





VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Singular Adventure

JOHN COLTER AND THE INDIANS.

Colter came to St. Louis in May, 1810, in a small canoe from the head waters of the Missouri a distance of 3,000 miles, which he traversed in 30 days. I saw him on his arrival, and received from him an account of his adventures, after he had separated from Lewis and Clarke's party; one of these, for the remainder of the winter of 1809, he remained at the mouth of the Missouri, and abundance of beaver being there, got permission to remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man of the name of Dixon, who had traversed the immense tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri alone. Soon after he separated from Dixon, and traced in company with a hunter named Potts, and aware of the hostility of the Blackfoot Indians, one of whom had been killed by Lewis, they set their traps at night, and took up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek about six miles from that which the Missouri called the Jefferson Fork, and were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise, resembling the trampling of animals; but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who was of the opinion that they were buffaloes, and they proceeded on. In a few minutes afterwards, their doubts were removed by a party of Indians, making their appearance on both sides of the creek, to the amount of five or six hundred, who beckoned them to come forward, a retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe, and at the moment of its touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts; but Colter, who was a remarkably strong man, immediately took it, and handed it to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and on receiving it, pushed off into the river, and he immediately quitted the shore, when an arrow was shot at him, and he cried out, "Colter, I am wounded!" Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to escape, and urged him to remain, instead of complying with the Indian and shot him dead on the spot. This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness, but it was doubtless the effect of sudden but sound reasoning; for if taken alive, he must have expected to be tortured to death, according to their custom. He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that, to use Colter's words, "he was made a riddle of." They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner he should be put to death.

They were first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at, but the chief interfered, and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast? Colter, who had been some time amongst the Kee-katoe or Crow Indians, and in a considerable degree acquainted with the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had now to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, and those armed Indians; he therefore said, "I can run as fast as any of you." They were remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and he led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards, and released him, bidding him to board a war-whoop sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who, urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which himself was surprised. He proceeded towards the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth, "abounding with game," and upon which he was every instant treading, with his naked feet. He ran nearly half a way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered, and that he had gained ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and he more than one hundred yards from him. A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter; he derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the bounds of possibility; but that confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree that the blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon almost covered the front part of his body. He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling shout of foemen behind him, and he perceived that he was being pursued. Again he turned his head, and saw the savage not twenty yards from him. Determined, if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned round, and sprang out his arms. This sudden surprise by the suddenness of the action, and perhaps by the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop; but, exhausted with running, he fell, still endeavoring to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground, and broke. Colter instantly snatched up the pointed part, with which he plunged into the earth, and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came up to join them, when they set up a hideous yell. Every moment he was improved by Colter; who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the striking of the cotton-tree wood, on the borders of the Fork, through which he ran and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this place was an island, against the upper part of which a raft of drift timber had lodged. He dived under the raft, and after several efforts, got his head above water amongst the trunks of the trees, covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived on the river, yelling and shouting, as Colter expressed it, "like a rattle of death!" They were frequently on the raft during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, until the idea arose, that they might see the raft on fire. In horrible suspense he remained till night, when hearing no more of the Indians, he disdressed the raft and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, when he landed, and travelled all night. Although happy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still very dangerous, as he was completely naked, and his hands were sore, and his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pear; he was hungry, and had no means of killing game, although he saw abundance around him; and was at the risk of being discovered by the Indians of the Missouri, who were known by naturalists as *pasquia*.

THE CHOLERA.

CHOLERA.

It is not uniformly admitted to be true, that the Cholera (the name by which the pestilence is improperly known, although said to have none of the peculiar symptoms of Cholera proper) is a new disease within the present century. The physicians of India who have treated it, found records of its existence at very remote periods. It was at Bengal in 1793, and carried off 30,000 persons, and returned again in 1791. It was in Madras in 1818, and in 1817, it appeared in the epidemic form in England, in 1669, and 1678. However the identity of this disease may be settled, the present Cholera made its appearance on the 28th of August, 1817, at Jessore, a town situated north-east of Calcutta, about 100 miles. In September it reached Calcutta. During the year 1818, it spread in different directions from Calcutta; northward to Delhi; westward to Bombay, which it reached in September, 1818, and thence to Madras, which it reached in October, 1819; and eastward, along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, to the Kingdom of Arracan, where it arrived in the commencement of 1819. The whole of the Peninsula, containing six hundred thousand square miles, was thus traversed by the cholera in about a year. Its progress eastward continued to be rapid. From Arracan it extended to Siam, and Africa, destroying 40,000 persons in Bata or Bankok, the capital of the Kingdom; it passed through the Peninsula of Malacca, successively visited the islands of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; and in 1820 reached Canton and ravaged the Philippine and Spice Islands. In less than two years it had thus traversed and ravaged a space in Asia, not less than 7,500 leagues in length, and a thousand in breadth, or nearly one hundred and twenty millions of square miles. The western progress towards Europe continued with various rapidity. From Bombay it proceeded, in 1821, in one direction along the coast of the Gulf of Ormus, and the Persian Gulf, attacking the Islands also, crossing the Arabian Sea, it appeared on the opposite shore, and followed the coast there up to the same gulf, on the Arabian side. Passing up on both sides in Arabia and Persia, it attacked Bassora with great violence, carrying off 16,000 persons in the space of one month of the population, in fourteen days. Soon after it separated into two branches, one of which ascended to Arracan, a large and populous town situated at the mouth of the Volga, on the Northern shore of the Caspian Sea, which it reached in September, 1822; and by the other passed through and ravaged Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria, to the shores of the Mediterranean in November, 1822. In seven months the disease had extended itself over a vast extent of territory, with undiminished virulence and rapidity; and as early as 1823, it was established at two points on the frontier of Europe.

It is said that an extraordinary scourge from the Hague arrived at the mouth of the Rhine, and after his arrival, interviews took place between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and several high Magistrates, especially Mevius, Lubben and Kuyper. The Emperor's Majesty, in concurrence with that of his Catholic Majesty, will transmit to the King of Holland a note that will put an end to the *Belgia* of Belgium; *Utrecht* is to exert the King to ratify, and then to enter into new negotiations with the Emperor, to ratify the treaty of Nov. 15, France had England will be obliged to obtain the ratification by force.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Deaths, White, Colored. Rows for Sept 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

From the Baltimore Messenger, Sept. 8.

THE CHOLERA.—This epidemic has been rather more severe on us than was at first anticipated; it has not confined its ravages merely to the city, but has extended to the more refined walks of society, where it continues to lay its blighting grasp. We have, during the last week, been obliged to lament the overland departure of many of our most valuable citizens, and there is scarcely a dress but weeds and mourning to be met with in our streets. Still our citizens bravely face the invisible enemy, and although whole families have been swept away, and houses left untenanted by the grim monster, yet business proceeds on its steady course, and the wharves and shopping streets as much thronged as ever.

WASHINGTON.

Report for the 24 hours ending Sept. 2. New cases 32—Deaths 8.

Sept. 3, 26 8 13
Sept. 4, 42 10 10
Sept. 5, 46 11 11
Sept. 6, 46 10 10
Sept. 7, 59 8

HEALTH OFFICE.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1832. In accordance with their pledges to the public, in a former publication, the Board of Health announce two cases of Cholera having occurred among us: in Southern Hospital, 1 case, a sailor, very intermitting.

In Private Practice, 1 case, a colored man, old and intermitting, dead.

The Board would further state, that with the usual exceptions the case continues unusually healthy, by order of BENJ. S. KINSEY, Secy.

Nowova, Va. Sept. 6.—The Baccanates that the health of that city is fast improving. There had been a few cases, exhibiting symptoms of Cholera, since the 16th inst. But the patients were doing well. There were 4 interments for the 24 hours ending on the 5th inst. at noon; and there had been no interment for the 24 hours ending on the 5th inst. The Norfolk Herald, of Wednesday.

The cholera may be said to have ceased its ravages on Borjoo, and few sporadic cases which have since occurred within the last 5 or 6 days, have been ascertained by Doctor Chapman, that with early attention and skillful treatment, the disease is more manageable than some other epidemics of less terrible celebrity.

HISTORY OF THE CHOLERA.

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FROM BELFAST.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce are indebted to Capt. Britton, of the ship Josephine, for a Belfast paper of August 21.

The number of new cases of cholera in that town on the 31st July, was 38, 1 death. Total cases 1534—Deaths 249.

By the packet ship *Charlotte*, Capt. Robinson, the New York Journal of Commerce has received: Havre papers to August last, inclusive, and Paris to the evening of 31st July.

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