

PROGRESSIVE vs. NEW YORK AND OREGON.
The Journal of Commerce says—“The petition from Ontario county to prohibit the discussion 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 visit his private animosities through the columns of that print have excited no ordinary interest of indignation in this community. The people 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. Dickinson, 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 resent 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, so recreant 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 Martin 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 Buren and friends in the country; and they will be among the first to rally for the state, should jealousy, envy, or any other improper feeling, induce 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 give up certain rights, and we retain 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.

NOTE.—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 happen to be asleep, or unable from any other cause to make noise enough to be heard amidst such a noise. 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 got lost a few days since, and having neglected to send for the citycrier, 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'Vern 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 magazine 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 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.

Floridian.

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 historic monument of that most lamentable massacre, which deprived the country of so many

young officers and brave soldiers. Now every 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 our history. In consequence of this statement, 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.

SR. 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 brazen 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 momently 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 Oothlacochee, 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. Gaines has since sent into the Clinch for provisions; but as regards 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 Belize 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 course, and after a severe fight with a party of Indians they gallantly rescued the wife and two daughters of Mr. Perscot 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 F. Harris, of Frederica, and William R. Atree, of England, (being the only survivors after the engagement with the Indians) then constructed a craft, 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 Perscot still remains very ill; Mr. Atree is fast recovering; the latter, we believe, has a mother in New York.

GENERAL GAINES AND SCOTT.

MR. POULSON.—There would seem to be some error in the public mind touching the personal presence of gens. 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 wailing 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 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.

JUSTICE.

CENSUS OF INDIAN TRIBES REPORTED IN 1836.

Number of Indians emigrated

Winnebagos,	700
Chippewas, Ottawas, & Pottawattamies,	1,200
Pottawattamies from Indiana,	411
Choctaws,	15,000
Quapaws,	300
Creeks,	3,600
Appalachicolas,	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,	31,348

Number of Indians to remove

New York Indians,	4,176
Ottawas of Ohio,	230
Wyandots,	575
Pottawattamies of Indiana,	3,000
Miamies,	1,103
Chippewas, Ottawas, & Pottawattamies,	6,190
Menomonies,	4,593
Cherokees,	4,200
Creeks,	18,000
Chickasaws,	21,800
Seminoles,	5,600
Appalachicolas,	3,000
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,	5,671
Northwestern coast of Lake Superior,	274
Northern curve of Green Bay,	240
Sources of Ouisconsin & Menomonic rivers,	3,122
Northwest coast of lake Huron,	302
St. Mary's river,	436
Southern shore of lake Superior,	1,000

Total,

8,235

Number of Indians of the indigenous tribes, within striking distance of the frontier.

Sioux,	27,599
Ioways,	1,200
Sacs,	4,800
Fozes,	1,000
Sacs of Missouri,	500
Osages,	5,120
Kanzas,	1,371
Omahas,	1,400
Otoes and Missouries,	1,600
Pawnees,	10,900
Camanches,	7,000
Kioways,	1,400
Mandans,	15,000
Quapaws,	450
Minatires,	15,600
Assinaboinos,	8,000
Creeks,	3,000
Gros Nentres,	3,300
Crows,	4,590
Caddoos,	2,000
Poncas,	800
Arickaras,	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, 31,348

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 Kennecock 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 bad names, “a nation of convicts, and scoundrels of the first water. They'd Lynch such a man as 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 recollect, 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 Fact.—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 sovereign 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 10,000 and 15,000 volunteers from the United States in Texas, and they are hourly increasing. The Commander in Chief has called for 50,000. 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 Beechey, 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 Sira Leone and Fernando Po.

Purgatory Improved. Previous