Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY H. BLEAKLEY.

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HERALD & EXPOSITOR

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No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher, and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Advertising will be done on the usual terms.

Letters to insure attention must be post paid.

WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Beetem's Row, in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq. Carlisle, April 9, 1845. tf-25

J. COLWELL. R. P. McCLURE

COLWELL & McCLURE,
Attorneys at Law.

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to Stambaugh & Hoover's Dry Store, Shippensburg. April 24, 1844. tf-26

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers are now opening in the room adjoining Mr. Duncan's Hardware Store and directly opposite to S. Elliott's Drug store, an entire New Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

containing a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear, such as Balzorines, Barages, Mousde Laines, Organdy Lace, Muslins, Lawns, Chintzes Calicoes, Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Cambroons, Tartan Plaid and Plain Drillings and Cotton Cassimeres of various descriptions, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash.

GEO. W. HITNER & CO.

May 29, 1844. tf-31

N. B. The Dwelling part of the house attached to the Store-room will be rented.

CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY

THE Citizens of Carlisle and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that this Institution will be opened under the Superintendance of Misses *Adelie and Charlotte Paine*, on the 2d day of January, 1845.

The large and commodious house in West Louther street, recently occupied by Mrs. Stevens as a Boarding School, has been taken by them and is undergoing repairs. It will be furnished with special reference to the accommodation of the Pupils. A few Misses or young Ladies will be received as Boarders, and it is intended to afford to such all the advantages connected with a residence in the most genteel private family.

Expenses.

Board, with fuel, lights and washing, will be furnished to young Ladies, at $2,25 cts. during the summer months; and $2,50, during the winter.

TUITION.—Common English studies Geography, History, Grammer, Arithmetic, Orthography, Reading and Writing per quarter, $3,00

With Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and English Composition, 7,50

Higher branches as Botany, Chemistry, Historic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, 10,00

Instruction in the Languages Drawing, Painting &c. will involve an extra charge of 2,50

Lessons in Instrumental Music by Prof. L. Walker, for an extra charge of 12,00

The Tuition will be required quarterly and the price of Board monthly in advance, and no deduction made for absence but in case of sickness

November 20, 1844. tf-

S. ELLIOTT

OFFERS for sale at very reduced prices, a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs

PAINTS, &c. together with Stationary, Fine Cap Paper, by the Ream, Letter & Slates by the dozen, Silver Pencils, Drawing & Sable hair do., Drawing Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Penknives, of a fine quality, Painting brushes, Graining do. Shaving do. Tooth do. Flesh do., Shaving and Pocket Combs in great variety, Cumlers,

Spices Ground and Unground,

Together with every other article in the Drug line, the attention of Physicians, Country, Merchants and Dyers, is solicited as I am determine to sell at very low prices for Cash.

Carlisle, March 15, 1844.

DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have just opened an extensive assortment of DRUGS, selected with great care and warranted genuine and Pure. Physicians and Country Merchants are requested to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO—

A large assortment of Paints and Dye Stuffs, every article warranted pure and of the best quality, or no sale. Dyers, Painters and Fullers are requested to call, as we are determined to sell at the cheapest and best articles of this line in the market.

Books and Stationary.

We have added to our usual stock, a choice selection of Books and Stationary, which we can sell at a very reduced price.

ALSO,

The largest assortment of CUTLERY ever offered at this place—together with the most fashionable PERFUMERY and *Fancy Notions*.

Carlisle, June 10, 1844. tf-34

Washington Hotel.

CORNER OF MARKET STREET & MARKET SQUARE

HARRISBURG, PA.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has leased this well known House, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and has furnished it anew with the best of bedding and other furniture, and is now prepared to accommodate Members of the Legislature and Travelers in the very best style and upon such terms as cannot fail to please.

Dec. 30, 1843. W. T. SANDERS.

ROBERTS' HOTEL.

SIGN OF WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the *HARDWARE BUSINESS* at the old stand where may be found a large assortment of Goods, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Paints, Glass Nails and a complete assortment of Carpenter's Tools, Saddlery, Bar, Band, Hoop and Slit Iron, Steel of all Kinds, and every article usually kept in a Hardware store, all of which we will sell at the very lowest prices. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

LOUDON'S
CHEAP BOOK STORE,

THE Subscriber has a few days since received from the city a general assortment of School Books and Stationary, which he intends to sell at reduced prices.

Purchasers can be supplied with Bibles, Paper &c. at the following rates.

Family Bibles, $1,00
Good School Testaments 12-2
Pocket bibles morocco gilt edges 1,00

School Books of the general kinds in use prohibitionably low. His Stationary is of good quality, also a good assortment of Lithographic Prints, Toy Books and Books suitable for Holidays.

He also carries on the Book Binding business where persons can have their old books rebound, also Blank Books, Dockets &c. made to order.

The subscriber in connection with his Book and Stationary Store, has established a

FAMILY GROCERY.

He has now on hand a large and general assortment of fresh Groceries, spices &c. &c. of every description and of the best quality, selected with care in the city, and which he is enabled to sell at reduced cash prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the patronage extended to him during the few days he has been in the business, he hopes by attention and endeavoring to please to merit a continuance thereof, his stock in part consists of

Strong Rio and Java Coffee,
Best and 2d quality Loaf Sugar, Brown, white, Havana and crushed Sugars
Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas.
Sugar House Syrup and New Orleans Molasses,
Best and 2d best Sperm Oil,
Sperm, and Mould Candles, Spices of all kinds fresh ground and unground, Cheese and Crackers,
Lemons, Mace, Citron, Indigo, Starch, Saltpetre, Logwood, American and London mustard, Rice, Homeopathic and Bakers best Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds and Filberts,
Crockery, China and Glass ware. Also Brushes, Tubs, Baskets Churns, Brooms, Bed cords, Halters, Ploughlines, Mauls and Carpenters Lines, Market Baskets, Best Cavendish and other chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish, half Spanish and Common Segars.

A general assortment of good Spool cotton, thread, tapes, thimbles, hooks & eyes, Pearl buttons, pins and needles, tooth brushes, hair brushes combs, pocket each, shoe blacking and a variety of other useful articles. Also No. 1 & 2 mackerel, smoked Herring, Salmon, Cranberries dried Beef &c. &c.

Carlisle, April 24, 1844.

ALFRED S. SHEAR

HAVING purchased the entire stock of goods belonging to Jacob Heitzig North Hanover street a few doors above Wm. Irvin's Office where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Prices.

GROCERIES & SPICES

such as Loaf Sugar Double & Single Refined, Brown Hevana and Crushed Sugars, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, Sugar-house, Syrup and Orleans Molasses, Sperm and Whale Oil, Candles, Cheese, Crackers, Mace, Cloves, Indigo, Starch, Saltpetre, Mustard and Chocolate, Ginger Shleratus, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.

Crockery China and Glass Ware.

Brushes, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Buckets, washboards, butter prints, ropes and twine, Tobacco, Spanish, half spanish and common Segars.

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description of City and Home manufacture just received at his store, consisting of Willis' double and single sole French and undress morocco shoes and boots for Ladies, Children's and Men's wear at the Lowest prices.

FLOUR for sale by the barrel and small. 50 bar rels white wheat Flour.
5 barrels Fresh Ground corn meal.
2 barrels Buckwheat Flour.

Persons purchasing flour of me can have it delivered at any part of the town. Those who may favor him with their custom, will be dealt with on the most satisfactory terms. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

Carlisle, January 8, 1845.

Country Merchants.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT YOU WILL FIND AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

No. 20 *North 4th street, Corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia.*

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONTAINING AS

GREAT A VARIETY

As is Offered by any House in the City of Philadelphia.

THEY regularly attend the sales by auction and are frequently able to purchase many seasonable descriptions of Goods much below the regular prices at which they will sell at a small advance. They also receive many goods direct from the manufacturers, and new styles of Foreign Goods as soon as they are in the market from importations here and in New York. Their assortment consists in part of the following goods, viz:—

BROAD CLOTHS,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, a full assortment; Satinets, Jeans, Flannels, Kerseys and Linseys, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings in great variety, Black Silk Velvet, Figured Silk Velvet, Black Satin, Sarsnet, Padding, Canvas, Brown Holland, Canton Flannels, Cashions, Checks, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Bishop Lawns, Jaconets, Book and Mull Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Lawns, Russia Sheetings, Burlaps, Russia Diaper, Cotton Diaper, Linen Crash, &c., &c.

ALPACAS in great variety, figured and plain, Handkerchiefs, a full assortment of Cotton and Silk, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Thread, Buttons, Lace Goods, &c. With a full assortment of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Sheetings.

WM. H. BROWN & Co.
No. 20 North 4th st., Phila.

February 5, 1845.—3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of J. P. Lyne & Co. expired on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of J. P. Lyne for collection, and those indebted are requested to call at the store and settle their accounts, as it is desirable that the books should be settled up as speedily as possible.

J. P. LYNE,
G. W. HEAFER.

December 18, 1844.

J. P. LYNE would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally that he will continue the *HARDWARE BUSINESS* at the old stand where may be found a large assortment of Goods, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Paints, Glass Nails and a complete assortment of Carpenter's Tools, Saddlery, Bar, Band, Hoop and Slit Iron, Steel of all Kinds, and every article usually kept in a Hardware store, all of which we will sell at the very lowest prices. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Patent Medicines.

JUST received, a large assortment of the following *Patent Medicines*, which we offer for a wholesale and retail at very reduced prices:—

Hoyt's Liniment, for cure of Piles,
Dr. Howes' Bone and Nerve Liniment,
De Spain's cure for Sick Headache,
Dr. Sweyne's Syrup of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Swaim's Panacea,
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Dr. Hoppe's Specific,

Together with a general assortment of the most approved Patent Medicines of the most approved character and present date.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

Important Items.

J. W. ELY,
GROCER AND TEA DEALER,
West Main st., Carlisle.

IN addition to his general assortment, is now in receipt of a new and additional supply of the best Winter

OILS! OILS!!

at prices reduced—even LOWER THAN EVER viz:

Winter Strained Sperm at $1,12½ per gallon.
" Solar 87½ per gallon.
" Elephant 75 "

Mr. Ely has also a handsome Lamp oils, and equal to any in our market, finest quality Table Oil in pint and quart bottles.

ALSO—Pure Sperm, Mould and Common Candles, at prices Low in proportion, together with a fine assortment of Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and extra Gunpowder, Imperial and Souchong.

from 75 cents to $1,50 per lb.

To make no mistake—just remember nearly opposite the "BIG LOCUST TREE."

February 5, 1845.

JOHN C. FARR,

112 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

OFFERS for sale of his own importations or manufacture, the following, with a variety of other goo ds in the line, on the most advantageous terms as to prices, &c.

Gold Lever Lepine and other fine watches, Silver Levers, Silver Lepine, Silver Verge Watches, Ebony and Rich Gilt Mantle Time Pieces Large Musical Boxes, playing 6 to 12 Tunes, Small do in Tin and Shell cases, Plated Table Castors, Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, do Communion Service, Jewelry, Silver Watch Cases, Watch movements of various makers, with a general assortment of watch makers tools, files and watch materials. Orders from the Country are solicited and every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

Aug. 20, 1844.—3m

D. O. PROUTY,
64 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER of Agricultural implements and dealer in Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds; offers for sale Prouty and Mears' Patent centre draught self-sharpening Plough, for which nine premiums were awarded in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, last Fall. They are made both right and left hand, are light in draught, cheap to keep in repair, and are particularly recommended for turning under green crops, and are strong enough for any soil. Subsoil Ploughs, for one, two or three horses. Side Hill Double Mould and N. York Ploughs, from $2 to $6 each. Taylor's Patent Straw Cutter, (new.) Green's Hovey's Conklin's, Sinclair's and improved Guillotine Straw Cutters. Corn Stalk Grinders. Grain Fans, from $8 to $10 each. Corn Shellers in a great variety, for hand and horse power. Horse Powers and Threshing Machines. Root cutters and stuffers.—Hay and manure forks. Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Rakes. Transplanting Trowels. Corn Planting, Agricultural furnaces, and every other implement wanted for the Farm or Garden.

ALSO—The most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in Philadelphia, including 50 new and superior kinds, crop of 1844, grown expressly for this establishment, and warranted of the best quality and some of which can be obtained by the pound or bushel, or neatly put up and labelled, with directions for planting. Bulbous Roots and Fruit Trees, of the choicest kinds. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and see the assortment.

D. O. PROUTY,
1913 Market st. Philadelphia.

January 29, 1845.

☞ Prices extremely low.

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

JUST received a fine assortment of Watches and Jewelry consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Pencils, Spectacles, Gold Breast pins, Rings, Lockets, Watch keys, Ear rings, Bracelets, Clasps, Miniature cases, Silver thimbles, Butter knives, Sugar tongs, Hair Pins, Jet Breast Pins, a large lot of Common Spectacles, Watch Chains and Guards, Common Watch Keys, Goggles, and a great many other things which persons will see when they call.

THOMAS CONLYN.

N. B. Any articles which I may not have on hand will be procured at the shortest notice and as low as they can be purchased in the city. Watches repaired as usual.

January 8, 1845.

FOR RENT OR SALE

THAT well known business stand on the corner of Louther and Hanover streets, now in the occupancy of S. M. Harris. Also a lot on the Harrisburg Turnpike known as the *Soldiers Lot*. Enquire of Mr G. W. Rheem, or of the subscriber through the Hogestown P. O.

December 4, 1844 DANL. COFFMAN. tf-5

Cheap Carpets, &c.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of persons in want of CARPETS, to the excellent assortment they now offer, and to the extremely low prices at which they are selling.

Superfine 3 ply
Superfine Ingrain
Fine & Common do
Royal and Venitian
Blue Worsted do
Plain Stripped do

CARPETINGS.

Also in store a large Stock of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all widths, just to fit Rooms, Halls &c. together with Hearth Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Stair Rods, Matting, Bindings, &c. Wholesale or Retail, very low for Cash. Low priced Ingrain Carpets from 38 to 50 cents per yard and Entry and Stair Carpets from 15 to 50 cents per yard.

ELDRIDGE & BROTHER,
No. 41 Strawberry street, one door above Chesnut st. between Second & Third sts. Philadelphia.

February 26, 1845.—3m.

To the Public.

THOMPSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA,

For the Prevention and Cure of

Pulmonary Consumption.

OF all diseases incident to our climate there is none so universal, and at the same time so insidious and fatal as Consumption; in this country, especially Pulmonary Consumption is emphatically a scourge, and in its relentless career sweeps o'er the land in a destroying Angel, laying low with relentless hand the strongest and fairest of our race. Hitherto all efforts to arrest this dread disease have proved in vain and all that seemed within our power was at best the alleviation of suffering, rendering some what smoother the certain progress to the tomb!

The Compound Syrup of Tar is a combination heretofore unknown, exerting a power over the disease scarcely conceivable, having a specific action on the mucous tissue and at the same time bringing the whole system under its powerful influence it completely eradicates the cause of disease be it hereditary or derived from first habits, striking at the root of the complaint. Imparts tone to debilitated organs, affords relief, and by the general system and thus restores the patient to permanent health.

This invaluable medicine is put up in bottles having the following words blown in the glass: Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar for Consumption! without which none is genuine.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Six bottles for $2,50.

For sale in Carlisle by

T. C STEVENSON, Sole Agent.

May 29, 1844.

MISCELLANY.

SPRING IS COMING!

We copy from Mr. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," the following stanzas, welcoming, in joyous pleasure, the smiles of returning Spring. They were composed by JAMES NACK, a poet who has been deaf and dumb from childhood. Who that speaks or hears can sing in more harmonious numbers? We know of nothing of this style of poetry, surpassing them!

Spring is coming! Spring is coming!
Birds are chirping, insects humming,
Flowers are peeping from their sleeping,
Streams escaped from winter's keeping,
In delightful freedom rushing,
Dance along in music gushing.

Stones of late in deadness saddened,
Smile in animation gladdened;
All is beauty, all is mirth,
All is glory upon earth!
Shout we then with Nature's voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! Rejoice!

Spring is coming! come my brother,
Let us rove with one another,
To our well remembered wild-wood,
Flourishing in Nature's childhood;
Where a thousand flowers are springing,
And a thousand birds are singing;
When the golden sunbeams quiver,
On the verdure-girdled river;
Let our youth of feeling out,
To the youth of Nature shout,
While the waves repeat our voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! Rejoice!

GEN. SCOTT AND JOHN BRANT.

The incident we are about to relate occurred at Niagara, in Canada, after the unfortunate battle of Queenstown. The battle was fought on the 13th of Oct. 1812, and was one of the most sharply contested in the whole war, though the force engaged on either side was inconsiderable. The object of the general in command, Van Rensellaer, was specifically to gain possession of the heights of Queenstown, thence to move upon Fort George at Niagara, and there take up quarters for the winter in the enemy's country; but a more important general purpose was to efface by some brilliant exploit, the recollection of the disaster that had befallen the American arms in the inglorious surrender of General Hull at Detroit.

The British force at Queenstown was under the command of General Brock; the command of the expedition against it was given to Solomon Van Rensselaer, and his force consisted chiefly of militia, supported by two corps of regulars, each three hundred and fifty strong, under Lieutenant Colonels Christie and Fenwick. General Scott, then a Lieutenant Colonel, in command of a regiment of artillery stationed at Scholler, near Buffalo, was a volunteer in the expedition, but as he would not consent to waive his rank, which would entitle him to the command over Colonel Van Rensselaer who held a commission only in the militia, it was arranged that he should not cross the river but remain at Lewiston and there use his artillery to such advantage as might be practicable.

The expedition was unfortunate in its outset. Erroneous information had been received of General Brock's departure for Detroit—the intention to surprise the enemy was frustrated—and in the very beginning of the conflict, the landing, Colonels Van Rensselaer, Fenwick and Christie, and Captains Armstrong, Malcolm and Wool were wounded. The British troops were driven from the ground, at the point of the bayonet, but at the close of this first brush it was found that Captain Wool, whose wound was slight, was the senior officer capable of duty. Colonel Van Rensselaer had received no less than six wounds, three of which were very severe.

Intelligence of this ravage among the officers being received on the American side, Colonel Scott was gratified in his ardent desire to take an active part in the conflict; he hurried across the river and assumed the command. On his arrival he found that the heights had been cleared of the enemy and a battery which crowned them, taken by a gallant charge under Captain Wool; but that the Americans had been assailed in turn by General Brock in person and driven to the edge of the heights; whence, however, they returned after a successful rally, in which Brock was killed, and his troops thereupon dispersed in confusion. It was just after this repulse of the British that Colonel Scott arrived upon the ground.

His first effort was to collect the forces and bring them into order; in doing which he found that it consisted of three hundred and fifty regulars and two hundred and fifty-seven volunteers. Turning his attention next to a piece of cannon which had been spiked by the British before their flight, and which he hoped to make available, his momentary absence was taken advantage of by a large body of Indians, who rushed suddenly upon them and were on the point of scattering them in wild disorder, when Colonel Scott arrived just in season to keep them steady and repulse the savages. The leader of this band was a young Indian richly attired in the war costume of the red men, and remarkable as well for his daring and his activity. His name was John Brant, otherwise called Ahyouwaighs—the youngest son and successor of the famous Mohawk chief Joseph Brant, the formidable partizan of the war of the revolution. That celebrated personage had died in 1807, when John Brant was 13 years of age; he was, therefore, but just eighteen years of age when he led his warriors to battle at the Heights of Queenstown.

The field was held by the Americans several hours, while the British waited for reinforcements, but while they were perpetually harrassed by the Indians, who made repeated flying attacks upon them, in which numbers both of militia and regulars were killed or wounded. At length General Sheaffe, on whom the command devolved after the death of General Brock, was seen advancing from Niagara, at the head of eight hundred men. General Van Rensellaer, who had crossed to the Canada side after the battle, hastened back on ascertaining the approach of General Sheaffe, and exerted all his eloquence and authority in endeavoring to prevail on the militia under his command to push across and rescue the gallant little band of their countrymen, now in such pressing danger; but all in vain. They were not bound to leave their own country; and for two hours Colonel Scott and his men looked down upon the steady approach of an opposing force sufficient to crush them at a single blow, while also within sight were fifteen hundred Americans who might easily have joined them in season to rout, if not completely annihilate the enemy.

But there was no wavering in the little company thus abandoned to their fate. A retreat in the face of the Indians was more perilous even than the attempt to maintain the heights, and they resolved to stand their ground as long as possible. This they did for some time, until actually dislodged by the bayonet, when they scrambled down as best they might to the water's edge, by the aid of shrubs and bushes, closely pursued by the Indians.

There were no boats to carry them off; further resistance was hopeless, and it was agreed to surrender. Three flags of truce were sent out in succession, but never returned, having been shot by the Indians. Colonel Scott then resolved to go himself, bearing a white cravat fastened to his sword; he was accompanied by Towson and Chrystie. They were repeatedly fired on by the Indians, but escaped unhurt.—They were encountered and attacked, hand to hand, by two of the red men, in one of whom they recognized the youthful and agile leader in the conflicts of the morning, but just as the struggle was at the hottest, a British sergeant interposed, the combatants were separated, and Colonel Scott was led to the presence of General Sheaffe.—The terms of surrender were quickly agreed upon; and as soon as the Indians could be controlled by their British allies and employer, the firing ceased. The men who were made prisoners with Scott, were 139 regulars, and 154 volunteers. They were marched the same evening to Niagara, where Scott, Towson, and Chrystie were quartered in a small tavern, having invitations, immediately on their arrival, to dine with General Sheaffe. Here the incident occurred, and a full account of which is given in Stone's "Life of Brant," as follows:

"Just at twilight, a little girl entered the parlor, with a message that somebody in the hall desired to see the 'tall officer.'—Colonel Scott thereupon stepped out of the parlor, unarmed, of course, into the hall, which was dark and narrow, and withal incommoded with a stairway; but what was his astonishment on again meeting, face to face, his evil geniuses, the brawny Captain Jacobs and the light limbed chief! The Colonel had shut the door behind him as he left the parlor, but there was a sentinel standing at the outer door, who had improperly allowed the Indians to pass in. The dusky visitors stepped up to the Colonel without ceremony, and the younger, who alone spoke English, made a brief inquiry as to the number of balls which had cut through his clothes, intimating with astonishment that they had both been fring at him almost the whole day, without effect. But while the young Indian was thus speaking, or rather beginning thus to speak—for such subsequently seemed to be the import of what he had to say—Jacobs, rudely seizing the Colonel by the arm, attempted to whirl him round, exclaiming in broken English, 'me shoot so often, me sure to have hit you somewhere.' 'Hands off you scoundrel,' cried Scott, indignant at such freedom with his person, and adding a scornful expression reflecting upon the Indian's skill as a marksman, as to bring him from him.

The Indians drew instinctively dirk and tomahawk when, with the rapidity of lightning, Scott, who had fortunately espied a number of swords standing at the end of the passage, seized one from its iron sheath and placed himself in a posture of defence against the following Indians. As they stood in this picturesque attitude, Scott, with his sword ready to strike, and the Indians with tomahawks and dirks in the air, frowning defiance with each other, both parties awaiting the first blow—Colonel Coffin, who had been sent with a guard to conduct Scott to the General's quarters to dinner, sprang into the passage, and cried 'hold!' Comprehending at a glance the dangerous position of Scott, he interfered at once, by sharp remonstrance and also by weapon, in his defence. Jacobs, exasperated, turned upon Colonel Coffin, and uttered a menace, his companion also unguardedly turned to observe the issue of the new combat.

The scene was of the most exciting and earnest character. The Indians having turned upon Coffin, one of them exclaimed, 'I kill you!' Scott instantly raised his sabre, which was heavy and substantial, so that a descending blow would have fallen upon both savages at once, and called out, 'if you strike I will kill you both!' For a moment they stood frowning; the piercing eyes of the Indians gleaming with wild and savage fury, while Scott and Coffin alike looked upon both with angry defiance, all with upraised arms and glittering steel. Recovering somewhat from the gust of passion into which they had been thrown, the Indians then dropped their arms and retired. The officer who thus came to the rescue, was the aid of General Sheaffe, whose errand it was to conduct the Colonel to dinner, and who by this timely arrival, probably saved his life. Beyond doubt it was no part of the young chief's design to inflict injury upon the captive American commander. His whole character forbids the idea, for he was generous and beneyolent in his feelings as he was brave. Having been exhausting much ammunition upon the Colonel during the day, this visit was one of curiosity to ascertain how near they had come to the accomplishment of their object. Like Brutus, the Indian bears anger as the flint does fire, though not always cold again so soon. It was the same with Scott. Neither would allow of personal freedom; the Colonel did not fully comprehend the object of their visit, and a sudden encounter, that had well nigh proved fatal, was the consequence of it.

MAN-KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—We learn by a gentleman who came passenger last evening on the steamer Princess, from Baton Rouge, that the large male elephant of Messrs. Hopkins & Co's menagerie, on Saturday morning, killed the person who had been for some length of time employed to take charge of it. It appears that the two elephants and a camel had been sent in advance of the other animals, en route for Clinton, the female elephant and the camel chained together. When about four miles from Baton Rouge, the male elephant refused to cross a small bridge, the keeper who was on foot, procured a horse (one which the elephant was not accustomed to,) for the purpose of driving it over, and in attempting to mount, the horse shyed, and threw the man in the road. The elephant immediately rushed upon him, caught him upon its tusks, and threw him forty or fifty feet in the air, which was repeated a great number of times, the tusks frequently passing through his body. It then carried the body from the road towards the woods, tossing it in the air at intervals, until it fell between two fallen trees, which saved it from further violence. The infuriated animal then returned to the road, where the female elephant and camel had been chained to a tree by another keeper, and rushed upon them, his tusks passing through the camel, knocking down the female and breaking the chain in two. The enraged animal then made off to the woods, carrying the camel by its trunk and throwing it at intervals in the air with its tusks. The other portion of the caravan now coming to the bridge, the elephant returned and made demonstrations of an attack upon it, when firearms were brought into requisition. A number of shots were fired upon it, but without any effect. Word was then sent to the U. S. garrison, and some thirty or forty of the soldiers were sent to despatch it with their muskets.—The neighbors also turned out with their rifles and shot guns, and some fifty or sixty shots were fired into or rather upon him for the balls were frequently flattened up upon striking and fell to the ground. At length it was determined upon to send to the garrison for a field piece to despatch him, when one of the keepers, procuring a spear, mounted a horse and succeeded in wounding the elephant until he caused it to scream with pain, and finally to yield to subjection, when it was driven off with the balance of the animals.—This is the same animal which killed one of its keepers some two or three years ago at Algiers, opposite this city, and was only stayed from further mischief after fourteen shots had been fired into it.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

BOOKS IN MEXICO.—A gentleman from one of the Mexican States, who has some three hundred servants on his plantation, and is connected by marriage with many leading families, and who has heretofore introduced numerous copies of the Scriptures into that country, recently applied for a grant of Spanish publications from the American Tract Society. A grant has been made of 30,000 pages.—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

SORREL SHEEP AND HORSES.—If our good natured readers laugh as heartily over the following story as we did, we shall be abundantly paid for its publication. It seems, according to the correspondence of the Mobile Register, that a bill was before the lower branch of the Alabama Legislature for the charter of a Botanical Medical College, at Wetumpka. The Register continues:—After Speaker Moore and others had made able speeches in support of the bill, Mr. Morrissett, from Monroe, took the floor. 'You know him.' He is an odd genius, and withal he has good horse sense, (as his colleague, Mr. Howard, calls it,) and often speaks to the point and with effect. With an imperturable gravity he addressed the House in substance as follows: Mr. Speaker, I cannot support the bill, unless I am assured that a distinguished acquaintance of mine is made one of the Professors. He is what that college wishes to make for us—a root doctor, and will suit the place exactly. He became a doctor in two hours, and it only cost $20 to complete his education. He bought a book, sir, and read the chapter on fevers, and that was enough. He was sent for to see a sick woman—a very sick woman. With his book under his arm, off he went. Her husband and their son John were in the room with the sick woman. The doctor felt of her wrist and looked in her mouth, and then took off her hat. 'Has you got,' addressing the husband, 'a sorrel sheep?'

'No, I never heard of such a thing in all my life.' 'Well there is such things,' said the doctor very knowingly. 'Has you got then a sorrel horse?' 'Yes,' said John, quickly. 'I rode him to mill to day.' 'Well he must be killed immediately,' said the doctor, and some soup made, and given to your wife.' The poor woman turned over in her bed, John began to object, and the husband was brought to a stand. 'Why, doctor, he's the only horse we've got, and he is worth $100, and will not some other soup do as well?' 'No, the book says so, and there is but two occasions—will you kill your horse or let your wife die? Nothing will save her but the soup of a sorrel sheep or a sorrel horse. If you don't believe me I will read it to you.' The doctor took up the book, turned to the chapter on fevers, and read as follows: 'Good for fevers—sheep sorrel, or horse sorrel.' 'Why, doctor,' exclaimed husband, wife and son, 'you are mistaken, that don't mean a sorrel sheep or a sorrel horse, but—' 'Well, I know what I am about,' interrupted the doctor, 'that's the way we doctors reads it, and we understand it.' Now, said Mr. M., with an earnestness and gravity that were in striking contrast with the laughter of the House, unless the Hon. Speaker and the friends of the bill will assure me that my sorrel doctor will be one of the Professors, I must vote against the bill. It is unnecessary to add that after this blow, the bill never kicked. It was effectually killed.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.—Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, in a recent letter to the American Bible Society, says:—

"The demand for Christian books is increasing, and doubtless will increase until the whole empire of China has received the Gospel. Repeatedly, in the course of this month, I have distributed more than two hundred portions of the Bible, among the Chinese, before breakfast, and all at the same spot—the door of our depository.—Dr. Ball and myself have now arranged for a daily morning and evening distribution of books. And we try to improve these opportunities, not only to put the bread of life into their hands, but to sound the name of Jesus in their ears."—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

OREGON.—The Legislature has closed its first session, after having passed twenty five acts none of which was to abolish the manufacture, importation or sale of ardent spirits. Dr. White, formerly in the employment of the Methodist mission, speaks favorably of the climate; he thinks the valley of the Willamette one of the most healthy, delightful and promising regions on the globe.

DREADFUL INUNDATION.—There has been a dreadful overflow of rivers in the North of China, which has destroyed many thousands of lives. On the shores of the Yellow Sea it seemed like a second deluge. Whole provinces were under water. Upwards of seventeen millions of beings escaped from the inundation, having poured themselves, over the adjacent provinces, beggared of all things, and crying for bread.

CURRAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A SPEECH.—The learned sergeant's speech put me exactly in mind of a familiar utensil in domestic use, commonly called an *extinguisher*. It began at a point, and on it went widening and widening, until at last it fairly put the candle out altogether.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN TURKEY.—Rev. Mr. Goodell, in a very recent letter says:—"Some sixteen villages have been reported to us, in each of which the Holy Spirit is breathing upon a few individuals, and making them living men. They are waking up to a life and happiness, which is found exclusively to the children of light."