

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

See the advertisement of the Evansville Medical college, in to-day's paper.

It appears from the N. O. papers that Col. Volney E. Howard and David S. Kaufman, are the Congressmen elect from Texas.

The contract for supplying the Navy with beef and pork for the ensuing year has been given to Mr. Griffin of Indiana, he being the lowest bidder of the 21 who submitted proposals.

The Ledger says the Sheriff of Philadelphia receives more pay than the President of the United States, his fees amounting to about \$30,000 per year.

The Clerk of Koscisko county informs the Secretary of State, by letter, that there was an error in his returns of the vote for Governor in that county.

Luke Lea, Esq., has consented to run as the nominee of the Taylor ticket for Governor of Mississippi.

Dixon, whig, has been elected to Congress from the Western district of Rhode Island, over Thurston, dem. This is a whig gain, a whig victory.

The Cincinnati board of health make a statement of the mortality in that city from May 1, to Aug 30, 1849, to-wit:

Deaths by cholera, 4,114
do. other diseases, 2,345
Total, 6,459

This is equal to one in fifteen of the whole population!

Rey, the Spanish turnkey recently abducted from New Orleans, by the Spanish consul and others, has been sent back to that city, having been delivered up on the representation of the American consul at Havana.

The Maine legislature adjourned on the 22d inst., after a session of 99 days. A law exempting from execution a homestead to the value of \$500 was among the acts passed.

The Democrats have elected a Governor in Tennessee, that went for Taylor Whiggery by thousands; they have carried Indiana by thousands; they have swept Iowa; frightened the Whigs out of their senses in North Carolina; secured three out of the four Congressmen in Connecticut; allowed Taylorism to one Congressman to swear in in Virginia; taken all to themselves in Texas, and virtually whipped their opponents in Kentucky, and yet the whig papers will have it that the Democratic party is "dissolved!"

Capt. Tyson, an old and much respected citizen of Henderson county, Ky., was recently shot in his bed, in the night time, with a double barrel gun, by one of his own slaves.

The Journal seems to think, that because Lane honored Taylor by visiting him in his tent, that therefore he should become his slave, like itself, and quietly pocket falsehood, meanness and injury.

The representation that Lane "assailed Taylor, to pay for his appointment as Governor of Oregon, and that he did it by slandering his old commander in the vilest terms," is a lie of so abominable a character, that it is impossible to find an epithet in language severe enough to fix the degree of its flagitiousness.

Heavy Damages and Infamous Verdict.—Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany (Va.) College, has received \$10,000 damages of Rev. James Robinson, of Scotland. Mr. Campbell, it will be remembered while on a tour through Scotland, in 1847, was arrested and imprisoned in Edinburgh, through the agency of the Rev. James Robinson, for having, while discoursing on the subject of slavery, uttered sentiments obnoxious to that gentleman.

Nicaragua.—The New York Herald has received letters from the city of Nicaragua, dated July 13, which state that Samos, at the head of four thousand men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of its inhabitants.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It is said that the number of the Pennsylvania Gazette, published on the 22d of June, 1749, contained the following significant advertisement:

"NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned for a year's Gazette or more, are desired to pay. BENJ. FRANKLIN."

One hundred years ago finds us in about the same state of mind that old Ben was when he wrote the above. He doubtless needed the money due him, and that we do, there is no mistaking the fact.

A Call and the Answer.—"MY position would be somewhat embarrassing in urging a favorable consideration of your claims if your State shall return a delegation mainly hostile to the administration."—Truman Smith's Circular to Indiana.

Response of Indiana.—"A democratic Government—0,768 majority! A democratic Senate! A democratic House! NINE democratic Members of Congress to ONE whig!"

"Somewhat embarrassing," certainly, but can't be helped now, Truman.—N. H. Register.

The Journal and Gen. Lane.

The Journal of Aug. 23, contains a very scandalous article under the caption of "Gen. Joseph Lane."

"This gentleman served several years in the Legislature of this State. Possessing very moderate natural abilities, and very little general intelligence, he did not acquire much reputation as a legislator, and had it not been for the Mexican war, would never have been heard of beyond the limits of Vanderburgh county, the place of his residence."

"It is that a smart paragraph to begin with! Where would the 'first' Washington have been, had it not been for the War of the Revolution? Who would ever have heard of the 'second Washington' himself, had it not been for the same Mexican war? Almost every child in this country has learned, that great events bring into activity the powers of great men, who might otherwise live and die unheard of. If Gen. Lane did not 'acquire much reputation as a legislator,' it was not so much because he did not deserve it, as because he did not seek it. But he was undoubtedly one of the most efficient legislators, that ever sat in our general assembly. He never was noisy or clamorous, but he seldom failed to carry a measure to which he was friendly. This was the reason why he was never defeated in the Whig county of Vanderburgh."

"That Gen. Lane is a brave man we are not disposed to question—that he may have fought well we shall not dispute."

"Of course the Journal has some doubts on this point; but that is not of much consequence, for nobody else has."

"He returned from Buena Vista the warm admirer and eulogist of Gen. Taylor; declared that he would make a most excellent President, and that, should he run as an independent candidate he should support him. Not one word was said by him then about justice having been done the second regiment by Gen. Taylor, in his report, and the truth justified in regard to it. He knew, or he had himself (when attempting to check their fight) cursed them in the bitterest terms—that he addressed them in such language as follows: 'You damned cowards! you have disgraced yourselves and the State of Indiana and ought never to show your faces in that State again!'"

"That Lane felt friendly towards Taylor originally,—before he found out his true character, and while he was professing to be a Jeffersonian democrat,—is probably true; but the Journal cannot substantiate the assertion that Lane ever declared Taylor fit for the Presidency. Lane 'then' said nothing about Taylor's unfairness towards our volunteers, because he did not then think him willfully unjust. Taylor had positively and solemnly promised him, that he would correct his unfair report, but he falsified this promise, willfully and deliberately; and never could crawl out of it, until the letter of George Dunne taught him the way. Lane may have denounced his men for yielding ground, unaware, as he was, of the order of Bowles, for retreat: no one would blame him if he did. But that is a very different thing from stigmatizing them, as Taylor did after the Courts of Equity, and other evidence, had elicited the extenuating facts, which should exonerate them from the foul charge of cowardice. This charge, by the way, the Journal in the above paragraph repeats, on its own responsibility. It asserts that Lane 'knew' that Taylor's 'report contained nothing more than the truth,' and talks about Lane's 'attempting to check their fight.' This is a wholesale charge, and though it is attributed to Lane by the Journal, the Journal alone is responsible for the infamous imputation. After all the evidence within the Journal's knowledge; in the face and eyes of the notorious fact, that every regiment on that field, except the 3d Indiana did give ground; after all that has been said, officially and unofficially; such a charge as the Journal thus makes, for the sake of pandering to Taylor, is as outrageous as it is disgraceful. It is as unpardonable as any act of our volunteers could possibly have been. It is not only libelous as to the volunteers, but it is an absolute courting of the scorn of the world against them, and that without the slightest qualification or exception. If any man could commit a greater outrage upon the reputation of this State, we are at a loss to know how he would go to work. The only sentence that we can pass upon him, before hanging, would be that which the Journal affirms was passed by Lane upon the fugitives."

"Long after Gen. Taylor's report was published, Gen. Lane professed the highest regard for that gallant old soldier. Gen. Taylor invited him to his tent and treated him with that kindness which has always been a prominent trait in his character."

"Gen. Taylor became the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Lane received the appointment as Governor of Oregon. It was necessary that he should pay for that appointment, and he did it by slandering his old commander in the vilest terms. It is no wonder that Gen. Taylor regarded him as being unworthy the place he occupied, and hence his removal."

"The Journal seems to think, that because Lane honored Taylor by visiting him in his tent, that therefore he should become his slave, like itself, and quietly pocket falsehood, meanness and injury. But no man of spirit will condemn Lane for respecting himself too much, to submit to such degradation."

"The representation that Lane 'assailed Taylor, to pay for his appointment as Governor of Oregon, and that he did it by slandering his old commander in the vilest terms,' is a lie of so abominable a character, that it is impossible to find an epithet in language severe enough to fix the degree of its flagitiousness. It is an outrage quite as odious as the Journal's renewal of the charge against the volunteers. It is made for the same purpose, and in the same diabolical spirit: for the purpose and with the deliberate intention of heaping disgrace and defamation upon the volunteers, by discrediting their defender. When it is remembered that the Journal never had the malignance, nor the decency, nor the honesty, to publish to its readers, Lane's defence of the volunteers, which it thus libels, and has continued from time to time to libel, and endeavor to discredit, its object cannot be mistaken: it is determined to do every thing in its power to DAMN THE REPUTATION OF THE STATE, so far as it is involved in that of her volunteers, TO LASTING INFAMY. It is impossible for us to conceive of any worse degree of moral treason than the Journal thus exhibits. If we really believed, as the Journal seems to believe, in regard to our volunteers we would not pursue the course which it has followed, we would sooner relinquish our citizenship in Indiana, and shake the dust of its soil from our feet forever."

"The Democratic press set up a most dire howl over this event, in the hope of prejudicing the people against Gen. Taylor and of creating sympathy for Gen. Lane. The game in an old one and was not successful. Gen. Lane will return to his old business, on the banks of the Ohio, one better suited to his capacity, and in a short time those who now are most loud in his praise will forget that such a man ever existed.—Journal."

"Indeed! This comes with great force from the very talented, profound, and sagacious editor of the State Journal! Wonderful man! The country of course will give up its high estimate of the character and capacity of General Lane, the Marion of the war, and the hero of more brilliant service than any man who was in it, all for the sake of being able to agree with John D. Defrees, the efficient editor of that almighty crack model newspaper the Indiana State Journal! Very likely."

"BROKE INTO.—We understand the Sentinel office was broken into on Wednesday evening last. No money was taken, but considerable damage done to some of the materials. Have the Sentinel any suspicions of who the burglars are?—Locomotive."

"From the hoof and nose prints, we judged them to be relatives of the Locomotive editor, and considered them irresponsible. That's all."

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS TO PARIS after a visit at Rouen and Havre. Paris and the surrounding districts, in conformity with the new law, have been relieved from martial law, and tranquillity has been perfectly maintained during the week. French funds are well maintained, and in many branches of trade there is a decided improvement. The French Government, it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send troops to protect the Austrian capital.

THE TROOPS LEFT AT ROME, have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice, but cruelty, to detain them any longer from their families and friends.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. Letters from Vienna state that the Government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians. The general accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab is fully confirmed, and the statements only differ in the amount of booty which was secured in or near Raab by the Magyars.

The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna by news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outpost it is said had appeared in Wesselsburg. All the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately dispatched by Railway to Presburg, and it is said that many of the soldiers who were raw recruits, left with very great disinclination, and marched with reluctance. A continued battle on the 23d, 24th and 25th ult. took place between the Russians and Hungarians near Myskolo, on the left bank of the Lake. It seems that after the battle Georgey quit his position, and the Russians, a good deal cut off, followed him.

According to accounts from Vienna of the 5th, authentic intelligence of events between Raab and Comorn was still waiting, the Post between Vienna and Pesth having been interrupted, and no letter had arrived from Raab.

It was reported that the Hungarians had entered Sheerd on the Wang, from the Western theatre of war.

We learn that the defeat of the Austrians before Comorn was more serious than at first supposed. The Magyars are swarming through the whole country far and wide.

Prince Orloff arrived at Vienna on the 10th, from the head quarters of Paskiewitch. He brought intelligence of the route of Paskiewitch's army by Georger. No bulletin had been published, and the imperialists in Vienna were in a state of panic.

Communication between Pesth and Vienna is entirely cut off by the Magyars, who it was reported had re-taken Pesth and Budas. The army of Haynau, if he should have effected a junction with Jellachich, is now completely isolated.

It is asserted that in consequence of the representation of England and France, that the Russians will evacuate Hungary in the course of forty days.

The Paris Press of Tuesday states that a letter was received on the previous day by a member of the Legislative Assembly, announcing that the great Russian army had been defeated by the Magyars, Vienna, and the chances of success are now equalled.

The Paris National states that Garibaldi had succeeded in reaching Venice in safety, which seems to be confirmed from other sources, not unworthy of belief.

Miss Charlotte Cushman the celebrated actress, came passenger in the Calcedonia.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR AT ST. LOUIS.—It appears from the St. Louis Union that Capt. John Howard, of Cincinnati and Independence notoriety, has been recently an actor, or rather victim, in another tragedy, which may be his last. We gather the circumstances from the Union about as follows: At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, a Mrs. Langsdow, wife of Geo. J. Langsdow, passed down second street and entered Hart's furniture store. Howard at the time Mrs. L. passed, was sitting in front of the Monroe house, and when she entered the furniture store, he followed, and stepping into the door way, commenced a conversation with her. While thus engaged, Mrs. L., who had been following his wife, approached close to Howard, presented a double barrel single barrel pistol and fired. The ball entered Howard's back, just below the right shoulder blade, and near the spine.

Howard wheeled and drew his pistol, but his nerves appeared to be so much affected as to deprive him of the power of shooting and he sat down. Langsdow passed rapidly down Second street a few steps, turned, came back, took a look at Howard, and seeing he had effected his purpose, hurried off, but was soon arrested. When told that Howard would probably recover, he expressed regret, wishing he had killed him.

It will be remembered, that Howard had a difficulty in Cincinnati on account of a woman whom his wife subsequently killed, and that last spring he shot a man named Freeman, at Independence, Mo.

Howard's recovery is doubtful. He has made his will, leaving his fortune,—some \$18,000,—to his children in Cincinnati.

MR. MARSHALL DECLINES. We learn from good authority that Hon. Joseph G. Marshall declines the proffered appointment of Governor of Oregon in place of Gen. Lane. This is a very timely and judicious decision. Mr. Marshall has a family he thinks more of than all the offices in the gift of the Nation, and would not jeopardize them for a couple of thousands dollars, and be obliged to fight the Indians in the bargain.

We would like to see the post tendered to John A. Matson, late Whig candidate for Governor.—Lafayette.

There now, Did't we tell you that Matson was to have an office after being rejected by the people of Indiana? But will this place suit Matson any better than Marshall? He, too, wants something fat and easy,—not much work and a good deal of pay. Neither of these men are fit for the Governor of a frontier country. Neither of them has the first qualification. If it is the object of whiggery to take care of the wounded, why not give the place to little dandy Sam Parker? We know of no one who could be better spared from Indiana, or who would probably be more willing to go. Try him.

THE DENNY DEFALCATION.—In the United States Court, before Judge Kane, yesterday, Nathaniel Denny, the late spy agent at Marselles, confessed judgment for the whole amount claimed by the government, with interest, making a total of \$159,444 67.

The district attorney has taken out a *o. s.* against Denny, pursuant to instructions, and in the mean time he remains in custody. The health of Mr. Denny is much impaired, and he has been unable to appear in court or leave his bed. We hope to see justice tempered by mercy in this case.—Phila. Sun.

A school master once said to himself, 'I am like a horse—I sharpen my number of blades, but I wear myself out in doing it.' If

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

The National Finances.

The finances of the federal government, according to the quarterly returns of the past year, show a satisfactory operation of the present system. By comparative returns, it appears the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30 have been as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Revenues of the Federal Government, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849. Rows include Customs, Excise, Land, and Miscellaneous.

It will be observed that under the present tariff the regular revenue of the federal government exceeds the regular expenditure before the war by ten to eleven millions. It gives an aggregate expenditure of \$33,000,000, including some \$3,782,537 of appropriations that may not be called for. This aggregate, however, will be fully within the revenue of the year, if properly administered, and cause increase of balance on hand at the close, or permit of considerable appropriation for the purchase of the debt; for the amount of the public debt at the close of 1850, estimated in commissions and premiums in the last quarter. The enormous exports of the famine year doubtless swelled the customs for the year 1848; but there has been no such operating cause in the last year, and the excess of duties over those yielded by the tariff of 1842, is solely due to the beneficial operation of the commercial treaty.

Some years ago Headbutte was a citizen of this city, where he kept an eating-house. With his career in this city, we are not acquainted, but are informed that it was of such a character as to render him so odious that the people refused to eat at his eat shop, rotten system, and dog's name. He was, in consequence, compelled to remove his culinary utensils and kitchen furniture to some other place. After much trouble and expense in getting possession of the premises in Jefferson county, he removed to that place, where he kept a doggy and gambling-house. Mr. Headbutte, who resides near the track, now became disgusted with his conduct, and one day told him he must keep a decent house or he would be compelled to turn him out of it. Not being able to comply with this very proper demand, he removed his nefarious implements of trade to Port Gibson. This kind of an establishment he kept at Port Gibson; we do not know, nor do we know how long he resided there; but we do know that he was ordered to leave on account of his vulgarities and insult to a very respectable lady. In fact, such was the nature of his offence that he incurred the penalties of Lynch law. When he heard of Headbutte again he had opened a grocery and gambling house in Jackson. With his career in Jackson we are well acquainted. He has been several times indicted for keeping a gambling and disorderly house; and at one time he was informed by several respectable heads of families that if he did not stop his keep table, they would drive him as a nuisance out of the city, and throw his gambling cards and apparatus into the Pearl river. This was a heavy blow to his prospects. One week from that day a circuit court of Lincoln county met, the song of Headbutte's dealer was heard no more, and Headbutte himself was forced to visit his friends in Louisiana, where he remained until the adjournment of the court, when he again returned to his home and resumed his trade. His pots and kettles, opened an eating house, where he carried on gambling in all its various branches, and lived in open intercourse with the worst man on up to the hour of his appointment as Consul at Lyons.

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TORONTO—A Violent Proclamation. The New York Tribune says, that in expectation of Lord Elgin's arrival, 60 to 70 stands of arms are stated to have been stolen from the City Hall, Toronto, for the purpose of mischief, and the Tory rowdies have placarded the walls with a proclamation thus commencing: "TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!—Britons of the City of Toronto! Britons of the Home District! Shall the rank Rebels be permitted to tell us (as they now do) that they will drive the bloody Tories out of the country? Up, to your duty, and let us no more slumber! The political Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his sovereign and disgraced his office as her Majesty's Representative, is expected to arrive in Toronto on the 20th inst., or thereabout. And shall Elgin, who pardoned the scoundrels whose hands were red with the blood of Wier, and Usher, and Chartraud, and our own gallant Moodie—shall Elgin, who spurned the respectful petitions, and mocked the hopes of 100,000 of the loyal hearts of Canada, and who wantonly and clandestinely sanctioned the bill loading and grinding down us and our children with taxes for twenty years to come, to reward rebels and murderers—shall Elgin, who is now, from his garrisoned residence of Montreal, satiating his malice and the malice of his traitorous Ministry, by cramming the jails of Montreal with the most loyal citizens, be permitted to be welcomed by a gang of speaking Radicals, in the good old loyal City of Toronto! No! No! Forbid it Heaven!"

THE ISLAND OF COBA.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were \$23,389,119, of which \$7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were \$27,995,770, of which \$12,394,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals, at its ports, was 3,740 and the number of clearances 3,346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 185 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, one-half is, or is probably worthless, leaving one-half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial, that it adds two crops a year to many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The widow and children of Peter Davis, who served in Gen. Wayne's army against the Miami Indians, from 1792 to 1795, are desirous of obtaining proof of the fact that he did so serve, his discharge having been lost. He served under officers Lockhart and Preston, and was discharged at Green Bay. He entered the army at fourteen years of age, and was discharged at seventeen years, with red hair and light or grey eyes. Any person who knew said Davis, and knows him to have done such service, will confer a great favor by directing a line to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, his widow, at New Albany, Ind.

PAPERS IN OHIO, Indiana, and Kentucky are respectfully requested to copy the above.

Two of the most eminent physicians of Bavaria have made a report, after full inquiry, to the King, on the upshot of the various modes of treating the cholera at Berlin. As in France and in Germany, no doctoring had been done of much efficiency. The same prescription had produced opposite results in one city and another. Those which inspired the most hope, and which came into the greatest vogue, failed as much and widely as the rest. Each was exploded in its turn.—Paris Cor. Jour. Com.

Old Zack's Dirty Hands.

The late John A. Matson, who was a short time since on a pleasure excursion through this State, talked to the people occasionally, and appeared to derive a great satisfaction from telling a story about old Zack's 'dirty hand' in boyhood.—as John did not say that old Zack had washed his hands, it may be inferred that he has kept the same dirty habit concealed from that day to this, to be used when occasion required. It was admirably concealed during the time he was a candidate, but he has shown it on several occasions since his election to the Presidency. He showed it in violation of all his pledges—especially in proscribing crippled soldiers, helpless women, and honest and capable opponents for 'opinion's sake.' He showed it in denouncing the Indiana Volunteers as 'scoundrels,' in direct opposition to facts: he has shown it in removing from office Democrats who fought well and nobly to win the battles that made him a name—and he has now shown it in the recall of the gallant Joe Lane. It is well for old Zack that his 'dirty hand' in this affair was so carefully concealed till the day of his election—less fitness on his part would have left him without a single 'aid and comfort' from the State whose noble troops he has maligned. Had the removal of Gen. Lane taken place before the voice of Indiana had been heard through the ballot-box, there is little doubt that a cry of universal condemnation would have gone forth to salute the career of the 'second Washington,' warning him that he had shown his 'dirty hand' but too often to command the confidence or even respect of Indiana.

The 'dirty hand' story told by Matson, was a dull remodeling of the old 'dirty foot' story. Old Zack, as Matson said, had once been sent to school. He was always remarkable for very dirty hands, and was repeatedly reproved by the master, who finally threatened him with a flogging if he did not amend. One day, his hands being dirtier than usual, the master called him up; and there Zack stood, with his nose running, and one hand in his breeches, looking like a cur. The master was moved by his sniveling, and at last told him, that if he could find another as dirty a hand in school, as that which Zack exposed, he would not flog him. Zack immediately pulled out his other hand from his breeches, and 'headed' the master by exclaiming 'there it is!'"

So much for John A. Matson and old Zack's dirty hand.

The Natchez Free Trader thus sketches the life and character of James Headbutte, one of Taylor's 'honest, capable, and faithful' office-holders, in this 'heretic age.' We leave it to the public to say whether he comes up to the standard:

Some years ago Headbutte was a citizen of this city, where he kept an eating-house. With his career in this city, we are not acquainted, but are informed that it was of such a character as to render him so odious that the people refused to eat at his eat shop, rotten system, and dog's name. He was, in consequence, compelled to remove his culinary utensils and kitchen furniture to some other place. After much trouble and expense in getting possession of the premises in Jefferson county, he removed to that place, where he kept a doggy and gambling-house. Mr. Headbutte, who resides near the track, now became disgusted with his conduct, and one day told him he must keep a decent house or he would be compelled to turn him out of it. Not being able to comply with this very proper demand, he removed his nefarious implements of trade to Port Gibson. This kind of an establishment he kept at Port Gibson; we do not know, nor do we know how long he resided there; but we do know that he was ordered to leave on account of his vulgarities and insult to a very respectable lady. In fact, such was the nature of his offence that he incurred the penalties of Lynch law. When he heard of Headbutte again he had opened a grocery and gambling house in Jackson. With his career in Jackson we are well acquainted. He has been several times indicted for keeping a gambling and disorderly house; and at one time he was informed by several respectable heads of families that if he did not stop his keep table, they would drive him as a nuisance out of the city, and throw his gambling cards and apparatus into the Pearl river. This was a heavy blow to his prospects. One week from that day a circuit court of Lincoln county met, the song of Headbutte's dealer was heard no more, and Headbutte himself was forced to visit his friends in Louisiana, where he remained until the adjournment of the court, when he again returned to his home and resumed his trade. His pots and kettles, opened an eating house, where he carried on gambling in all its various branches, and lived in open intercourse with the worst man on up to the hour of his appointment as Consul at Lyons.

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TORONTO—A Violent Proclamation. The New York Tribune says, that in expectation of Lord Elgin's arrival, 60 to 70 stands of arms are stated to have been stolen from the City Hall, Toronto, for the purpose of mischief, and the Tory rowdies have placarded the walls with a proclamation thus commencing: "TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!—Britons of the City of Toronto! Britons of the Home District! Shall the rank Rebels be permitted to tell us (as they now do) that they will drive the bloody Tories out of the country? Up, to your duty, and let us no more slumber! The political Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his sovereign and disgraced his office as her Majesty's Representative, is expected to arrive in Toronto on the 20th inst., or thereabout. And shall Elgin, who pardoned the scoundrels whose hands were red with the blood of Wier, and Usher, and Chartraud, and our own gallant Moodie—shall Elgin, who spurned the respectful petitions, and mocked the hopes of 100,000 of the loyal hearts of Canada, and who wantonly and clandestinely sanctioned the bill loading and grinding down us and our children with taxes for twenty years to come, to reward rebels and murderers—shall Elgin, who is now, from his garrisoned residence of Montreal, satiating his malice and the malice of his traitorous Ministry, by cramming the jails of Montreal with the most loyal citizens, be permitted to be welcomed by a gang of speaking Radicals, in the good old loyal City of Toronto! No! No! Forbid it Heaven!"

THE ISLAND OF COBA.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were \$23,389,119, of which \$7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were \$27,995,770, of which \$12,394,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals, at its ports, was 3,740 and the number of clearances 3,346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 185 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, one-half is, or is probably worthless, leaving one-half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial, that it adds two crops a year to many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The widow and children of Peter Davis, who served in Gen. Wayne's army against the Miami Indians, from 1792 to 1795, are desirous of obtaining proof of the fact that he did so serve, his discharge having been lost. He served under officers Lockhart and Preston, and was discharged at Green Bay. He entered the army at fourteen years of age, and was discharged at seventeen years, with red hair and light or grey eyes. Any person who knew said Davis, and knows him to have done such service, will confer a great favor by directing a line to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, his widow, at New Albany, Ind.

PAPERS IN OHIO, Indiana, and Kentucky are respectfully requested to copy the above.

Two of the most eminent physicians of Bavaria have made a report, after full inquiry, to the King, on the upshot of the various modes of treating the cholera at Berlin. As in France and in Germany, no doctoring had been done of much efficiency. The same prescription had produced opposite results in one city and another. Those which inspired the most hope, and which came into the greatest vogue, failed as much and widely as the rest. Each was exploded in its turn.—Paris Cor. Jour. Com.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of Ben's lieutenants is a young Bostonian. The estimated value of property in Virginia is about \$510,000,000.

Liverpool, the first commercial city of England, affords only one daily paper.

Five of the capitals of Europe are under martial law at this time, viz: Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Rome and Naples. This fact speaks volumes.

Gen. Ouimet has applied for the outrage committed by his soldiers in entering the American consul's house at Rome. They did not know where they were.

The Capitol of Ohio, now in process of building, will be one of the largest and noblest piles in the Union. It is of dressed stone, 294 feet by 181, and covers a superficies of 55,336 square feet.

DEADLY TRAGEDY.—Ashbel Kelllogg, long president of the Bank of Salina, New York, having become pined by the dissolute conduct of a son at Salina, Kelllogg, Michigan, split his head open with an axe in a paroxysm of the 7th inst.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News writes, on the 12th ult: "I understand from a trustworthy source that the Russian Emperor has shown lately unequivocal symptoms of insanity."

It is said that the Pope does not mean to resume his residence at Rome, but at Bologna. This city has water communication with Venice, is surrounded by a wall, and has 12 gates. The population numbers 70,000.

Gen. Shields will be re-elected to the United States Senate, so one of the best informed politicians informs us. St. Louis New Era. Gen. Shields though an Irishman, is now eligible—a qualification lacking when formerly elected.

MEXICAN GOLD STORY.—One of the stories told at Mazatlan, to the American emigrants for California, is that a Mexican found a piece of gold weighing one hundred and twelve pounds, but that Gen. Smith took it from him, saying that foreigners could have only the small pieces.

We notice by some of our exchanges, that FIZ WARREN, when he cannot find a Whig in the neighborhood of a Postoffice, out of whom he can make a Postmaster, abolishes the office, no way it can be fixed, with Fitz's consent.

Mr. Frazier, the well known correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from San Francisco, states that the public mind seems to concentrate upon colonels Stevenson and Fremont, as candidates for governor of the new state of California.

Richard H. Stanton, democrat, from Kentucky, and Frederick P. Stanton, democrat, from Tennessee, will meet with each other at the next Congress, we do not recollect of another instance of brothers, as young as these, being members of the same Congress.

The Artesian Well, at Charleston w. it is probable, be abandoned, as Professor Holmes informs the Charleston papers that from the fossils which have been taken from the bucket, it is clear that the water has penetrated to the cretaceous formation without reaching the sand bearing strata which should lie above it, and which consequently must be missing in that particular spot. The depth of the well is about 800 feet.