

# The Beaver County Argus.

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BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

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**W. & J. WEYAND.**  
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For letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

## THE GREAT HARVESTER.

There is a harvester brave and bold,  
Who harvests in many lands,  
And all his help in the harvest time  
Is the help of his two white hands.  
His two white hands, as soft and white  
As the winter's driven snow,  
Yet ever he brings his harvest home  
To his granary down below.  
Sick and crumpled, and swaying scythe,  
All are the same to him,  
And steadily he goes from field to field  
Striking his grey beard grain.  
He has his hair like the golden grain,  
Blending it in his beard,  
And the gleam of his thoughtful eye  
On the grain that he ever leaves.  
There is the harvester brave and bold,  
Who harvests in many lands,  
And all his help in the harvest time  
Is the help of his two white hands.  
The teacher is the harvester's sheaf—  
The child in the lap of time—  
The scholar gathers the golden sheaf,  
The sower sows for man's prime.  
To the childhood field is light,  
And safety the age's prime,  
For the harvest stalks of manhood's prime  
Lead to the scythe in pain.  
By quiet hearts and quiet hands  
The harvest's work is done,  
And many a blooded field he keeps  
To the song of the battle's blast.  
Over the earth and the sea he goes—  
That harvester bold and brave—  
Now ever small, but white as snow,  
For his garner, the city's grave.

## EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION—JUNE 25, 1857.

**MINUTES.**  
The convention was called to order by electing Mr. SAMUEL BILDAIN, of the borough of Beaver, as President, Messrs. Alexander J. Hinton, Thomas Blaney, Hugh W. Allen, and David K. Hays, as Vice Presidents, and J. B. Kiddle, as Secretary. By resolution a committee on resolutions was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the Rev. John Parker, Rev. Henry Webber and J. B. Kiddle, to report at a special meeting. The County Superintendent, Mr. Avery, being present, then addressed the meeting in an able and original manner, upon the importance and necessity of Teachers' Associations being formed in the different townships of the county, and also a County Institute as the best means by which to propagate and improve teachers, raise their moral and social character, and to give them a more systematic and efficient education, and urged the formation of such an organization. After whom Prof. Baldwin spoke upon the same subject, and was succeeded by the Rev. Webber, who offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:  
Resolved, That we strongly urge the County Superintendent to issue a call for the organization of a Teachers' Institute, of all the Teachers of Beaver County, the object of which Institute should be to afford Teachers the best facilities of acquiring practical knowledge of the branches taught in our common schools, as well as to the best method of improving instruction and governing schools, and to discuss all important questions pertaining to the Teachers' profession.  
Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend Teachers to engage in this enterprise with zeal and energy, as a duty they owe alike to themselves and their employers, and that this community extend a cordial invitation to the Superintendent to fix the place for calling the first meeting of the Institute at North Sewickley, assuring our Teachers who may come from a distance of the kindest hospitality of the Argus.  
The Rev. Mr. Parker was then invited to deliver an address to parents, touching their duties to teachers and their children, which was received with great satisfaction, and great effect. Rev. Henry Webber next addressed the meeting in a defence of the office of the County Superintendent, which was done with force and ability, showing clearly that a good, competent and working Superintendent would be an economy to the County, even though they were paid directly from the school funds; but that all the County Superintendents were paid by a transfer of an appropriation from the State Treasury, of \$30,000 formerly devoted to Geological Surveys, now appropriated to the payment of Superintendents, and that if this office were dispensed with by the Directors of the different Counties, the law making this appropriation most of necessity be repealed, and the \$30,000 would go back to the State Treasury, instead of to the School fund, for the payment of Teachers, and would be lost to the cause of Education in the State. He was followed by Prof. Baldwin, who spoke upon the same subject, showing the necessity of a County Superintendent to be a systematic educational system, when the following resolutions were offered by J. B. Kiddle, and adopted by some remarks, and after an animated discussion by the Chair, (Mr. Moorehead) Rev. Webber, Prof. Baldwin, Major Warlock and Messrs. Kennedy, Raunsey and Wallace, were unanimously passed:  
Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention the office of County Superintendent is of inestimable good to the cause of education, and whereas the present incumbent, (Mr. Avery) is a man of energy and scholarly attainments, willing to devote all his time to the duties of his office, and whereas we are satisfied by direct information from some of the Directors present at this meeting, who were also delegates to the Convention of Directors in which he was elected, that the present inadequate salary (\$350) was fixed upon through a misunderstanding, and not intentional on the part of a majority of that Convention.  
Therefore Resolved, That this Convention highly approve of the office of the County Superintendent, as indispensable to a good educational system; and that it is earnestly recommended to the different Boards of Directors to take immediate action by which to raise his salary to the sum of \$800 per year, and to encourage and assist him in his efforts to advance the Educational interests of the County.  
Resolved, That this resolution be not considered a censure or disapproval of the action of the Convention of Directors, but that it only asks a re-consideration of that action taken under unfavorable circumstances, misunderstandings and unwarranted prejudices.  
The Convention then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.  
**EVENING SESSION.**  
The President being unavoidably absent Mr. S. C. Crawford was appointed to the Chair. The Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:  
Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention the Educational interests of Beaver County are not in such a condition as natural wealth, commercial advantages and absolute necessities demand, or that the interest taken by her in the cause of Education is not proportional to her natural advantages and general intelligence.  
Therefore Resolved, That this Convention urge upon Directors and Teachers to co-operate with the Superintendent in systematizing the general plan of common schools in the county.  
Resolved, That it further recommend the formation of Teachers' Associations in the different Townships and Boroughs throughout the County, the object of which associations shall be to propagate Teachers more thoroughly for the discharge of duty, and that out of these be organized a County Institute.  
Resolved, That good Teachers and thorough disciplinarians are requisite to a whole some, active and vigorous educational system; and that whenever Teachers prepare themselves to command a good salary it will be their right to demand such a salary.  
Resolved, That this Convention recommend the different Boards of Directors to endeavor to employ competent Teachers, and that they take measures as will make teaching more profitable by affording better remuneration for services rendered, and employing them more of the year in the discharge of their professional duties.  
Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Teachers of Beaver County as far as possible, to make teaching their profession, and to prepare themselves with direct reference to this sphere of duty through the opportunities afforded them by Teachers' Associations, Normal Schools, County Institute and otherwise.  
Resolved, That this Convention recommend as far as possible, systematized and graded schools, as affording opportunities for thorough and efficient education.  
The meeting was then addressed by Prof. Baldwin, Principal of the Normal School of Lawrence county, Super-Teacher, whose mission—which was listened to with great interest and approval. On motion, Mr. J. S. Vaugor followed with some very interesting and pertinent remarks.  
Arrangements were then made with the Superintendent for holding the first County Institute in this place by special invitation of the citizens. On motion the Secretary was instructed to publish the proceedings of the Convention in the county papers. A vote of thanks was returned to the speakers, and the Convention adjourned.  
It is due to the citizens of Beaver County to know that their Superintendent, (Mr. Avery) is actively engaged in the duties of his office, and gives substantial evidence of all who have observed his operations, thus far, that he is just the man for the important trust.  
(Signed by the Officers.)  
**CRABBE, THE MILLBURNER.**—The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that Col. Crabbe, who lately lost his life by the same enterprise in which Walker made his first venture in the character of a filibuster, is the same man who was the survivor in the last of the bloody series of combats which the editors of Vicksburg Sentinel fought—the last of six of the editors of that paper having fallen by the hand of Crabbe. It was in 1816, during the exciting contest of Fiske and Davis for the Governorship, that Mr. Jenkins, the editor of the Sentinel, a peaceable man, having commented on the conduct of Crabbe, was assailed by him in the streets of Vicksburg. A terrible combat ensued, Jenkins using his bowie knife with great effect before Crabbe could draw his pistol. The latter, however, though terribly cut, succeeded at last in discharging his pistol in his antagonist's side, who fell mortally wounded, and died in a few hours.

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SOUTH.

It happens for once, says the Pittsburgh Journal, that the South has made a demand which a Democratic Administration is not willing to concede. The thing may seem incredible to some, but we believe it has come to pass. It only remains to be seen whether the Administration will persist in its present course, or surrender to the imperious voice of "masses." Pryor & Co. If Mr. Buchanan will not submit, the "National Democracy will no longer be 'one and undivided.'" But to be more explicit. The Southern Democracy have for some time been denouncing the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker, and they now demand his recall. They hold that his pledge to the people that they shall have a voice in the adoption of the Constitution of the new State is a breach of faith to South, and contrary to the Cincinnati Platform. The Richmond South recently assured its readers that Mr. Buchanan would not endorse the policy of Governor Walker. He understood the South and his own interests too well to do such a foolish thing. But now the tone is changed. The Administration have given a half-way endorsement to Walker's policy, and the Richmond organ strikes the key note thus:  
"If Mr. Buchanan entertains the idea that he can trifle with the feelings of Southern Democracy and may safely defy their vengeance, he is at liberty to undertake the experiment. But it is hardly possible that so sagacious a politician can mistake the apologetic tones of a few place-men for the genuine voice of the Southern people. Though the Southern members of the Cabinet should incline to dispense the spirit of the State Rights Democracy, the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions would not allow of so fatal an error as to suppose that any regard for the integrity of party, or any attachment to an administration, will compel a silent acquiescence in the Kansas outrage. If Mr. Buchanan attempts to shield Walker he will only expose his own body to a mortal stroke. There is no divinity about the person of a President which the Democracy are afraid to violate. The instant the Administration assumes the responsibility of Walker's treachery, that instant will the rebel streak-out of sight and the President become the object of denunciation which is now leveled against his appointees. But there will be no precipitation in the matter. The Democracy of the South are reluctant to identify Mr. Buchanan with Robert J. Walker. They will not abandon an Administration which they brought into power, except upon compulsion of the most irresistible and un-appealable evidence of its treachery to the South. They are not governed by impulse, and will henceforth direct with the dignity and decorum due to the gravity of the occasion. But we believe the man who mistakes their forbearance. Though the President of the United States with a servile party at his back, and eighty millions a year in his pocket, he cannot stand the voice of Southern Democracy."  
This is the first response to the official notice of the Administration that Walker would be sustained. What it will judge from the extreme South, we may fairly judge by the subjoined paragraph from the Vicksburg Sentinel, written, of course, before the hostile tidings had been received:  
"ROBERT J. WALKER.—Our Democratic State Convention has in no measured terms condemned the course pursued by this man as indicated in his Inaugural address as Governor of Kansas. And he richly merits the severest castigation which could possibly fall to the lot of a political Julia. Mississippi had done him great honor. She made him her representative in the Senate of the United States. It was this political elevation which gave him political consequence, and eventuated in his being selected from Mississippi as a Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. At the end of his term, the Ex-Secretary located in Washington City, still in the South. Lately the President of the United States has made him Governor of Kansas Territory, and his first act was one of treason to the South. He has encouraged Soil fanatics still further to insult, outrage and rob the South, and dares to intimate that the Administration approves the act. Franklin Pierce appointed Reeder and Geary, and removed them for cause. James Buchanan appointed Robert J. Walker and should remove him. The South demands it. In the language of a distinguished gentleman of our State whilst lately treating of this subject: (Robert J. Walker is our dog, and we should be the first to kick him!"

## THE BACHELOR'S PLACE OF REST.

Tell me ye winged winds,  
That round my pathway roam,  
Do you not know some spot  
Where women fret no more?  
Some lone and pleasant dell,  
Some "boiler" in the ground,  
Where babies do not yell,  
And cradles are not found!  
The loud wind blew the snow into my face,  
And snickered as it answered—"Nary place!"  
Tell me, thou misty deep,  
Whose billows round me play,  
Know'st thou some favored spot,  
Some island far away,  
Where weary man can find  
A place to smoke in peace,  
Where crinoline is not,  
And hoops are out of place?  
The loud winds, blowing a perpetual shout,  
Stopped for a while and plattered—"Yeon git out!"  
And thou, sereneest moon,  
That with each holy face,  
Doest look upon the girls,  
Who with their beauteous embraces,  
Thou art, in all thy round,  
Hast thou not seen some spot  
Where music is not found,  
And calico is not?  
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,  
And a voice, sweet, but sad, responded—"Poh!"  
Tell me, some secret soil—  
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,  
Is there no resting place  
From women, girls and death?  
Is there no happy spot  
Where bachelors are blessed,  
Where females never go,  
And man may rest in peace?  
Faith, Hope & Truth; best boons to mortals given,  
Waved their bright wings, and answered—"Yes,  
IN HEAVEN!"

## FIRST STEAMER ON THE OHIO.

We find some interesting particulars regarding the navigation of the Ohio river by steamboat in Western Annals, by James R. Albach, of Pittsburgh from which it appears that citizens of N. Y. were chiefly instrumental to promoting what they considered an adventurous and doubtful experiment. The latter quotes from Mr. Latrobe:  
"The complete success attending the experiments in steam navigation on the Hudson and the adjoining waters, previous to 1809, turned the attention of the principal projectors to the idea of its application on the western rivers; and in the month of April of that year, Mr. Roosevelt, of N. Y. pursuant to an agreement with Chancellor Livingston and Mr. Fulton, visited those rivers with the purpose of forming an opinion whether they admitted of steam navigation or not. Mr. Roosevelt surveyed the rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and as his report was favorable, he decided to build a boat at the former town."  
"In October, 1811, the 'New Orleans' was launched and sent out, being intended to ply between that city and Natchez—not as stated in the extract from Thurston's book, between Pittsburgh and the falls of Ohio.  
Latrobe again: "Mr. Roosevelt, his young wife and family, Mr. Baker the engineer, Andrew Jack, the pilot and six hands, with a few domestics, formed her whole burden. There were no wood yards at that time, and constant delays were unavoidable late at night, on the fourth day after quitting Pittsburgh, they arrived in safety at Louisville, having been but 74 hours descending upwards of 600 miles." The settlers on the banks, who had not even heard the rumors of such a scheme, were struck with "surprise and terror" at the appearance of the snorting monster "I have heard that the general impression among the Kentuckians was that the comet had fallen into the Ohio. The small depth of water in the rapids prevented the boat from pursuing her voyage immediately; and during the detention of three weeks, several trips were successfully made between Louisville and Cincinnati. The waters rose in November, and in the last week of that month the voyage was resumed." After being nearly overwhelmed with earthquake the "New Orleans" reached Natchez the first week in January, 1812.  
Neither Mitchell nor his telescope were on the banks of the Ohio in those days, and it was no more strange that the honest farmers should imagine the steamboat to be a comet than are the vague apprehensions of the present time, that we are in danger of collision with one of those eccentric bodies. Singularly enough there was then, as now, a widely spread story that the earth was to be "smashed" like a felt hat, and "one third of mankind" destroyed in the operation. A thief in Virginia prison, professed to have had a revelation foretelling the event which was to take place on the 4th of June, 1812—a remarkable coincidence of dates. A pamphlet was published and widely circulated, adorned with sundry Yankee pictures of horrible sights portraying the dire calamity.  
As the counterpart of this steamboat comet story we remember one that was told about the people of a certain village, who assembled to see the first locomotive pass by on the rails. Not one of them had the slightest idea what sort of an animal it was and they were busy with all kinds of conjectures. A smoking and roaring monster was seen in the distance, and an unaccountably long tail behind it. Nobody supposed this to be a travelling invention, and as it approached, the good people were confounded and desperately puzzled. Fortunately there was a John Rodgers in the village and he was called on to explain it. John wiped his glasses, and looked over his nose with a profound and a knowing gaze. After due observation, "Oh!" said he, "That's it at last, gentlemen, that's the thing that has kept the Congress of these United States in such a squabble for the last three months. That is the tariff!"

## COLONEL YELL'S FIRST COURT.

When Col. Archibald Yell, afterwards killed at the battle of Buena Vista, had taken his seat for the first time upon the bench, the first case on the docket was called; and the plaintiff stood ready. It was a case that had been in litigation five years. Gen. Smoot arose for the defendant, and remarked in an overbearing tone: "Our witnesses are absent, and therefore I demand that the case be continued until the next term, in course."  
"Let the affidavit be filed, for not till then can I entertain a motion for continuance," was the reply of the judge.  
"Do you doubt my words as to the fact?" Gen. Smoot exclaimed sharply, and involuntarily raised his huge sword cane.  
"Not at all," replied the Judge with his blandest smile, "but the law requires that the facts justifying a continuance must appear on record, and the court has no power to annul a law, nor any wish to see it annulled."  
The Judge's calm and business-like tone and manner only served to irritate the bully, and he retorted, shaking his sword cane in the direction of the bench, "Whatever be the law, I, for one, will not learn it from the lips of an upstart demagogue and a coward."  
Judge Yell's blue eyes shot lightning, but he only turned to the clerk and said: "Clerk, you will enter a fine of \$50 against Gen. Smoot, as I see him named on my docket, for gross contempt of court, and be sworn on issues and liable to execution."  
He had hardly communicated the order when Gen. Smoot was seen rushing towards him, brandishing his sword cane, all his features wreathed with murderous wrath, and pallid as a corpse. Every glance was fixed on the countenance of the Judge, for all wished to know how he would break the coming of the Duke's fierce assault. But none, however, could detect the slightest change in his appearance. His cheek grew redder and whiter, nor a nerve seemed to tremble, his calm eye surveyed the advancing foe, with a little sign of perturbation as a chemist might, so scrutinizing the effluence of some novel mixture. He sat perfectly still, with a little staff of padded iron in his hand. Smoot ascended the platform, and immediately aimed a tremendous blow at the head of his foe. At that blow five hundred hearts shuddered, and more than a dozen voices shrieked, all exclaiming to see the victim's skull shivered to atoms. The general astonishment may then be conceived, when they beheld the little iron staff describe a quick curve, as the great sword came down (Smoot's fingers, and fell with a great clatter to the distance of twenty feet in the hall! The buffed bully uttered a cry of wrath, wild as that of some wounded bear, and snatched his bowie knife from his sheath, but ere it was poised for the desperate charge, the little iron staff followed the pistol. He then hastily drew a revolving pistol, but before he had time to touch the trigger his arm was struck powerless by his side. And then, for the first time, did Judge Yell betray perceptible emotion. He stamped his foot until the platform shook beneath him, and shouted in trumpet tones—"Mr. Clerk, you will blot this ruffian's name from the roll of attorneys, as a foul disgrace to the bar. Mr. Sheriff, take the prisoner to jail." The latter sprang to obey the mandate, and immediately a scene of confusion took place, which no pen can describe. The bravos and myriads of friends of General Smoot gathered around to obstruct the Sheriff, while many of the citizens lent their aid to sustain the authority of the court. Menaces, screeches and horrid curses, the ring of impugning and crossing steel, alternate cries of rage and pain, all commingled with the awful explosion of fire-arms, blended together a vivid idea of "Jehonathanism." But throughout all the tumultuous strife, two individuals might be observed as leaders of the disorderly wind and riders of the storm. The new Judge used his little iron cane with terrible efficiency; crippling limbs, yet sparing life. Bill Duffum, the sheriff, imitating the clemency of his honored friend, disdaining the use of either knife or pistol, actually trampled and crushed down all opposition, roaring at every furious blow—"This is the way to preserve order in Court!"—a sentiment which he accompanied with wild peals of laughter. In less than two minutes the party of the Judge triumphed, and the clique of Gen. Smoot suffered a disastrous defeat, and the bully himself was borne to prison.  
Such was the debut of Archibald Yell in Arkansas; and from that day his popularity as a man, as a Judge, as a hero, and as a politician, went on rapidly increasing, till eclipsing the oldest and most powerful names, it set on the bloody field of Buena Vista.

## SHANT BITE ME!

There was a fellow of a certain neighborhood in Arkansas, who was strongly suspected of sheep stealing. There was weekly cases of the mysterious disappearance of choice mutton from the flocks of the planters, which were traced to his door—but being a wild and ingenious chap, he generally succeeded in proving an alibi of some other defence, which reduced the charge to a mere suspicion of his mutton propensities.  
At last, however, a planter riding through the woods, perceived the suspected sheep thief, stealing through the woods, and after looking around to see that no one was near, walked up to the flock of sheep, and dillily orately knocked over the largest and fattest one in the flock. At this moment the planter rode up, and confronting the thief, exclaimed:  
"Now, sir, I have got you! You can't get off this time—you are caught in the act!"  
"What act?" indignantly inquired the thief.  
"Sheep stealing!" was the confident reply.  
"Sir, you had better mind how you fix a charge of sheep-stealing on a respectable American citizen," replied the man with the mutton penchant.  
"Now, will you deny that I saw you kill that sheep?" asked the planter.  
"No, sir," was the prompt answer. "I did kill him, and I'd do it again. I'll kill anybody's sheep that bites me, as I am going peaceably along the road!"  
The planter sloped.  
"Startling News from the Plains. One Hundred and Fifty U. S. Soldiers Reported Killed by the Cheyennes." The St. Joseph Journal of the 2d inst., contains the following:  
"Capt. Dixon came down on the United States steamer Mink yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 200 miles west of Fort Kearney.  
"The messenger who brought the news reached St. Mary's on last Saturday. His name is Vellainder, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Capt. Dixon, Col. Sarry, and others, that eleven days before he had left Col. Sumner, who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of his main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and all were slain, that he intended to proceed directly in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause until he had recovered the loss of his compatriots, and punished the savage hordes who had butchered them."  
The Pacific City (Iowa) Enterprise of July 2, adds the following in confirmation:  
"A trader has just arrived here from the mountains, bringing the startling and harrowing intelligence that an entire detachment of the United States troops (cavalry) consisting of one hundred privates, two officers and thirty teamsters, en route for Salt Lake, had been massacred by the Cheyenne Indians, at Ash Hollow, and every man of them slaughtered! He gives no further particulars, nor is he able to give us the names of the officers or men."  
"P. S. Since the above was written, a train of emigrants from Salt Lake has arrived. They corroborate the distressing intelligence brought by the trader above referred to, but are unable to furnish us with any additional particulars. We shall look with much anxiety for the details of this horrible massacre."

## KANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

A National Democratic organ for Gov. Walker is about being established at Leocompton. The land sales at Pauli are progressing. Over a thousand persons are continually on the ground. The "corner stone" of a bridge across the Kansas river at Tecumseh was laid on the 4th inst. A large settlement of Germans has been made at Nesbo, south of Lawrence. A daily mail has been established between Kansas City and Topeka. The entire vote cast for the bogus constitutional delegates, as officially announced falls short of two thousand. The municipal election at Leaworth, on the 20th ult., resulted in the election of Free State men to every city office. Wyanotia, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, was opened for settlement March 1st, 1857. It now numbers one thousand population, with over four hundred dwelling houses, blocks, &c. The Fourth was celebrated there with a free dinner, picnic, and a ball in the evening. Two miles below it is Kansas City, in Missouri, containing two thousand and inhabiting. Elwood, Doppinham, is another fast town. It was "laid out" seven weeks ago. It is on the Missouri, opposite St. Joseph city, and already contains mills, stores, and two banking houses, a large hotel, seventy dwellings, one newspaper—the Advertiser. Not far distant is the village of White Cloud, with its newspaper. Here is a specimen of the way the Advertiser "plucks into" the White Cloud Chief: "We are pleased (judging from the first number of the Chief) to think that we were not alone in our efforts to break down political prejudice, but we are alike troubled to see the fourth number quite different. The first number spoke volumes of conservatism, and the fourth number 'dead loads' of ultratism. Stir up the chunks, editor—strike the first blaze yourself on Gov. Walker, and you will find a few that may follow you, but before they get through they will wish they had went 'slow.' Now, hold them fiery steeds that draw the infant Chief so gracefully, and it will come out in five years to come, with the golden opinions of all that read it. Do not bow it down in infancy—let it come up with an unruined face, bearing on its bosom conservatism triumphant." Slightly cumbersome, that! The Fourth was celebrated at Delaware in grand style, the "natives of the forest" being present and participating in the festivities. A public school house, to cost two thousand five hundred dollars, is about being erected in Delaware. The press and the free schools go hand in hand with the tide of civilization westward. The Leavenworth Journal rejects over the split among the Free State men in the Territory, and predicts the ultimate success of National Democracy. A Railroad Convention was held in Leaworth on the 10th inst., to devise measures for the building of roads east and west from that city. A contract was recently entered into for the sale of ten thousand worth of plans in Leaworth. The preliminary examination of Haller for the murder of James M. Lyle, county clerk of Leaworth, on the 20th ult., was in progress on the 26th ult. Considerable excitement seems to prevail in and around Leaworth in reference to this case. The friends of Lyle threaten to take Haller from the hands of the officers and hang him, and Haller's friends have expressed their determination that he shall have a fair trial. Haller was driven from Leaworth last summer, robbed of all he possessed, and forced on board a Missouri river boat with his wife, in a state of entire destitution. He charges Lyle with leading the party against him, and alleges this as the cause of his killing him.

## Extraordinary Bee-Hives.

The inmates of one of our largest up-town mansion houses, a few days since were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little flocks continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms he exclaimed—"You have honey somewhere here!" and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fire board he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honey comb, which was hanging down into the fire-place, and the honey dripping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same, one flue of the chimney was full and the bees were industriously at work there also.  
The flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed upon the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the inclosed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have as it is supposed, occupied these places for 3 years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues.  
On removing the fire-board, the bees seeing the great light which had broken in upon them descended to the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in two flues from 40,000 to 50,000 bees and from two to three thousand pounds of honey.—Pittsburgh Advertiser.

## ORANGE PEEL.

The New York Journal of Commerce learns that a little son of Robert Oliver, of that city, about five years of age, is now lying in a very critical condition from the effects of eating orange peel. Parents cannot be too cautious in keeping orange peel from their children, as it contains an acutely poisonous oil which in many instances has caused the death of persons who indiscreetly made use of them. It is so pardoned every time the rind is taken into the stomach.

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This is the first response to the official notice of the Administration that Walker would be sustained. What it will judge from the extreme South, we may fairly judge by the subjoined paragraph from the Vicksburg Sentinel, written, of course, before the hostile tidings had been received:  
"ROBERT J. WALKER.—Our Democratic State Convention has in no measured terms condemned the course pursued by this man as indicated in his Inaugural address as Governor of Kansas. And he richly merits the severest castigation which could possibly fall to the lot of a political Julia. Mississippi had done him great honor. She made him her representative in the Senate of the United States. It was this political elevation which gave him political consequence, and eventuated in his being selected from Mississippi as a Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. At the end of his term, the Ex-Secretary located in Washington City, still in the South. Lately the President of the United States has made him Governor of Kansas Territory, and his first act was one of treason to the South. He has encouraged Soil fanatics still further to insult, outrage and rob the South, and dares to intimate that the Administration approves the act. Franklin Pierce appointed Reeder and Geary, and removed them for cause. James Buchanan appointed Robert J. Walker and should remove him. The South demands it. In the language of a distinguished gentleman of our State whilst lately treating of this subject: (Robert J. Walker is our dog, and we should be the first to kick him!"

## SHANT BITE ME!

There was a fellow of a certain neighborhood in Arkansas, who was strongly suspected of sheep stealing. There was weekly cases of the mysterious disappearance of choice mutton from the flocks of the planters, which were traced to his door—but being a wild and ingenious chap, he generally succeeded in proving an alibi of some other defence, which reduced the charge to a mere suspicion of his mutton propensities.  
At last, however, a planter riding through the woods, perceived the suspected sheep thief, stealing through the woods, and after looking around to see that no one was near, walked up to the flock of sheep, and dillily orately knocked over the largest and fattest one in the flock. At this moment the planter rode up, and confronting the thief, exclaimed:  
"Now, sir, I have got you! You can't get off this time—you are caught in the act!"  
"What act?" indignantly inquired the thief.  
"Sheep stealing!" was the confident reply.  
"Sir, you had better mind how you fix a charge of sheep-stealing on a respectable American citizen," replied the man with the mutton penchant.  
"Now, will you deny that I saw you kill that sheep?" asked the planter.  
"No, sir," was the prompt answer. "I did kill him, and I'd do it again. I'll kill anybody's sheep that bites me, as I am going peaceably along the road!"  
The planter sloped.  
"Startling News from the Plains. One Hundred and Fifty U. S. Soldiers Reported Killed by the Cheyennes." The St. Joseph Journal of the 2d inst., contains the following:  
"Capt. Dixon came down on the United States steamer Mink yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 200 miles west of Fort Kearney.  
"The messenger who brought the news reached St. Mary's on last Saturday. His name is Vellainder, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Capt. Dixon, Col. Sarry, and others, that eleven days before he had left Col. Sumner, who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of his main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and all were slain, that he intended to proceed directly in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause until he had recovered the loss of his compatriots, and punished the savage hordes who had butchered them."  
The Pacific City (Iowa) Enterprise of July 2, adds the following in confirmation:  
"A trader has just arrived here from the mountains, bringing the startling and harrowing intelligence that an entire detachment of the United States troops (cavalry) consisting of one hundred privates, two officers and thirty teamsters, en route for Salt Lake, had been massacred by the Cheyenne Indians, at Ash Hollow, and every man of them slaughtered! He gives no further particulars, nor is he able to give us the names of the officers or men."  
"P. S. Since the above was written, a train of emigrants from Salt Lake has arrived. They corroborate the distressing intelligence brought by the trader above referred to, but are unable to furnish us with any additional particulars. We shall look with much anxiety for the details of this horrible massacre."

## KANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

A National Democratic organ for Gov. Walker is about being established at Leocompton. The land sales at Pauli are progressing. Over a thousand persons are continually on the ground. The "corner stone" of a bridge across the Kansas river at Tecumseh was laid on the 4th inst. A large settlement of Germans has been made at Nesbo, south of Lawrence. A daily mail has been established between Kansas City and Topeka. The entire vote cast for the bogus constitutional delegates, as officially announced falls short of two thousand. The municipal election at Leaworth, on the 20th ult., resulted in the election of Free State men to every city office. Wyanotia, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, was opened for settlement March 1st, 1857. It now numbers one thousand population, with over four hundred dwelling houses, blocks, &c. The Fourth was celebrated there with a free dinner, picnic, and a ball in the evening. Two miles below it is Kansas City, in Missouri, containing two thousand and inhabiting. Elwood, Doppinham, is another fast town. It was "laid out" seven weeks ago. It is on the Missouri, opposite St. Joseph city, and already contains mills, stores, and two banking houses, a large hotel, seventy dwellings, one newspaper—the Advertiser. Not far distant is the village of White Cloud, with its newspaper. Here is a specimen of the way the Advertiser "plucks into" the White Cloud Chief: "We are pleased (judging from the first number of the Chief) to think that we were not alone in our efforts to break down political prejudice, but we are alike troubled to see the fourth number quite different. The first number spoke volumes of conservatism, and the fourth number 'dead loads' of ultratism. Stir up the chunks, editor—strike the first blaze yourself on Gov. Walker, and you will find a few that may follow you, but before they get through they will wish they had went 'slow.' Now, hold them fiery steeds that draw the infant Chief so gracefully, and it will come out in five years to come, with the golden opinions of all that read it. Do not bow it down in infancy—let it come up with an unruined face, bearing on its bosom conservatism triumphant." Slightly cumbersome, that! The Fourth was celebrated at Delaware in grand style, the "natives of the forest" being present and participating in the festivities. A public school house, to cost two thousand five hundred dollars, is about being erected in Delaware. The press and the free schools go hand in hand with the tide of civilization westward. The Leavenworth Journal rejects over the split among the Free State men in the Territory, and predicts the ultimate success of National Democracy. A Railroad Convention was held in Leaworth on the 10th inst., to devise measures for the building of roads east and west from that city. A contract was recently entered into for the sale of ten thousand worth of plans in Leaworth. The preliminary examination of Haller for the murder of James M. Lyle, county clerk of Leaworth, on the 20th ult., was in progress on the 26th ult. Considerable excitement seems to prevail in and around Leaworth in reference to this case. The friends of Lyle threaten to take Haller from the hands of the officers and hang him, and Haller's friends have expressed their determination that he shall have a fair trial. Haller was driven from Leaworth last summer, robbed of all he possessed, and forced on board a Missouri river boat with his wife, in a state of entire destitution. He charges Lyle with leading the party against him, and alleges this as the cause of his killing him.

## Extraordinary Bee-Hives.

The inmates of one of our largest up-town mansion houses, a few days since were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little flocks continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms he exclaimed—"You have honey somewhere here!" and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fire board he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honey comb, which was hanging down into the fire-place, and the honey dripping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same, one flue of the chimney was full and the bees were industriously at work there also.  
The flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed upon the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the inclosed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have as it is supposed, occupied these places for 3 years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues.  
On removing the fire-board, the bees seeing the great light which had broken in upon them descended to the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in two flues from 40,000 to 50,000 bees and from two to three thousand pounds of honey.—Pittsburgh Advertiser.

## ORANGE PEEL.

The New York Journal of Commerce learns that a little son of Robert Oliver, of that city, about five years of age, is now lying in a very critical condition from the effects of eating orange peel. Parents cannot be too cautious in keeping orange peel from their children, as it contains an acutely poisonous oil which in many instances has caused the death of persons who indiscreetly made use of them. It is so pardoned every time the rind is taken into the stomach.

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