

occupies a small portion of his time, he seeks other employments to drive distraction from his heart. Many caves and grottoes, formed by perforating the solid rocks, are pointed out in several parts of Europe to the wandering traveller, who marvels at the ingenuity and perseverance of the architect. He is told that this is the work of a hermit, who passed many years of his life in this unprofitable employment.

The wretch confined within a prison's walls cannot lie down, and devote himself exclusively to communing with his own thoughts. He must find employment of some kind, or derangement will ensue. A prisoner in the Bastille employed himself for years in estimating the number of square inches which his cell contained, and other mathematical calculations of similar import. Another amused himself by counting the hairs of his head! In a word, we every day witness circumstances illustrative of the fact, that constant occupation is necessary for human happiness—and the government that promotes industry, promotes the happiness of the people.

Boston Mer. Jour.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Our news-boat is just up from the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, bringing us London papers to Jan. 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive.

The news, we are sorry to say, is not so favorable to the amicable adjustment of the difficulties pending between this country and France.

The elections in England continued favorable to the Liberals.

Paris, Jan. 24, 4 o'clock.—Five per cents 107½; Four and a half, 101½; Fours, 93½; Threes, 76½.

London, Jan. 25.—Consols for account, 91½.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 24, 4 o'clock, P. M.—A Courier from Madrid is hourly expected at the foreign office, intelligence of his arrival at Bayonne having already been transmitted by the Telegraph. It is possible that more was told than the mere appearance of a courier, and unfavorable constructions have in consequence been put on the silence of the *Moniteur* and the other ministerial journals. Enough had transpired without this fresh cause of uneasiness to produce some depression in the price of Spanish securities. The proclamation of martial law in Biscay and Navarra, is calculated to add to the vague alarms which previously existed, without any intelligible increase to the executive powers which were previously enjoyed by the military commanders, and the modified account which is given in the *Journal des Debats* of the late disaster in Old Castel is not well calculated to impart a satisfactory color to the present aspect of affairs on the other side of the Pyrenees.

Add to this the growing unpopularity of the Queen Regent, the presumptuous bearing of the new War Minister, with the consequent danger of dissension in the Cabinet, and such a state of things is conceivable as would go far to remove the objections which have heretofore stood in the way of the execution of the provisions of the quadruple treaty.

The claim advanced by the Emperor of Russia, as King of Poland, in the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, against the present Government of France, in virtue of a convention for the reciprocal adjustment of claims and counter-claims between the two countries, concluded on the 27th of September, 1816, is likely to become a stumbling block in the way of the settlement of the American question, from the fear that it entailed lest the recognition of the one debt should be regarded as a precedent for the acknowledgment of the other.

M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been heard within these few days, to express himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture with the Government of the United States. However erroneous this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late Message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature the opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time, the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavors to embroil the affair still further by the suggestion of claims from other quarters, to an indefinite and extravagant amount, which the sanction of the American treaty would call into being. Of all the opposition journals, the *National* declares itself most strenuously against the proposed recognition, and as usual, its arguments are conducted in such a manner, as to give expression to the bitterness of its private rancor against the person of the King.

The day before yesterday it was stopped at the Post Office, and the remainder of the edition seized at the printing office, in consequence of an article on the subject in which it insinuated, in a manner sufficiently intelligible, that the King himself had become the purchaser to a large amount of the original claims which the 25,000,000 of francs were destined to satisfy, and in the number of this morning, a threat is held out, that if the article in question should be made the subject of a prosecution, such disclosures will be made with regard to the present holders of the claims as will be any thing but agreeable.

With this view it is announced that application has already been made to persons in the United States well informed on the subject, and that the means of substantiating the defence may be expected to arrive against the day of trial. This announcement seems to prove that there was no substantial ground, or at least nothing like evidence, for the original insinuation. It was expected to obtain credit from His Majesty's known character for prudence in the management of his pecuniary resources; but after all it may fairly be doubted whether it is equally well to make an offence of this nature, the subject of a State prosecution. Z.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Paris papers of Saturday, which we have received by express, contain little else but disquisition respecting the commands made by America and Russia for indemnity. With respect to the American claims, the Constitutional asserts, that though the Ministers will leave no means untried to carry the bill for the payment of the 25,000,000 fr., they do not intend make to its adoption a Cabinet question, and that, should the Chamber of Deputies resolve to reject that measure, they will still retain their places. The same journal intimates that the supporters of Ministers need not be deterred from voting against the bill by the fear of endangering the existence of the present Administration.

Some of the French papers publish intelligence establishing the fact of the defeat of the Queen's

proving that the loss sustained by them, has been greatly exaggerated in the accounts first published. According to the latest news, it appears that the number of prisoners taken by the Carlists did not exceed 160; and it is not yet certain whether the whole of this number had been put to death. The battalion of the Queen's troops which was defeated, was commanded by the Marquis de Campoverde, and consisted of hardly 400 men, while the Carlist force is said to have amounted to between 2000 and 3000 men.

The following intelligence from the north of Spain appears in the *Moniteur*:—"By a decree of the 12th of January, Navarre and the insurgent provinces are declared to be in a state of siege. The military authority will be resumed there; its powers have been increased in Arragon, Old Castile, and Catalonia. The militia are placed under the orders of the Captain-General. On the 10th, Maso collected his troops around Villacayo. On the 18th, Eraso returned into Biscay by the valley of Mena. On the same day, Zumalacarrigui re-entered to Navarre by the Amescos. On the 16th Don Carlos joined him at Eulate. The health of General Mina continues to improve.

The Bordeaux papers mention the departure of Mixa from Pampluna on the 7th inst. in pursuit of the Carlists. They also state that a cartload of silver coin had been despatched from Bayonne, and escorted to Irun by a strong detachment of the Queen's troops.

BRANCH MINTS.

The most important bill for branching the Mint of the United States has finally passed the Senate, after another most arduous struggle in that body. On the third reading of the bill, contrary to general usage, the adversaries of the bill recommenced their opposition with great ardor and fresh vigor; and Mr. Clay, as their leader, had recourse to new and extraordinary efforts to defeat it. One of his attempts was to show that gold and silver might be transported cheap enough to Philadelphia, from the gold region and New Orleans, to supersede the necessity of local mints; and by calculation he made the cost of this transportation a paltry sum of a few hundred dollars per annum; and this result he arrived at, by considering gold and silver as common freight, as cotton, iron, tobacco, &c., which is freighted at so much per hundred! This wretched idea received its rebuke on the floor; every body knowing that the responsibility of transporting the precious metal takes it entirely out of the class of common articles of freight. The other ground taken by Mr. Clay, was of a very different kind, and of a most unexpected nature. It was that the gold region in Georgia, belonged to the Cherokee Indians! This opened the whole question of the Georgia and Cherokee controversy, which has been agitated for so many years, and occasioned so much excitement, and upon which unexecuted judgments have been obtained in the Supreme Court.

This new ground of attack upon the bill, excited peculiar feeling, because it was virtually entertaining a question in the Senate as to the right of the Senators of Georgia to occupy their seats; for they were elected, in part by the votes of members of the General Assembly from counties in the Indian country. The Senators of Georgia were peculiarly situated, but defended themselves and their State with firmness and dignity. The motion, however, did mischief to the bill, for the majority was sensibly reduced. The bill has now finally passed the Senate, after two most arduous struggles, in which every effort was made to defeat it. It is a bill which stands second only to the Gold Bill of the last session! It is the second great step in the great work of establishing a hard money currency for the circulating medium of the country! It is the bill which will diffuse the gold currency over the entire Union: for the Mint at Philadelphia will supply gold coin to the States north of the Potomac; the two branches in the South will supply it to the South, and partly to the West, through the stock drivers, and travellers, and emigrants; the branch at New Orleans will supply the entire valley of the Mississippi. It was this fact which made the peculiar champion of the Bank, Mr. Clay, so imbittered against it. He is for the paper system, and for keeping up the United States Bank notes; to both which a gold currency is the most formidable enemy. He was one of seven that voted in the Senate against the gold bill last session; and now denounces as "humbuggery" the whole idea of a gold currency. Both as a champion of the Bank, and as a prophet of evil, he is now in the unenviable position of being condemned to oppose the currency of the constitution, and the interest of the People; and his chaste and delicate phrase of "humbuggery," used in the Senate in allusion to the gold bill, also applies to the United States constitution, which sacredly provides for that currency.

Globe.

Sowing Clover Seed. On the subject of harrowing in clover seed in the spring, on winter wheat, I have for several years been in the practice of sowing my seed after the ground gets so hard as not to cut up by the tread of the team—say the forepart of April in common years—and then put on a common two horse harrow, and go once over. When the clover is in its first leaf, I sow on one bushel of plaster to the acre; and I have never lost a crop of clover since adopting this practice. Last spring I sowed about four bushels of seed; and in consequence of very windy weather, could sow but a little while in the morning. I did not finish until the first week in May, yet at harvest my clover covered the ground. If sowed and harrowed as above too nearly, and the season favorable for clover, it sometimes gets so large before harvesting, that it is in the way of the scythe, or rather it cuts in with wheat, which is a damage.

As to the advantage or disadvantage or disadvantage to the wheat crop, I think it almost as beneficial as the first dressing of Indian corn.

Gennessee Farmer.

A State Bank, we learn, was chartered during the late session of the Legislature of Illinois. The mother Bank is to be at Springfield, and there are seven Branches located in various other parts of the state. The capital stock we believe is \$1,600,000. The charter of the Shawneetown Bank has also been extended for the space of twenty years.

Ind. Jour.

Several individuals we are informed were frozen to death in the prairies of Illinois during the intensely cold weather which was experienced during the last month. At Galena the thermometer is said to have fallen to 32 degrees below zero. The thermometer in this place fell to about 20 degrees below 0, which was eight or ten degrees colder than had at any time previously been experienced here.

lb.

A biography of H. L. White, the Tennessee candidate for the Presidency, has just made its appearance; and a biography of Gen. Harrison, will shortly appear. Both these gentlemen were born in 1773, and are consequently now in their 62d

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

A letter to the United States Gazette gives the following synopsis of the bill which has passed the Senate for the re-organization of the Post Office Department.

Section 1. Appoints a Commissioner of the General Post Office, (by the President and Senate) to superintend the collection of all debts, and pay them into the Treasury, to audit the accounts of the Postmaster General, &c. and fixes the salary at \$3000.

Section 2. Provides that the solicitor of the Treasury, shall receive from the Commissioner, certified copies of accounts of debtors, and cause suit to be commenced, making quarterly returns.

Section 3. Allows the Commissioner two clerks at \$1750 each, eight at \$1200, each, ten at 1000 each, and a messenger at \$800, annually.

Section 4. Allows the Solicitor of the Treasury, beyond his present establishment, one clerk at \$1750, and two clerks at \$1000 each annually.

Section 5. Provides that on the 10th of March next the Postmaster General shall deliver over to the Commissioner, a book containing the accounts of the Post Office, and all papers relating thereto, and statements of all sums due, &c. and on the same day, shall deliver to the Solicitor all the delinquent accounts for suits.

Section 6. Directs every Postmaster, at the end of every three months, to render an account to the Commissioner, and pay over the balance as the Commissioner may direct. Neglect for one month after the quarter, renders the Postmaster liable to forfeiture to double the amount of the postage received in his office for any one quarter. Neglect for two successive quarters, to furnish such accounts to be punished by forthwith dismissal.

Section 7. Commissioner in such cases of neglect, to place the account of such delinquent within one month, in the hands of the Solicitor for suit.

Section 8. Postmasters, where the nett proceeds of the office are \$1000 a year, or upwards, to be appointed by the President and Senate for four years. All others to be appointed by the Postmaster General.—Bonds to be hereafter made to the United States.

Section 9. Directs the mode of letting mail contracts, to be advertised in the usual manner. Proposals to be opened and registered in the presence of the Postmaster General, or one of the Assistant Postmasters General, and the Commissioner or Solicitor of the Treasury. The bids to be separate for each route, contracts to be separately made. No combination or consolidation bids to be received. A duplicate of the book in which the bids are registered, to be lodged with the Commissioner, within 30 days after the letting, noting the bids which are accepted; and copies of the contracts within 90 days, together with the original proposals. The register of biddings to be open for public inspection immediately after the lettings. No contractor to have any compensation until he shall have executed his contract, &c.

Section 10. Whenever a new contract is made, or an existing one changed, notice to be given in the newspapers, and new proposals to be received in the usual form.

Section 11. Provides restrictions against extra allowances, so that no one shall be allowed unless a previous order shall have been made and issued ordering the service, and specifying the allowance, &c.

Section 12. Limits the number of clerks in the Post Office. (Blank not filled.)

Section 13. Sum required for the service of the General Post Office, in each year, to be appropriated by law.

Section 14. Directs suit to be made in the manner before prescribed, against any person who may have received money for pretended services never performed, or for any extra allowances exceeding what is provided by the act, or by fraud, collusion, or mistake.

Section 15. Directs the expenditures for the mail transportation, and all other expenses incident thereto, to be kept within the limit of the revenues of the General Post Office.

Section 16. Provides that the books of the Treasury, containing the Post Office accounts, shall be kept separate and distinct, and every warrant for payments relating to the General Post Office, to be signed by the Postmaster General and Commissioner.

Section 17. Commissioner to have power to transfer debts due from Postmasters, who do not make deposits in Bank, by drafts in favor of contractors to pay contractors for services previously rendered.

Section 18. Specifies the several reports which the Postmaster General shall annually make to Congress within the first ten days of each session, viz: 1st. All contracts within the preceding year, in detail, all land and water mails established or ordered other than those let annually. 2d. All allowances to contractors beyond the sums stipulated, and the reasons: all orders creating additional expense beyond the contract price, in the most minute form; and all curtailments of expenses effected by the department. 3d. All the incidental expenses of the department for the year ending the 30th of June preceding, containing every particular, according to a classification prescribed. 4th. The Commissioner on the 1st of November annually to communicate to the Postmaster General the condition of the Finances of the General Post Office for the year ending the 30th of June preceding, showing the debts to, and liabilities of the General Post Office in manner specified.

Section 19. The Postmaster General to furnish to the Deputy postmaster at the termination of each route, a schedule, specifying the time of arrival and departure at his office of each mail, a copy, to be hung up in the office: and also of every change in the arrivals and departures.

Section 20. Each Postmaster at the termination of a mail route, or at any other place at which the Postmaster General shall have designed the times at which the mails should arrive, to take the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate—"I (A. B.) do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully report to the General Post Office, all and every failure to deliver the mail at my office, at the times prescribed by the Postmaster General." The Postmaster General to report annually to Congress each failure, with the names of the contractors and what proceedings have been taken by him in each case.

Section 21. Provides that every Postmaster who shall delay with intent to prevent their reaching their destination in proper course, any letters, newspapers, documents, &c. in his office, shall, on conviction of the offences, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Section 22. Repeals all former acts or provisions inconsistent with this act.

The Hon. James Buchanan, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to a gentleman in Lancaster, in which he declines being considered a candidate for the Vice

CONGRESS.

Mr. CARR, from the committee on Private Land Claims, in pursuance of a resolution of Mr. Kinard, made the following report:

The committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred a resolution instructing aid committee to inquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, for refunding to purchasers of the public lands the overplus of purchase money paid by them in cases where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that there is a deficiency in the number of acres patented to such purchasers; and to which was referred the petition of John Barnley, on the same subject, have had the same under consideration, and report:

In the investigation of this subject the Committee have confined themselves to the following points. 1st. Has the Government received for any portion of the purchasers of the public lands more than the legal price? That, in many of the legal subdivisions of sections there is found to be a deficiency, or not the quantity of acres returned on the official plats, cannot be denied, the causes of which it is not now perhaps very necessary to examine. Errors in the original surveys have been occasioned, perhaps, by the negligence of chain carriers; by mistakes in making out the field notes, and from the obstructions and difficulties attending the survey of wilderness lands.

The purchaser, in good faith, relies upon the *prima facie* evidence afforded by the official plats in the land offices, that he is to possess at least the specific quantity of land for which he pays; the defect that may be really found to exist, and the dis-appointment that may happen in consequence thereof, are not chargeable to any negligence or fault of his. Does it not follow, that the Government should execute the contract according to the understanding of both parties? There can be no reason to justify the Government in taking from the citizen any of his property or money, to be applied to public use, without rendering an equivalent. Congress has repeatedly refunded duties shown to be unequal and improperly collected; and it cannot be presumed that, in his case, there is a material and sufficient reason to show the inexpediency of doing justice to the purchasers of the public lands, when we are so observant of its rules and principles in providing for rigorous prosecutions in the district courts for trespasses on the public domain, by which the rights of the Government are sought to be sustained, although the damages are nominal compared with the costs, and must be far below the loss of individual purchasers, to which the present inquiry is directed.

The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that it is just and expedient to extend the relief contemplated by the resolution.

2d. It may be urged, that a deficiency is found in one legal subdivision, it is balanced by an overplus in an adjoining tract. This may be said of lands lying in different sections, but rarely happens to be the case as to lands in the same sections. The purchaser of two such tracts would not, in equity, be entitled to relief. But if one individual has obtained more land than he expected, it forms no reason why another should be compelled to pay too much for less than the quantity which the Government professes to sell.

Under the foregoing view, the committee have no means of estimating the probable number of applications for relief that might be made. It would doubtless be very small, comparing it with the whole number of purchasers of the public lands. If, however, the number of persons entitled to relief should be great, the evil calls more loudly for correction an observation that may apply to the objection that increased labor would be thrown upon the land officers.

The committee are of opinion that, in cases where balances might be found due to purchasers of the public lands, instead of paying them out of the Treasury, it would be more convenient for the Government, and probably as acceptable to those entitled to relief, to authorize scrip to be issued to them, receivable in purchase of any of the public lands.

The committee will now advert to an objection which presents itself as to the difficulty of ascertaining the amount to be refunded in every instance of the kind alluded to. This objection cannot be considered insuperable, unless Congress is incompetent to prescribe rules by which to enable the proper officers to adjust the accounts of land purchasers. The committee do not discover that greater obstacles would be found in adjusting and settling such accounts, than in determining the justice of ordinary charges against the Government, or the amount of arrears of pay due to public officers or soldiers of the army. It would be desirable in all cases whatever, where the Government is to be made liable for the payment of money, to rely upon the evidence and acts of public agents or officers directly responsible to the Government. This, in many instances is either impracticable, or would be attended with expenses which there would be no difference in the result to justify. In the States and Territories where the public lands are situated, there are surveyors, appointed by competent State authority, who are required to take an oath of office, and to give security for the honest and faithful performance of their duties, and whose duty it is made (when called on) to subdivide the public lands for individuals, in accordance with the rules and regulations of Congress. A transcript from a court of record, under seal, of their official returns with the opinion of the court, would, in the opinion of the committee, be sufficient evidence by which to determine the fact.

The committee therefore report a bill.

A BILL.

Concerning the purchasers of the public lands. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be made satisfactorily to appear that there is a manifest deficiency in the number of acres of public land sold to any private individual, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue such person a certificate thereof, which shall be receivable in payment for any of the public lands, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Provided, Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the sale of any of the public lands otherwise than in legal subdivisions.

A method of extracting the juice of the Sugar Maple, for the purpose of making Sugar, without injuring the tree.

It has been customary to cut a gash in a tree, from which the saccharine flows, or to bore a hole, and put in a reed, and whereto the liquor ceases to flow, plugging up the hole. Both these methods are injurious and tend to destroy the tree. In the latter case, the tree roots round the plug some distance within. The following method is proposed in lieu of these, and has been successfully practiced in Kentucky. At the proper season for the running of the liquor, open to ground, and select a tender root, about the size of one or two fingers, cut off the end and raise it off sufficiently out of the ground to turn the cut end into the receiver. It will emit the liquor from the wound as freely as by either of the other methods. When it ceases to flow, bury the root again, and the tree will not be hurt.

Watchman.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1835.

Dear sir: The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the Oliver above the Falls, has just passed by a handsome majority. It secures to us by the present or future appropriation an uninterrupted rigidity during low water—saving thereby at least a million annually to the commerce and trade of the West.

From the Globe.

WASHINGTON CITY, 1st March, 1835.

Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES:

I hope it will not be deemed improper in me to allude to the principal errors in the statement made by the Hon. John Ewing, of the unfortunate rencontre between him and myself, and thus induce a suspension of opinion until the facts are officially exhibited.

Having accidentally met with Mr. Ewing, I took occasion, courteously, to request an explanation of a supposed injury. He chose to cut short the conversation; virtually refusing the explanation, he declared himself prepared to meet me then, and uttering a threat, thrust his hand into his breast pocket for the purpose, as I supposed, of drawing a pistol. In self-defence, I was soon broken. It was soon broken. I subsequently treated him with the utmost forbearance, simply repelling the attacks which he successfully made with his stick and sword.

The injury of which I desired explanation was purely personal, having no relation in any way to politics, and referring to myself and other persons, unable to act for themselves. The facts, that Mr. Ewing is a member of Congress, and I an officer of the Army, are for me unimportant. Yet the first does not surely confer on Mr. Ewing the privilege of murdering—nor the second, impose on me the duty of being murdered—with impunity.

I had prepared a statement of the affair to be submitted to Messrs. Bonn, Carr, Hannegan, Kinard, and McCarty, of our state, (Indiana,) with a request that they would examine and decide upon it. I placed my commission as an officer at their disposal. Should they think it necessary as an example, or expedient to prevent an unfavorable impression against the Army, that I should be deprived of it.

The investigation commenced by a military court at 12 A. M. of the 28th, and a second investigation directed to be made by a committee of Congress have taken the affair out of my own hands.

As Mr. Ewing is a foreigner, and like myself, a single man—as the affair itself is purely personal, and as the affair was brought on by Mr. Ewing's hastiness of temper—I respectfully express the hope, that it will be judged by the facts—that politics will not in any way, be permitted to interfere with it, and that the occurrence will be spoken of impartially.

I am, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. F. LANE.

From the Globe of March 2.

Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES:

Presuming that the public may be gratified in learning the prices that were obtained for the two Arabian Horses, sold by me, this day, at auction, by direction of the Secretary of State, under authority of the President, and in pursuance of a resolution of both Houses of Congress, I beg leave to state, they were sold for cash as follows, viz: One to Mr. Flourney, of Virginia, for \$1,205 The other to Messrs. Horton & Tammany, of Pennsylvania, for 870

\$2,065

Yours respectfully, EDWARD DYER, Auctioneer

MILLBURNVILLE, Geo. Feb. 3.

Indian Disturbances. It seems that the Creek Indians have recently been killing the stock of the inhabitants of Randolph, Stewart, and Sumter counties. When remonstrated with by the whites, they replied by threats. On the 11th ultimo, a party, consisting of about twenty whites, went in pursuit of a marauding party of Indians, about twenty in number. They met about fifteen miles from Lumpkin, a fight ensued, in which five Indians were supposed to be killed, and two whites were wounded. The whites retreated. On the 18th, in Sumter county, the Indians, probably to the number of 15 or 20, stole a negro lad and a pony, and were pursued by 20 or 25 whites, who overtook them about 25 miles from Lumpkin; a slight skirmish ensued, in which it was supposed that two or three Indians were killed. The negro had effected his escape, and the pony was recovered; though from the circumstances of the Indians occupying the swamp, the whites were obliged again to give back. On the 23th, a small band of Indians, (seven in number) headed by a white man; stole a negro man, who escaping the same day, informed the whites of the circumstance, who, to the number of eleven, went in pursuit, and came upon them in the 18th district of Stewart county, about 15 miles from Lumpkin; another skirmish took place, the Indians retreating, until they reached an ambuscade of their countrymen, of probably fifty men, who fired upon the pursuers, killing a Mr. Powell, formerly of Appling, and mortally wounding Thomas Johnson, formerly of Jefferson county, who died next day, and severely, though not fatally, wounding another. The whites retreated, bearing with them the wounded men, and although fired on by the Indian party, without receiving further injury. The body of Mr. Powell was recovered the next day by a large party of inhabitants, who went to the scene of action for that purpose.

An express has been sent to the Governor with the above details. What measures he has adopted in regard to it, we are unable to inform our readers. Considerable alarm pervades the section of country where these occurrences have taken place.

The following, appropriate remarks are copied from the "Indiana American" published at Brookville, Ia.

It has been often asked us why we did not publish the marriage of such a couple, or notice the death of such an individual. Our reply is, that we give publicity to all that comes within our knowledge, but it is impossible for printers to know everything. The publication of Marriages and Deaths is of more importance than is generally supposed. A large class of people read with interest the former, and still larger the latter. And we wish it were the practice, as it ought to be, to publish all the deaths and marriages which occur in the county where a newspaper is printed, and it would form an inducement to people living at a distance, and who are acquainted with the county, to take the paper. It affords the cheapest, surest, and most expeditious means of such information; therefore all Marriages and Deaths that occur within the county, ought to be forwarded to the printer, otherwise they cannot generally be printed or known.

The Illinois Gazette and Jacksonville News, says: "One of the drivers from Peoria to Springfield had one of his eyes frozen out. This was caused by wearing a mask with eyelid holes, by which the action of the wind was concentrated on the eye, and destroyed its power of vision."