

log-book were found on board her, although diligently sought for; and owing to some accident she shortly afterwards blew up, thereby killing several of the Curlew's men. Captain Trotter then sailed to other ports, still making efforts to discover the crew of the Panda, and at last succeeded in arresting six of the present prisoners at Fernando Po, and the remainder at Cape Lopez. One of these men, named Perez, had confessed, and would appear as a witness.

The only witnesses called yesterday by the District Attorney were Mr. Peabody, the owner, and the captain and mate of the Mexican. We regret that our limits prevent us from laying their testimony before our readers.

The prisoners were all neatly and cleanly dressed in the usual garb of sailors. Among them are three or four men of color, (Peruvians) and one negro. The face of the latter is curiously tattooed. The mate and captain of the Panda, (Bernardo de Soto and Pedro Gibert) are both fine looking men. The former possesses one of the noblest countenances ever looked upon, and the quick bright eyes and determined visage of the latter, (the captain) indicate the habits of command and decision to which he has been accustomed.

The Spanish Consul was in attendance and took notes during the whole of the trial.

Murder in Cornwall. A most horrible and cold blooded murder was perpetrated in the Parish of St. Martin, near Looe, Cornwall, on Thursday morning, by John Hanwood. It appeared that on the day in question the son had been at work in one of his father's fields, preparing lime for manure; this he did not do as he ought. His father, in going his rounds on horseback, remonstrated with him in a mild manner. Shortly after this the son left the field, and proceeded home, a distance of at least three quarters of a mile. He then went up stairs to his room, when he was heard opening his trunk, and from which it is expected he took some powder. He then went to the ox stall, where there was a fowling piece, and which he must have loaded, for the shot belt was found near the spot. From thence his foot marks were traced by the side of the hedges of three fields and an orchard, until he arrived at a turning in the lane through which he knew his father would come; and there it is supposed he had not been long before his victim—his venerable parent—must have presented himself. At this place, which is nearly half a mile from the house, the hedge is rather high, and here he rested his fowling piece in order to take a more deliberate aim, as is shown by the marks. The poor old gentleman received the charge in his left breast, four of the shot going thro' his heart and several shots penetrated the neck of the poor animal he was riding, which immediately galloped off for the farm, where its sudden appearance, together with its state, was the first stimulus to a suspicion of the cause, when a search was set on foot, and the old man found weltering in his blood. The inhuman son was instantly suspected, which suspicion was confirmed by his absence; search was then made for him, but to no purpose. On Friday afternoon he presented himself to Mr. Jewry, a farmer, who was with his people cutting barley in a neighboring field, at the same time asking for some cider, for he said he was thirsty. He then expressed an intention to go home and see his mother, but this farmer Jewry dissuaded him from, desiring him at the same time to accompany him to his Jewry's house, and he would, give him something to eat and to drink, which he did. In the meantime the farmer sent one of his servants for a constable. The farmer ventured to ask him where he had secreted himself, when he said, "In the copse close by," and about three fields from where he confessed he shot his father. Soon after this the constable arrived, and he evinced nothing more at his presence than if it had been any other person. He was then asked where the gun was, and the powder horn, when he described the spot (near a hedge) without the least hesitation, where they were both found. His uncle asked him, "Why he had done so to his poor old father?" when he replied, "I ought to have done it before." A coroner's inquest has since been held upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict returned of "wilful murder against the son, John Hanwood." The prisoner was taken to Bodmin goal.

Plymouth Journal.

Pork. It is astonishing to think what an immense quantity of Pork annually passes down the Ohio river to supply the "lower country." One would almost suppose that there is enough shipped from our own town to supply a small State: but when it is recollected that all other towns and villages along the river, send off their thousands upon thousands of pounds, the quantity surpasses all comprehension. We asked a friend the other day what the people along the Mississippi lived upon previous to the settlement of the "upper country?" The reply was, that it was principally settled by Frenchmen, and that they lived bad enough.

The Cincinnati Chronicle, speaking of the business done in that city, in the pork line, says that one individual, (Mr. Colman,) has realized a large fortune by killing hogs. He "receives nothing for killing but what is usually considered refuse, from which he procures lead enough to pay all his hands, and lay up many thousands besides."

Rising Sun Times.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

Mr. Elliot, who lately made an ascension in a balloon, from Charleston, S. C., appears to have made a very narrow escape in his descent. He started about 5 o'clock, and was almost immediately wafted out to sea. His first attempts to open the valve of the balloon, in order to descend were unsuccessful. The account of his troubles published in the Mercury, states:

Having pulled at the cord in vain, he adopted the expedient of giving it a turn round the guard hoop, and swaying on it, it was perceived that something had yielded above—the valve cord performed its office, and the Balloon descended into the ocean with such velocity, that Mr. Elliot thinks that he was carried about 20 feet under water with his car, which turned bottom upwards. In this critical emergency, he clung to the ropes by which the car was suspended, and the balloon, rebounding forcibly, lifted him again several feet from the water, and he regained the car, which gradually settled down until he stood immersed to the waist. Night was now far advanced—it was excessively cold, and the hardy adventurer, riding the dark billows in his little wicker basket, almost abandoned the hope of revisiting terra firma, when having passed about half an hour in gloomy suspense, he heard the sound of oars approaching. He hailed for some time, and was at last answered from the skiff of the pilot boat *Corra*, Capt. Aldert, which had been sent to his relief.

The boat hands, two colored men, held on to the net, while he got into the skiff, on which the bal-

loon threatened another flight; and the black sailors expressed clamorous and amusing apprehension lest "do ting take up boat and all together." To prevent the boats being capsized it was found necessary to let off the gas more speedily than by the valve alone, which was done by making an extra aperture with a knife, and the balloon was folded and taken on board the skiff, and they rowed to the pilot boat. Capt. Aldert received Mr. Elliot with great hospitality and kindness, and offered dry clothes and refreshment. Every thing was saved except the telescope and a bottle of wine. Sailing into the harbor in high spirits, they were met by the steamer *Etica*, Capt. Sassard, who hailed and asked tidings of the aerial traveller; and the answer was on board and safe, was hailed with hearty cheers. He was then received on board the *Etica* by his friends and many citizens who had determined not to return until they had found him. The pilot boat was made fast to the steamer, and as the clock was striking 12 they were at the wharf, where a large number of citizens were assembled. Mr. Elliot was then conducted to his hotel, and enjoyed till a late hour of next morning the well earned and welcome blessing of sleep.

Mr. Elliot states that he felt the cold more severely on this occasion than on any previous ascension.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

We publish below a list of all the Directors and officers of the several Branches of the State Bank of Indiana, as we gather them from the newspapers published at the towns where they are located. We recognize among the names several citizens advantageously known to the People of this State for their enterprise, industry, and public spirit, in whose hands, we feel a strong assurance, the interests of the institution may be safely confided. So far as our own Branch is concerned, we shall be content to say that the Directors chosen have the entire confidence of the community, as it regards capacity, industry, and financial knowledge, as we hope they will acquire the good opinion of all in the discharge of the duties which their station imposes. With a prudent and truly able Directory of the operations of the Mother Bank, may we not reasonably hope that the influence of this institution, now happily and auspiciously commenced, will diffuse its benefits to all branches of industry, and be the means of inciting to such improvements in the Agricultural, Commercial, and Mechanical operations of our state, as will redound to the real wealth and comfort of the People. As an early but humble advocate of this great measure, we sincerely hope that the harmonious action of the institution may be long preserved, and that all the benefits which we predicted, when we first submitted a few remarks on the subject of a local currency, may be more than realized. At all events, our best wishes attend the institution—and while in the hands of honest men, as we believe it is at present, we have no fears of the result.

Wabash Courier.

TERRE HAUTE BRANCH.

Demas Deming, John D Early, Chancey Rose, James B McCall, Curtis Gilbert, David Linton, J Sunderland, Samuel Crawford, Demas Deming, President—James Farrington, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE BRANCH.

William Lewis, J Shanklin, R Stockwell, Wm Owen, Jas Cawson, M Sherwood, R Barnes, C Elliott, John Mitchell, President—John Douglass, Cashier.

MADISON BRANCH.

J F D Lanier, John King, Robert Craig, Benjamin Hubbs, Lucius Barber, Wm W Page, C P J Arion, Howard Watts, J F D Lanier, President—Milton Stapp, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE BRANCH.

John Taylor, Andrew Ingram, Isaac Coleman, Rudolph S Ford, William Heaton, George Nichol, Israel Spencer, John Sherry, Thomas T Benbridge, President—Samuel Taylor, Cashier.

VINCENNES BRANCH.

D S Bonner, Mathias Rose, William Burtch, Nicholas Smith, Robert Smith, John F Snapp, Samuel Wise, William Raper, D S Bonner, President—Jon Ross, Cashier.

RICHMOND BRANCH.

Joseph P Plummer, Lewis Burk, Albert C Blanchard, Caleb Shearon, William Locke, Ira Grover, John Haines, Eli Brown, Achilles Williams, President—Elijah Coffin, Cashier.

LAWRENCEBURGH BRANCH.

Omer Tousey, George Tousey, Walter Hayes, Richard Tyner, William Tate, John P Dunn, Norval Sparks, D S Major, Omer Tousey, President—Enoch D John, Cashier.

NEW ALBANY BRANCH.

M C Fitch, A S Burnett, P F Tuely, Welcome Hale, H B Shields, M Robinson, S G Wilson, R Downey, M C Fitch, President—James R Shields, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH.

Harvey Bates, B I Blythe, Samuel Henderson, John Wilkins, David Williams, Alexander W Russel, Homer Brooks, James Blake, Harvey Bates, President—B F Morris, Cashier.

BEDFORD BRANCH.

Samuel F Irwin, Joseph Rawlins, Samuel D Bishop, John Vestal, Isaac Williams, Jeremiah Helmer, John Inman, John Bowland, Wm McLane, President—Daniel R Donihue, Cashier.

Hogs!! For the last three weeks our eyes have been greeted with scarce any thing, except vast droves of the swinish multitude. Within that time, "from our own idea of things," and from the calculations of others, there must have passed through this place, upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND HOGS; all wending their way to Cincinnati, the greatest hog market, we venture to say in the known world. All those hogs are from a small section of this State. We are told by the oldest settlers, there never were as many hogs drove through this place in one year, before, as has been within the last three weeks. Some days it seemed as if the vast arena of nature's store house was filled with hogs.

Brookville, Ia. American, Nov. 28.

Mrs. Chapman. A letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, states that Mrs. Chapman, alias Mina and her children, are travelling through that country, attached to a company of strolling players. In one or two cases, the writer mentions, her character had been made known, and she was promptly hissed off the stage. *Philadelphia Gazette.*

I once had a troublesome visitor whom I tried many ways to get rid of; first I tried smoke, which he bore like a badger, then I essayed fire, which he bore like a salamander; at last I lent him five dollars, and I have not seen him since.

More work for the Supreme Court and Georgia Nullification. We learn from the Milledgeville Times, that "at the Term of Murray Superior Court, a Cherokee Indian by the name of John Greves, was indicted and convicted of the murder of a white man by the name of Bates. He was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of November.

The plea to the jurisdiction was filed in this case and overruled; application has since been made to the Supreme Court of the United States for a Writ of error, in behalf of the prisoner.—The citation which accompanies it as a matter of course, will be here probably in the course of ten or fifteen days, and served as the former one was in the case of Tassels, upon the Governor, citing the State of Georgia to appear before the bar of this tribunal."

Savannah Repub.

Voyage of an Ass. From the Isler frigate, in 1816, Capt. Dundas, of the royal navy, in consequence of the vessel having touched the sand at Point de Cat, among other things he threw over an ass, to lighten the ship. The sea ran fearfully high, and the boat which put off was entirely lost. A few days after, one morning, when the gate of Gibraltar was opened, there stood the ass, waiting for admission. He marched directly to the stable of Mr. Weeks, where he had formerly been kept.—The ass must have swam and travelled, without guide, compass, or map, by the mere evidence of his own keen sense of smell, two hundred miles, through a country in which he had never before been. An old horse, purchased in Vermont, many years since, was shipped to Saybrook, Conn., for Demarara; but in Long Island Sound he somehow got overboard, reached shore, and found his way in about five days to his masters crib, in Vermont.

Scientific Tracts.

A curious legend exists relating to the discovery of printing. One evening of the fifteenth century Faust was journeying towards a town of Germany. Just before him rode a traveller on horse back. The shoes of his horse left on the even soft ground distinct and regular impressions, repeated with exactness at each step. Faust observed this. The next day Printing was invented. This origin of the great invention, though but a legend, is not more improbable than that of the loadstone said to have been discovered by a shepherd, alarmed at finding a stone adhering to his iron-pointed crook. It is not less strange that the first hint of this mighty engine should have been taken from so rude a source, than that no spark of intelligence should have ever kindled in the mind of a single one of the many Roman Knights who bore about them small printing presses in the form of scales.

There is a similar account given of the discovery of lithography, which took place only forty years ago. One night Aloys Sennefelder, chorist of the Munich theatre, entered his small attic with three things in his hands—a new hone for razors, an order to draw his month's pay, and a printer's ball charged with printing ink. For it was he who made on the theatre checks the little mark changed each time to prevent fraud. Scarcely had he laid on the mantle piece the order, when it was blown off and fell into a basin of water. Aloys snatched up the precious paper, wiped it, and replacing it on the mantle-piece, put on it, to prevent its being again blown away, the new razor hone, which on the way had rubbed against the ball. The black mark made by this contact were observed the next day transferred with admirable precision to the damp paper. The chorist, Aloys Sennefelder, observed this: and lithography was invented.

The new invention soon spread over Germany, and afterwards to Italy, England and France. Sennefelder died poor and neglected. *Balt. Amer.*

From the Rising Sun Times.

A disease has been prevailing in this village and neighborhood for some time past, which seemed to battle the skill of the most experienced Physicians, as no cure could be effected. It was mostly confined to children, and its appearance somewhat resembled the itch, but terminated in large running sores. A very simple prescription has lately been applied, and has not failed to effect an almost immediate cure. It is this: Take of tar, hog's lard, gunpowder, and flour of sulphur, mix together, and apply to the sores. A larger proportion of the tar and lard than of the other articles, is required; and bandages must be put on after it is applied.

EVANSVILLE, Ia., Nov. 22.

Steam Boat Accident. The Steam Boat Citizen, on her way to New Orleans, struck a snag, on last Monday, about 60 miles above this place, and was immediately sunk. No lives were lost; but much damage was done to the merchandise aboard. Some part of the merchandise was brought to this place and unpacked, and is now in the process of drying. No insurance had been effected either on the Boat or on that part of the cargo from which we have heard. *Journal.*

A Man of his word. The following whimsical circumstances happened some time ago in Kilkenny, Ireland: A tailor, who was married to a very sickly woman, grew enamoured of a young girl who lived in his neighborhood; and on certain conditions, he agreed to give her a promise in writing, to marry her immediately on the demise of his wife; in consequence of which, Mr. Snip passed her the following curious note of hand: "In two days after the demise of my present wife, I promise to marry Mary Moran, or order, value received, under a penalty of fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand, this sixteenth day of May, ect. JER. SULLIVAN." Shortly after Mary received the above note, she died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also chanced to take a fever and die before the tailor's wife; however, on her sick bed, she endorsed the note and gave it to a cousin, whom the tailor absolutely married, agreeable to endorsement, in 2 days after the death of his wife; and it is said that the tailor and wife are now living happily in the city of Kilkenny.

From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

Good news for the Factory Girls. We understand, that after the reception of the New York news, the females employed in the Cocheen Company's Factories in this town, were notified that their wages were raised one half the amount they were reduced in March last. This is "reaction" of the right kind. A few more Democratic victories, and the laboring classes will all regain their natural rights.

A Careful Soldier. A new recruit coming into action, followed the example of his comrades, and loaded his musket. Having done this, he placed the breach of his piece on the ground, and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw his charge. One of his comrades observing him, sung out, "Jim, why don't you fire, and let 'em have it boy!" "Be cause," replied Jim, "I dont dare to; I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun and can't get it out."

A Duel. We have heard a rumor, says the Mobile Register, that the Siamese Twins have had a falling out with each other, and that a duel would have ensued sometime since, but the parties could not agree upon the distance. The quarrel originated from the interference of Chang, in a love intrigue of his twin brother Eng. It is to be hoped the affair will be so adjusted as to prevent a division between friends hitherto so closely united.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 15th says—We have been authorized by Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, to declare that he has received no instructions from the Government of the United States, to agree to any compromise whatever, relative to the 25,000,000. claimed of France, and further, Mr. L. is sure no such instructions will ever be transmitted to him.

Burning of the Houses of Parliament. Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th Oct. a fire burst out from one of the apartments connected with the House of Lords, the burning spread with fearful rapidity, and soon consumed the House of Lords and Commons, the Library of the latter, many of the Committee Rooms, the Painted Chamber, and a number of other offices. The House of Mr. Ley, Clerk of the Commons, and all the habitations situated between the Lord's Journal office, and the Speaker's house, with the greater part of the Speaker's House itself were burnt: the conflagration ultimately extended all round the new front buildings of the Lords, utterly consuming the rooms of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Courtney and the other offices ranging round to Baye's coffee house. Bellamy's kitchen and rooms are destroyed, Westminster hall is saved, and the Courts of laws have escaped though their roofs were stripped off and water poured in by the engines. Westminster Abby was untouched, the wind having blown from the S. W. and West. Great exertions were made to preserve papers, records and books from the Libraries; but as yet it is impossible to say what is the extent of the damage.

The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that it has arisen from any other than accidental causes.

The national loss, from the destruction of these edifices, sacred to liberty and the past cannot be estimated. The Books alone destroyed were worth several thousand pounds, independent of hundreds of most valuable records, of which it may take half a century to discover the full extent. The loss considered as an ordinary business affair, is estimated at half a million sterling.

The antiquity of the House of Lords we do not recollect—but the House of Commons was originally a chapel built by King Stephen dedicated to St. Stephen the Martyr. It was rebuilt in 1374 by Edward III, and assigned by Edward VI, after the reformation, for the Session of the Commons House of Parliament, to which purpose it has ever since been applied. Both these edifices which have thus stood for centuries, are now in ruins.

The Sun gives an account of the origin of the fire. In the removal of papers from the Exchequer to the House of Lords, some men were employed in burning a great number of old documents unnecessary to be kept.—In doing this, the chimney caught fire and communicated with the timbers of the House.

On receiving intelligence of this national disaster, the King immediately placed the palace newly erected in St. James's Park at the disposal of the nation.

A law had unanimously passed the Cortes declaring Don Carlos and his descendants to have forfeited all right to the Crown of Spain, and forbidding them to re-enter the Spanish territory.

In Germany there were under arrest between two and 3000 individuals, under charges for political offences.

The bodies of forty three persons had been taken from the cellars, who had been burnt at a dreadful fire at Wiener, Newstadt near Vienna.

Indiana Legislature. On yesterday, agreeably to the Constitution, the Legislature of Indiana convened at this place. In the Senate, AUSTIN W. MORRIS was elected Secretary, JAMES MORRISON Assistant Secretary, JAMES LEVISTON Enrolling Secretary, ELISHA G. ENGLISH Sergeant at Arms and OLIVER MORSE Door Keeper. In the House of Representatives, JAMES GREGORY was elected Speaker, ALBERT S. WHITE Principal Clerk, JESSE JACKSON Assistant Clerk, DELANY R. ECKELS Enrolling Clerk, and JAMES FISLER Door Keeper. *Ind. Democrat, Dec. 2.*

The elections occupied the entire day yesterday in the House of Representatives. We have seldom seen as close competition for the various offices, from that of Speaker down to Doorkeeper, with the exception of principal Clerk. The contest for Speaker, which it will be perceived was very close, had no connexion with national politics, (both the gentlemen supported for that station being of the same school,) but was influenced solely by personal and local considerations. So indeed it may be said in reference to all the contests. *Ind. Journal, Dec. 2.*

Mississippi Convention. The Mississippiian received at this office contains the 'Journal of a Convention of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi convened at the capital on the 3d of November inst. Nearly all the counties in the State were represented. Resolutions were passed by an unanimous vote, nominating Martin Van Buren, of New York, a candidate for the Presidency, and Thomas H. Benton of Missouri for the Vice Presidency, subject however to the decision of a National convention.—Additional delegates were appointed to attend a National Convention to be held at Baltimore, and the fourth of July next was named as a suitable time for the meeting of said Convention. R. J. Walker, Esq., of Natchez was nominated a candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed the Hon. G. Poindexter. Runnels was nominated for re-election to the gubernatorial chair, and Hon. Danl. Wright and Col. John F. Claiborne for Congress. *Cin. Repub.*

Scalding Hogs. A gentleman of experience and observation, desires us to make known for the benefit of farmers, a mode practiced by him of scalding hogs. Instead of putting cold water or ashes in the hot water, as is the general practice, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, if cold water be first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming set, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to, owing to a particular temperature of the water.

The gentleman who communicated to us this mode, says he practiced it for more than twenty years, and has not during that time experienced any difficulty in scalding hogs.

In dressing a young pig for roasting, he first dips in cold water, then in hot, by which process he is enabled to remove the hair with the least possible difficulty. *Wyoming Herald.*

It has been decided in some of the eastern papers that one lady is worth more than eighteen gentlemen in collecting funds for the various societies of the day. Quere? Would not ladies do equally well in collecting newspaper debts? We suggest this to the craft.

Small Notes. This very important subject is exciting general interest, not only in this state, but throughout the Union. The Governor of New Jersey invites the attention of the Legislature of that state to the subject in his recent annual message.

Let Ohio (as Pennsylvania has done several years ago,) prohibit the circulation of all Bank notes of a less denomination than FIVE DOLLARS, and five years hence, she can safely prohibit the circulation of all notes of a less amount than TEN DOLLARS. Such measures would give to her people a circulating medium, in which they could not be deceived and cheated.

The following is an extract from the Message of the Governor of New Jersey.

Democratic Herald.

"In addition to this, I would respectfully submit, the propriety of taking means to restrain the issuing and circulation of all bank notes of a less amount than five dollars, as soon as it may be done consistently with the public interest.

It must be admitted by all that the amount of our specie currency is too small for the amount of our paper circulation. This last instead of being the representative of the former has become its substitute. It increased from the year 1804, when the first bank was incorporated in this State, with a steady and accumulating force, until the precious metals were almost entirely banished. Recent events have led to a partial restoration, and there is no doubt they will again become in general use, and continue so, if proper measures are taken to favor such a result. One of these means is to stay the multiplication of banks, and another to restrict the issuing of small notes. Experience has shown that gold and silver, as a common circulating medium cannot compete with paper. The less valuable will always prevail over the other and compel it to disappear. If the cause be taken away the effect will cease. If small bank notes are withdrawn from circulation, the vacuum will be supplied by the precious metals; and the community will have recourse to them, to a certain extent, a safe and stable currency, not liable to perish on their hands, or to be seriously affected by the revolutions of credit. Such a measure will be important to the agricultural and laboring classes of our population. They most need protection. They have suffered most from spurious paper and the insolvency of banks, though least able to bear the loss, and least benefited by banking institutions.

In Pennsylvania, no notes have been issued or circulated for several years, smaller in amount than five dollars. It occasions no inconvenience, nor was any felt even when specie was much less abundant than it now is. There is reason to believe other States will follow the example of Pennsylvania. I cannot doubt myself that we shall be greatly benefited by such a measure, and by a more jealous exercise of the power of creating new banks."

We would add to the above, for public information, that the Legislature of INDIANA, in 1832, enacted a law to prohibit the circulation of small notes. That law is still in force, though the little respect paid to it, and the amount of small notes kept in circulation among us, for some time past, would seem to warrant the belief that it was repealed, or had expired by its own limitation. This state of affairs, we believe, has been tolerated by those who knew better, and whose duty it was to have discouraged their circulation, under a belief that we could not conveniently dispense with this species of currency.—But now, that we have banks of our own, which can and will furnish all the paper necessary for the wants of community, and in sums sufficiently small (\$5.), we indulge the hope that more respect and attention will be paid to the law, and the small notes or *fig* (so called here,) entirely banished from circulation. Let every one set his face against them, and the good will be effected in a very short time. We shall then have silver and gold, where we now have paper.

The following is a copy of the 1st and 2d sections of the law alluded to:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the taking effect of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body corporate or politic, to circulate or pass, in payment of any debt, or in the payment of any kind of property, any note or notes, issued by any bank or banking company of any other state or territory, of a denomination less than five dollars.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall pass any note, contrary to the provisions of this act, he, she or they, so offending, shall be liable to an action of debt, for double the amount so passed, to be recovered in the name of the state of Indiana, before any court having jurisdiction thereof, for the use and benefit of the county seminary, of the county wherein such suit is instituted; and it is hereby made the duty of the justices of the peace, constables, trustees of the seminary fund, sheriffs, and prosecuting attorneys, of the proper county, on being informed thereof, to cause suit to be commenced.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 18.

Indian murders—and probable war. The steamboat Warrior arrived at this port on Saturday from Prairie du Chien. We are sorry to learn—as we do by her—that the Indians in that region have again been engaged in hostile acts, and that they portend a serious termination. A short time since a party of the Sacs and Foxes attacked a party, or lodge of the Menominees, upon Grant river, and killed three persons. The murderer's were however, (it was ascertained at Rock Island,) delivered up by Keokue, to a detachment of U. States soldiers, under command of Capt. —. They were put on board of the steamboat Winnabago, then ascending the Mississippi, for the purpose of being taken to a proper place of trial.

On the day previous to the arrival of the Warrior at Prairie du Chien, another massacre took place by a party of the same tribe of Indians. On an island about three miles above the Prairie, a lodge of Winnabagoes was established. It was occupied at the time by women and children only—the warriors being absent on a hunting excursion. Suddenly, the Sac and Fox party made their appearance before the lodge, fired into, tomahawked, and scalped ten of the inmates. But one of the Sac warriors lost his life, and that by the hand of a Winnabago boy, about fifteen years of age. The youth was standing at the door of the lodge, between a younger brother and sister, when two of the warriors made their appearance and fired upon them.

Recollecting, instantly, that a gun remained in the lodge loaded, he procured it, and awaited the return of the foe, who had retreated for the purpose of reloading their guns. As soon as they appeared before him, he took aim at one of them, fired, and the bullet went thro' the heart of his enemy.—He then escaped at the interior of the lodge, made his way for the river swamp it, and gave information of the massacre at Fort Crawford. A detachment of troops was immediately ordered out in pursuit of the murderers, but, as far as known without success.