

# PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND OHIO.

The Journal of Commerce says:—The petition from Ontario county to prohibit the sale of liquor within this State, of bills of the U. S. Bank, was further discussed in the New York Assembly on Tuesday, after which it was laid on the table, to await a more full development of public sentiment.

A wise movement. Pennsylvania asks no favors of her sister states—but she demands justice. The recent movements in Ohio and New York—movements dictated by the Globe, or rather by the creature who is permitted to vent his private animosities through the columns of that print have excited no ordinary feeling of indignation in this community. The members of Pennsylvania can take care of themselves—they will not permit any State to dictate their laws—they will not suffer any member of the confederacy to insult and trample upon them with impunity. New York may pass the insulting resolution introduced by Mr. DeLassus, if after due deliberation a majority of her legislature shall deem such a course courteous, right and proper; but, let her understand beforehand, that Pennsylvania will resort upon her in a spirit at once manly, to the purpose, and worthy her high character. Upon this question no division of opinion will be found within our borders—none will be found, no matter what their party ties and obligations are, so recent to their duty and fidelity to Pennsylvania, as to sanction and applaud insult and wrong at the hands of her enemies. There may be—there are thousands of honest men and true, within the borders of this commonwealth, disposed to contribute to the election of Maria Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency; but these men prefer the interest, the honor, the pride, and prosperity of Pennsylvania, to all the Van Burens and Clintons in the country; and they will be among the first to rally for the state, should jealousy, envy, or any other improper feeling, influence or induce a sister state to commence a war upon her interests—to aim a stab at her credit—or throw a slander upon her character. The present is not the time to talk of this man's chances for the Presidency, or that man's claims to the high and responsible station. We become members of this Confederacy on certain conditions—we gave up certain rights and we retained certain rights—and if any other member of this Union shall venture to aim a blow at our interests, our citizens will no doubt prove themselves freemen, ready to stand by their own state, and determined to resist all efforts on the part of the general government, or its minions, to trample upon and suppress them.

Let.—The "General Court," as the legislature of Massachusetts is called, is a most multitudinous body, and sometimes subjects the officers to very great difficulties in more ways than one. In the first place, it is half a day's work to call the yeas and nays; and then, if it becomes necessary for any purpose to pick out an individual, it is next to impossible to find him, especially if he happens to be asleep, or unable from any other cause to make noise enough to be heard amidst such a host. Every body has heard how hard it is to find a needle in a haystack—and it is just so in the Massachusetts state house. One of the members (Mr. Thomas) unfortunately lost a few days since, and having neglected to send for the city clerk, it could not be ascertained whether Mr. Thomas was in the house, or gone home to his constituents at Plymouth. The trouble in this case happened, however, from the Representative's own obstinacy; he was called, but he would no more come than O ven Glendower's spirits; nor would he answer to his name.

## OFFICIAL.

### U. S. ship of the line Delaware.

Erroneous statements having been circulated in reference to an occurrence on board the United States ship of the line Delaware, off Cape de Gatt, on her return home, it is deemed proper to submit the following summary of the facts.

At the time mentioned, a report was made to the commander of the squadron on board, that the fore mainmast of the ship was on fire. The crew were immediately beat to quarters, the magazine passages examined, and being found full of dense suffocating smoke, orders were given to the let water into the magazine, which was however very soon countermanded, on finding there was no appearance of fire. After the smoke had slowly passed away, it was ascertained to have been occasioned by snuffing a lamp out of the lantern, contrary to the regulations of the ship, and which fell upon gunpowder, and caused an explosion, and the smoke alluded to. Every effort was made to ascertain how gunpowder should have got there, but without success; and it can only be conjectured that some of the abandoned characters on board, of whom there were a few, had been guilty of the act.

No person was killed as stated, nor was any one injured, except the man attending the light, who was slightly burnt.

MAJOR DADE.—A new county has been organized by our legislative council, embracing the county bordering on New river, and including Indian Key, to be called Dade county, in honor of the lamented Major Dade.

### Florida.

A name more appropriate for the new county could not have been selected. It will not only carry down to posterity the name of a worthy and brave officer, but will be a historical monument of that most lamentable massacre, which deprived the country of so many

young officers, and brave soldiers. Names whose utterance discloses volumes of history, melancholy history strike the mind most favorably. Years hence, some mother will relate the sad tale to her inquiring child, and Major Dade and his heroic band will long live in national history in consequence of this selection; and who can tell its influence on the unfolding mind.—*Jacksonville Courier.*

Scarcity of hay.—The short crop of hay the last season, and the protracted severity of the winter has nearly consumed all the hay. It is thought in Maine, many cattle will in consequence perish for want of fodder. The latter is worth more than the animal, and there is not enough of it to fatten for killing.

## Indian War.

St. Augustine, March 5.

Dear Sir—I have purposely refrained from transmitting to you any account of the Seminole campaign; as the various contradictory statements in regard to the movements of the enemy until within a few days since, deserve notice, and were too brainless to be credited. The simple fact, however, that St. Augustine, Picolata, Camp King, Tampa and Key West, have been for such a length of time kept in a constant state of alarm, and each moment dreading an attack, is evidence of talent never before displayed by Indians—conduct they always did exhibit—but that a body of fifteen hundred or two thousand men should make such demonstrations, and such dispositions of their forces, is like the late massacre of Major Dade, unparalleled.—We knew that they must be concentrating on some point, and so the result has proved.

At the late battle of Gen. Gaines at Outhla-coocher, when the cannon opened, the savages began a "terrible howling," and no wonder, for I am told that all the trace chains belonging to the wagons were used instead of balls, and literally moved them down like grass beneath the scythe. Two of our officers were wounded in that engagement—one of whom, it is understood, has since died. Games has since sent into the Clinch for provisions; but afterwards countermanded the order, as the Indians would capture the wagons. He is understood to be surrounded. His provision must be gone—and unless a reinforcement has been sent by Scott, his fate and that of his gallant army, is sealed.

### SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES—INDIAN BUTCHERIES.

The following shocking particulars of a series of most distressing occurrences, are copied from Jackson (East Feliciana) Republican of Feb. 26, received by last night's mail:—

The schooner Ellen from Texas, went all to pieces off the Cole Blanche, in the storm of last Wednesday; all perished except four. What renders this circumstance the more distressing is, that the Ellen had on board some noble spirited young officers belonging to the Texian army, who were on their way from the Balize to Mobile and New York to raise recruits, when they heard of the dreadful situation of the families near Cape Sable, in Florida; they immediately sailed for that coast, and after a severe fight with a party of Indians they gallantly rescued the wife and two daughters of Mr. Percot from destruction, after their father had been brutally butchered; Mrs. P. died the day after they left the coast of Florida. When the vessel struck, the main mast went by the board, sweeping away with it the captain and two seamen; two other seamen were drowned in the jolly boat, which was swamped under the vessel's stern; the remaining seamen, with two officers, Mr. Vaughan P. Harris, of Frederonia, and William R. Attree, of England, (being the only survivors after the engagement with the Indians) then constructed a raft, upon which they placed the young ladies, and committed themselves to the waves; not far from the shore, a heavy sea breaking over them they were all swept from the raft, Capt. Harris seized the eldest daughter, but both unfortunately sunk to rise no more, owing to the weak state in which Captain H's wound had left him; Capt. A. who was also wounded in several places, dived and caught the youngest daughter after she had sunk, and providentially reached the shore in safety with her; the seaman also reached the shore on a spar. Miss Percot still remains very ill; Mr. Attree is fast recovering; the latter, we believe, has a mother in New York.

### GENERALS GAINES AND SCOTT.

MR. POULSON:—There would seem to be some error in the public mind touching the personal presence of Gen. Scott and Gaines, on the same military theatre. Truth is always best, and where it can be made subservient to justice, and to a proper enlightening of the public mind on an important subject, it ought to be spoken.

Many were surprised that Gen. Scott should have been ordered to the command in Florida, it being within Gen. Gaines' military district. The reason is this, Gen. Gaines had been previously ordered to the western part of Louisiana to take the command there, in consequence of the state of affairs in Texas. The alternate was, of course, to send Gen. Scott to command the forces in Florida, not only without orders, but against orders.

This may explain, what appeared to many to be a strange movement, strange to send Scott into the military district assigned to Gen. Gaines, and strange to place the two generals together to act in concert, when it was known that each claimed priority of rank, and that

therefore neither would respect the orders of the other. The statement I have given, is the true one, and may be relied on.

It is rumored—(time and documents will confirm or refute it)—that Gen. Gaines had not received the orders to march to the Texian frontiers when he marched to the relief of Florida, but that these met him at Pensacola. The volunteers who had engaged to march under Gen. Gaines declined to proceed without him; when, not knowing what orders the government had taken, and knowing that Florida was weltering in blood, and he being charged with that district, he marched on. This is rumor, Gen. Gaines is a soldier, and a gallant man. I have no doubt, when all shall have been made known, that Gen. Gaines will be exculpated from all blame. The secretary of war, however, having relied on the receipt of his orders by Gen. Gaines, had no alternative but to order Gen. Scott to the seat of war.

### FLORIDA.

### JUSTICE.

## CENSUS OF INDIAN TRIBES REPORTED IN 1836.

### Number of Indians emigrated

Winnebagoes,	700
Chippewas, Ottawas, & Pottawattamies,	1,200
Pottawattamies from Indiana,	411
Choctaws,	15,000
Quapaws,	300
Creeks,	3,600
Appalachicola,	265
Cherokees,	6,000
Kickapoos,	588
Delawares,	826
Shawnees,	1,240
Ottawas,	200
Weas,	222
Piankeshaws,	162
Peorias and Kaskaskias,	132
Senecas,	251
Senecas and Shawnees,	211
Total,	31,318

### Number of Indians to remove.

New York Indians,	4,176
Ottawas of Ohio,	230
Wyandots,	575
Pottawattamies of Indiana,	3,000
Miamies,	1,100
Chippewas, Ottawas, & Pottawattamies,	6,100
Winnebagoes,	4,500
Menomones,	4,200
Cherokees,	18,000
Creeks,	21,800
Chickasaws,	5,000
Seminoles,	3,000
Appalachicola,	400
Total,	72,181

\*The number of Cherokees has been stated, in other communications made the present session, at 8,000; the above number is taken from a census recently received.

### Number of Indians south of Lake Superior.

Peninsula of Michigan,	5,574
Northwestern coast of Lake Superior,	274
Northern curve of Green Bay,	210
Sources of Ouisconsin & Menomonic rivers,	3,112
Northwest coast of Lake Huron,	302
St. Mary's river,	436
Southern shore of Lake Superior,	1,000
Total,	8,238

### Number of Indians of the indigenous tribes, with in striking distance of the frontier.

Siox,	27,500
Ioways,	1,200
Sacs,	4,800
Foxes,	1,000
Sacs of Missouri,	500
Osages,	5,120
Kanzas,	1,571
Omahas,	1,100
Otoes and Missouries,	1,000
Pawnees,	10,000
Camanches,	7,000
Kioways,	1,400
Mandans,	15,000
Quapaws,	450
Minatares,	15,000
Assinaboins,	8,000
Creeks,	3,000
Gros Ventres,	3,000
Crows,	4,500
Caddoes,	2,000
Poncas,	800
Aricaras,	3,000
Kheyennes,	2,000
Blackfeet,	30,000
Total,	253,870

The recapitulation shows the number of Indians that will be between the frontier and the rocky mountains after the emigration is completed.

### RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians emigrated,	31,318
Number of Indians to remove,	72,181
No. of Indians of the indigenous tribes,	150,341
Total,	253,870

Diabolical. The editor of the Lexington Gazette states, that he had been informed, upon such authority as to leave but little doubt of its truth, that several wagons in the vicinity of Lexington, have been mutilated, for the purpose of preventing the owners from hauling firewood to the city.

Locality of the greatest cold in the United States.—Franconia, in New Hampshire, seems to be the limit of extreme cold in the United

States. The quicksilver there, Feb. 2d, sunk into the bulb 40 degrees below zero. It is believed that the spirit thermometer would have indicated 50 degrees.

The Kennbeck Journal notices as one of the memorable things, a horse race on the river, attended by "several thousand persons." Ice two feet thick.

Too Severe.—The editor of the Jamaica Watchman, a West India paper, speaking of the United States, on the subject of slavery, calls us among hard names, "a nation of convicts, and secondaries of the first water. They'd Lynch such a man as that that in Mississippi.

Bad Butter. It may be useful to grocers as well as to private families, to know that bad butter, so bad as to be scarcely eatable or saleable, may be restored to its original quality, by washing it in water sufficiently warm to make it dissolve freely in the hand, until the old salt is washed out; and by then adding the proper quantity of new salt, and about one ounce of fine moist sugar to the pound. Beat it up till it is free from water and it will be perfectly good.

Mr. Elwell Postlethwaite Page.—Among the memorials which have presented to Congress, was one from this eccentric and singular genius, who, it will be recollected, was in Philadelphia a few months since, in the assumed character of "Grand High Priest of Nature."

The petition prayed for a grant of 6000 acres of public land, as a reward for having "squared the circle, reformed the calendar, and accurately measured our earth, after an expenditure of thirteen years and nine thousand dollars."

Remarkable Fast.—In the last number of Silliman's Journal, is an article "On Currents in Water," it is asserted that if a tub or other vessel be filled with water, and a hole made near the middle of the bottom to discharge it, the water will acquire a rotary motion from West to South, or opposed to the apparent motion of the sun, and if means are used to produce an opposite motion, upon withdrawing those means, the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance, but of natural laws, constantly operating.

### Boston Transcript.

Tyrants beware, man will not be a Slave.—A convention of the representatives of the people of Texas have solemnly declared the social compact between them and Mexico is dissolved and that Texas has a right to form herself into an independent government is now established, and on the 1st of March next a new convention will meet to organize more fully and efficiently. There are between 1000 and 1500 volunteers from the United States in Texas, and they are hourly increased. The Commander in Chief has called for 5000. They are admitted to all the privileges of citizenship—obtain their head rights of land besides their rations and compensation in money.

In a short time the war will be carried beyond the Del Norte into the enemy's country and they will be made to support it inasmuch as their injustice and oppression have alone rendered it necessary, and the tyrant Santa Anna will feel and know from blood bought experience that although his countrymen may submit to absolute slavery under the mask and name of centralism—as for the colonists they have adopted the motto of their ancestors, and with one united voice, exclaim with their Henry of immortal memory "give us liberty or give us death."

Two scientific expeditions were about to be made from England. One, under Captain Beechy, to explore in the Pacific and survey the western coasts of North and South America; the other to survey the west coast of Africa, between Sir Leone and Fernando Po.

Purgatory Improved. Previous to the adjournment of the Illinois Legislature, says a western paper, they appropriated eight hundred dollars for the improvement of the road through what is called Purgatory, in Lawrence county. The way we have no doubt was so much travelled as to render this necessary.

Fatal Casualty.—Richard D. Andrews of this vicinity, left this place on Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, on horseback, for his residence near the mouth of Blue Creek, and has not been since. His horse was found by a neighbor the same evening with saddle and bridle on, and the horse very wet, it is supposed that he rode into some deep place in the river, (which he had to do in reaching home) and was drowned. The river has been searched, for his body, but unsuccessfully.

### Brookville In. Amrr.

It appears from a number of affidavits published in the Natchez papers, that ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq., the new Senator from Mississippi, is a citizen of Louisiana, and therefore constitutionally ineligible as a Senator for the former State. Unless he can rebut this statement he will have to walk out of the Senate.

Leeches bring a good price in New Orleans; and would afford a very handsome profit to any eastern merchant who shall forward about 40 or 50,000 of them in a few months. They are very much used during the summer; and last year they were a dollar each. They are still scarce.

Enormous Prices for Fuel. Hickory wood of an ordinary quality, was selling in New York last week for twenty-four dollars per cord—Oak at fifteen dollars—and Pine twelve dollars—Sawmill Anthracite coal eleven dollars—Foreign bituminous coals ten dollars per cord. The Mercantile Advertiser says that beef, pork, butter, lard, &c. was selling proportionably high.—*Mss. Jour.*

A good Anecdote.—As the good Deacon A. on a cold morning in January, was rising by the house of his neighbor F. the latter was chopping wood and threshing his hands at his door. The usual salutations were exchanged, the severity of the weather briefly discussed, and the horse-man made demonstration of passing on, when his neighbor detained him with, "Don't be in a hurry, Deacon; wouldn't you like a glass of good old Jamaica this cold morning?" "Thank you kindly," said the old gentleman, at the same time beginning to dismount with all deliberation becoming a deacon, "I don't care if I do." "Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off, Deacon," said the wag, "I merely asked for information, we haven't a drop of rum in the house."—*Eastern Paper.*

A Rum story.—The Boston Times, tells us of a teamster, of Hallowell, Mass., who, during the very cold weather, used to carry a keg of rum in his sleigh. On a late journey he drank from the keg rather too freely, drove out of his course into the woods, where he remained five days, living, or rather dying, on his liquor. When found, he was very badly frozen, and was conveyed home, where he lingered in great agony, and then expired. But the tragic tale does not end here. The rum keg was so large that he had not been able to empty it, and it was taken home with him. While the family were busy endeavoring to bring this beastly father back again to life, a little daughter, as if by instinctive practice upon paternal example, applied herself to the keg with such success that she died in a few hours!

### RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE JEWS.

The following statement of the Jewish creed found on the celebrated confession of faith drawn up by Maimonides at the close of the eleventh century:

1. I believe, with true and perfect faith, that God is the Creator, (whose name be blessed!) governor, and maker of all creatures; and that he hath wrought all things, worketh and shall work forever.
2. I believe, with perfect faith, that the Creator (whose name be blessed!) is one; and that such unity as in him can be found in none other, and that he alone hath been our God, is, and forever shall be.
3. I believe, with perfect faith, that the Creator (whose name be blessed!) is not corporeal, not to be comprehended with any bodily essence that can be likened unto him.
4. I believe, with perfect faith the Creator (whose name be blessed!) is the first, and last, that nothing was before him, and that he shall abide the last forever.
5. I believe, with perfect faith, that the Creator (whose name be blessed!) is to be worshipped and none else.
6. I believe, with perfect faith, that all the words of the Prophets are true.
7. I believe, with a perfect faith, that the prophecies of Moses our master, (may he rest in peace!) whose true; that he was the father and chief of all wise men that lived before him, or ever shall live after him.
8. I believe, with a perfect faith, that all the law, which at this day is found in our hands, was delivered by God himself to our master Moses, (God's peace be with him).
9. I believe, with a perfect faith, that the same law is never to be changed, or any other to be given to us by God, (whose name be blessed!)
10. I believe with a perfect faith, that God (whose name be blessed!) understandeth all the works and the thoughts of men, as it is written in the prophets; he fashioneth their hearts alike, he understandeth all their works.
11. I believe, with a perfect faith, that God will recompense good to them who keep his commandments, and will punish those who transgress them.
12. I believe, with a perfect faith, that the Messiah is yet to come, and although he retard his coming, yet will I wait till he come.
13. I believe with a perfect faith, that the dead shall be restored to life, when it shall seem fit unto God the Creator (whose name be blessed, and memory celebrated, world without end! Amen.)

The Harri burgh Chronicle states that this wretched being who, under the name of Jesse Heller, lately massacred his family near Brookfield Indiana—for fear they might become a charge to the county—is the same person who, as Isaac Young, was some years since, tried for cutting off the head of a girl in Middletown, Pa. and acquitted by the jury, on the ground of insanity. Let us hope, for the credit of human nature, that the same plea may be justly urged in the present case. But then, persons whose insanity rests on such criminal types as these, have no title to the privilege of free agency, and should be kept in confinement.

The Public Loan.—The resolutions instructing the Senators from Pennsylvania to vote for Mr. Cay's Land Bill have passed a final ending in the Senate of that State by a vote of 25 to 7. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania had any right to instruct, they could

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