



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

Great Time.

Two horses, named Lantern and Whalebone, accomplished, in double team, a mile over the Union Course, L. I. on Tuesday last, in two minutes and forty-one seconds, which we believe is the shortest time on record.

New Hampshire.

The House of Representatives of this State on Wednesday last, elected James Bell and John P. Hale, United States Senators, the former for the long term, and the latter for the short one. The Senate has approved the action of the House. The democratic nominees were Wells and Hubbard. The majority in the Legislature is composed largely of Free Soilers and Know Nothings.

We are indebted to Messrs. De Witt & Davenport, 160 and 162 Nassau st., New York, for a pamphlet of the controversy between Senator Brooks and "John" Archbishop of New York, arranged for publication, with an Introductory preface by W. S. Tisdale. It is in a neat pamphlet form that can be sent through the mail at trifling postage. The price is twenty-five cents.

SUCH IS LIFE.—If we die to day, the sun will shine as brightly, and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended for a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought on our memories. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few as they pass to their work. But no one will miss us except our immediate connections; and in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them.—Thus shall we, all now active in life, pass a way. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say, "I remember him!" We lived in another age, and did business with those who slumber in the tomb.

Governor Reeder, of Kansas Territory, accompanied by his private secretary, arrived at New York on Thursday, and was to continue his journey the same afternoon for Kansas Territory to resume his official duties. The journey, it is expected, will occupy about ten days. The Territorial Legislature meets on the 24 of July at Pawnee, but will probably adjourn to Shawnee Mission, two hundred miles this side of Pawnee.

Barnum's Baby Show in the New York Museum, appears to have met with unusual success, notwithstanding all that has been said against it. The visitors have averaged ten or twelve thousand per day, and the aggregate receipts for the five days are stated to be \$17,394. Barnum can well afford to pay \$1100 in premiums at this rate, and put a very large premium into his own pocket besides.

Several bushels of six weeks or forty days corn from the south of Spain have been received at the Patent Office, and will be distributed in the northern States and in the higher regions of the mountains. It is a species of corn that ripens within six weeks from the time it is planted.

UNTIMELY DEATH.—We learn that James Myers, the Clown, and one of the Proprietors of Myers & Madigan's Circus Company, met with an untimely death while performing on the Slack rope at Geneva, N. Y. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave away, throwing him to the ground with so much force as to dash his brains out.

Terrible Effects of Rum.

A difficulty occurred on Tuesday morning, between a father and son named James and John Lee, in which the son stabbed the parent in the face, inflicting some frightful wounds and nearly cutting away the chin. The unnatural son was conveyed before Alderman Moore, and committed in default of \$1000 bail, to answer the charge. The only cause assigned by the son for the infamous act was that he and his father were both drunk at the time it was done. The father is far advanced in age, he being over 60 years.—Phia. Sun.

Jurors Judges of Laws.

The first case in Essex county, Massachusetts, under the new law making jurors judges of the law, was tried on Friday last. The Judge delivered his charge, but this the jury refused to regard, and brought in a verdict of their own. Indeed, the counsel for the defence reminded the jury that they were judges of the law, and plainly intimated that the charge of the Judge was to be entertained only as an opinion. They acted accordingly, and brought in a verdict differing in every respect from the "opinion" of the presiding Judge. This is a fair specimen of the beautiful workings of this law—a law concocted and passed by men probably not one-tenth of whom know a chattel mortgage from a warrant deed; a law without precedent, and utterly at variance with the established principles of justice.—Alb. Argus.

The Peach Crop.—The Louisville Journal says that the indications are that the peach crop in Kentucky, the coming season, will be most abundant. Similar indications are given in Maryland, Delaware, and indeed, from all sections of the country.

From our Kansas Correspondent.

PORT RILEY, Kansas Territory, May 27, 1855. FRIEND SCHUCH:—As much as has been said about the Territory of Kansas, being one of the finest portions of Uncle Sam's dominions, I am inclined to the contrary. The soil is equal, I have no doubt, to any in the U. S. but as little or rain falls after July until the next April or May following, I am therefore led to believe that it will never be an extensive farming district. There are thousands of acres of land without one single stick of timber thereon. The buildings, therefore, must be built of stone, of which there is an abundance, of beautiful white limestone, in the Territory.

Many people have been greatly deceived, in regard to the chances in Kansas, for making money. Laborers have come here, some to return immediately, and others to obtain work for a few days, at one dollar per day, and then leave for the States, damning the Territory and those who misrepresented it. I have no doubt that three-fourths of those who emigrated to this Territory have left for the States and a greater portion of those remaining, do not intend to make Kansas their future home.

In regard to the quantity of land, which will be fit or can be cultivated, I do not think, amounts to more than one-fourth of the whole; not because the soil is not good or that it is rough, but chiefly for want of timber and rain. The timber is chiefly along the rivers and in the ravines; that along the river is chiefly cotton-wood, a wood which cannot be split to answer any purpose, except it be for fire-wood, and it is very difficult to saw it. It grows along the banks of the streams and never is seen on any other land. That in the ravines, or a good portion of that which grows on the low land, near the rivers, is burr-oak, white-oak, ash, black walnut and a little cedar.

A great deal of lumber used, or that which is to be used, for building in Pawnee, is brought from St. Louis, a distance of about six hundred miles; but we are likely to see things changed in this respect, for the better, as a steam saw-mill is now being built, in the erection of which considerable progress has been made.

Pawnee is situated one mile from Fort Riley, on the south side of the Kansas river, about two miles below the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks.—It has high and dry banks, and not subject to overflow. The landing is equally as good as any on the Missouri River.

All along the north side of the town is a fine and beautiful bluff, which overlooks the town and the Kansas valley, up and down, for some three or four miles. This bluff is composed chiefly of white limestone, the finest kind of building stone.—This stone, when first quarried, is soft and very easily dressed. The buildings of the Fort are constructed of this kind of material, and they appear very beautiful.

Some timber, of a very good quality, is in the immediate neighborhood, but the military reserve covers the most valuable portion of it. Chetolake, Montgomery, Saline and Reeder, towns west of this place, are being settled; Chetolake being the only one which is laid out; all situated on the Smoky Hill Forks.

There is not a single town on the Republican, and no settlement at all. There are a few claims staked out and cabins are about to be erected, but in all do not exceed six.

Very little work is going on of any kind in Pawnee. One of our party has left for the States, and some three or four intend to leave in a few days.

The Legislature is to meet in this place about the first of July next.

Yours, G. F. G.

A Young Husband.—On making a call the other day, at the house of the American missionary in Jerusalem, I saw a little boy in the Turkish costume, sitting on a sofa. My first thought "what an enormous turban that boy has on," my second, "how small he is!" Judge of my surprise, when I found he was a husband; he being a little more than ten years old, and his wife not quite nine! Truly this is beginning life young. And this reminds me, that a friend of ours saw an Armenian lady in Alexandria, who, though but twenty-six years of age, was a grandmother! This goes quite beyond early marriages in the United States.

The Veiled Murderess to be Hung.—In the case of Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess, who is now in the Troy (N. Y.) jail, the Supreme Court on Saturday affirmed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. She will therefore, be again brought before that Court, at its present term, and re-sentenced to be hung.

The Sacramento, Cal., Union tells of a California Strawberry, which it has seen, of the shape of a fig leaf, and measuring exactly six and a half inches in circumference latitudinally, and five and half inches longitudinally.

The population of Dayton, as ascertained by a census just taken is 21,500.

Green corn is among the luxuries they have now at Augusta, Ga.

Lovely weather after the rain.

Population of Newark, 57,000.

The American National Convention.

This Convention which assembled in Philadelphia a few weeks since, has adjourned after a harmonious session on all other questions, save that of Slavery, on which there was a stormy debate, and a division of sentiment that led to a disruption of the convention. In this Convention there were admitted seven delegates from each State, making the number something over two hundred, and which gave an undue ascendancy in numbers to the Slave states. The Convention contained a fair proportion of men of talents, political experience and sagacity; but the majority of these was from the Southern States, the delegates from the Northern States being mostly inexperienced men.

There were also a large number of outsiders present, engaged in watching and dictating the movements of the Convention. The Federal Administration had its agents there digging pits for the Convention. With the defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia on the slavery question, they saw that if the convention could be induced to adopt a slavery platform, an end would effectually be put to the further success of their enemies, the dreaded Know Nothings. A slavery platform would destroy them in the North and anti-slavery one in the South. The Administration looked upon either course as restoring its ascendancy over the Union.—On the organization of the Convention the delegates from Louisiana were Catholics and represented a state Council that abrogated the Catholic test, while it adhered to that against Foreigners. These delegates were rejected and others admitted representing a state Council sustaining the Protestant test. This action is considered as settling the principles of the organization on this point.

On the Slavery question there was an animated and protracted debate, in which Mr. Bowlin, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, led off on the pro-slavery side. His position and argument was a kind of ethnological disquisition to prove that the negro race was inferior to the caucasian, and therefore that slavery was a benevolent institution; providing a head of superior intelligence to preside over, control and direct the physical energies of the negro race. He was for having the Convention adopt his theory and go on with all its might for the increase and perpetuation of slavery.

Mr. Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, let off on the other side of this question. He urged opposition to slavery on political, economical, moral and religious grounds, and he should strive in all suitable ways to circumscribe and hedge it in. He did not desire the Convention to adopt an anti-slavery platform because he wished every member of the organization to be free on that subject to do as he should be pleased. As for himself he would be bound by no pro-slavery tests; Massachusetts would be bound by none; the North would be bound by none.

In this debate Mr. Bowlin was backed by a considerable number of the Southern delegates, and Mr. Wilson by a large proportion of the northern ones. Slavery and Freedom stood front to front, and their respective demands were asserted without circumlocution or ambiguity.

The result, as our readers know, was the disruption of the Convention on this question. Mr. Wilson was right. There should have been no declaration of principles, as there can be no National party that takes either the one side or the other on it. If the American party has destroyed itself by attempting an impossibility, it has fallen into the same pit, and been destroyed by the Trojan horse that doomed the Whig party.—Independent Whig.

A Baltimore paper of Saturday gives the particulars of a grand fight between two frail women of that city. When first observed they were down upon the pavement, one flourishing a cowhide and trying to lay it upon the shoulders of the other. A bystander parted them, and supposing that the affair had ended, turned to attend to his business, when one woman Elizabeth Simpson, drew from her pocket a pistol and discharged it directly at the head of her opponent, Margaret Hamilton, the whole load taking effect in her left cheek producing a frightful wound. Officer Davis conveyed Miss Simpson before Justice Lawder, who committed her to jail for examination.

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, President's home organ, says that the Democratic party is desirous of putting an end to all undue influence of foreign-born citizens in elections. Upon which the Louisville Journal remarks:—"We guess the Democratic party, if they were to do it, would be very much in the predicament of the fellow who, wishing to saw a limb from a high tree, took his seat upon the limb while he performed the operation. 'As soon as I had done the sawing,' said he, 'I heard something drop.'"

Not so Bad after all.—Although Sam was pretty badly flogged in Virginia, he managed to carry off some of the spoils. In the 11th district, Mr. Carlisle, K. N. was elected over Charles S. Lewis. As the election of neither Gen. Bayly nor Governor Smith can be claimed as democratic triumphs, it appears that the democracy have lost three members of Congress out of the thirteen. In view of these facts, the fusionists appear to be rejoicing, not so much at their success, as at their escape from utter defeat.

One of the Syracuse papers says that last Tuesday was pay day on the Central Railroad, and that a fat Catholic Priest was in waiting at the door, and required a dollar from each man, who had to fork over from one to three dollars each. Three dollars apiece from poor laborers may be considered as exorbitant too much but the poor dupes are used to that sort of treatment.

Rents are unpleasant whether in coats, castles or consciences.

That troublesome fellow "tight times," is round again.

Extraordinary Speed.

Anthony D. Thompson, Conductor on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, relates to us the following:

On Wednesday last the Dunkirk Express, drawn by engine 159, with Mr. Thompson, as Conductor, and John Hall, as Engineer, ran from Susquehanna, to Hornellsville, a distance of 142 miles in precisely three hours and forty-four minutes; or deducting 36 minutes for stoppage. (20 minutes of which was consumed in Owego), in three hours and eight minutes running time. Allowing, also, time lost in approaching and departing from Stations, and the speed of the train could not have been less than a mile a minute, or 60 miles an hour! If this rate of speed over an equal extent of road, has ever been attained before in this country, we certainly have never heard of it.—The passengers on the train were of course perfectly delighted, and on arriving at Hornellsville, a deputation of their number waited upon the Conductor and Engineer and solicited them in very strong terms to run the train through to Dunkirk, which of course, they were obliged to decline.—Owego Gazette.

A Duel.

Some excitement has been occasioned among fast young men of New-York, by a personal encounter between two of their number, in which one was severely wounded. It appears that J. B. Breckenridge, a young lawyer, entered the Shakespear Club with his brother, who was not a member, and it was objected to by those within as a breach of the rules, as none but members are admitted without a ticket. A quarrel ensued between Mr. Leavenworth and Breckenridge, who accused the latter of not paying his dues; to which he replied by giving the lie, and striking him in the face with his glove. The affair then terminated for a time, but Leavenworth challenged Breckenridge the next morning, and both parties left for Canada, attended by seconds and a surgeon. The parties met on the 6th inst., at Navy Island, three miles from Niagara Falls, and fought with pistols at ten paces. The challenger, Mr. Leavenworth, was shot in both legs, the ball penetrating one and lodging in the thigh bone of the other. Mr. J. B. Breckenridge was hit in one leg only, the ball passing clear through the calf. Both men are said to be excellent shots, and the wonder is that at the murderous distance at which they fought—ten paces—both were not killed.

Breckenridge and his friends immediately left the ground, and are now supposed to be concealed somewhere in New York. Leavenworth was taken to the nearest house, where he still remains, his wounds being of a painful and somewhat dangerous character. Breckenridge's wounds are not serious, but still prevent his walking about. The Canadian laws are strong against duelling, and if Leavenworth should die, the parties will doubtless be demanded for trial there.

Sentence of Mrs. Robinson.

Troy, N. Y., June 19.—The notorious Henrietta Robinson, convicted some months since of murder, was sentenced this afternoon by Judge Harris, to be hung on Friday, the 3d of August next. When in concluding the sentence, Judge Harris commended her soul to God's mercy, she told him, he had better pray for his own soul, declaring that she was the victim of a political conspiracy which was calculated to crush an innocent man." When about to leave the court-room, she pointed her finger at the Judge and exclaimed, "Judge Harris, the Judge of all Judges be your Judge." Much excitement was manifested among the spectators during the passing of the sentence.

GOLD HUNTING.—An expedition of about three hundred men started from Neosho, Newton county, (Mo.), on the 3d of May, for the Red Fork of Arkansas river, some four hundred miles distant, on a gold-hunting expedition. In Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation they were to be joined by about two hundred more men, provisioned for six months. This expedition is started on the strength of a partial exploration of the Red Fork last winter by two citizens of Newton county, named Pool, who obtained a few dollars worth, mostly in very fine particles, which were found among black sand. This "gold region" lies a little south of the Territory of Kansas and west of the Indian Territory.

STATISTICS OF LOWELL MANUFACTURES.—The capital invested in the manufactures of Lowell on the 1st of January amounted to over \$14,000,000. There are fifty-two mills running, 371,838 spindles, and 11,407 looms. At these and other departments of the woollen and cotton manufacture 8,723 females and 4,542 males are employed. This working force produced weekly 2,238,000 yards of cotton cloth, 30,000 yards of woollens, 25,000 yards of carpeting, and 50 rugs, consuming therefor 735,000 lbs. of cotton and 90,000 lbs. of wool.

Mrs. Dillon, of St. Albans, Vt., was recently found guilty of twenty-five offences against the liquor law, and fined \$20 for each offence, making in all \$500 and costs. She was also sentenced to four months' additional imprisonment, making nine months in all. Mrs. D. appealed.

AN UNEXPECTED GOOD.—If adversity has its evils it also has its benefits. The New York Courier says a physician in large practice was asked by a stranger if New York was healthy at the present time. He replied: "Unusually so; the extravagant cost of provisions has checked the disposition for overfeeding, from which ordinarily we derive most of our practice." This hint probably contains the best medical advice the physician ever gave.

"What to cook, and how to eat it," is the title of an article going the rounds of our exchanges. An article what to eat, and how to "get it," would be much more acceptable these hard times.

Foreign News.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Capture of Kertch—Another Battle—Russians Defeated—8000 Men Killed.

The Steamship Atlantic, of the Collins line, arrived at New York about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, having left Liverpool on Saturday, June 2d. The intelligence is seven days later, and comprises events of greater importance than any that have occurred in the Crimea, since the first great battles after the landing of the Allies.

A naval expedition has landed in the neighborhood of Kertch—a city about 125 miles, in a straight line, from Sebastopol, captured and made themselves masters of the sea of Azoff, whence Sebastopol has drawn her supplies. This was effected without a casualty, to use the phrase of Lord Raglan. The troops landed on the birth day of Queen Victoria, the Russians blew up their fortifications on both sides of the Strait, and fled, destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns fell into the hands of the Allies; all without the loss of a man. The Allies have fourteen steamers in the sea of Azoff.

At Sebastopol there has been a great battle. Gen. Pelissier in the night, between the 22d and 23d May, attacked works, defended, as he says, by nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted nearly the whole night. In the end, the works were carried by the French, after considerable loss. The Russian loss is put down as very large, and that of both together at eight thousand men.

Besides these affairs, the Russian possession, on the Tchernia was seized and occupied by the Allies with little loss; the Russians retiring before the allied advance. There were rumors of other battles, which wanted confirmation.

The Vienna papers publish a consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of the allied troops landed at Kertch under General Brown, was 20,000. The advance on the Tchernia effected on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

The Sardinian contingent has arrived, looking very well. Also the 12th English Lancers. Fifty cases of cholera and twenty deaths in the English army are reported; some in the French.

In the British markets, money is very abundant since the loan, Consols have gone up 4 per cent., being now 92½. The cotton market is excited, and cotton rises. Breadstuffs are dull at previous quotations.

Diplomacy is busy, though the Vienna Conference has not taken place. Austria is active in efforts to obtain supremacy in Germany.

Respecting the reported fact that an American vessel had surreptitiously carried into a Baltic port for the benefit of Russia, a large quantity of fire-arms, we find the following statement in a London paper:

MEMEL, May 26.—When the war steamer Driver was sent into the Baltic ports to serve the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found amongst others the American ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which she also served with a warning to clear out within six days. A few days afterwards being out cruising, fell in with the Appleton, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers. They were found perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected to this, and began to make difficulty, which excited the suspicions of the British officer so that he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, when it turned out that the Appleton had just landed at a Baltic port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 hales of cotton, as the ostensible part of the cargo.—The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war was found on board. The Appleton entered the Sound on the 15th March, and arrived at Baltic port on the 17th April.

Later.

New York, June 19.—11 P. M. The steamship St. Louis, from Havre and Southampton, reached her wharf at ten minutes before 11 o'clock this evening, bringing London dates to the 6th inst., and Liverpool to the 5th inst.

Scarcely had the Atlantic left Liverpool with the news of the success of the Allies against the Russians, than further intelligence with reference to their position in the sea of Azoff reached England.

The Paris Monitor of the 4th inst., publishes the following despatch from Gen. Pelissier to the Minister of War—*Crimea*, June 1st.—We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Casening Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of twenty-four cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each forty centimeters thick, placed at equal distances, and buried just beneath the sod, each case containing one-fifth of a kilogramme of powder, and covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These cases have been taken up by our engineers.

The London Morning Herald, in a telegraphic despatch, dated June 2d, states that the Allies had taken the town of Stranyehi, at the mouth of the Putrid Sea, and destroyed a month's rations for the whole Russian army, and a large amount of shipping.

There is little doubt that this account is the French version of the affair at Gevitchi. A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated 29th May, states that the Allies had occupied Kertch, but had not pushed inland. He also reports, that in consequence of measures he has taken, the Allies will not be able to cut off the communications of the Russian army.

The Post Gazette of Frankfort publishes a despatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians were raising batteries

to command the channel near Gevitchi, which connects the Putrid Lake with the Sea of Azoff.

Another despatch says that Gen. Onschakoff had arrived at Perekop with his four infantry regiments, each 2,600 strong. Gen. Groschenhelm had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division, consisting of four regiments, each 900 strong. These figures give Prince Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men, a number which more exact information would reduce.

Letters from Berlin to the 1st inst., state that the successes of the Allies had made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy.

Advices from Kertch to the 3d inst., states that everything was going on satisfactorily.

Son-tak-kali was evacuated by the Russians on the 28th ult. They burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned 60 guns and six mortars.

From a despatch which had been received at the Admiralty, from Sir E. Lyons, dated Kertch, May 31st, it appears that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Gevitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and after driving the Russian force from the place, destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies from the Russian army. Only one man was wounded.

Since entering the sea of Azoff, four steamers of war, and 240 vessels, employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army in the Crimea, have been destroyed by the Allies.

Closing of the Vienna Conference. The Conference at Vienna were formerly closed at the late sitting held on the 4th inst.

Progress of Affairs before Sebastopol.

A letter received from the French camp at Sebastopol, dated May 22d, states that the Allies were on the eve of great events—that everything was prepared. The last arrangements had been made in council of War, at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, Basquet, Lord Raglan, Omar Pacha, Brown Della Marmora, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons were present.

All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 men.

Indian Troubles.

The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 25th ultimo, by way of remonstrance against the contemplated removal of troops from that frontier, communicates some interesting information as to the condition of the Indians in that quarter. It says:

Government is now organizing large bodies of troops to send out to the prairies and chastise those who have committed depredations there, and have entirely overlooked this frontier, where numerous warlike bands are now threatening hostilities which will greatly endanger the peace and safety of our frontier settlements. The Indians near us are brave and warlike tribes, and can easily form combinations which, if not early prevented, would cause much bloodshed and trouble to our border settlements.

The roving bands of Koehies, Camanches, Osages, and others are now at war, or are preparing for hostilities with each other, which bids fair to bring into conflict the large and numerous warlike bands upon our immediate border. The Creeks, Camanches, and parts of the Shawnee and Kickapoo tribes, with many other scattered small bands, have lately made demonstrations of hostilities against other tribes, which, if not soon quenched, may cause a general war among the different tribes. These tribes have lately been molested and robbed by the Koehies, Osages, and others, and have held councils, and were on the eve of giving them battle when they were arrested by the counsels of the more prudent, those who have confidence in the professions of our Government, which has promised them protection from such incursions.

About three weeks since a large council was held in the Creek nation to send out warriors from the tribes to punish the Koehies, who commenced depredations upon their frontier, at which there were present Creeks, Seminoles, Shawnees, Delawares, Camanches, and other tribes, who actually organized their forces and were fitting them out with arms and ammunition to punish the offenders when they were deterred by the counsels of the more prudent, who advised them to make known the cause of the disturbance to the Government before taking steps that would involve the whole frontier in a war with the various tribes. They have agreed to wait, and will in a few days hold another council and make known their grievance to the Government.

Prompt and decisive steps should at once be taken in the matter; for if they once commence hostilities the peace of this frontier would be greatly endangered, for the well-known bravery of all the tribes who form a coalition justifies the impression that the war would extend to all the roving bands.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has declared Clay county, within that Commonwealth, in a state of insurrection. The "free and enlightened citizens," in return offer a reward for the Governor's head. The cause of these adverse movements is the attempt of the citizens to amuse themselves and show their sovereign power by destroying a canal, and trampling upon authority by other acts of violence and outrage, and the determination of the Governor to vindicate the laws. The Indianapolis Journal says that there is very serious danger that the citizens of the neighborhood, injured by these canal outrages, will be excited by a renewal of them to such a degree as to take the law into their own hands, and punish mob outrages by mob vengeance, as there are enough men interested in the preservation of the canal to crush the whole nest of Clay county outlaws at once.