HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS — PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR GOVERNOR,
James Pollock, of Northumberland co.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
George Darsie, of Allegheny co.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery co.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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SAMUEL COEN, East Barree,
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JAMES E. GLASGOW, Clay township,
DANIEL TEAGUE, Esq., Cromwell township,
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township,
J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township,
ROBERT M'BURNEY, " "
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township,
WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.,
JAMES McDONALD, Brady township,
GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg,
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SIMEON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township.
DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.
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DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

Medical Students.

Medical Students or Physicians, wishing a well selected assortment of Medicines, with Bottles, Jars, and all the necessary fixtures belonging to a Physician's Shop, also a well selected Medical Library, may be had on very low terms. For further information inquire at his office.

Wanted.

A boy to learn the *Printing* business at this office—apply soon.

New Advertisements.

Land for Sale, by John Lotts.
Exhibition of Cassville Seminary.
Executor's Notice, Estate of Jacob Estep.
Auditor's Notices, by John Reed.

☞ Hon. John McCulloh has our thanks for Public Documents.

☞ We have received no news of importance from the war in Europe since our last.

☞ The House resolution fixing the 14th of August for the adjournment of Congress was taken up and amended so as to allow Congress to take a recess from the 17th of July to the 16th of October. It was then passed.

☞ Accounts from Pernambuco to the 13th ultimo, per ship James H. Shepherd, Captain Munro, which arrived last week, represents it as quite clear from sickness.

Politically, everything was quiet,

The prospect was encouraging for a large sugar crop the coming season.

Flour was selling at $23 per barrel.

☞ On last week, the barn of John Mierly, in Trough creek valley, was struck by lightning, and burnt down. There was one horse in the building which they were not able to get out. About thirty bushels of wheat was burnt. A cow standing about four rods from the barn, was struck dead, at the same time the barn was struck.

☞ A NUMBER OF CHOLERA CASES have occurred at Boston, some of them proving fatal, and the local authorities have taken vigorous measures to effect a thorough cleansing of the city. At New York city, also, so many cases of cholera exist on board the ships arriving from Europe with emigrants, that it has been found necessary to set apart a large building at the Staten Island quarantine as a cholera hospital.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned has established an agency for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate in Huntingdon county.

Any person wishing to sell or purchase can give us a description of the property, its location, quantity, quality, and terms.

We engage in this agency on such terms as cannot be objected to.

The Agent has the facility of making the property extensively known.

We now have some very desirable land which we offer on easy terms. WM. BREWSTER.

Laying of a Corner Stone.

The ceremony connected with the laying of the corner stone, of the Ev. Lutheran church, will take place on Saturday, the 1st of July, next.

Services will commence on Friday evening, previously, at the Baptist church. On Saturday morning, at half past ten o'clock, the sermon will be preached at the same place; after which the congregation will proceed to the site of the church, and conduct the ceremony according to the usages and forms of that denomination. A number of ministerial brethren will be present from a distance; and the public are earnestly requested to attend.

☞ On last Saturday we received GODEY for July. It being the first number of Vol. 49. We think the July number is among the best we have seen; every *new* one appears to be a little better. This number has a Scriptural Plate of Noah and his family, in the Ark; from a picture that has never been in this country, and this is the first time that it has ever been engraved. Next is a Fashion Plate—with diagrams. Drawing lessons for youth, &c. &c.

Send L. A. Godey a letter, post paid, containing $3 and the work will be sent to you regularly once a month for one year.

☞ BACKED OUT!—The Harrisburg *Democratic Union* announces officially that Gov. BIGLER will *not* take the stump with Judge POLLOCK. Sensible, that!

State Temperance Convention.

The delegates to the State Temperance Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, June 7, 1854. The Chairman of the State Central Committee called the Convention to order. On motion of Mr. Williamson, of Huntingdon, Col. FRED'K. K. BOAS, of Dauphin, was appointed Chairman *pro tem*, and J. HERON FOSTER, Esq., of Allegheny, Secretary.

On motion of Jas. Black, Esq., of Lancaster, Rev. Alfred Cookman addressed the Throne of Grace, in an eloquent, impressive and appropriate prayer.

Mr. Simms, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the people of the State. The Chair appointed Messrs. Simms, and Rood, of Philadelphia, and McDaniels of Washington, said committee.

The discussion on the resolutions was then resumed and continued for some time with considerable warmth. Various amendments were offered and discussed, and the resolutions finally passed in the following shape:

WHEREAS, The friends of Prohibition did assemble in Mass Convention in January last and "express their willingness to leave the repeal of a proper Prohibitory law to a vote of the people" and at the same time solemnly pledge themselves "not to vote upon the question *without the law! And Whereas*, the Legislature has not only refused to pass the law, but provided for taking a popular vote on the abstract question in October next; *And Whereas;* this Convention has been called to meet the emergency arising from this state of things: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That in consenting to leave the repeal of a Prohibitory law to a vote of the people, the friends of Prohibition have done all that can consistently be required of them to relieve the Legislature, show their confidence in the popular sentiment, and take this question out of the political arena.

2. *Resolved*, That as the friends of Prohibition only asked of the Legislature to give its *consent and permission*, that the *people* should decide upon a Prohibitory law, without involving the Legislature in the responsibility of direct action in its favor; their refusal to grant so small a boon to their constituents, presents a most singular feature in the history of legislation; inasmuch, as it is a declaration of their unwillingness to trust those who, *before the election* they professed to acknowledge as their sovereigns.

3. *Resolved*, That the refusal of the Legislature to permit the people to vote upon a law which they could read and understand, manifests not only a want of confidence in their judgment, but a *determination not to allow* the voice of the people to be heard upon this subject.

4. *Resolved*, That as the Legislature has provided for a popular vote upon the question—without the law, after due notice of our opposition to, and our pledge "not to vote upon it," and selected the regular election as the time of voting, when the Rum power will have peculiar advantages from the treating by candidates and their friends, we cannot but regard the measure as calculated by our enemies to divide our vote, prevent a fair expression of the popular sentiment, and place us, as much as possible, in the hands of the liquor party.

5. *Resolved*, That though the Legislature forced a different issue upon the friends of Temperance than the one they asked for, we will nevertheless accept it, but under the circumstances, we will *not* consider it a final test of our strength on this point.

6. *Resolved*, That the enemies of Prohibition are *united* in their opposition to every form of a Prohibitory law; they therefore *can* and *will* poll their *entire vote. upon this question*, and the vote which they may cast in October next, must be considered as a most accurate and decided test of their whole strength in the State.

7. *Resolved*, That we do hereby give the liquor party fair and timely notice, that unless they poll against Prohibition *more than one-half* of the whole vote cast in the State, we shall consider them as *defeated on their own issue*, according to the most fair and honorable rules of judging.

8. *Resolved*, That in spite of the difficulties under which we labor in the division of our forces, because of the action of the Legislature, we do hereby pledge ourselves to poll *more* votes for Prohibition, than the rum party can poll against it.

9. *Resolved*, That as the friends of the liquor traffic have attempted to divert the attention of the friends of Prohibition from the real issue, viz: the election of suitable men to the Legislature, it becomes more than ever important that we direct our most energetic efforts to this point, and vote for no man who is not beyond suspicion as to his sentiments in favor of a Prohibitory law.

10. *Resolved*, That those members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who so nobly advocated the submission of a Prohibitory law to a vote of the people are deserving of all praise, and should receive the support of every friend of Prohibition.

11. *Resolved*, That as the letters of the various candidates for Governor have been placed in the hands of this Committee and we find that the cankidates of the Whig, American and Free Democratic parties have all answered to our perfect satisfaction, and as we do not wish to expose ourselves to the charge of undue partiality to any particular party, we therefore deem it inexpedient to recommend any particular candidate; but, that justice may be done to all, we recommend that the letters of the four candidates be published, together with the interrogatories in our proceedings, that the people may judge for themselves.

1 2. *Resolved*, That as the Committee to interrogate candidates have, in obedience to the letter of the Resolution of the late State Convention, addressed the candidates for Supreme Judges, and as both of them—with great propriety in our judgement—have declined to commit themselves to any course of action on the Bench in case of their election, we recommend that the Convention take no further action with reference to the candidates for the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be and are hereby requested to call a Mass State Prohibitory Convention some time during next February, to be held in Harrisburg.

Resolved, That as the question of Prohibition is based upon the affections of an overwhelming majority of the people of Pennsylvania, we most earnestly recommend to its friends throughout the State to organize at once in their respective counties and use all fair and honorable means, not only to increase the vote in favor of Prohibition, but to carry it by a triumphant majority at the ballot-box in October next.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Senate has determined to pass the Homestead Bill previous to the time fixed for the recess. It is quite certain that the bill will be disposed of during the ensuing week.

The debate on the Veto Message closes on Tuesday, and the Homestead measure will be the first business subsequent to the disposal of that discussion.

The territorial appointments will be kept back as long as possible, so that the announcement may not have an influence upon certain measures which the Executive is desirous of passing through smoothly. The number of applicants for places is enormous, and continues to embarrass present action.

It is confidently believed that the House will concur in the Senate's resolution for a recess immediately upon the passage of the Homestead Bill, which is to be made a party measure, at least in the Senate.

NEBRASKA.—Seven hundred and thirty emigrants have just passed through Cincinnati on their way to settle in Nebraska territory. This was stated to be but the advance guard of a large body.

For the Journal.

PIKE CO., MISSOURI, June 9, 1854.

DEAR JOURNAL.—Having been preambulating through the West during the last six weeks, permit me to say that the West is truly a fast country. Ohio is a great State, and has improved with great rapidity, but Illinois is destined, I do think, to eclipse her without a struggle ere long. She has now direct railroad communication from Chicago to Galena, from Chicago to Rock Island, from Chicago to Lassaille, thence to Springfield; thence to Naples, on the Illinois river, or to Alton, 20 miles west of St. Louis, on the Missouri, a road running east and west from Springfield to La Fayette, Indiana; another from Springfield to Jollertt, 40 miles south-west of Chicago; the two latter are not entirely completed, but are rapidly approaching completion. There is also a road in operation from Chicago through Arora to Lassaille, running parallel from 10 to 30 miles west of the railroad above described. All this is independent of the great Central railroad running from Cairo (the mouth of the Ohio) to Galena, with a branch from Walnut Hill to Chicago, (the above road from Lassaille to Alton, uses 58 miles of this road from Lassaille to Bloomington.) This road, with its Chicago branch, is 704 miles long. This, with but few exceptions, passes through Prairies that have never been settled, and immense amounts of which have been located during the last 18 months, the R. R. Company, in the mean time, selecting thus every alternate section for 6 miles on each side of the road, and amounting to two millions seven hundred thousand acres of land, enough, if the price continues to advance as it has done for the last few years, to pay the entire cost of construction, and pay for the two hundred Locomotives and four thousand Cars into the bargain. About 200 miles of this road is now in operation. The 58 above refered to, 110 miles from Chicago, south to Pera, in Champaigne county, 40 from Cairo north, and all the balance will be in full operation on the 1st of next April.

All those railroad lands will be offered for sale, regularly graded, &c., in the course of two months, (a notice you will doubtless see in the City papers, at the proper time,) and it is believed that most of them will sell within two years. Their intention, I believe, is to sell them on a credit of 20 years, or payable in 20 equal annual payments, with interest of 6 per cent. per annum. This, I think, is not only the boldest, but most magnificent speculation ever made on the Continent.

Then comes the individual Land Sharks:—Sturges & Bro., of Zanesville, Ohio, have 80,000 acres, mostly on the Chicago branch, 80 to 90 miles south of Chicago. M. L. Sullivant, of Columbus, Ohio, 50000 acres, mostly in McComb county. Doctor Green, of Dayton, Ohio, 12 to 15000 acres in McClain and Livingston counties. Probasco & Co., of Lebenon, Ohio, 10 or 12000 acres. Foose & Bro., of Springfield, Ohio, 10 or 12000 acres, &c., &c., &c. All, or nearly all, of these lands are Prairie, without any timber, much of it is scarcely in sight of timber. All are preparing to hedge.

I would like to say something about the appearance of those great Western Prairies, the new towns and improvements starting up, as by magic, along those new roads, but time will forbid.

I reached this place yesterday, on business, and O, what a contrast! Forty miles is all the railroad the great State of Missouri can boast of, with a fair prospect of but little more for some time to come. The course of slavery blights any and everything in the shape of improvements. This portion of Missouri is heavily timbered; is rolling, but quite strong limestone land; many portions of it reminding one of little Germany, of Huntingdon county. I have never travelled much where the peculiar institute (the Golden Temple) is located, so much talked of in our day. You may rest assured that both eyes were open when I saw the large number of woolly heads, from the old man and woman of 80 to the little curly headed fellows of 18 months or two years old; of all colors, seen around. Many of the houses were a curiosity to me. One man owns 300 negroes; one, a young man, became restive in the hands of the overseers, some two months ago, and was instantly shot down, the ball taking effect in the left breast. He is not dead yet, and may recover, if so, the southern rice swamps, or cotton fields will most likely finish what the ball was designed to do. Notwithstanding, and in spite of slang, a cleverer set of people I never was with. I was detained nearly all day and night waiting on the return of a gentleman.

There was a wedding in the neighborhood; nothing would do but I must accompany the family. It was but three-quarters of a mile distant. It took place last evening. There was, as near as I could tell, about 60 persons present, dressed up in fine style, gold watches, chains, breast-pins, bracelets, &c., of the genuine California article. The groom was a doctor of medicine; the bride was a sweet miss of some 18 years. The knot was tied by a good old Baptist minister, who, I am sorry to say, put off as if the devil would come about.—However, the thing passed off very finely, to be 200 miles west of St. Louis. They had a superb piano forte, and not a few of the misses but could play on it and sing like a book. And it would have done you good to have heard "*Old Folks at Home*" breathed forth with all that beauty, solemnity, and sadness, in the very midst of slang.

Excuse me for being so tedious. B. L.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—The communication in the Journal of the 14th inst., signed "A Member," is calculated, whether intended by the writer thereof when penning it or not, to cast reflection upon the fraternity of Christians denominated Dunkards, (Tunkers,) which in justice demands a notice. No persecution whatever be its enormity, much less such "disturbance" alluded to, would, according to their tenets, and principles advocated, justify them, or any member of the order, to inflict the punishment intimated. Such functions they deem to pertain to the civil functionaries alone, i. e. the officers of the peace everywhere distributed amongst us. Members may, when not acting in strict accordance with the principles of the Church, do, or threaten such resistance or infliction, but in so doing will subjugate themselves to its judgment, &c. Hence, no prescribed limits are recognized as to the extent of forbearance towards evil-doers. Deeming ourselves bound to endure *all* for His sake who forbade to render evil for evil, but commanded to do good to them that despitefully use and abuse us. Although a thorn in the flesh, it is sanctified in the spirit through the grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

FRATERNITY.

Shirleysburg, June 21, 1854.

DOWN ON CAMPBELL.—A number of Locofoco papers—including the *Press* of this city, and the Democracic *Union*, Harrisburg,—are out against Hon. James Campbell, and ask his removal from the Cabinet of President Pierce.—The *Union* says:

"It is our deliberate opinion that at this day no man connected with him politically can be elected to any office in Pennsylvania. It is, therefore, if we are correct, his duty to resign; if he does not, it is the duty of the President to remove him."

Alluding to the defeat of *Vaux* for Mayor of Philadelphia, the Union says:

"He was not injured by Nebraska, temperance, nativeism or know-nothingism. He died of Campbellism, and that alone, as all others who adhere to that fatal *ism* will, in their turn, give up the ghost.—*Reading Journal.*

☞ The residence of Mr. Gilleland, of Allegheny, Pa., was lately robbed, and a few days since Mr. G, received an anonymous letter, professing repentance, and requesting him to write on a certain fence, the amount stolen, which the thief had forgotten. The request was complied with, and the money was sent by mail and duly received by Mr. Gilleland.

From the "Boletin Extraordinario del Gobierno del Salvador," of May 2.

Ruin of the City of San Salvador.

* * * Quis talia fando
Temperet a lacrimis.—VIRGIL.

The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the people of San Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capital was made a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over pavements, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed in consequence of this phenomenon, but it did not prevent them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighborhood assembled, as usual, to celebrate the Passover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred; but at half past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court yards.

Finally, at ten minutes to eleven, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to heave and tremble with such fearful force that in ten seconds the entire city was prostrated. The crashing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to releive the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock tower of the Cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful edifice of the University was demolished. The church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses a few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old ones; all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction.

The devastation was effected, as we have said, in the first ten seconds; for although the succeeding shocks were tremendous and accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had comparatively trifling results, for the reason that the first had left but little for their ravages.

Solemn and terrible was the picture presented on that dark, funeral night, of a whole people clustering in the plaza, and on their knees, crying with loud voices to heaven for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, which they believed to be buried beneath the ruins. A heaven opaque and ominous; a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indescribable; an intense sulphurous odor filling the atmosphere, and indicating an approaching eruption of the volcano; streets filled with ruins or overhung by threatening walls; a suffocating cloud of dust almost rendering respiration impossible; such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful night!

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The sense of the catastrophe which must have befallen them, gave poignancy to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that at least a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The member of the government, however, hastened to ascertain, as far as practicable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than was supposed, and it now appears probable that the number of the killed will not exceed one hundred, and of wounded fifty.—Among the latter is the Bishop, who received a severe blow on the head; the late President, Senor Duenas; a daughter of the President, and the wife of the Secretary of the Legislative Chambers—the latter severely.

Fortunately the earthquake has not been followed by rains, which gives an opportunity to disinter the public archives, as also many of the valuables contained in the dwellings of the citizens.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people, fearing a general swallowing up of the site of the city, or that it may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away, taking with them their household goods, the sweet memories of their infancy, and their domestic animals, perhaps the only property left for the support of their families, exclaiming with Virgil, "*Nos patriæ fines et dulia linquimus arva.*"

The Raid on Cuba.

We have repeatedly apprised our readers of the existence and progress of the great Southern conspiracy for the invasion and conquest of Cuba, preliminary to its addition to the Slaveholding strength of our Union. We call it a Southern conspiracy, though quite aware that it has ramifications throughout the Union and a powerful branch in this City, where a considerable share of its funds have been raised, because it is Southern in its origin, its leaders, its focus and its aims. New-Orleans is its headquarters, though much of its strength is found among the planters, merchants and slave-traders of Mississippi, of which State both its chosen leaders (Gen. John A. Quitman, son of a Dutch Reformed clergyman, and born on the Hudson,) and his lieutenant (Gen. Felix Huston) are residents. But New-Orleans has contributed the larger quota to its incitement, its plans and its funds, and there its organization and its musterings go forward with the most undisguised activity, in spite of the knowledge of the leaders that the Spaniards are cognizant of nearly all their doings, and that Pezuela receives pretty accurate accounts of them by everp steamship. They understand that they have to beat the Spaniards any how, and they do not fear any *real* interference with them by our Government. And so, beyond enjoying silence on the Southern Press, (whose Editors are nearly all in the plot,) they take scarcely a precaution against publicity. The bar rooms of New-Orleans are vocal with reports of who is going, and who has subscribed to the fund, how much it amounts to, &c., &c. We violate no confidence in stating a few additional facts:

Gen. Quitman has returned from New-Orleans to Mississippi, and the sailing of the expedition is for the present postponed. Cause—want of funds, owing to recent failures of several of its leading pecuniary backers in New-Orleans. An effort is now to be made to raise more money among the up-river planters—with what success, remains to be seen. The calculation is that the first division, numbering 5,000 men—1,000 of them Mississippi rifles, and 1,000 more armed with a new patent rifle—will be afloat before the 1st of July. (We don't believe it.) Should it get off as calculated, it will be very weak in artillery and utterly destitute of cavalry, so that the Spaniards must be poor tools if, with 20,000 men, well appointed, —at least 10,000 of them disposable—they cannot use up the invaders before the steamships can bring the second division to their assistance. But the obstacles already encountered will find their parallels in new difficulties, and we don't believe Quitman, without direct aid from the Government, can get 5,000 men afloat before September. Fillibustering in the abstract is rather attractive to most people; but when it comes to raising a round half million in cold cash, to fit out an army of Fillibusters, why that is another affair.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DEADENING TIMBER.—When the bark slips freely in June, July or August is the best time to girdle trees. Cut the small growth three feet above ground; the roots do not sprout and the stumps are more easily removed.

Indian Outrages—Prospect of a General War.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 24th ult., gives the following paragraphs:

The San Antonio Western Texan learns that the drove of cattle, mules, &c., (en route for California) owned by Messrs. Post and Hedges of that city, were attacked by the Indians about one hundred and ten miles this side of El Paso. Two men were killed, a few wounded, and 176 head of cattle driven off.

This evening, May 17th, says the Western Texan, we received the news that several Indians crossed the San Antonio river about thirty miles below our city, and stole three American horses from the rancho of Mr. Flores. In the vicinity of their route from the San Antonio to the Medina river has been found the dead body of a Mexican boy, eight years of age. He was shot evidently by the seme party of Indians on their way down.

The Western Texan, of the 18th, learns that the Indians have been in several places in the last few days in the vicinity of the Atascosa.—Many cattle have been killed, horses stolen, &c., and we expect every day to hear of more of their cruel depredations. They are now having fine times. Wild Cat is at the head of all this, and we believe that the Mexican nation holds about the same position with these Indians that England held to the American Indian tribes in the United States and Canada during the Revolution and the last war. However, we will not go so far as to say that Mexico offers these Indsans a reward for each scalp, but we know they have great inducements held out to them; and as for Wild Cat, he is now returning his bompliments to our government for the many favors they have granted him, and he, no doubt, expects that we shall sooner or later purchase his friendship by giving him "big heap of money;" and, regarding his treatment heretofore, he has very plausible reasons to expect this.

An express has at this moment arrived, says a communication to the Victoria Advertiser, bringing news of five hundred Seminoles and Camanche Indians, under the command of Wild Cat, being thirty miles west of here. They have attacked a company of mustangers, traders, citizens and soldiers. Several were killed when the express left. He left them fighting yesterday evening, and supposed all will be killed. They first attacked a company of twenty-five soldiers, and killed all but two, and then immediately surrendered the mustangers and traders, who were pushing to the relief of the soldiers.

The express says he thinks thirty Mexicans and five or six Americans were killed in the company of mustangers, besides the soldiers near by. The express is a Mexican, who made his escape by running through the Indians after all hope was left. He says his horse was killed under him, and he mounted an Indian's horse near by and saved himself. Several other scattering squads were also killed in the vicinity and one family. The Indians were heard to say, during the fight, that they would kill every thing and desolate the country to the Rio Grande. This report is generally believed here; and considerable excitement prevails.

The Fishery Treaty with England.

QUEBEC, June 17.

Article first throws open the fisheries of British America, except those of New Foundland, to American citizens, except at the mouths of rivers, and salmon, shad, and shellfish.

Article second provides for settling fishery disputes by arbitration, and gives the British a right in the American fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Article third provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool and vegetables, undried and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, poultry and eggs, furs and skins, undressed stone, and marble in its crude or unwrought state, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure, ores of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part, firewood, plants, shrubs, trees, pelts, fish oil, rice, broom corn, barley, gypsum, ground or unground; grind-stones, wrought or unwrought; dyestuffs, flax, manufactured tobacco, and rags.

Article fourth throws open the St. Lawrence and the Canadian Canals to American vessels—the American government undertaking to urge the State governments to admit British vessels into their canals.

Article fifth provides for the ratification of the treaty in six months, or sooner, if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating our waters, in which case Americans can annul article third.

Article sixth provides for including New Foundland, with her consent.

Imported Durham Cattle.

The agents, Messrs. Hawkins, Coulter & Seymour, of the Stock Importing Company of Clinton County, Ohio, have arrived with as fine a lot of Durham cattle as have ever been imported into this country, perhaps. The stock arrived in the finest condition on the ship Washington, in charge of experienced English herdsmen who intend to settle in Ohio. There are seven grown bulls, ten cows, six heifers and five calves; also, nine South-Down sheep, from the celebrated flock of Jonas Webb, and three Cotswolds, and two shepherd dogs.

Two of the finest bulls are called Alfred and Warrior. The latter was bred by Mr. Booth of North Allerton. The Agents do not say what they paid for Warrior, but we have been credibly informed from another source, that they offered $2,000 for a heifer sister of his.

Of the cows we most admired one called Dutchess, though another called Miss Shufts, sired by a very celebrated bull called Captain Shufts, is very superior. In short, there is not a poor, or even ordinary animal in the lot.

We believe the agents were unlimited in prices, and they have certainly made choice selections, that will do much to improve and increase the value of the live stock of Clinton County.

The manner of distribution among the stockholders of the Company is by auction, open however to bids equally from outsiders as from members.

The sale will be held at Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton, as soon as the stock can be put in good condition for sale, after the fatigue of so long a journey. We hope to have a very early report of prices, which will be interesting to all our readers in the country, since the value of all kinds of cattle has enhanced so much of late.

Of the sheep we can only say that they are very choice, and that the South Downs should be very largely imported into this mutton eating country, since their flesh is superior to that of all other breeds, while their fleece is good middling wool and heavy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Great Conflagration.

WORCESTER, June 15th 1854.

A very destructive conflagration—the most serious in many years—occurred in our city shortly before 3 o' clock yesterday afternoon.

The fire broke out in the very heart of the city, and consumed the extensive Pistol Works, Merrifield's Planing Factory, together with twenty others. The principal sufferers were Williams, Rich & Co., Samuel Flagg & Co., C. Hovey & Co., Howard & Davis, Allen & Thurber, Dwight Foster, R. A. Johnson & Co., Edward Livermore, Daniel Painter, Cyrus Ellis, B. & B. C. Bowen, Charles E. Wilder, S. G. Reed, and Isaac Davis.

At least four acres of ground was burnt over. There were rumors current at the time of the fire that several lives were lost by the falling of walls, but these have happily proved untrue.

Mr. Merryfield's loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. He is insured for twenty-two thousand.

Two other losses vary from $400 to $35,000. Among those most prominent in the extinguishment of the fire, was Judge Washburn, Governor of the State. He labored at one of the engines manfully.

A meeting of our citizens was held this morning to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers.

The total loss by this disaster is half a million of dollars; besides which over 1500 workmen have been thrown out of employment.

The Resources of Japan.

Foremost among the resources of Japan are its fisheries. The sea and its productions, we believe, contribute fully as much to the sustenance of the natives as do the fruits of the earth—rice, perhaps, excepted. One of their productions has a value which is not confined to the spot, but extends to us—to our enterprize, and our trade—we mean the whale, or, as they call it, *kudsuri*. There is nothing of which such extensive use is made by the Japanese, both for rich and poor. It is found all around Japan, but particularly in the sea Keumano, the most important territory of the Empire; and it also prevails in the islands of Tsussima and Goto, and upon the coasts of Omura and Nome. These whales not only afford oil in great abundance, but their flesh which is considered very wholesome and nutritious, is largely consumed. No part of them, indeed, is thrown away—all is made available to some useful purpose or another, excepting only the large shoulder bone. The skin, which is generally black, the flesh, which is red and looks like beef, the intestines, and all the inward parts, besides the fat or blubber, which is boiled into oil, and the bone which is converted to innumerable uses—all is made available to purposes of profit. We have gone into these few particulars respecting the whale because it is that which has brought our countrymen into contact with Japan. Many of our ships have for some considerable timepast frequented those seas for capturing the whale, an occupation which, it is found, might be pursued with great advantage under a commercial treaty with the Government of Japan, whose inhuman laws at present not only prevent any assistance being rendered to shipwrecked mariners, but expose them to positive maltreatment, and even to violent death. To obtain redress in this respect was the primary object of Commodore Perry's expedition.

Japan abounds in natural and artificial productions of great value. Its mineral riches are enormous, and include metals of various kinds, especially gold, silver, and copper. Sulphur and nitre are also found in large quantities:—there is no want of coal, and there are precious stones of almost every variety; agates, sapphires, jaspers, cornelians, and even diamonds; while pearls are found in great plenty among the shells upon the coast. Then the fertility of the soil is very great. The mulberry-tree grows extensively and affords food for countless myriads of silk-worms. The *Kadsi*, or paper-tree, serves innumerable useful purposes, including the manufacture of cloth, stuffs and cordage. The *cerusi*, or varnish-tree, is another valuable production of the country, yielding large quantities of a milky juice which the natives employ to varnish, or *japan* as we call it, various articles. Then there are the bay-tree, the camphor-tree, the fig-tree, the cypress-tree, with very many more, all more or less valuable, and from which a great variety of useful things are made; and last, though not least, there is the tea-shrub, from the leaves of which the common drink of the people is brewed, and which is capable of yielding a valuable article of commerce. Trees growing nuts of various kinds are abundant; the maple is extensive and excellent; bamboos are very plentiful, and of great use, as they are everywhere in the Indies; they cultivate as much hemp and cotton as they can find room for in their fields; and as rice, which is the main food of the natives, that grown in Japan is considered the best in all Asia, and it can be produced in almost any quantity. Their corns are of several sorts; besides the *komi*, or rice, there are the *oomuggi*, a kind of barley; the *koomuggi*, their native wheat; and the *daitsoa*, a species of bean,—all of which abound with superior farina.

The manufactures of Japan have hitherto been confined almost exclusively to their own domestic wants; but many of them are nevertheless valuable as articles of export. Our adoption here and throughout Europe of the term *japan*, as applied to certain kinds of varnished ware, indicates how well known has been their peculiar excellence in, if not their invention of the useful art. They make various articles from the paper tree resembling our *papier mache*, which they paint and varnish very highly—and these might form objects of considerable trade. Their silks, muslins, and cotton goods are most of them very superior, and some of them are calculated to become highly *recherche;* and their carvings in wood, ivory, pearl and fish-bone, are most ingenious and elegant. These are but a few of the products of their handicraft; but they are sufficient to show, taken in connection with their natural productions, how varied and how valuable are the resources of the Japanese.

Mexico.

We have dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst.

It is reported that the Gadsden treaty had not been accepted by Santa Anna, but returned to Washington with some unknown amendments.

Great preparations were being made to celebrate Santa Anna's birthday on the 13th inst., when it was currently reported, he would declare himself Emperor.

We have nothing further as to the movements of Alvarez.

Mr. Gadsdon arrived at Vera Cruz on May the 31st, and was received with unusual attention. He immediately proceeded to the capital.

The British ship Challenge arrived at Guayamas on the 24th May, from San Francisco, with the 380 men (mostly French) recently enlisted by the Mexican Consul at San Francisco.

Much excitement existed in Guayamas in consequence of the commander of the English brig-of-war Dido having released five prisoners of the Walker expedition, who were being transported on board the English ship Ethelbert, under a Mexican guard, to Mazatlan for trial.

The new Spanish Minister had arrived at Mexico, and had a formal reception.

A tremendous hurricane occurred in the city of Mexico on the 19th ult., doing considerable damage.

A destructive hurricane had also been experienced at San Luis Potosi.

Seven highway robbers had been executed Guadalajara.

Senor Parries, Minister of France, had resigned on account of sickness.

Senor Alcorta; Minister of War, was lying at the point of death.

Among the passengers by the Orizaba is Senor Rafeel, bearer of dispatches to Senor Almonte, Mexican Minister at Washington.

JAPAN.—It has been stated that Commodore Perry had succeeded in obtaining from the Japanese the concessions he demanded. It appears by the English papersthat in a year hence three of the Japanese ports are to be opened to American trade. This is substantially the same concession announced th the Russian commander. The success of this negotiation is due solely to the course pursued by Commodore Perry on his first visit, which the present Secretary of the Navy took such especial pains to express his disapproval of, refusing the increased force asked by the Commodore to give effect to his movements.

More Rumors of Peace.

The latest rumor in Paris is that the Emperor of Russia again manifests a disposition to negotiate for peace. This rumor has been so often set afloat that we attach no value to it, especially not to the statement that the Czar will withdraw on conditions that the powers will agree to the establishment of the *status quo.*—If there be any truth in the above propositions they can only be made with the view of detaching Austria and Prussia from the alliance, those powers being supposed to be adverse to any act that would tend to dismember or diminish the Russian Empire.

There is a story, which *The London Daily News* insinuates is on the authority of the Prussian Ex-Minister Bunsed, that the King of Prussia has openly stated that "while he reigns in "Berlin no Prussian sword shall be drawn "against Russia." We quote the story as gossip only.—*New York Tribune.*

Revelations of a Prisoner.

A prisoner in the Kentucky penitentiary has recently made disclosures implicating a number of persons in Anderson and Shelby counties in counterfeiting and horse-stealing transactions. Some of them have heretofore been suspected, but others have been regarded as honest citizens. We are told that an attempt was made to arrest one of the implicated, a man named Redman, but he barricaded his doors, and at last accounts was defying the authorities. A brother of Redman was shot by an officer, who attempted to arrest him, but failed. The Redmans live near Mount Eden, in Anderson county. We see it stated by one of our cotemporaries that one of them is the leader of a gang of counterfeiters, horse-thieves, and burglars. A good many facts tend to confirm the truth of the convict's revelations. For example, he told where a counterfeiting apparatus could be found in a hollow tree, and it was found accordingly; and where a horse stolen in Anderson county could be found in Indiana, and it was found there, but dead of poison, it was supposed. Great excitement is said to pervade the community in the neighborhood of the implicated parties.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Impressment of Seamen.

The British Government has revived a most disgraceful practice—that of forcing seamen who have been taken prisoners of war to serve in the navy, where they are, of course, likely to be called upon to fight against their own country. A Russian barque the Argo, from Matanzas, *bound to an English port*, the master of which unfortunately confided in the generosity of the British Government, or was not aware that war had been declared, was captured while going into port. The cargo, which was on British account, was released, but the vessel was delivered over to the prize commissioners. The captain was set at liberty on parole, and twelve of the crew were drafted on board her Majesty's ship Crocodile.

The barbarous custom of impressing prisoners