

From the Louisville Journal.  
There is no paper in the world so full of detail as the Louisville Journal. The condition of large portions of the citizens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, is most deplorable. The warfare on the part of the whites is most shamefully managed. The whole military force of the country is in motion, and, thus far, to no purpose. All communication by mail between New Orleans and the eastern and southern states is cut off, and there is at present no prospect of its being re-established. A short time ago, a proper degree of promptitude and energy on the part of the General Government would have quelled the Indian disturbances at once; but the administration, instead of looking to the defence of the country and the protection of its citizens, was occupied, week after week, in determining the mode in which certain lines, black or red, should be drawn around or across an old resolution of the senate, and how a certain word should be written upon its face!! What if all this had happened during the presidency of J. Q. Adams? What if his administration had spent its time in a miserable and protracted quibble about words and black marks while savage marauders were laying waste the fairest portion of the country and deranging the business of the whole? Would not he and his cabinet have been hissed and pelted out of Washington even before the expiration of his term of service? Would not he and his cabinet have been hissed and pelted out of Washington even before the expiration of his term of service?

The following is from the Columbus Geo. Inquirer of the 24th ult.:  
The movements of the Indians are daily becoming more alarming. Having been driven by Gen. Beall from the upper town, and flying before Alabama troops from the west, their force is now concentrating within 20 to 30 miles south west from this point. As soon as they find themselves pursued by our armies, a concerted march will be taken up through the lower counties of Florida. The result of such a move cannot be contemplated without the most awful feelings. The counties below the present territory, on both sides of the river, in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, all the way down to the country, are very sparsely populated, and wholly unprotected from their depredations. Their determination, no doubt is, to lay waste to the country as they go. This they will be enabled to do with impunity, unless steps are immediately taken to prevent it. There is not at this time a single company of soldiers on the river below Roanoke. As far down as that point, we believe Major Howard will be able to prevent them from crossing. If there could be an organized force from that place to the Florida line, the murderous villains might be cut off and disappointed, but unless this can be done speedily, it will be too late to save our southern frontier, and a great part of Florida, from total ruin. The whole frontier of Early, Randolph, Decatur, and Thomas counties should be immediately covered with men—nothing else will save them from destruction. Will not every patriot in the adjoining counties turn out for a few weeks and prevent the hostilities which now threaten the lower part of our state. Such a movement will put a stop to their plans and enable the Alabama troops, with the regular soldiers on their way to overhaul the enemy and bring them to terms; and without it, it requires no great knowledge of the Indian character to predict that Florida will be overrun, and Alabama and Georgia involved in a protracted and expensive war. The new country of Alabama is now entirely laid waste; it becomes our duty to save the old settlements from a similar fate.

Mr. Hise declared in his late speech in this place, that, if the election of chief Magistrate for the next presidential term should devolve on Congress, and Van Buren should be defeated, it would be followed by civil war.—*Hypocrite Gazette.*

Are the wigs able to stand that? Are they not appalled? Can they have the audacity to exercise the right of suffrage when they are publicly told, that it will expose their throats to the avenging steel of the torie? Can they be so reckless of life and limb as to approach the polls, when forward, that tory sword will flash over their heads and tory pistols look them in the eye?—*Louisville Jour.*

On the 26th ult. as Mr. Abram Brashear and his brother Lawrence were in pursuit of deer near Memphis, the former mistook the latter for a deer, and shot him through the body. His horror on discovering the mistake drove him to frenzy. The wounded man died in eight hours. He uttered a few words entirely excusing his brother, and, as a memorial of his dying feelings, bequeathed to him more of his property than to any other relative.—*Louisville Jour.*

Unfortunate and fatal occurrence.—We learn that on Tuesday evening last a Mr. James Patterson, an Irishman, and a contractor on the Lexington and Georgetown turnpike, was shot by Mr. William Kinnamon, a citizen of Scott county, which caused his death in a few minutes afterwards. The particulars of this unfortunate affair, as far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: Mr. Kinnamon had permitted Mr. Patterson to erect a shanty on his premises and within a few steps of his own residence, for the accommodation of his family and the hands in his employ. A short time after the erection of the shanty, Patterson insulted or mistreated Mrs. Kinnamon, and would pull and leave down Mr. Kin-

namon's fences, by which he received considerable injury; and upon one or two occasions, when Mr. K. would remonstrate with him for thus wantonly injuring him, he (Patterson) raised an axe or spade, or some other deadly weapon, and Kinnamon had to get out of his way or risk being killed. Upon the evening of the fatal occurrence, Kinnamon discovered Patterson throwing at his hogs and told him he must not injure his hogs in that way, upon which Patterson made at him as if to strike him, when Kinnamon drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering just below one eye and making its appearance near the opposite temple. These are the particulars as told to us by several respectable citizens of Scott.—Mr. Kinnamon was taken before an examining court and acquitted, the court believing that he had acted in self defence. We have known Mr. Kinnamon well for several years, and have always found him to be a peaceable, well disposed citizen.—*Loc. Ob.*

COLUMBUS IN THE 'MO STATE  
May 3rd 1836.  
To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Dear sir: We've had the terriblest rumpus lately that took place here about government matters for some time, just as we had got all our papers and every thing ranged and every thing fixed so that they'd say nicely about who fit the battle of the Thames and the petty coat affairs &c., who should make his appearance but Gov. Lucas with as long a face on, as deacon Simpkins wore the day after his tabby cat died; why governor says I what in the world is the matter? matter indeed says he, sargent just look at this letter from friend Anderson he wants us to alter his affidavit, considerable so as to make it read so, after the preliminaries to wit: I John Anderson formerly lord mayor of the city of Dayton and now a justice of the peace (to say nothing about my prospects) do certify or solemnly swear (as the case may be) that the ladies or some of the ladies of Chillicothe, sometime last war did make and quilt a petticoat for some purpose best known to themselves and that the said petticoat was stiff as steel yards, and stood alone with nobody in it and a book binder said he would like some of it, for a page or kiver or something else about his work and I and one ole woman tho't 'twould be a suitable present for granny Harrison but what they did with the petticoat I don't know, and further the deponent saith not. Well now sargent says he what do you think of that, don't that look discouraging arter all the trouble we've had? I think says I that's poor backing out. 'Tis so says he but I must and will like friend Anderson arter all says he that I will for

"John Anderson my Joe John  
We've climb'd life's hill the gither  
And mony a cannie day John  
We've had wi' ane another  
Now we maun totter down John  
And hand in hand we'll go  
And we'll sleep the gither at the foot  
John Anderson my Joe"

purty good says I but a tarnal sight tew scotch for me and it sounds too lemancholy entirely for my part I intend to keep a stiff upper lip, let what will come. I couldnt help it sargent says he its so in accordance with my feelings, so we concluded to break up for that time as we didn't feel much like doing business. I shan't write to you agin for a good spell I'll wait to see which way the cat jumps From yours to serve  
Sargent JOEL DOWNING

MARYLAND.—The great internal improvement bill passed the Maryland House of Delegates on the 3d inst. by a majority of 19.—There was no doubt of its passage through the Senate by an almost unanimous vote.—On the reception of the news in Wheeling, that city was brilliantly illuminated. Maryland has now established her prosperity upon a basis, which nothing but a moral earthquake can unsettle.

Benevolence.—"Not for ourselves, but others," is the law inscribed by God's hand on every part of the creation. Not for itself but others, does the sun dispense his beams; not for themselves but others, do the clouds distill their showers; not for herself, but others, does the earth unlock her treasures; not for themselves, but others, do the trees produce their fruits, or the flowers diffuse their fragrance, and display their various hues. Whenever, therefore, instead of diffusing his blessings around him, man devotes them exclusively to his own gratification, and shuts himself up in the dark and flinty caverns of selfishness, he transgresses the great law of the creation, and cuts himself off from a participation in the benevolent sympathies of the universe and its author.

Rail Road Report.—The president and directors of the Lexington and Ohio rail road company made their annual report on the 13th of last month. From this document it appears that the gross amount of receipts for the transportation of passengers from the 22d of June, 1835, to the 13th of May, 1836, less than eleven months, was \$22,529.09, and that the receipts for the transportation of tonnage during the same period were \$4,802.06—making the total sum of receipts \$27,331.15. The report states, that wooden sills are found by experience, to be greatly preferable to those of iron, besides being far less expensive. A determination is consequently expressed to construct the remainder of the road between Louisville and Frankfort with wooden sills al-

together. That portion of route is also to be graded for a double track, so that a second line of rails may be laid down as soon as practicable after the completion of the first.  
Louisville Journal.

From the Indiana Palladium  
Battle ground of San Jacinto, May 1th.

DEAR SIR.—After an absence of six months I now sit down to address you a few lines concerning the affairs of Texas. On the 16th of last month, one of our spies fell in with a mail carrier direct from Mexico, who he captured and escorted into camp; which mail gave us all the information respecting the situation of the enemy. On the 19th we took up the line of march in pursuit of the enemy who after continuing the march on the 20th, and the principal part of the night, we had the inexpressible gratification of driving in their picket guard, also of getting sight of the enemy. On the morning of the (20th) they made a feint attack upon us, which attack was received by us with shouts of joy, and a few rounds from our cannon, which we had but a few days before received from Cincinnati.—On the 21st about 4 o'clock we made an attack on the enemy, who had erected a breast work of sacks of corn, baggage &c., which covered them well; while on the other hand we were exposed to a heavy fire, both from their cannon and musketry, during our whole advance in an open prairie; but believe me, men fighting for their rights against a military despot and his minions, are ever successful, when not entirely overpowered by numbers, as was the case at St. Antonio, and LaBorda. You have no doubt heard of the cruelty and inhumanity shewed our men by the Mexicans at both places. But to proceed to the purpose; I will relate a few of the leading facts which occurred in this great battle. It was not more than 15 minutes from the time the first gun was fired until the whole line was routed. We proceeded thence about three miles, during which time we slew from 6 to 7 hundred, and took from 7 to 8 hundred prisoners, which at this time our company have in charge. Among the prisoners are Gen'l Santa Anna, the celebrated gen. Coss, who they had a prisoner before and let him off on parole of honor, also Col. Almonte. Since the battle, gen'l Ball of New York, who has been quite a conspicuous mover among the Mexicans, has made his appearance in our camp, to participate in the great treaty that is about to be made. We have achieved a victory unparalleled in the history of warfare, with a handful of men consisting of between 6 and 7 hundred; we have conquered about sixteen hundred; we cannot tell the precise number, as it has not been ascertained, with some of the most experienced officers at their head (they have even presumed to call Santa Anna the Napoleon of the age) but what matters that, we have conquered the chieftain and boasted army, what more have we to fear, nothing. Liberty was our watch-word, we took from them one long 9 brass pounder, a splendid piece, and about 1600 stand of arms, a large quantity of ammunition, 300 mules, 200 horses, 14,000 dollars in gold and silver. Their cannon was principally silenced by our company, who were almost in a direct line with their artillery. I was on the extreme right in the front rank of our company, during the whole of the charge.

It was what might be well called a charge, when we with the principal part of the army, advanced with naked rifles and yaguers, on artillery, and infantry, our cannon charged also. After the action Santa Anna remarked that he had heard of riflemen charging, but never before witnessed it and more especially on artillery.—gen'l Santa Anna remarked to gen. Houston that if he had such men as he (Houston) had he could march over the known world. I have just understood 400 more of the enemy have surrendered with 7 pieces of artillery to our advance guard, consisting of 250 men sent out to reconnoitre; their principal colors were taken by one of our company. Santa Anna himself was also taken by one of our men, I would say we are a first rate regiment and considered the best drill and most expert of any on a trail.

I would give you some history of the country but time will not admit of all I have to say. It is one of the greatest cotton countries in the world.

Respectfully your friend,  
IRWIN ARMSTRONG.  
To Capt. THOMAS PORTER.

On Monday, the Fayette circuit court, with but a single dissenting voice, subscribed \$15,000 to the stock of the several turnpike companies leading from Lexington to the county line, in the following sums—\$5,000 to the Lexington and Richmond turnpike company, \$2,000 to the Lexington, Nicholasville, and Danville turnpike company, \$2,500 to the Lexington and Harrodsburgh turnpike company, \$3,000 to the Lexington and Winchester turnpike company, and \$2,500 to the Lexington Versailles turnpike company. Lexington is wisely resolved to make the best possible use of her local advantages. What might Louisville become if her citizens had the enterprise and the public spirit of her Lexington brethren?

The bill from the Senate providing for the distribution amongst the several states, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and the motions pending on the reference of the same, were taken up. The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Williams of Kentucky, to commit the bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when there appeared yeas 07, nays

96. The speaker said that under the rule of the house, he was entitled to vote in this case, and he accordingly voted in the negative. So the motion was lost. The question being next on the motion of Mr. Carr to refer the bill to the committee on public lands, a debate arose, in which Messrs. Mercer, Lane, Vinton, Toucey, Denny, and Bouldin took part. Mr. Bouldin's remarks were arrested by the arrival of one o'clock, when the special order was announced.—*Louis Jour.*

Every man in a free country wants three sorts of education, one to fit him for his particular trade or calling, this is professional education, another to teach him his duties as a man and a citizen, this is moral and political education, and a third to fit him for his higher relations, as God's creatures designed for immortality, this is religious education.

Curious Circumstances.—A farmer named J. Granger, living about two miles from Newburg, found on Saturday, March 26th, a large deer, perfectly encased in a mass of perfectly transparent ice through which he looked as if he were standing in a glass case.—Mr. G. sent a horse and cart, and had the ice and deer conveyed home just as he found them. On Monday however, he placed the ice before a large fire to dissolve; an operation that was no sooner performed, than the deer walked out in perfect health, and exhibiting no other inconvenience save a little stiffness in the limbs, occasioned by his long confinement. Mr. Granger still retains the deer in his possession, which has been rendered quite tame and domestic by its captivity, and we further understand that he refused two hundred dollars for him, which was offered for him by the proprietor of the Boston museum. Do you believe it?

A fortunate Negro.—An old negro slave who for several years past had been employed in the different gold mines of Habersham county, (Georgia) some time since discovered a solid lump which contained about five pounds of pure gold. He secreted his prize for several months, but at last concluded to trust his secret to a white man, as the gold could not benefit him while it remained buried in the earth. He therefore communicated the fact to a stranger of the north, who, with several friends happened to be on a visit to the mines. The negro entreated with tears in his eyes, to have it converted into money for the purchase of his freedom—he said,

"Soon as I'm ole nigger, den massa say go long 'bout yer business, Ned—don't arn salt in de rice yer eat. Dats er way ole Phillis and granfer Ike was sarved. In Philadelphia, nigger hab no massa to get his money—dare ware I go."

This negro was owned by a speculating individual in the neighborhood who received about one dollar a day for his labor. The poor fellow was very fortunate in making known his treasure to the gentleman above mentioned, for as soon as the latter had secured it in his valise, he immediately purchased old Ned's freedom, brought him to Philadelphia, where the gold produced upwards of \$1500. These circumstances were related to us by a brother of the individual in question, who resides in Troy. He left \$1000 from the proceeds of the gold, with a Philadelphia house, who are to pay old Ned the interest as he may want it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Public house in the moon.—A rustic having gone to the Canton-hill Observatory to get a sight of the moon, and after having got a glance of it, he drew away his head to wipe his eyes, and in the interval the end of the telescope noislessly fell down, so as, instead of pointing to the heavens, to point down upon the earth. The rustic's surprise was unutterable when he again looked through, and beheld the sign of a public house at a short distance with the customary declaration "Edinburgh Ale!" &c., a look more easily conceived than described, he started back and exclaimed, "Edinburgh Ale in the moon! Gude preserve us, that bestrae a!"  
Edinburgh Etc. Post.

Members of congress remind us of school boys who loiter on the way, and then have to run to make up the lost time—and if the former were as promptly brought to account for their delay as the latter, there might be some hope that the fault would be amended.

After having spent six months in ineffectual endeavors to determine the proper mode of doing business, the house of representatives continued their Thursday's session until eleven o'clock on Friday morning. This is flying from one extreme to the other. The evil of delivering "long talks" in the house upon every trifling occasion, has been long and loudly complained of by the people, and even the members who have uttered them had become so convinced of their folly, that they had passed a law limiting the long sessions of congress to six months, but this wholesome law has been arrested by the veto of the president—so that every other session will probably hereafter extend throughout the whole year. Would it not be a judicious move to add another hall to the capitol for the exclusive use of the talkers, whilst the others were permitted to proceed with the business of the nation? Something must be done to facilitate the transaction of business, or the country will be ruined by talking. Suppose the salary system be once more tried—then gentlemen who are fond of spinning long yarns, will do it at their own cost. We think that it would cut short many a speech, and much exhaustion of lungs. Members could then print speeches for the use of

their constituents, without troubling the house with listening to them, or putting the nation to the expense of their connection of delivery.—*Balt. Chron.*

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.—The steam packet Dolphin, at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 2d inst. from St. Augustine, brings the Herald of the 28th ult. There is nothing new, says the Southern Patriot. The Herald states that every building between black creek and Newmansville had been destroyed by the Indians. The posts of Fort King, Fort Drane and the settlements of Micanopy and Newmansville will have to be abandoned, because it will be impossible to maintain them.

A correspondent at Whitesville, writing to a gentleman in St. Augustine says:—"Jumper at the head of more than one hundred Indians attacked Micanopy last Friday night, and carried off all Humphrey's negroes, thirty in number. The same will probably be attempted in Georgia."

## WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Printer's Retreat Indiana  
Saturday, June 25, 1836.

TURNPIKES.—We discover that books have been opened in Dearborn county for subscriptions to the Aurora and Napoleon, and the Harrison and Lawrenceburgh turnpikes. The books for the "Vevay and Napoleon turnpike," where are they?

TEXAS.—In an adjoining column, we copy a letter from the Indiana Palladium, from Irwin Armstrong, a son of Walter Armstrong Esq., of Lawrenceburgh; it will be read with interest.

SENATOR TIPTON.—Gen. Tipton has resumed his seat in the Senate, restored to his usual good health, after having been afflicted with an inflammation of the eye since February last.

ANOTHER VETO.—The president has vetoed the act passed by congress fixing the commencement of each session of congress on the 1st Monday in November, and every second session to end on the second Monday in May.

Robinson, the murderer of Miss Jewett, in the city of New York, has been acquitted.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Who will longer advocate the continuance of this aristocratic institution? with scores of paupers under the name of Cadets, receiving pay and rations from the United States, the president has been under the necessity of calling upon private citizens to fill the offices of the new dragoons. John P. Lane, of Dearborn county, report says, has been appointed a captain.

Dr. Plantu, of the city of Philadelphia has invented a steamboat to navigate canals. Its movements cause no undulation at the sides, which has heretofore rendered a rapid movement on canals impracticable—boats upon his plan, can be propelled by steam at any rate of speed without injuring the banks.

CONGRESSIONAL MORALITY.—On the 14 inst. a duel took place between Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, and Jesse A. Bynum, of lead mine notoriety, from North Carolina. They exchanged six shots, without effect.—How brave! blank shots, we suppose; the quarrel was satisfactory adjusted.

Congress will adjourn on or about the 1th of July.

Congress.—It has been suggested to us that the most effectual mode of inducing this body to break up and go home, would be to refrain altogether from publishing its proceedings. If every editor in the country would pursue this plan, the two houses would soon disperse.—There are hundreds of members who seem to protract the session for no other purpose than to see their names in print and to receive their per diem.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

TEXAS.  
From the N. Orleans Courier, May 18.

The levying of troops, and the loading of vessels with provisions and munitions of war, for Texas, is still going on here. Besides two vessels of war, (the Texian schooner Invincible and Brutus) which have been in port for some days past, the steamboat Ocean, which has been either bought or freighted, has been armed, and the barque Wm. P. Williams and schooner loaded with provisions &c. This small fleet will sail this evening or tomorrow morning, with 500 to 600 men on board armed equipped at the expense of the Texian agency in this city. All this is done while the most amicable relations exist between our government and that of Mexico.

We are credibly informed that the Mexican 18 gun brig Paragon, Capt. Riche, and two armed Mexican schooners, are now at the mouth of the Mississippi, waiting for the fleet alluded to in our previous paragraph.—If they fall in with each other, a severe action will doubtless ensue.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 19th of June, by Newton H. Tapp, Esq., Mr. MICHAEL PICKETT to Miss ELIZA NEWCOMB—both of Switzerland county.