessary expense.

Mr. Bogz, of St. Louis, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to extend the time for the redemption of lands sold for taxes.

Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to authorize the Bank of Missouri to issue notes of the denomination of five dollars, from the 1st day of January, 1840, to the first day of January, 1843.

Mr. Ashby moved that it be referred to the committee on the Bank.

Mr. Churchill said that every bill should be referred to a committee favorable to its object. The Bank committee was unfavorable to this bill. He, therefore, asked a select committee.

Mr. Wells approved of the latter reference, as it was the course most agreeable to parliamentary rules.

Mr. Redman admitted that it must, according to parliamentary usage, be referred to a select committee, unless referred to a committee of the whole. He preferred the latter course. From his own knowledge, he had no hesitation in saying that the committee on the Bank would be opposed to the bill.

Mr. Churchill moved to dispense with the rules, and have the bill read a third time by its title.

Mr. Redman suggested that there was a motion to refer to the committee of the whole. The bill would doubtless give rise to much comment, and various amendments, all of which would encumber the journals, unless the bill were examined in committee of the whole.

This reference was made.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Fulkerson in the chair, and took up Mr. McLean's bill for the reduction of the salaries of civil officers. Mr. Redman moved that the committee recommend to the House to reject the bill. He supported the motion in some excellent remarks, which I will give you at length. Mr. McLean made a very wrathful reply—the rejoinder of Mr. Redman effectually used him up. Mr. Redman's motion carried.

The committee rose and reported agree-

bly to the motion. Mr. Doniphan moved to lay the report on the table, which carried. On motion of Mr. Fulkerson, the House adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, NOV. 27, 1840.

The Committee on Elections made a report, through Mr. Woodson, on the members elected to the present Legislature which was laid on the table. Mr. Redman introduced his bill to consolidate the Supreme Court at Jefferson.

Mr. H. Smith asked that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Price on the subject of the sale of the State Bonds be taken up and referred to the committee of the whole. He said there were many things of great importance in the resolutions which called for a deliberate and thorough discussion. The seventh resolution in particular referring to the distribution of the public lands was of the highest moment to the people of Missouri. He was inclined to think that there was evidence to establish a disposition to appropriate the same for the assumption and payment of the debts of the State. If so, it should be promptly communicated to the people.

The reference was made to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Young presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Federal Relations be instructed to obtain all the evidence in their power of an intention on the part of Congress to assume the debts contracted by the several States in Europe, and report the same to the House. Adopted—Ayes 43—Nays 31.

The bill introduced by Bogz of St. Louis against betting on elections was referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill to regulate grocers was, on motion of Mr. Hudspeth, referred to the same committee.

The bill amendatory of the revenue laws referred to committee on Ways and Means.

The bill to organize Grundy and Calhoun counties introduced by Mr. Ashby, was referred to committee on new counties.

The bill amendatory of the act to establish courts of record was referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Redman, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Burckhart in the chair.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
Mr. Price moved to take up the resolutions relative to the recall of the State Bonds, to which the committee agreed.

Mr. Coulter suggested that the resolutions referred to letters not yet produced; he preferred therefore that they be delayed. On his motion, Mr. Price's resolutions were the order of the day for Monday next—ayes 41, nays 36.

Mr. H. Smith moved to take up the bill to allow the Bank of Missouri to issue \$5 notes.

Mr. Young said this bill had been made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The chair so decided, and the committee proceeded to the bill to incorporate the Marion Insurance company.

Mr. Wells said he would like to have time to examine this bill, but would not insist.—Mr. Draper consented to postpone it.

SENATE—Thursday, Nov. 26.
Mr. Danforth introduced a bill to organize the county of Ozark.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Campbell from the committee on the Judiciary to concentrate the Supreme Court at Jefferson.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution paying James Dunnica \$193, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Pratte introduced a bill to revive an act "entitled an act," for surveying and marking out a State road from Bois Brule bottom, opposite Chester, Illinois, by Perryville, to Greenville, Wayne county.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; also a bill supplementary to an act relative to insane persons; also a bill in regard to the administration of the oath to be taken by judges and clerks of elections; also a bill in reference to guardians, curators and minors.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill respecting public advertisements.

Some action was had on bills already mentioned, but nothing definite was done with them.

Mr. Allen introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the following be proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri, to wit:

1. That so much of the second section of the third article of the Constitution of this State as limits the number of representatives of which the House of Representatives shall consist, shall be and the same is hereby abolished.

2. That so much of the second section of the third article of the Constitution of this State as prescribes that each county shall have at least one representative, shall be and the same is hereby abolished.

This resolution was ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Young,
Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the

expediency of making an appropriation for paying the balance of the troops not paid, called out by the Governor to suppress the Mormon difficulties.

On motion of Mr. Young,
Resolved, That the joint committee on new counties be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing the county of St. Clair.

Considerable discussion took place between Messrs. Monroe, Scott, Rawlins, Kirtley and Hunter on a bill to provide for the payment of the subscriptions to the Seminary fund.

The bill was laid on the table.
SENATE—Friday, Nov. 27

Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill to organize the county of Andrew J. Davis, in honor of Andrew J. Davis, Esq., who was brutally murdered at St. Louis by whites, for the honest maintenance of his principles, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill to organize the county of Bates, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Monroe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed as follows:

First, to inquire into and report to the Senate at as early a period as practicable, by what authority, if any, lottery tickets are vended within the State of Missouri.

Secondly, that said committee, with as little delay as may be, report a bill effectually to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets within this State.

Laid on the table.
Mr. Polk gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate money to remove the obstructions in Big Black and Current rivers.

On motion of Mr. Crow,
Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to inform the Senate what number of State Bonds have been issued under the act to charter the Bank of the State of Missouri, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and the number and amount which may have been issued under any other law, the amount now outstanding, and their dates, and under what authority issued. Also, to inform the Senate how many sets of bonds have been issued and cancelled for informality or other causes, and whether the cost of executing the same is paid by the Bank or the State, and if by the State, what has been paid for printing bonds.

The bills from the House to incorporate Polk county Academy, in relation to a State road in St. Francois county, to establish a State road from Potosi to a point in Jefferson county, were severally ordered to a second reading.

Some progress was made on other bills mentioned in the proceedings of yesterday.

The bill to establish the St. Louis Association of Ladies for the relief of orphan children was passed.

From the New York Knickerbocker for October.

A SEMINOLE TRADITION.
BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

When the Floridas were erected into a Territory of the United States, one of the earliest cares of the Governor, William P. Duval, was directed to the instruction and civilization of the natives. For this purpose, he called a meeting of the chiefs, in which he informed them of the wish of their Great Father at Washington that they should have schools and teachers among them, and that their children should be instructed like the children of white men. The chiefs listened with their customary silence and decorum to a long speech, setting forth the advantages that would accrue to them from this measure; and when he had concluded, begged the interval of a day to deliberate on it.

On the following day, solemn convocation was held, at which one of their chiefs addressed the Governor in the name of all the rest. "My brother," said he, "we have been thinking over the proposition of our Great Father at Washington to send teachers and set up schools among us. We are very thankful for the interest he takes in our welfare, but, after much deliberation, have concluded to decline his offer. What will do very well for white men, will not do for red men. I know you white men say we all came from the same father and mother, but you are mistaken. We have a tradition handed down from our forefathers, and we believe it, that the Great Spirit, when he undertook to make men, made black men; it was his first attempt, and pretty well for a beginning; but he soon saw that he bungled, so he determined to try his hand again. He did so, and he made the red man. He liked him much better than the black man, but still he was not exactly what he wanted. So he tried once more, and made the white man—and then he was satisfied. You see, therefore, that you were made last, and that is the reason I call you my youngest brother.

"When the Great Spirit had made the three men, he called them together, and showed them three boxes. The first was filled with bows and arrows, knives and tomahawks; the third with spades, axes, hoes, and hammers.—These, my sons," said he, "are the means by

which you are to live, choose among them according to your fancy."

"The white man, being the favorite," had the first choice. He passed by the box of working tools without notice; but when he came to the weapons of war and hunting, he stopped and looked hard at them. The red man trembled, for he had set his heart upon that box. The white man, however, after looking upon it for a moment, passed on and chose the box of books and papers. The red man's turn came next, and you may be sure he seized with joy upon the bows and arrows and tomahawks. As to the black man, he had no choice left but to put up with the box of tools.

"From this it is clear that the Great Spirit intended the white man should learn to read and write, to understand all about the moon and stars; and to make every thing, even rum and whiskey; that the red man should be a first rate hunter and a mighty warrior; but he was not to learn any thing from books, as the Great Spirit had not given him any; nor was he to make rum and whiskey, lest he should kill himself with drinking. As to the black man, as he had nothing but working tools, it was clear he was to work for the white and red man, which he has continued to do.

"We must go according to the wishes of the Great Spirit, or we shall get into trouble. To know how to read and write is very good for white men, but very bad for red men.—It makes white men better, but red men worse. Some of the Creeks and Cherokees learn to read and write, and they are the greatest rascals among the Indians. They went on to Washington, and said they were going to see their Great Father, to talk about the good of the nation. And when they got there, they all wrote upon a little piece of paper, without the nation at home knowing any thing about it. And the first thing the nation at home knew of the matter, they were called together by the Indian agent, who showed them a little piece of paper, which he told them was a treaty, which their brothers had made in their name, with their Great Father at Washington. And as they knew not what a treaty was, he held up the little piece of paper, and they looked under it, and lo! it covered a great extent of country, and they found that their brethren, by knowing how to read and write, had sold their houses, and their lands, and the graves of their fathers; and that the white man, by knowing how to read and write, had gained them. Tell our Great Father at Washington, therefore, that we are very sorry that we cannot receive teachers among us; for reading and writing though very good for white men, is very bad for Indians."

From the Ladies' Companion. A MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.

BY ANN S. STEPHENS.

"First Our flowers die—and then
Our hopes, and then our fears—and when
These are dead the debt is due,
Dust claims dust—and we die too."

I was very young, scarcely beyond the verge of infancy, the last and most helpless of three little girls who were gathered around my poor mother's death-bed. When I look on the chain of my varied existence—that woof of gold and iron woven so strangely together—the remembrance of that young being who perished so early and so gently from the bosom of her family, forms the first sad link which ever gives forth a thrill of funeral music when my heart turns to it—music which becomes more deep toned and solemn as that chain is strengthened by thought, and bound together by the events of successive years. The first human being that I can remember, was my invalid mother moving languidly about her home, with the paleness of disease sitting on her beautiful features, and a deep crimson spot burning with painful brightness in either cheek. I remember that her step became unsteady, and her voice fainter and more gentle, day by day, till, at last, she sunk to her bed, and we were called upon to witness her spirit go forth to the presence of Jehovah. They took me to her couch, and told me to look upon my mother before she died. Their words had no meaning to me then, but the whisper in which they were spoken thrilled painfully through my infant heart, and I felt that something very terrible was about to happen. Pale, troubled faces were around that death-pillow—stern men, with sad heavy eyes—women overwhelmed with tears and sympathy, and children, that huddled together shuddering and weeping, they knew not wherefore. Filled with wonder and awe, I crept to my mother, and buying my brow in the mass of rich brown hair that floated over her pillow, heavy with the damp of death, but still lustrous in spite of disease, I trembled and sobbed without knowing why, save that all around me was full of grief and lamentation. She murmured, and placed her pale hand on my head. My little heart swelled, but I lay motionless and filled with awe. Her lips moved, and a voice tremulous and very low, came faintly over them. Those words, broken and sweet as they were, left the first dear impression that ever remained on my memory—"Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." This was my mother's last prayer! in that imper-

fect sentence, her gentle voice went out for ever. Young as I was, that prayer had entered my heart with a solemn strength. I raised my head from its beautiful resting-place, and gazed awe-stricken upon the face of my mother. Oh, how an hour had changed it. The crimson flush was quenched on her cheeks, a moisture lay upon her forehead, and the grey, mysterious shadows of death were stealing over each thin feature, yet her lips still moved and her deep eyes were bent on me, surcharged with spiritual brightness, as if they would have left one of their vivid, unearthly rays, as the seal of her death-bed covenant. Slowly as the sunbeam's pale at night fall from the leaves of a flower, went out the starlight fire of those eyes: a mist came over them, softly as the dew of night fall upon that flower, and she was dead.—Even then, I knew not the meaning of the solemn change I had witnessed, but when they bore me forth from my mother's death-bed, my heart was filled with fear and mis-giving.

All were overwhelmed with the weight of their own sorrow, and I was permitted to wander around my desolated home unchecked and forgotten. I stood wondering by as they shrouded my mother, and smoothed the long hair over her pale forehead. Silently I watched them spread the winding-sheet, and fold those small pale hands over her bosom, but when they closed the blinds, and went forth, my little heart swelled with a sense of unkindness in shutting out the sunshine, and the sweet summer air which had so often called a smile to her pale lips, when it came on her bed, fragrant from the rose thickets and the white clover field, which lay beneath the windows they had so cruelly darkened. The gloom of that death-chamber made me very sorrowful, but I went to bed, turned down the linen, and laid my hand crossingly on the pale face which lay so white and motionless in the dim light. It was cold as ice. I drew back affrighted, and stealing from the room, sat down alone, wondering and full of dread.

They buried her beneath a lofty tree on the high bank of a river. A waterfall raises its eternal anthem near it, and the sunset flings its last golden shadows among the long grass that shelters her. I remember it all—the grave with its newly broken sod—the coffin placed on the brink. The clergyman, with his black surplice, sweeping the earth, and the concourse of neighbors gathered round the grave, each lifting his hat reverently as the solemn hymn swelled on the air, answered by the lofty anthem surging up from the waterfall, and the breeze rustling through the dense boughs of that gloomy tree. Then came the grating of the coffin as it was lowered into its narrow bed, the dull, hollow sound of falling earth and those most solemn words of "dust to dust, and ashes to ashes." With mournful distinctness were all these things impressed on my young mind, but my mother's last prayer is written more forcibly than all, in characters that but deepen with maturity. It has lingered about my heart a blessing and a safeguard, pervading it with a music that cannot die. Many times, when the heedlessness of youth would have led me into error, has that sweet voice, now hushed for ever, intermingled with my thoughts, and, like the rosy link of a fairy chain, drawn me from my purpose. Oft, when my brow has been wreathed with flowers for the festival, when my cheek has been flushed, and my eyes have sparkled with anticipated pleasure, have I caught the reflection of those eyes in the mirror, and the thought of the look which rested upon me when mother died—that broken supplication to Heaven has come back to my memory, the clustering roses have been torn from my head; sad and gentle memories have drank the unnatural glow from my cheeks, and my thoughts have been carried back to my lost parent, and from her up to the Heaven she inhabits. The festival and all its attractions, have been lost in gentle reflections, and I have been "delivered from temptation."—Again, when the sparkling wine-cup has almost bathed my lips, amid merriment and smiles and music, has the last sad prayer of my mother seemed to mingle with its ruby contents, and I have put away the goblet that I might not be led into temptation. When my hand has rested in that of the dishonorable, and trembled to the touch of him who says in his heart there is no God as that voice seemed to flow with his luring accents, I have listened to it, and fled as from the serpent of my native forests.

Again and again, when the throbbings of ambition have almost filled my soul, and the praises of my fellow men have become a precious incense, the still small voice of my mother's prayer has trembled over each heart-string, and kindled it to a more healthy music in infancy, youth and womanhood, that prayer has been to me a holy remembrance—a sweet thought full of melody not the less beautiful that there is sadness in it.

Two duellists having exchanged shots without effect, one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the parties should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary; for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour.