



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858.

All Express Packages which are to be forwarded from this place, must be promptly at the office, before 12 o'clock (noon), or be laid over till next day.

JOHN N. STOKES, Agent.

We with no small degree of pleasure learn that our fellow citizen, the Hon. James H. Walton, has been appointed Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Mr. Walton is a gentleman of fair ability, courteous manners, a good citizen, and an unscrupulous Democrat, but we believe, will prove to be a trust worthy and efficient officer.

He undoubtedly, has richly merited this favor; for few have been more faithfully lampooning us "Black Republicans" for the last two years,—proving how much we "loved the Nigger," "hated the South," "desired a dissolution of the Union," "and banked after the public plunder," &c., &c.

We, however, on the assumption of his official duties, part with him rather with regret from our daily social intercourse, and offer our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

The Fourth of July is now near at hand, and so far as we have learned no preparation, as yet, has been made to properly celebrate that great day, with the exception of the Sabbath School, which, as usual, will have a celebration.

We should like to see an old fashioned celebration; and why shall we not have it? It can easily be put in motion if some few enterprising individuals will take it in hand.

New Sabbath School Music.

Mr. HOBACE WATERS, the well-known Music publisher and Piano dealer, of 333 Broadway, New York, has recently issued a very pleasing and useful little collection of 32 pages of hymns and tunes for Sabbath schools, of more animated character and impressive style than usual.

New Counterfeits.

On Thursday night, a number of new counterfeit five dollar bills on the State Bank of New Jersey made their appearance in this city. The notes are well executed and calculated to deceive those not well posted.

The Morris County Bank has resumed payment again, and bills of all denominations will be redeemed at the Importers and Traders' Bank, N. Y.

Legislative Corruption.

In a debate in the Senate, Mr. Toombs said: "We speak of the corruptions of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observation, which have been somewhat extensive, I do not believe to-day there is as corrupt a Government under the heavens as these United States.

A New Bird and Game Law.

It is not generally known that a new law for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds was enacted at the last session of the Legislature of this State. It is one of importance to every farmer and lover of nature, and we hope the good sense of our citizens will make it generally observed.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person within this commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue bird, swallow, martin, or other insectivorous bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, or carry out of this State, for the purpose of supplying any private or public house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 4. That no person shall, at any time, willfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds mentioned in the different sections of this act within this Commonwealth, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 5. That the possession of any person in this commonwealth, of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed, or otherwise destroyed out of season as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence to convict under this act.

SEC. 6. That any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one-half to the use of the county in which the complaint is made, and the other half to the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for every such offence, for the space of two days, without bail or mainprize.

From the mails of Friday last, we learn that a terrible state of excitement exists at New Orleans in consequence of the formation of a Vigilance Committee similar to the noted organization of that kind in San Francisco, California. The Committee is strong in numbers and is composed of the most respectable citizens who are banded together for the purpose of correcting the social disorder of the city, which it appears, has been altogether overlooked by the officers of the law.

In the open and flagrant commission of crimes of the most atrocious character, which at the hands of the courts have been permitted to go unwhipped of justice, may be found the true secret to the present popular outbreak which has provoked a collision with the civic authorities, and which appears likely to result, if not checked, in a serious catastrophe. Without a full cognizance of the facts of the whole case, it is impossible, at this distance, to form a just estimate of the merits of the controversy, involved. We can only express a hope, in which all American citizens must unite, that cooler counsels may prevail, and that civil strife may be arrested at all hazards.

The Committee have taken possession of the arsenals and public prisons, and conflict was expected between them and the civic authorities. The military were called out and the Mayor had read the riot act.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 8, 1858. Gerard Stith, the American candidate for Mayor, has 290 majority but many of the principal names on the same ticket are defeated. The city is quiet. The Vigilants broke up their camp last night and disbanded. They are not disorganized, however, and say they are ready to carry out their principles at any moment. The municipal authorities are engaged in arresting all concerned in the Vigilance movement, and writs have been issued for the arrest of the leaders on the charge of high treason.

8 p. m.—The city is now quiet. During the day there were some few cases of rowdism. The Mayor has stopped further arrests and discharged all the arrested.

Emigration to California commenced in May, 1848. At that time it contained hardly 15,000 inhabitants. There are now 600,000, showing that in ten years it has increased forty fold.

Several fields and patches of wheat grown the present season at Montgomery, Ala., have been harvested recently, and the yield was fine and of the best quality.

From Kansas.

The Marias Des Cygnes Massacre. Special Correspondence of the Tribune. OSAWATOMIE, K. T., May 26, 1858.

Accounts have reach your readers ere this of the recent atrocious massacre on the Osage, or Meru de Cygne River. So frightfully horrible were the first details of the event that I hesitated in giving credence to the report. A nearer approach to the scene has proved the awful and fatal tragedy but too true. It has certainly been one of the most hideous and coldblooded atrocities of the age. The Sepoy horrors of India are no greater stain upon humanity.

It is but a week ago to-day since a party of Border Ruffians, numbering twenty-three, crossed the Missouri border in Lynn County, near the Marias des Cygnes. They were mounted and well armed, and went to the trading post, formerly a sort of Pro-Slavery headquarters. The visit was of a domiciliary character. Like the Denton and Hendricks murder, it was the evident purpose of those men to commit further outrages that should appall the Free-State settlers. Their operations were not conducted against any person who had rendered himself obnoxious to them. The victims were squatters, of the most peaceable class—men who had never been heard of previously in the mixed strife of politics and war; who were evidently picked up at random, and who were the victims of their own defenseless condition.

The invading party was not composed exclusively of Missourians. I learn positively that one half of the number were of the Fort Scott band. It was commanded by Dr. George P. Hamilton formerly of Georgia. It will be remembered that under the simulated name of Capt. Jennigen he figured among Buford's bravos in the wars of '55. He was a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention from Bourbon county, or Fort Scott. Brockett was also with him. Hill, another prominent Ruffian of Fort Scott, was of the party. Then there was another Mr. Hamilton and his son, also Buford men, who have lived near the trading post on the Marias des Cygnes. Five others of the party were the disbanded soldiers of Capt. Anderson's company (I) of dragoons, who were drummed out of their company some time ago at the instance of their comrades, for participating in the Denton and Hendricks murders and for stealing from the settlers. These ten were thus Ruffians, belonging to the Territory to some extent. The remaining thirteen of them were Ruffians from Missouri, a few of whom have been recognized.

They slipped over the border quietly, no one guessing or anticipating their approach. They never attempted to seek for Capt. Montgomery, or Capt. Bain, or their friends. Neither did they appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They arrested any free State man just as they found him. Some were taken in the fields at their work; others while traveling on the road with their teams, and others were taken from their homes. They were told that the party which arrested wished to "talk" with them, and so quietly did they act, until they got their victims in their power, that the men thus taken never suspected at first that they were taken for cold-blooded purposes. One of the prisoners, Mr. Stilwell of Sugar Mound, was on the road to a Missouri town to buy provisions. Another was a Baptist preacher past middle life. The latter was wounded—the former killed.

There was no trial, or attempt at trial. No charge was preferred against them. The parties were chiefly strangers to each other. The poor men unarmed, were led into a ravine. They were drawn up in line, and for the first time perceived the frightful nature of their situation, dark suspicions of which had been already suggesting themselves. The murderers ranged themselves immediately in front of their victims, and with fatal promptitude and coolness, at the command of their leader deliberately shot them. At the first fire all of the eleven prisoners fell. The murderers, to make sure work, loaded and fired several times. Some of them used their revolvers. One of the survivors, who were severely wounded, and who was lying on the ground, had a pistol ball put in his head. He says that one of the party stooped down over him, and put a pistol to his ear and fired. The ball ranged downward, and, glancing along the jawbone, came out near his mouth, without inflicting a fatal wound. Others were shot at thus on the ground. For some minutes the scene must have been perfectly horrible—these twenty-three assassins loading and firing at the dead and wounded party of unarmed men. At last, when they believed that their bloody work was completely done, they turned from the scene of horrors and fled to Missouri.

Although all of the prisoners fell when first fired at, they were not all killed. Five of them were killed on the spot, or died shortly after their wounds. Five were wounded, all severely, and most of them with several wounds. Only one of them entirely escaped. Although not wounded, he had the presence of mind to drop when his companions fell, and so perfect was his simulation of death that he escaped without a wound. I have seen a man who examined the wounds of the others. He says they were all shot in front. Some of them had other wounds received while lying on the ground. The five wounded men, although all severely hurt, are all likely to recover. The five dead have left widows and orphans, and parents and brothers, to mourn their fate.

A woman was the first person who saw the scene of carnage. Living in the vicinity of the massacre, and having seen the prisoners in the hands of their captors, and heard the reports of the firearms sought out the party. When she first viewed the horrible spectacle, the men were all lying quietly on the ground, and seemed to be dead. She cried aloud, and her woman's voice having inspired confi-

dence, those who were not dead replied to her. One or two of those who finally died, were yet able to converse for some time. Assistance was obtained, and the wounded were conveyed to a house near the trading post. The alarm was sounded and Capt. Montgomery and Mr. McDaniels, Brigadier General of the Territorial Militia, were soon on the spot. It is believed that the Ruffians have separated and are skulking about. They told in Missouri that they had a fight with Capt. Montgomery, and had defeated him, killing eleven men. It is quite likely that the Border Ruffian journals may give credence to such a story.

Inspired with the horror which such a deed would naturally excite, the citizens of the vicinity were aroused to the greatest indignation. Gen. McDaniels called out the Territorial militia in the vicinity. It was known that the Border Ruffians had stopped at the town of West Point, in Missouri, and had there completed their organization before coming over. A day or two ago, Capt. Montgomery, with Gen. McDaniels, and a force of 150 men, went to West Point to demand that the murderers be surrendered up. The design in making this demand was to secure them before they escaped. It was believed that some citizens of that place were implicated, and as it was known to be perfect folly to wait for a requisition from Denver to the Governor of Missouri, or to expect anything whatever from such a source it was deemed better to take more prompt measures, if more irregular. The expedition did not succeed in accomplishing anything, however. The fact is the murderers had fled. Dr. Hamilton was last seen on a horse riding through Missouri toward the river. The whereabouts of the others is not known.

We have had reports of several battles within the past day or two, but there is no evidence of anything of the kind. Still, the border in this section, and below, is in a state of alarm. A rumor of an invasion from Missouri against this point has had the effect to rouse the settlers in and around Osawatimie. They are now under arms. Guards were kept out last night, and the night before. I think any alarm of an invasion at this point is groundless.

I heard from Fort Scott and Sugar Mound up to yesterday. The people there are determined to seize the murderers, if possible, and execute summary justice upon them. It is contemplated to follow them, if necessary, to Missouri for that purpose. Meanwhile, they have sent some messengers to Lawrence for arms and advice, who will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Judge Williams has made a request for a meeting on the Marmaton. It is to be held on Saturday. He is going to make some propositions. Most of the soldiers have left Fort Scott; there is only a handful there now. What will be the next event, it would be difficult to tell. The parties below seem to wait for arms and advice, and the mission to Lawrence may have some effect on the action to be taken.

A corresponded of the Evening Post writes from Lawrence, May 27, as follows:

"Border Ruffianism" is again at fever heat. A body of men 200 strong, left Kansas City and Westport yesterday, for Linn County, under the command of Brockett and Hamilton.

A reliable gentleman, who left Moneka day before yesterday afternoon, brings the intelligence that 100 ruffians at that time surrounded a small trading-post, about ten miles distant from that place, in which thirty Free-State men were entrenched. They dared not attack, but designed to starve them out. Montgomery was marching to their relief with a force of sixty men. A serious collision seems unavoidable.

"Gov. Denver has gone to Leavenworth to order out all the spare troops" at the Fort. He professes to be highly incensed against the Governor of Missouri for allowing the invaders to cross the State line, and asserts his determination to drive them back at any cost.

"The friends of Capt. Montgomery represent him as an honorable and high minded man—the furthest possible removed from a robber—and say that he has recent expelled from his company all those lawless persons whose deeds reflected so much discredit upon the cause. These desperadoes have organized a separate company solely for plunder. They rob Free-State and Pro-Slavery men indiscriminately, and, what is worse, profess to act under Montgomery's orders. Capt. Montgomery has threatened to hang them if they ever fall into his hands. Place these facts against the stories of Montgomery's banditry, with which the Pro-Slavery and Administration papers are full."

Letters from Lawrence and Marias des Cygnes to the 25th May, represent the cause as very much excited in consequence of the recent cold-blooded massacre and the reported preparations for another raid from Missouri, which is said to receive the sanction and co-operation of the Governor of that State. It is asserted that arms have been forwarded from the State Arsenal to the Kansas frontier for the use of the Border Ruffians, and that a considerable force is under arms on the Missouri side of the border. The Free-State men are reported as not having any men actually in the field, but they are on the qui vive to prevent any surprise, and in condition to muster a respectable force at very short notice, in case the threatened invasion should actually occur.

It is said by several letter writers that Gov. Denver is disposed to resist the threatened invasion, instead of bounding on the ruffians after the manner of the immortal Shannon. This fact, if it be a fact, would seem to give color to the rumors that Gov. D., like his predecessors, has become disgusted with the office he holds, and contemplates resigning his post and turning his face California ward. Of course, he must be perfectly well aware that should he take the side of the people

of Kansas against her invaders and would be oppressors, such action would be at the expense of his official head.

The returns of the election on the adoption or rejection of the Leavenworth Constitution are not all in yet. The vote appears to be very light, and the returns thus far received indicate that a majority have cast their suffrages for that instrument.

The indications now are that the people of Kansas will have an opportunity for a fair vote on the Lecompton swindle. It will be remembered that the English bill provides that the Government Secretary attorney-General of Kansas, together with the presiding officers of the two branches of the Territorial Legislature, shall be a Board of Commissioners, to fix the time for holding the election, decide where polls shall be opened, appoint inspectors of election, &c.—an arrangement which was designed to give the Cincinnati Directory Democracy complete control of the whole machinery of the election by means of a controlling voice in the Board of Commissioners. This would give the oligarchs an opportunity to count in Lecompton in case, through fraud and violence at the polls, they should fail to deposit the required number of ballots. This little arrangement seems to have been seriously disturbed, according to a recent letter to The Chicago Tribune, by the unexpected action of the Commissioners. It seems that the President recently determined to remove Mr. Weir, the Attorney-General, in consequence of the supposed Douglas leanings of that gentleman, and appoint in his stead a thorough servitor of Slavery. This fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. Weir before his head was brought to the block, he concluded that for the remainder of his brief term he could well afford to do the handsome thing for the people of Kansas. So he united with Messrs. Babcock and Deitzler—the three forming a majority of the Board—in fixing the election for the second day of August, and in authorizing Mr. Deitzler to prepare a schedule containing the names of the judges of election (whom he is to appoint), the places of voting, &c., and to issue the same in a proclamation to the people forthwith. The fact that Gov. Denver had received instructions from Washington not to call the Board together till after Weir's successor should arrive in the Territory and qualify, leaked out; but his opponents were the majority, and he reluctantly united with them in ordering the election. So, unless some new dodge can be invented, or this action be repealed and reversed, after the arrival of the new Attorney General, there would seem to be a fair prospect that for once the people of Kansas will enjoy a fair election.

Trial of Mary Twigg.

Mary Twigg was arraigned for trial for the murder of Catharine Clark, on Monday the 24th ult., at Danville Montour county. The trial occupied the greater part of the week, and was brought to a close on Friday morning by the jury returning a verdict of guilty. We have hot space to devote to the details, but give below the sentence of the Court.

The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, when Judge Jordan delivered the opinion of the Court, adverse to the motion for a new trial, and Mary Twigg was requested to rise. The Judge in a voice indicating the deep emotions awakened by the painful duty before him, enquired if she had aught to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon her. She arose looking the very picture of sorrow but uttered not a word. Then amid the most profound silence, the Judge pronounced the following sentence:

Mary Twigg: A jury of your country have found you guilty of the murder of Catharine Ann Clark, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce upon you the sentence of death. I refrain from making any remarks that might tend to increase your sorrows or deepen the anguish you must now feel. To the Court this trial and its issue have been most painful. We have endeavored to give you a fair trial, afforded you every opportunity to establish your innocence, if you could. We gave you the benefit of all the legal positions taken by your faithful and able counsel; the jury have after many hours of calm and serious deliberation, declared their belief in your guilt. If you have been unjustly condemned, it has not been because, those whose duty it was to pass upon your guilt or innocence desired your condemnation. The weight of evidence they believed was against you and demanded from them a verdict of guilty. The Court would most earnestly recommend and entreat of you, to spend the brief period there probably is, between you and eternity, in preparing to meet your final Judge. To him your guilt or innocence is well known.

The sentence of the court is, that you, Mary Twigg, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, within the jail of the county of Montour, and from thence to the place of execution, within the walls or yard of the said jail, and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

Antidote to Strychnia.

The success of camphor as an antidote to strychnia, in the two cases reported, last year, by Dr. Rochester, of Buffalo, promoted its trial in a recent case, reported at length in the Virginia Medical Journal, by Dr. Claiborne, of Peterburg. The strychnia was taken with suicidal intent, in a dose of two grains, and the patient was not seen until tetanus and epileptic spasms of intense violence had supervened, which continued for hours, until one dram of camphor had been administered in doses of six to ten grains every half hour, when they ceased, and the patient recovered.

If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a Purgative Medicine, try Ayer's New Pills—they are worth trying.—Concord Mercury, N. C.

In the swindling sale of Willet's Point, N. Y., to the U. S. government, it has been ascertained, by a committee investigation that the Engineer Bureau of the Bureau of the War Department refused in the first place, to give \$100,000 for it—that, thereupon, certain N. York politicians took the matter in hand and sold the Point to the War Department direct for \$200,000, without consulting the Engineer Bureau at all—and that the said politicians pocketed \$10,000 each for their services in thus plundering the Government. It is certainly a paying business, now-a-days, for a man to be a reliable, up-to-the-lub Lecompton Democrat. Such a one can make bargains with Uncle Sam of the most profitable kind—and "no mi-take."

Late intelligence from Utah, received by way of Fort Leavenworth, has been received, from which we learn that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake city, and that the Mormons had indicated a determination to resist the progress of American arms to the bloody end. It is furthermore reported that the troops at Camp Scott are in a famishing condition, and were living on mule meat.

New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1858.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The sale are 12,600 bbls., at \$3 90a\$3 95 for superfine State, small lots do. at \$4a\$4 10; \$4 10a\$4 17 1/2 for extra do. at \$4a\$4 10; choice at \$4 20; \$3 95a\$4 for superfine Indiana, Iowa and Michigan; \$4 10a\$4 45 for extra do.; \$4 50a\$4 60 for shipping brands round hoop extra Ohio; \$4 65a\$5 for trade brands do.; \$4 75a\$7 for St. Louis brands, and \$4 85a\$6 40 for extra Genesee. Canadian Flour is fair and is a shade easier; the sales are 1,300 bbls. at \$4 20a\$5 20 for extra brands.—Southern Flour is quite firm, especially good baker's brands; these are not plenty, and many of them limited above the current rates; the sales are 1,400 bbls. at \$4 40a\$4 75 for mixed good brands Baltimore, &c.; \$4 80a\$8 60 for the better brands do.; and \$6 25a\$6 56 for family extras. Rye Flour is steady; the demand is fair; sale of bbls. at \$3a\$3 40.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is dull and heavy; the arrivals are light, and the demand equally so; the sales are 4,800 bush. Milwaukee Club at 90a91c; 13,600 do. Chicago Spring at 84 1/2a87c; 3,000 do. White Michigan at \$1 12; 4,500 do. prime Red Indian at \$1 03; and inferior Canada Club at 81 1/2c, in store. Rye is steady and in fair request; sales of 1,000 bush. at 65a66c. Barley is heavy; sales of small lots at 52a60c. Barley Malt is heavy and inactive at 70a72c.—Oats are firm and in fair request for the trade and the East; sales of Southern at 36a40c.; Delaware and Pennsylvania at 43a44c.; State at 45a46c, measure, and Western at 46c, weight. Corn is unsettled; Southern closes lower, and inactive; the sales are 42,000 bush. at 52a59c, for unshelled; 70a72c. for Western mixed; 78c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, and 74a77c. for Southern White.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is unsettled and is lower; the arrivals are fair and the stock liberal; there is some inquiry for future delivery; the sales are 2,500 bbls. at \$17 30a\$17 35 for Mess, \$16 for Prime Mess, \$18 25 for heavy Clear, \$14 for heavy Rump, \$14a\$14 15 for Prime. Bacon is rather lower, with small sales at 8 1/2a10c. Lard is heavy, the demand moderate; sales of 265 bbls. and tierces at 9 for good White Grease, and 11 1/2a11 3/4c. for good to prime; Rough Sides are dull and prices nominal. Cut Meats are heavy and freely offered; sales of 65 hds. at 8a8 1/2c. for Hams and 8 1/2a 6 1/2c. for Shoulders; Smoked Meats are lower; sales of Western Hams at 8a9c. and Shoulders, 6 1/2a7c. Butter is plenty, and heavy at 10a11 1/2c. for Ohio, and 13a 1 1/2c. for State. Cheese is saleable in lots to the trade at 4a5c.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Those who have been taught to believe that there is no remedy for cancer but the knife, are invited to read the following statement. Reuben Withers, late of Brooklyn, and now residing at Marysville California, was for several months treated *secundum artem*, by two physicians, for what they pronounced to be a cancerous tumor on the left breast. Finally they recommended excision, but the patient having heard much of the efficacy of Holloway's Ointment, in such cases, resolved to try its effects before submitting his flesh to the steel. He used it in conformity with the directions, for two months at the end of which time the lump had entirely disappeared, and up to the date of his leaving for San Francisco, in August last, an interval of fourteen weeks, no symptoms of its re-appearance could be discovered. The Pills are equally efficacious in all internal diseases.

A Card from Samuel Swan & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The extraordinary course pursued by rival managers of different Lotteries to injure us because our liberal schemes, and prompt manner of doing business has materially affected them, compels us to call special attention to the facts, which all who deal with us know already; that is, that our Lotteries are legal; the managers and trustees honest and honorable men; that we have sold more prizes in the last twelve month than all other Lotteries in the Union, and that they have been promptly cashed in all cases on presentation.

The effort to injure us is aimed not only at our business by our rivals, but is also intended to act politically on one of our partners; and we assure our friends and the public that WITH OUR CONGRUOUS ALL IS RIGHT, and this, the legal investigation which we shall urge to a hearing, will fully demonstrate. In the meantime our business will be conducted as usual.

SAMUEL SWAN & Co., Lottery Managers, Augusta, Ga.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office