

in type by thy malignant soul,
 Thy emblem of the subtle fiend,
 And the master of our fate!
 Thou disturb night's solitude,
 Thy home on the green mountain side,
 Should be in the palace of kings;
 In quill chambers of the nations,
 Alloy was your her source of intrigue,
 Thy rank and feasting with stroy
 Will vault of the cemetery,
 Bath and Silence hold divided way,
 And virtue mix in one dull mass.

The Serpent passes off.

A sabre glancing thro' the dark—
 A solitary light fading from the hill—
 My guest from the banquet hall:
 Oge, at this hour so slight occasion,
 All interdicted thoughts from their
 Its
 Represses of the cavern'd brain;
 Mind ranges thro' all place and time,
 Up the 'twixt we would fain repre-
 Which scorch'd the heart with agony,
 Utin a sterile waste of ashes—
 Lifeless desert bearing naught
 Upon the top, writhing in knotted folds,
 Deadly blasphemy now alone are heard
 Solitude of mind—Oh! agony!
 Rise from your clouds, spirits of wrath!
 Our voices in the strong tempest
 Tell the secrets of your dark realm—
 In denunciation and a stern sure reply
 Biffet a deeper Hell than Doubt
 U speak'st not, the once in thy highest
 Ghtiest (for such his port imp'd.)
 In revelations in dubious words
 Ath was the solitary boomer of all hopes
 Hing thro' the banquet and the feast
 Feet of hell we have thy from the
 rthe name of the sacred
 Calling a liar the death's strie

If once its slumbering energies were rous'd,
 And yet he wanders onward to the grave,
 With naught to sadden o'er his song of joy—
 Without a doubt, suspicion, or suspense,
 Of what awaits beyond the shades of death.

* *Corpus mortale tumultus non tubit aethereos;
 dominique jugalibus arsit.*
On Met. Lib. 3.

EARLY TIMES IN THE WEST.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD CAM-
 PAIGNER.

—THE BATTLE OF MISSISSINIWAY.

Friend G.—Recollecting the interest you
 appeared to take, a few months since, in my
 narrations of certain expeditions against the
 Indians in the West, and rencounters with
 them and their British allies, I now, in accor-
 dance with an account, as brief as possible, of
 the Battle of Mississiniway, which took place
 in the latter part of December, 1812. Though
 I cannot promise you a regular series of pa-
 pers of this sort, yet you may call this No. 1,—
 for I shall communicate with you occasion-
 ally, as business may permit. And I hope
 these "Recollections" may prove of some in-
 terest to your readers, many of whom, it is
 probable, know far less of the battles fought
 upon the very ground on which they reside
 and enjoy the blessings of peace, than those
 of other countries and other times.

In the fall of 1812, while General Harri-
 son was making vigorous preparations for in-
 vading Canada, and when his head-quarters
 were at Sandusky, Ohio, a body of his troops,
 consisting of between five and six hundred,
 was detached to the Mississippi river, de-
 stined to the villages some position that river where
 the Indians were rapidly congregating.

the approach
 three or four
 tersed the tow
 ed into the
 eight or ten w
 oners were ta
 and children
 manity. Tho
 for a short di
 got deserted,
 been now up
 back, and he
 and much fa
 cinity of the
 tachment enc
 sissiniway.

Two hours
 and under an
 was expected,
 they had frequ
 night, appar
 An hour had
 any such mo
 dians, and the
 propriety of
 village, which
 the river. B
 —about half
 attack comm
 against the
 Pierce, of the
 fierer maintain
 ry, until he
 captain his
 furiously att
 Bull's camp
 They had
 little de
 more nothing

This expedi-
 ant-Colonel
 States regim
 of Kentucky

This expedition was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 19th United States regiment, and consisted of a regiment of Kentucky Militia Dragoons, under Col. Simrall, a squadron of United States' Dragoons, under Major James V. Ball, Elliott's company of the 19th regiment Infantry, a company of Volunteer Riflemen, commanded by Captain Alexander, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and Captain James Buller's company of Pittsburgh Light Infantry.

A favorite species of warfare with our brave commander,—and one which promises greater success than any other in Indian warfare,—was rapid expeditions by mounted men, for the surprise of particular villages. On the present occasion, the whole force was tolerably well mounted, and marched from Dayton about the middle of December. Each man carried ten days' provision, and as much forage as he conveniently could. The ground was covered with snow, and the weather was extremely cold. On the evening of the third day, the expedition arrived within a few hours march of the nearest Indian village. Colonel Campbell counselled with his officers, and determined to proceed immediately against this village, and take it by surprise. In this movement however, he was not wholly successful; the Indians being made sensible of the approach of an enemy by the shouts of three or four imprudent soldiers as they entered the town. Many of the Indians plunged into the river, and thus escaped. Only eight or ten warriors were killed; forty prisoners were taken consisting of men, women and children. These were treated with humanity. The dragoons descended the river for a short distance, and found several villages deserted, which they destroyed. Having been now upwards of thirty hours on horseback, and being chilled with the severe cold, and much fatigued, they returned to the vicinity of the first village, and the whole detachment encamped on the bank of the Mississippiway. The place of encampment was well chosen, and all proper measures were taken for defence.

Two hours before day, every man was up and under arms. An attack from the enemy was expected, as the sentinels reported that they had frequently seen Indians during the night, apparently reconnoitering their position. An hour and a half passed, however, without any such movement on the part of the Indians, and the officers were consulting on the propriety of marching against the principal village, which was ten or twelve miles down the river. But while the council was engaged,—about half in how best to proceed,—the attack commenced by a full and rapid fire against the guard post, which was held by Campbell

greatly. About day-light, several charges were made from the line, which completely routed the enemy, and determined the contest. The Indians, as usual, bore off as many of their dead and wounded as they could. They left only fifteen dead on the ground. Our troops though some of them were raw soldiers, behaved well during the whole action. Amongst the wounded were Captain Trotter, and Lieutenant Hedges, Bessy, and Hickman; and amongst the killed was Lieutenant Waltz.—The entire number found dead at the close of the action, was eight; the wounded amounted to fifty, some of them severely, several of whom died afterwards.

Colonel Campbell having learned that Tecumseh, with a very large body of warriors, was on the Wabash at no great distance below him, and being encumbered with wounded and prisoners, thought it best not to remain long in his position; and accordingly, as soon as litters for the wounded could be constructed, the detachment commenced their return. The weather still continued very cold, and many were severely frost-bitten; and when they arrived at their quarters, one half of the detachment were unfit for duty, from sickness, fatigue and hunger.

I am always delighted when my memory reverts to this expedition. For, as great as were the bravery and perseverance of our troops, their humanity was greater. "It is with the sincerest pleasure," said the commander-in-chief, in the general order which he issued after the return of the troops, "that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders in not only saving all the women and children, but in sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that, even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this heroic band respected the lives of their prisoners. Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his government—and the sword of the one will not be raised against the fallen and the helpless, nor the gold of the other be paid for the scalps of a massacred enemy."

Such was the language of General Harrison. The direction of the arrow pointed in the concluding sentence, is obvious. It was richly merited by the infamous commanders of the British forces on our frontiers in those days. They disgraced alike their government and humanity.

TURKISH PROVERBS.

He who weeps for every body soon loses his weight.
He who knows every thing is often deceived.

EMINE

We are happy who can speak so judgment shall be and if talent and there is reason for gifted men will in their own peculiar America will stand deep foundations,

RICH.

The day is fine Reviewers shall characteristic virulents coming from the we gladly bid it has existed the vi ty among us, too stamp; too long h allowed our ener ing such slavish c ions of London cri American, no trun terminated to be a ot, who will not h blush with he 'ceinging trade,' in the editors of calcs of our count who blush, and w the number. He with meaning—l to exist, are we t ature? Who is t foundation is it t tions should com est, to the hearts good, and the gl

If, in reply to t licited to furnish really deserving a point with a digt to Percival, Bry whose name stax a man not univer ry lover of a pu style, as he will distant period. written profusely duced some of th His pages gener quistance with l sion, an active of the heart, and a worthy of the bi cannot forbear, b to make a few si mangling one qu the inevitable sub

This expedition was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 19th United States regiment, and consisted of a regiment of Kentucky Militia Dragoons, under Col. Sumrall, a squadron of United States Dragoons, under Major James V. Ball, Elliott's company of the 19th regiment Infantry, a company of Volunteer Rifleman, commanded by Captain Alexander, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and Captain James Buller's company of Pittsburgh Light Infantry.

A favorite species of warfare with our brave commander,—and one which promises greater success than any other in Indian warfare,—was rapid expeditions by mounted men, for the surprise of particular villages. On the present occasion, the whole force was tolerably well mounted, and marched from Dayton about the middle of December. Each man carried ten days' provision, and as much forage as he conveniently could. The ground was covered with snow, and the weather was extremely cold. On the evening of the third day, the expedition arrived within a few hours march of the nearest Indian village. Colonel Campbell counselled with his officers, and determined to proceed immediately against this village, and take it by surprise. In this movement however, he was not wholly successful; the Indians being made sensible of the approach of an enemy by the shouts of three or four imprudent soldiers as they entered the town. Many of the Indians plunged into the river, and thus escaped. Only eight or ten warriors were killed; forty prisoners were taken consisting of men, women and children. These were treated with humanity. The dragoons descended the river for a short distance, and found several villages deserted, which they destroyed. Having been now upwards of thirty hours on horseback, and being chilled with the severe cold, and much fatigued, they returned to the vicinity of the first village, and the whole detachment encamped on the bank of the Missisquoi river. The place of encampment was well chosen, and all proper measures were taken for defence.

Two hours before day, every man was up and under arms. An attack from the enemy was expected, as the sentinel reported that they had frequently seen Indians in the night, especially in some hollows and deep ravines. An hour and a half passed, however, without any such movement on the part of the Indians, and the officers were beginning to lose the probability of success against the village, which was the only one left in the theatre. But while they were thus engaged,

greatly. About day-light, several charges were made from the line, which completely routed the enemy, and determined the contest. The Indians, as usual, bore off as many of their dead and wounded as they could. They left only fifteen dead on the ground. Our troops though some of them were raw soldiers, behaved well during the whole action. Amongst the wounded were Captain Trotter, and Lieutenant Hedges, Basy, and Hickman; and amongst the killed was Lieutenant Waltz.—The entire number found dead at the close of the action, was eight; the wounded amounted to fifty, some of them severely, several of whom died afterwards.

Colonel Campbell having learned that Tecumseh, with a very large body of warriors, was on the Wabash at no great distance below him, and being encumbered with wounded and prisoners, thought it best not to remain long in his position; and accordingly, as soon as litters for the wounded could be constructed, the detachment commenced their return. The weather still continued very cold, and many were severely frost-bitten; and when they arrived at their quarters, one half of the detachment were unfit for duty, from sickness, fatigue and hunger.

I am always delighted when my memory reverts to this expedition. For, as great as were the bravery and perseverance of our troops, their humanity was greater. "It is with the sincerest pleasure," said the commander-in-chief, in the general order which he issued after the return of the troops, "that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders in not only saving all the women and children, but in sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that, even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this heroic band respected the lives of their prisoners. Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his government—and the sword of the one will not be raised against the fallen and the helpless, nor the gold of the other be paid for the scalps of a massacred enemy!"

Such was the language of General Harrison. (The direction of the arrow pointed in the concluding sentence, is obvious. It was richly merited by the infamous commanders of the British forces on our frontiers in those days. They disgraced alike their government and humanity.

EMINENT

We are happy in who can speak so w judgment shall be p and if talent and ge there is reason for t gifted men will meet their own peculiar re America will stand deep foundations, re

RICHARD

Thuz day is fast p Reviewers shall be a characteristic virulence, coming from the At we gladly bid it Go has existed the vile ty among us, to wh stamp; too long hav allowed our energic ing such slavish def ions of London critic American, no true n termed to be a sch ot, who will not her blush with ho 'cringing trade,' so in the editors of a calcs of our country. who blush, and we d the number. How with meaning—hov to exist, are we toe ature? Who is to e foundation is it to b tions should come h eat, to the hearts of good, and the glory

If, in reply to the licited to furnish ex really deserving not point with a high d to. Puseval, Bryan whose name stands a man not universall ty lover of a parat style, as he will be, distant period. D written profusely, l duced some of the His pages generally quaintance with his sion, an active obs the heart, and as ol wonby of the high quest forbest, here

movement however, he was not wholly successful; the Indians being made sensible of the approach of an enemy by the shouts of three or four imprudent soldiers as they entered the town. Many of the Indians plunged into the river, and thus escaped. Only eight or ten warriors were killed; forty prisoners were taken consisting of men, women and children. These were treated with humanity. The dragoons descended the river for a short distance, and found several villages deserted, which they destroyed. Having been now upwards of thirty hours on horseback, and being chilled with the severe cold, and much fatigued, they returned to the vicinity of the first village, and the whole detachment encamped on the bank of the Mississippiway. The place of encampment was well chosen, and all proper measures were taken for defence.

Two hours before day, every man was up and under arms. An attack from the enemy was expected, as the sentinels reported that they had frequently seen Indians during the night, apparently reconnoitering their position. An hour and a half passed, however, without any such movement on the part of the Indians, and the officers were consulting on the propriety of marching against the principal village, which was ten or twelve miles down the river. But while they were thus engaged, —about half an hour before day-break,—the attack commenced, by a well directed fire against the guard commanded by Captain Pierce, of the Ohio troops. This gallant officer maintained his station with great bravery, until he was killed. At the fall of their captain his men gave way, and the Indians furiously attacked the line defended by Major Ball's regiment of United States Dragoons. They held their ground with a resolution which not a little distinguished them. Their fire was never more scattering, but still annoyed the line

I am always delighted when my memory reverts to this expedition. For, as great were the bravery and perseverance of our troops, their humanity was greater. "It was with the sincerest pleasure," said the commander-in-chief, in the general order which he issued after the return of the troops, "that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders in not only saving all the women and children, but in sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that, even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this heroic band respected the lives of their prisoners. Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his government—and the sword of the orphan will not be raised against the fallen and the helpless, nor the gold of the other be paid for the scalps of a massacred enemy."

Such was the language of General Harrison. The direction of the arrow pointed in the concluding sentence, is obvious. It was richly merited by the infamous commands of the British forces on our frontiers in those days. They disgraced alike their government and humanity. VERMILOCK.

TURKISH PROVERBS.

- He who weeps for every body soon loses his eyesight.
- He who knows every thing is often deceived.
- A wife causes the prosperity or the ruin of a house.
- If your enemy is no bigger than a pismire fancy him as large as an elephant.
- A friend is more valuable than a relative.
- He who fears God does not fear man.
- Be good and throw it into the sea; if the fishes don't know it, God will.

LITERARY CABINET AND WESTERN OLIVE BR

This expedition was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the 19th United States regiment, and consisted of a small party of about 100 men. About day-light, several charges were made from the line, which completely routed the enemy, and destroyed the

about the middle of December. Each man carried ten days' provision, and as much forage as he conveniently could. The ground was covered with snow, and the weather was extremely cold. On the evening of the third day, the expedition arrived within a few hours march of the nearest Indian village. Colonel Campbell consulted with his officers, and determined to proceed immediately against this village, and take it by surprise. In this movement however, he was not wholly successful; the Indians being made sensible of the approach of an enemy by the shouts of three or four imprudent soldiers as they entered the town. Many of the Indians plunged into the river, and thus escaped. Only eight or ten warriors were killed; forty prisoners were taken consisting of men, women and children. These were treated with humanity. The dragoons descended the river for a short distance, and found several villages deserted, which they destroyed. Having been now upwards of thirty hours on horseback, and being chilled with the severe cold, and much fatigued, they returned to the vicinity of the first village, and the whole detachment encamped on the bank of the Mississippiway. The place of encampment was well chosen, and all proper measures were taken for defence.

Two hours before day, every man was up and under arms. An attack from the enemy was expected, as the sentinels reported that they had frequently seen Indians during the night, apparently reconnoitering their position. An hour and a half passed, however, without any such movement on the part of the Indians, and the officers were consulting on the propriety of marching against the principal village, which was ten or twelve miles down the river. But while they were thus engaged, —about half an hour before day-break,—the attack commenced, by a well-directed fire against the guard commanded by Captain Pierce, of the Ohio troops. This gallant officer maintained his position with great bravery, until he was killed. At the fall of their captain, the Indians, as usual, fled in confusion. The Indians, however, were not so easily driven off as they were on the first day. They had now had some experience, and were more cautiously posted, and were not so easily

low him, and being encumbered with wounded and prisoners, thought it best not to remain long in his position; and accordingly, as soon as light for the wounded could be constructed, the detachment commenced their return. The weather still continued very cold, and many were severely frost-bitten; and when they arrived at their quarters, one half of the detachment were unfit for duty, from sickness, fatigue and hunger.

I am always delighted when my memory reverts to this expedition. For, as great as were the bravery and perseverance of our troops, their humanity was greater. "It is with the sincerest pleasure," said the commander-in-chief, in the general order which he issued after the return of the troops, "that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders in not only saving all the women and children, but in sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that, even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this heroic band respected the lives of their prisoners. Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his government—and the sword of the one will not be raised against the fallen and the helpless, nor the gold of the other be paid for the scalps of a massacred enemy."

Such was the language of General Harrison. The direction of the arrow pointed in the concluding sentence, is obvious. It was richly merited by the infamous commanders of the British forces on our frontiers in those days. They disgraced alike their government and humanity.

TURKISH PROVERBS.

He who weeps for every body soon loses his eyesight.
He who knows every thing is often deceived.
A single sense the prosperity or the ruin of a nation is no bigger than a puny man.
A man who is not content with his own lot, will never be contented with the lot of any other man.
If the heart is not contented with the lot of any man, it will never be contented with the lot of any other man.

has existed the vile
ty among us, to who
stamp; too long have
allowed our energien
ing such slavish defe
ions of London critics.
American, no true na
terained to be a sch
ot, who will not bers
blush with ho
"singing trade," so n
in the editors of soc
cals of our country.
who blush, and we da
the number. How,
with meaning—how
to exist, are we loo
store? Who is to es
foundation is it to be
tions should come be
est, to the hearts of a
good, and the glory o

If, in reply to the
licited to furnish exa
really deserving not
point with a high fo
to Percival, Bryant,
whose name stands a
a man not universally
ry lover of a purely
style, as he will be,
distant period. Da
written profusely, h
duced some of the t
His pages generally
quaintance with his
sion, an active obser
the heart, and an ele
worthy of the high
cannot forbear, here,
to make a few simpl
mangiving one quote
the inevitable result
immortality, eticod
Colledge, no
other side of the At
should be paid to c

cessful; the Indians being made sensible of the approach of an enemy by the shouts of three or four imprudent soldiers as they entered the town. Many of the Indians plunged into the river, and thus escaped. Only eight or ten warriors were killed; forty prisoners were taken consisting of men, women and children. These were treated with humanity. The dragoons descended the river for a short distance, and found several villages deserted, which they destroyed. Having been now upwards of thirty hours on horseback, and being chilled with the severe cold, and much fatigued, they returned to the vicinity of the first village, and the whole detachment encamped on the bank of the Mississippiway. The place of encampment was well chosen, and all proper measures were taken for defence.

Two hours before day, every man was up and under arms. An attack from the enemy was expected, as the sentinels reported that they had frequently seen Indians during the night, apparently reconnoitering their position. An hour and a half passed, however, without any such movement on the part of the Indians, and the officers were consulting on the propriety of marching against the principal village, which was ten or twelve miles down the river. But while they were thus engaged, — about half an hour before day-break, — the attack commenced, by a well directed fire against the guard commanded by Captain Pierce, of the Ohio troops. This gallant officer maintained his station with great bravery, until he was killed. At the fall of their captain his men gave way, and the Indians furiously attacked the line defended by Major Bell's regiment of United States' Dragoons. They had great success, which not a little disconcerted them. Their fire was now more scattering, but still enjoyed the dis-

advantage to this expedition. For, as great as were the bravery and perseverance of our troops, their humanity was greater. "It is with the sincerest pleasure," said the commander-in-chief, in the general order which he issued after the return of the troops, "that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders in not only saving all the women and children, but in sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that, even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this heroic band respected the lives of their prisoners. Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his government—and the sword of the one will not be raised against the fallen and the helpless, nor the gold of the other be paid for the scalps of a massacred enemy."

Such was the language of General Harrison. The direction of the arrow pointed in the concluding sentence, is obvious. It was richly merited by the infamous commanders of the British forces on our frontiers in those days. They disgraced alike their government and humanity.

VERMILION.

TURKISH PROVERBS.

He who weeps for every body soon loses his eyesight.

He who knows every thing is often deceived.

A wife causes the prosperity or the ruin of a house.

If your enemy is no bigger than a pismire, fancy him as large as an elephant.

A friend is more valuable than a relative.

He who fears God does not fear man.

Do good and throw it into the sea; if the fishes don't know it, God will.

...ringing trade, as in the editors of a call of our country who blush, and we the number. Her with meaning—ho to exist, are we to sturn? Who is to foundation is it to tions should come eat, to the hearts of good, and the glor

If, in reply to the licited to furnish ex really deserving not point with a high to Percival, Bryan whose name stands a man not universa ty lover of a pure style, as he will be distant period. I written profusely, duced some of the His pages general quaintance with his sion, an active obs the heart, and an e worthy of the big cannot forbear, her to make a few sim man giving one que the inimitable subli immortality, evinc Coleridge, no lesj either side of the A should be proud to

LITERARY CABINET AND WESTERN OLIVE BRANCH.

This expedition was commanded by Major-General Campbell, of the 19th United States regiment, and consisted of a regiment of Kentucky Militia, Dragoons, and

greatly. About day-light, several charges were made from the line, which completely routed the enemy, and determined the con- The Indians, as usual, bore off as many

EMINE

We are happy who can speak a