

that early during the presentation of your case, can be confirmed by a full repentance, and the entire devotion of a penitent heart to God. He admitted the justice of what I said, and expressed a wish that I would administer to him the sacrament the following day. Accordingly the next morning he partook of this solemn rite with fervent Christian devotion.

From this hour he was an altered man; he prayed earnestly and read the Bible with evident feelings of devotion. After this time, I never saw him anything but calm and collected. I was with him every day, and was more and more astonished at the good which I beheld in him, as his character unfolded itself. He had now no disguise, but stood before me as a living witness, during his life, had given the rein to vehement passions, thus permitting them to bear him outwardly uncontrolled; and they had cast a stain around his heart, through which the seeds of good had hitherto been unable to penetrate; that crust once removed, they began to germinate and to fructify, and I trust finally brought forth fruit meet for repentance.

That there was in him a natural sensibility, a mounting even to deep tenderness, was clear from the brief narrative of his life, and it was confirmed to me in every sentiment in my presence. He had ceased to justify the murder for which he stood condemned, and I believe sincerely regretted that he had, without a warning, sent so great a sinner to his account. These feelings were fervid, there was no unmanly repining. He acquiesced in the decision of the laws, and prepared to meet death with a manly, but not presumptuous fortitude.

The day before his execution was taken place, he was told that his companion in guilt had committed suicide. He received the information with an expression of severe indignation.

"There is no palliation but madness," said he, "for the crime of suicide. The man who deliberately destroys himself proves that he fears to punish death as a Christian. He proves himself to be in the gall of bitterness, and the bond of iniquity. He dies at enmity with his God. He quits the world without hope, and leaves no blessing behind him. I trust I shall, at least, show a Christian can die, though in a manner not approved of."

I attended him to the last moment of his life, and was with him upon the drop. He had received the sacrament on that fatal morning, and spent several hours in prayer. He had prepared himself for the last pang before he quitted his cell; when he appeared, therefore, before the sheriff, and his irons were knocked off, he evinced no apprehension. He did not now pray, but walked freely to the platform, where he stood calmly, under the instrument of death. I took his hand in mine, just before the bolt of the drop was withdrawn; he returned the pressure. There was no tremor that betrayed the least fear at this awful moment. I besought God's blessing for the sinner, and quitted the platform; it immediately fell, and he died almost without a struggle. I shall never forget this scene to the latest moment of my existence.

#### SUMMARY OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

##### LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Consols in the early part of the day were quoted at 91½ to 2 but soon reduced to 91¼ to 3, and continued stationary until the termination of business. The bargains transacted in them were limited, but the market on the whole wore a firm appearance. Exchequer bills left off at 98, to 11s. premium, and India Bonds at 1 discount to par.

In the committee on the stamp duties bill, the Lords, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, struck out clauses 12 and 13, having reference to the registration of wills, and Lord Melbourne stated that the rejection of these clauses would have the effect of causing the loss of the bill. It was argued by Lord Lyndhurst that the clauses were not necessary to the bill—that they had nothing to do with money, but related merely to matters of police and justice. The general belief was that a new bill, without the clauses, will be introduced immediately, to obviate the difficulty of privilege, which the Lords will of course pass.

FRANCE.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Three Days of July passed off gloomily in Paris, amidst rumours of plots and multiplied arrests. The latest accounts describe the police as still in full activity, securing suspicious persons, many of them real members of the National Guard.

The trial of the parties charged with manufacturing gunpowder secretly in the Rue des Ursules was commenced on Tuesday, before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, one of the recently established courts, in which trial by jury is not allowed. Thirty nine prisoners were brought to the bar; among them M. Blanqui, a man of letters, and two medical students.

A new association, called the "Association Parisienne," has been discovered. It consists chiefly of the working classes, and its object was to overthrow the Government. The law against public associations has been the parent of many secret ones.

Amand Carrel was scarcely in his grave before the responsible conductor of the *National* was brought to trial, for publishing three articles written by Carrel on the death of Alphonse. The defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. The Marquis Charles de St. Maurice, editor of *La France*, was condemned to be imprisoned two months and to pay 1,000 francs, for copying the same articles.

PARIS BOURSE, Monday, Aug. 8, quarter to 4 P. M.

The Three per Cents. opened at 80f. 0c. and are at present 80f. 50c. The Spanish Active stock opened at 35f. and receded to 35f. sellers.

It is reported here that the French Government has lent 4,000,000 to the Queen of Spain.

Last Prices.—Five per Cents, 109f. 40c.; Three per Cents, 80f. 50c.; Decedents, 12f. New ditto, 15f. Actives, 34f. Ducaats, 100 60; Remans, 103; Brussels Bank, 29f.

#### FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Marshal Clauzel went on Friday to Nicotily to take leave of the King, and left Paris on Saturday for the south of France, whence he will embark at Port Vendre, on the 18th or 20th of this month, in a government steamer for Algiers. After stopping in that place a sufficient time to give an impulse to all the different parts of his Administration, the Marshal will proceed to visit all those parts of the colony where his presence may be useful.

The *Courier Francais* says:—The Marshal Clauzel intends immediately after his return to Algiers to undertake an expedition against Constantine. The Government has sent orders to Toulon and Port Vendre to expedite the departure of the reinforcements destined for the army of Africa. The Marshal, it is said, reckons that he will be able to pass the Atlas with a numerous force about September 25th, and to bring his expedition to a conclusion before the end of October. A body of 40,000 Arabs are to be joined with the French troops in this campaign.

From Rio de Janeiro.—By the brig Falcon, at this port, accounts have been received that the Treasury at Rio was robbed, between the 23d and 25th of July, of about two millions; several persons had been arrested, and some of the money recovered.

#### SPAIN.

From the London Times, Aug. 11.

We have received the Spanish papers and a letter from our correspondent at Madrid of the date of the 1st inst. They refer at great length to the occurrences at Malaga, and it is evident from their contents that the rising of the people and the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 in that town have occasioned the greatest anxiety to the Government. An address to the Queen Regent has been drawn up by the junta of Government established in Malaga. This document, which is couched in strong terms, alludes to the progress made by the Carlists, the inactivity of the army, and the course of policy pursued by the Government, as circumstances which justify the insurrection of the population; and it concludes by pointing to the Constitution of 1812 as the only means of saving the country from the evils which surround it. On the other hand, the Captain General of Granada has caused several proclamations to be issued, calling upon all the loyal inhabitants to assist him in re-establishing order, and offering a full pardon to all persons who forsake the insurrectionary party, with the exception of those who took an active part in the massacre of the two principal authorities of the town. It is said that the Government intend to send an armed force to Malaga, in order to put down the junta, and to quell that spirit of insurrection which so violently manifested itself there, and which seems likely to spread much farther.

Extract of a letter from Valencia, dated July 27:—"The state of this province is more deplorable than ever. The rebels are triumphant at almost every point, and the Queen's troops sometimes put them to flight, it is disastrous to the places to which they are driven. The rapidity of their movements, most astonishing, and their numbers, instead of diminishing, appear to increase daily. Quiliz has invaded the rich country called the Ribera, in the valley of Jucar, which hitherto has escaped from plunder; and he has just entered St. Philippe Xativa, the second town of the kingdom of Valencia. Frayle Esparanza is devastating the country between Valencia and Jucar, while El Serrador threatens the northern towns. Nevertheless, it is asserted that Quiliz's division is surrounded on three sides, between San Felipe and Alcoy, by many corps of the Queen's army. We have heard of some success, to revive our courage and discount our audacious enemy. Only last night he carried off 25 horses from within half a league of Valencia. We are constantly kept on the alert, from our internal and external danger. The populace is in a state of great fermentation, and daily form themselves into assemblages, which threaten the public tranquillity, and generally end in the murder of some suspected person or known Carlist. Proclamations are successively issued, but all in vain for the people tear them down without reading them. They are dissatisfied because Don Juan Palarea, Captain-General of the Province, has not received the chief command of the army of the centre. Palarea himself cannot conceal his vexation. The deputation of the Province and municipality of Valencia yesterday signed fresh representations to the Queen, as to the state of the province, and the necessity of sending an imposing force. The headquarters of the army of the centre are at Teruel. Berton's division was on the 25th at Vinaros."

"It is believed," says the *Memorial* of Pau, "that certain Carlists do not wish shortly make an attempt to enter Spain. The eldest son of Don Carlos is named among the rest. Gen. Montes is gone into Italy to bring him, although on his face passage through France the General declared that he had abandoned the cause of Don Carlos. The young prince, it is said, will have the command of the bands in Aragon.

The French papers of Monday contain a detailed report of General Bernelle's attack on the force under the command of Villacast on the 1st inst. According to the despatch written by the former, Villacast was at the head of 45 or 16 battalions, and entrenched in strong positions, which were one after the other carried by a much inferior force. The engagements lasted from half past 3 o'clock in the morning until nearly 10 at night, when the Carlists were forced to fly in the greatest disorder to the woods and defiles of Engui. The object of Villacast's movement before Zubiri is stated to have been threefold—to destroy some

fortified points, to protect the march of four Carlist battalions into Aragon, and to intercept the conveyance of a large sum of money from France.

Spain.—Each new arrival from this distracted country brings reports of greater and greater misery. The last news is the worst—it brings us an account of the rising of the whole population of Cadiz. The greatest excitement prevailed among the people, who loudly demanded the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812. The neighbouring country were no less excited than the people of Cadiz. A new regiment 1900 strong, joined the people of the latter place, and then went in search of their Colonel, who had secreted himself, but who was soon discovered and then made common cause with the people, complying with their demands, and with many other functionaries, took the oath required.

We learn also, that this excitement was not confined either to Cadiz or its immediate neighbourhood, but to the whole country. The population of Port St. Maria's and Xorres were preparing to follow the example of their neighbours. In the mean time the Queen is becoming daily more unpopular, and has lost forever the confidence of the people. The new Minister Istarez, is denounced; Cordova is pronounced a traitor, and has been accused of plotting to deliver the English auxiliaries under Gen. Evans, into the hands of Carlos. The name of Carlos has been connected with the favorite Constitution of 1812, not, it is said, because the people are attached to Carlos, but because they have no other alternative. It is well known that Carlos, in principle, practice and theory, has been opposed to this Constitution, which also by him alone, but by many of the Governments of Europe had been solemnly denounced. It is the same as the French army, commanded by the Duke de Angouleme, destroyed, and the same constitution which has been revived to-day, only to receive its death blow to-morrow. We may say the Queen exclaim with Shakespeare, "Alas! poor country! almost afraid to know itself—it cannot be called our mother, but our grave!"

The following General Order was issued by General Evans, in consequence of the partial dissatisfaction manifested among some of the troops under his command.

GENERAL ORDER.

The lieutenant-general regrets extremely to find that so considerable a number of the 6th regiment have yesterday shown a disposition to abandon their colours and comrades in face of the enemy, on the assertion that their agreement with the officers who enlisted them was for a limited period, instead of to the 10th of next June, the date mentioned in the order of council, when the services of the legion in reality expires. It has hitherto been the boast of the British national character, that its soldiers undergo privations and hardships without murmuring or losing their discipline under such trials. And it gives him the highest satisfaction to find, that with a comparatively small and discreditable exception, the legion have nobly sustained in this respect the reputation of the British troops.

The legion have undoubtedly suffered severe privations and hardships since their arrival in this country, but hardships do not exist now, nor are they likely ever to occur again. The lieutenant-general directs that the men referred to, belonging to the 6th or Scotch Grenadiers, who possessed the board of officers yesterday, shall from to-morrow be discontinued to do duty with their corps, and be struck off the strength of the legion from the same date. They will be sent to England when vessels are provided by the Spanish government. These men will be settled with in conformity to the orders of the 16th and 23d instants, by which it is directed that the arrears of officers or men going home shall not be paid until those of the officers and men still doing their duty have been satisfied; but the lieutenant-general considers this but the common justice to those who gallantly continue their service in the Legion.

OLIVER DE LANSY, Adj. Gen. San Sebastian, July 20.

SPANISH ROBBERS.—During my stay of a fortnight in the capital, I heard of three robberies in the streets. One of them was conducted in the most singular manner.—The victim was returning from a party at the French Ambassador's, when he was accosted by several men, and ordered to give up his money; which, being alone and unarmed, he did; the robbers then handed him a piece of paper, which, without looking at it he put in his pocket.—This happened near the foot of the Aleda, and when he arrived at the top of the street he found the paper which he had received at the foot of the street, which was a certificate of his being robbed, and was allowed to pass unmolested. The Spaniards are certainly *ludibundus de garbo*, as the newspaper editor has it; for they give one the option of either fighting or paying; whereas an Italian would first shoot you from behind a lodge, and then rob you afterwards.

The most singular instance of the coolness and intrepidity of the Spanish character, occurred not long ago at Seville.—My informant was an English traveller, who resided in the town at the time. A countryman was proceeding to market with his mule, when he was accosted not far from the town by a man armed with a musket, who ordered him to give up his property. The peasant replied that he would do no such thing, because he had a knife, and if his opponent's gun missed fire, he would have had the advantage.—The robber expostulated, but to no pur-

pose; he at length took deliberate aim at his intended victim, drew the trigger, and his piece missed fire; the peasant instantly attacked and despatched him with his knife, threw the dead body across his mule, and entered Seville in triumph, carrying a trophy of arms of his enemy. This wild species of justice is certainly execrable in a country where no other is to be obtained.—A Summer in Spain.

NAVAL HISTORY.—The naval history upon which Captain Berton has experienced so many years attention, and for which he has been so great a length of time accumulating materials, is at length about to be issued in monthly parts. The following notice of the work from a London paper:—

We are glad to observe that Captain Berton, one of the oldest and most distinguished officers of the service, is about to publish an enlarged and improved edition of his "Naval Memoirs," in monthly parts. It has been the misfortune of the British navy, that its history has been written by men who, however qualified by classical education, have wanted those indispensable requisites which can only be acquired by professional habits, local knowledge, and constant attention: hence it has arisen that many important events connected with the navy have been improperly stated, and consequently have proved embarrassing to the rising generation, whose improvement should ever be regarded by the historian as the great object of his labours. Indeed, the interest and importance of a Naval History of this nature, is incalculable, and is any time more favorable for reviewing the past and preparing for the future than a period of profound peace. Captain Berton who is about to renew his claims on the public attention, spent the naval service under the late Admiral Cornwallis in the year 1789, and ended his career at the period of Napoleon's surrender on board the *Bellerophon*, in 1815. During this entire period, he has been in the habit of taking notes of every public act which came under his observation; and as the vast field of naval history has been occupied by many professional historians, the present work will be embellished with numerous finely executed Portraits and other plates.

THE WHALE.—The question about this whale, which he had taken on board the *Mercury*, by the Liverpool Mercury, in the following article:—

On the 31 of November, 1827, an immense specimen of the Greenland Whale, (*Balaena mysticetus*) was found on the coast of Belgium, dead about 12 miles distant from a creek of Falmouth. Their boats being of low, small tonnage to move an enormous mass, they laded two other boats to their assistance, and the three together towed the whale towards the landing, where it was cut up by the wharves, which it was towed, snapp'd, and it was cast on the sands east of the harbour, where it was dissected, and afterwards exhibited in Paris and London. I believe I am not the possessor of the Jardin des Plantes, estimated its age from nine hundred to one thousand years; and one proof of its great age is in the cartilage of the fingers of the hands of the ribs, which are completely ossified, or converted into bone. The dimensions, weight, &c. of this animal, was as follows:—Total length, ninety feet; breadth, eighteen; length of the head, twenty-two; height of cranium, eight; and a half; length of the vertebral column, sixty nine and a half; number of ribs, twenty-eight; length of ditto, nine; length of fins, twelve and a half; length of the longest fin, four and a half; width of the tail, three feet; weight, four hundred and forty pounds; quantity of oil extracted, four thousand gallons; weight of rotten flesh lard, eighty-five tons. A single glance of this stupendous skeleton, would convince any one of the vulgar error of terming the whale a fish. Upon this dissection, a judicious writer observes (see Edinburgh Cabinet Library), speaking of the whale, to which class of animals he belongs:—"Although their lungs are entirely in the right of the lungs, they have several features in common with the larger quadrupeds. They are connected to the Linnæan class of manumia or suck-feeding animals. They produce their young alive, and suckle them in a smooth, and without scales, their blood is warm, and their flesh tender, something like coarse beef; they have a heart, with two ventricles and lungs, through which they respire, and being unable to separate air from the water, as fishes do by means of their gills, they must come to the surface in order to breathe. It is thus by no means strictly scientific, to call the whale a fish; yet he is strictly an inhabitant of the sea, having a tail, much like a different position from that of other fishes, while his front limbs much more resemble fins than legs, and are solely used for paving the deep; hence the vulgar, following a natural and descriptive classification, obstinately continue to give the name of fish to these watery monsters."

De Leake's Opinion on the Trade.—Increased facility in the extension and application of steam navigation is expected to arise from the substitution of iron for wood, in the construction of vessels. If this iron steamers have been chiefly confined to the river navigation, but there appears to be some reason why their use should be limited. For sea voyages they offer many advantages; they are not half the weight of vessels of the same tonnage constructed of wood; and consequently, with the same tonnage, they will have less draught of water, and therefore less resistance to the propelling power; and, with the same draught of water and the same resistance, they will carry a proportionally heavier cargo. The nature of their material renders them more stiff and unyielding than timber; and they do not suffer that effect which is called hogging, which, in the light vessels, which takes place in the figure of a timber vessel in rolling, accompanied by an alternate opening and closing of the seams. Iron vessels have the further advantage of being more proof against fracture under rocks. It is a vessel strike, a plank is broken, and a chain opened in her many times greater than that point of rock which produces the concussion. In an iron vessel struck by a rock, the iron will be merely bruised, and pierced by a hole equal in size to the point of the rock which she encounters.

Steam Navigation in India.—On Wednesday a numerous deputation had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of establishing a steam navigation with India. The deputation was headed by Mr. Hunt, M. P. and consisted of Lord Bunsell, M. P. Lord Sandon, M. P., Sir John Rae Reid, M. P., Mr. Thornley, M. P., Mr. Wallace, M. P., Major Head, Captain Barber, Mr. Briggs (of Alexandria), Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Thurnston, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Cavin, Mr. Daniel, and several other merchants interested in the East India trade. The proposition submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the deputation was this: that the British Government and the East India Company should contract with them for the conveyance of their mails and despatches, they undertaking to transmit them on more advantageous terms in regard to speed, certainty, regularity, and economy, than they could be now conveyed. The company proposed to be established for carrying out effect the communication by steam with India through the Red Sea, valued £240,000 from the Government, and £250,000 from the East India Company. The conversation produced no specific opinion or promise from Mr. R. beyond his declaration that the subject shoud be carefully considered, and that he would communicate the determination of the Government to Mr. Hunt as soon as possible.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PATROL, No. 5.

To the politeness of Lieut. Daney of the U. S. Artillery, who came passing through this city, Mr. Capt. Joyner, arrived here this forenoon from New Orleans via St. Augustine, we learn that the troops have removed from Micanopy to Gary's Ferry, Black Creek, in consequence of the increasing abundance of the *Teucon*. A detachment consisting of three Companies, has since been ordered

by Col. Crane, to take post at the Santa Fe bridge 25 miles from Gary's Ferry, on the road to Newnanville.

The garrisons in the interior are as follows:—at Newnanville, 60 miles from Gary's Ferry; Santa Fe Bridge; Gary's Ferry and Beudata. Numerous small parties of Indians (supposed to be Creeks) are reported as passing South in the vicinity of Newnanville.

There are now above 300 men sick at St. Augustine, having been brought from the interior.

Major Parris had abandoned his intention of renewing the attack of the Indians at Gen. Clinch's plantation, from the exhausted state of the troops, &c. and the superior force of the enemy.

Cap. Ashby had entirely recovered from his wounds.

Lieut. Daney gives a deplorable account of the loss of the U. S. Forces in Florida. He states that a Company of 50 U. S. Dragoons, who arrived there in March last, there were but six reported capable of duty, and of his own company, consisting of between 60 and 70, there were only four who, when he left, were not on the sick list.

#### AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) Aug. 31.—We have understood that one thousand Creek Indians have lately consented to enter the service of the United States for 12 months, if required to do so, and proceed forthwith to Florida.

By the assistance of these Indians, it is thought the Seminoles will be reduced to submission much earlier than they otherwise would be. Cap. J. E. Lane, at present Aid to Gen. Jessup, is by accompany the Creeks to Florida as their commander, and will be promoted to the office of Colonel.

Notwithstanding the assistance which we admit the country may derive from the employment of such a force, upon such an expedition, and in pursuit of such a foe, still there is something objectionable in their enlistment. We have three objections, to wit: first, it implies that the country is incapable of subduing the contemptible tribe in Florida by the force of its own citizens;—and, is therefore compelled to call for help from the savages;—secondly, it is not good policy to let the Indians know that they are considered better soldiers than the whites; by any sort of an expedition whatever; thirdly, it is not very right that this great country should set one Indian tribe against another in unextinguishable hostility.

We ought to fight our own battles, without calling for help from the savages. Both Creeks and Seminoles, are the conquest of the latter, are to be removed to their western destination, and there the districts allotted for the future habitation of each tribe in such proximity that perpetual wars between them may well be anticipated. Carry out this policy, and there will be no end to savage murder and bloodshed among themselves. We hear the contractors who are employing the Creeks will carry them all off immediately, except the thousands who have volunteered for the Florida service and their families. These families are to be left in the Creek nation, and fed by the Government, and taken care of, until the return of the warriors from Florida, at which time all hands are to emigrate to the West.

The New Orleans bulletin of August 29th, says:—Carril street was thrown into great excitement on Sunday last, about 2 o'clock, by some thousands of persons in pursuit of a tremendous negro, who was seen in a smooth, and without scales, their blood is warm, and their flesh tender, something like coarse beef; they have a heart, with two ventricles and lungs, through which they respire, and being unable to separate air from the water, as fishes do by means of their gills, they must come to the surface in order to breathe. It is thus by no means strictly scientific, to call the whale a fish; yet he is strictly an inhabitant of the sea, having a tail, much like a different position from that of other fishes, while his front limbs much more resemble fins than legs, and are solely used for paving the deep; hence the vulgar, following a natural and descriptive classification, obstinately continue to give the name of fish to these watery monsters."

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FROM MURKIN.—Under this ominous and fearful heading, paragraph after paragraph has appeared in the public journals, from time to time within the year or two, invoking the sympathies of the American people for the unhappy victims of Indian ferocity, and the vengeance of American rifles to be wrought upon the savage murderers. We have seen now how to relate of similar events, but it is a matter of course, not by Indians but by white men of cold-blooded, inhuman murders in which Indians were the victims.

It is time that the most rigid steps should be taken in the prevention of blacks wearing fire arms, or any weapons whatever about their persons. In fact our laws against the wearing of fire arms by the white population should not remain a dead letter, but its open and constant violation should be met with the penalties of the law.

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It is time that the most rigid steps should be taken in the prevention of blacks wearing fire arms, or any weapons whatever about their persons. In fact our laws against the wearing of fire arms by the white population should not remain a dead letter, but its open and constant violation should be met with the penalties of the law.

of the tribe, the miserable whites. When taken by their remorseless hunters, they did not attempt to resist, but after a random discharge, or a great shower of arrows, as to the latter, and evidently the first impulse of surprise, and terror they broke and fled. But the shieders of blood were not so will for them, and of the twenty-three, comprising the whole number, eighteen were in a few moments shot down, and the remainder, and seven of these women? Three women and two children were spared; but even of these women were badly wounded. The third for Indian blood could not be spared (the daughter of a young man, named St. August, and his wife, it is said, were the children's step-mother not also butchered.

We have but only a remark to make upon this statement. Messrs. Guy and Riley say that the Indians were drawn up in a line and it is no doubt up for battle. Every one at all conversant with Indian customs knows that on the march they are in a line, but the Indians, in a line, follow the trail, and each trail, as they move, as may be in the steps of the one before him. This unhappy band of fugitives were evidently thus marching when they were startled by the appearance of their murderers. These came upon them, crossing their track, and the Indians, on being suddenly aroused, turned simultaneously to look to see what or who it was that approached. The movement was natural and spontaneous, and by it they were torn apart. Every one at all conversant with Indian customs knows that on the march they are in a line, but the Indians, in a line, follow the trail, and each trail, as they move, as may be in the steps of the one before him. 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