Hawk Eye

Dulcique tenebo. animos novitate.

VOL. V.—No. 18. BURLINGTON, IOWA, DECEMBER 7, 1843. NEW SERIES, No. 28.

PHYSIC & SURGERY.

H. HOUGHTON, Offers his Professional services to the citizens of Burlington and vicinity.

Office is on the corner of Washington and Third Streets.

sep 13—tf 7

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Of Jefferson County, Iowa Terri'ty.

Particular attention paid to Rheumatism.

sep. '43 16

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13 '42 20

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13 7

WILLIAM B. REMEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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sept2—tf 40

J. PAGE,

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GRIMES & STARR.—James W. Grimes and Henry W. Starr, have associated themselves for the practice of the Law, under the above style, and will attend to professional business in the different counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the Territory. Particular attention will be paid to claims for lands in the half breed tract, and elsewhere.

JAMES W. GRIMES,
HENRY W. STARR.

Burlington, Jan. 28, 1841. [32]

H. T. HUGINS. F. D. MILLS.

HUGINS & MILLS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Burlington Iowa.

Sept 22 '42 17

A. D. GREEN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Burlington, Iowa.

oct6—1y—pd 19

L. D. STOCKTON,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

OFFICE at his residence at the Lower end of Main Street. He will attend the Courts of *Des Moines, Henry, Lee, Van Buren, Louisa* and *Muscatine,* and the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Jan 27 35

WILLIAM CHURCHMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON COUNTY, I. T.

oct 6—1y 19

J. H. CLAY MUDD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Burlington, Iowa.

Will give strict attention to all business in the line of his profession, that may be entrusted to his care His office is in the west room of the building on the corner of Washington and Main streets.

Oct 26—1y

H. C. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Burlington, Iowa,

WILL take notes and accounts for collection, attend to the closing of books and to all other business in the line of his profession. He will also act as a general agent and collector.

Nov 10 '42—1y 24

FRANCIS SPRINGER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Wapello, I. T.

H. T. REID. ED. JOHNSTON.

REID & JOHNSON, Attorneys at Law, Fort Madison, Iowa.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT. Attorney at Law, Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa.

JAS. R. FAYERWEATHER, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, Burlington Iowa.

WILLIAM GREENE,

Book Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer.

BURLINGTON, I. T.

I. N. LEWIS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., I. T.

G. W. BOWIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the several courts of the Territory. Office on the corner of Main and Washington streets. Burlington, Oct. 13, 1842. 20

JAMES B. HOWELL. JAMES HALL.

HOWELL & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa.

Sept 23 1841—t 17

J. B. TEAS, Attorney at Law, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa Territory.

July 22, 1841 8

WM. H. WALLACE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Mount Pleasant, Iowa

Feb. 18, 1841. 38.

J. D. LEARNED, Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. His Office is on Main Street.

BRIDGE & HALE,

SUCCESSORS TO BRIDGE, RATBURN & Co.

THE

HAWK-EYE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, ON MAIN STREET,

BY JAMES G. EDWARDS,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

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Burlington is the seat of justice for Des Moines county, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, about 250 miles above Saint Louis.

Death of the Flowers.

BY BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sere.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The withered leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbit's tread;
The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow,
Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That lately sprung and stood,
In brighter light and softer airs,
A beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves,
The gentle race of flowers,
And lying in their lowly bed,
With the fair and good of ours;
The rain is falling where they lie,
But the cold November rain
Calls not, from out the gloomy earth,
The lovely ones again.

The wind flower and the violet,
They perished long ago,
And the wild rose and the orchis died
Amid the summer glow:
But on the hill the golden rod,
And the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook
In autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold Heaven,
As falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone
From upland, glade, and glen.

And now, when comes the calm, mild day,
As still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee
From out their winter home,
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,
Though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light
The waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers
Whose fragrance late he bore
And sighs to find them in the wood
And by the stream no more.

And I think of one who in
Her youthful beauty died,
The fair, meek blossom that grew up
And faded by my side;
In the cold moist earth we laid her,
When the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept, that one so lovely,
Should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmeet it was, that one,
Like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful,
Should perish with the flowers.

For the Hawk-Eye.

The Three Year Tract.—No. 2.

In my last, I promised to give in my next number a description of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River. The Raccoon Fork rises in the Prairie about twenty miles above the "Neutral Ground," and pursues a south easterly course to its mouth. It is about one third as large as the main river, and has a very rapid current—it is an excellent mill stream. It heads in lakes, some of which are six or seven miles in circumference. The water in the lakes is very clear and cool, and its surface is literally covered with Swans, Geese and Ducks. There are great quantities of fish in the lakes and in the river, which might be taken in great quantities with but very little expense. I have frequently seen places not more than fifty yards long where the water was deep, that four or five hundred fish with Deer and Elk, and Buffalo are frequently found in large droves during the summer months, but in the winter they travel over towards the Missouri River.

The west fork of the Raccoon fork, heads about fifteen miles from Boyer Lake, a lake about ten miles long and six miles wide, which is the head of Boyer river, a stream that empties into the Missouri river. There are several very large bottoms on the Raccoon fork, which will make some of the best farms that the world can produce. Beaver and Otter have been very numerous on the Raccoon Fork, but have been nearly all traped out by the Potowatomies—a very enterprising tribe of Indians. The prairie on the Neutral Ground, is not more than twelve or fifteen miles wide between the Raccoon and Des Moines timber. There are numerous banks of stone coal on the Raccoon Fork. This Fork will be navigable for flat or keel boats in the spring of the year for sixty or seventy miles from its mouth.

There are several beautiful streams emptying into this fork, among which, is Otter Creek, which is large enough to run a mill three fourths of the year, it is a very rapid stream, and has a rocky bed, which enhances its value very much on account of the convenience and ease that dams can be constructed, for it is not unfrequently the case that rock enough can be gathered at one riffle to make a good and sufficient mill dam across the stream. There are several other streams large enough to run a mill from half to three fourths of the year, emptying into the Raccoon Fork, of which Sugar, Walnut and Swan Creeks, may be considered the largest, and best adapted for mills. These Creeks are not only valuable for milling purposes but are valuable on account of the timber situated upon their banks, for it must be borne in mind, that timber is seldom found in these parts where there is not a running and living stream of water. The timber on the Raccoon Fork generally is of the best quality, the poorest and most scrubby timber is near its mouth. For five or six miles from its mouth the timber is nearly all oak, and quite scrubby and the underbrush is very thick. This Fork unlike any other fork of the Des Moines below the Neutral Ground, joins the main river in the prairie, and a person traveling on the Des Moines would not be aware of being in the vicinity of a large fork of the river from any thing that he could discover in the make of the country either below or above the mouth of this fork. The prairie sets in on the west side of the river, about three miles above the mouth of the Raccoon Fork, and continues for four or five miles below that fork. There are a few trees about half a mile above the fork, but nothing that can be called with any degree of propriety timber. The Prairie at the mouth of this fork is very beautiful and I need not say very rich as I have before said that all the prairie in this section of country is of the best quality. There is a small grove of timber on the east side of the Des Moines, directly opposite the mouth of the Raccoon Forks containing about a section of land.—In this grove Messrs Ewing & Co., have built their trading house. About a mile below this grove there is another small grove containing about three hundred acres, in which Mr Phelps has erected a trading house. With the exceptions of the groves above spoken of there is one continual prairie on both sides of the river from about three miles above the Raccoon fork to a large island in the river about five miles below the fork. The new Indian Agency House, is built in the vicinity of the Raccoon Fork, but as I have not been there since its erection, I cannot say at what particular point, but I suppose that it is at the upper grove above mentioned near Ewing's trading house.

FORT RACCOON, is built on the west side of the Des Moines, just above the mouth of the Raccoon Fork. Some people suppose that the Seat of Government of the STATE OF IOWA, will be located on the Des Moines at the mouth of the Raccoon Fork, and if the squandering of the public money in the shape of Forts and Agency Houses, and the exertions of those interested at this place, will have any influence in procuring its location at that point it may be located there. But if I were permitted, I should guess that it would be located higher up on the Des Moines, for several reasons, among which are first; there is a greater quantity of timber on the river at almost any point above the Raccoon Fork and below the Neutral Ground than at the mouth of the Raccoon, or at any other point or section below that Fork. Secondly, it is a much prettier country, and better watered, and thirdly, it is a more central point. Some may think it merely idle talk to talk about the seat of government of this Territory or State ever being removed from its present location! Permit me to say to such that in my opinion

Letter from Gen. Bennett.

The following was received several weeks since, during our absence. We now lay it before our readers, as we believe many of them are interested in every thing pertaining to the Mormons. Gen. B. it will be recollected, once belonged to that sect, and published a book in exposition of their doctrines and practices. We of course assume none of the responsibility of the statements contained in this letter; but give it as we received it.

MOSCOW, Iowa, Oct., 28th A. D. 1843.

MR JAMES G. EDWARDS, SIR:—According to promise, I now address you a few lines in relation to the new doctrine of "MARRYING FOR ETERNITY," lately gotten up by the Holy Joe, the *Rough He Goat of Mormonism,* for the benefit of his flock. Joe says that as "they neither marry, nor are given in marriage; but are as the angels which are in Heaven," *in eternity,* it has been revealed to him that there will be no harmony in heaven unless the *Saints* select their companions and marry IN TIME, FOR ETERNITY!!! They must marry *in time* so as to begin to form that sincere attachment and unsophisticated affection which it is so necessary to consummate *in eternity* in order to the peace of Heaven. So Joe Smith has lately been married to his present wife Emma *for eternity* as well as *for time.* The doctrine is that a man may select as many wives *for eternity* as his devotion to the interests of the Mormon Church will entitle him—and this is to be determined by revelation through His Holiness, the Prophet!

This "*marrying for eternity*" is not the "*Spiritual Wife doctrine*" noticed in my Expose, but is an entirely new doctrine established by special Revelation. The "SPIRITUAL WIVES," *for time!* and the "CELESTIAL WIVES," *for eternity!* The Mormons are now busily engaged in carrying out the doctrine.

There is another matter of more importance which I wish to mention. On the 15th inst., GOVERNOR CARLIN informed me that he was informed by a conspicuous Mormon that it WAS susceptible of the clearest proof that MORE THAN TWENTY OF THE LEADING MORMONS WERE ENGAGED IN HIRING O. P. ROCKWELL TO SHOOT GOVERNOR BOGGS! This is a matter of much importance, as I was not before aware that any excepting Joe Smith were engaged in paying Rockwell for the felonious deed. I hope that Missouri will respond to the call of the Anti-Mormon Convention of Illinois in relation to another demand for the Mormon Prophet, for I am now fully satisfied that the principal witnesses are afraid to, and will not, testify unless Joe is secured—for they would do it at the sacrifice of their lives. I am now more fully satisfied than ever that if Joe is secured *all* the testimony both in relation to *Smith and Rockwell* will be forthcoming. The report here to-day is that Missouri *has* responded to the call, and that a new warrant will issue—I hope it is true, for I will as fast as possible secure the testimony of material witnesses. In haste. Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN C. BENNETT.

The Mineral Suits.—United States against Antoine Lore and others, which we noticed last week by mistake, as a suit to recover arrearages of rent, was a suit in trespass for digging mineral on the public lands. It has been decided, and a verdict rendered by the Jury in favor of the United States, of *five cents*—a pretty heavy reduction from the amount claimed, $20,000.

The defence set up was, that the U. States had given license and permission, by the various acts of Legislation for the government of the Territory, and their acquiescence in the occupation of it by the people, for them thence to use and occupy it for any purpose for which it was appropriate, the defendants not contending, but that the government might, whenever they should see fit, sell and dispose of the land as they should think proper. This defence was overruled by the Court.

We hope the result of this experiment will at least discourage all Lead Agents under the Government, from bringing suits in trespass, against the citizens of the Territory.—*Du Buque Transcript.*

We are informed that the District Attorney has asked and obtained leave from the Court to institute proceeding in *quo warranto* against the Miners' Bank of Du Buque.—*ib.*

The city of Quincy contains a population of 3,148 souls. The number of children in the township, under twenty years of age, has been ascertained to be 1,357.

More Tea.—A countryman, not particu-