LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—NOTICE.—On and after THURSDAY, Sept. 9, trains will run as follows: Trains going East—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 a. m., for Greenport; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4 p. m. for Syosset; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4½ p. m. for Greenport; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5½ p. m. for Hempstead; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7½ p. m. for Jamaica.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 1858. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1858. Commencing November 1, 1858.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., entrance on 27th-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:30 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:30 p. m. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45 and 4:30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Darien and Greenwich, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate stations, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 2:15 p. m. (ex.). For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Connecticut River at Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railroad to Northampton, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad, 8 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8 a. m.; 2:45 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 a. m.; 2:45 p. m.
JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, Oct. 25, 1858.
NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME of the NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after MONDAY, November 1, the Evening Express Train for Boston via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 2:45 p. m., instead of 4:30 p. m.
J. H. HOYT, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz:
DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate Stations.
MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations.
ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake-Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
R. P. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare $3. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c.; and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic Cities with Western, North-Western and South-Western States by a continuous Railway direct. Tells Road also connects at Pittsburgh with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with the steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the most direct, cheap and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.
RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
FIRST CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c. ..... 25 cents ℔ 100 lb.
SECOND CLASS.—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls and boxes), Wool and Sheep Pelts, Eastward, &c. ..... 60 cents ℔ 100 lb.
THIRD CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), Hemp, Bacon and Pork, salted (loose or in bags), Tobacco manufactured, except Cigars or Cut, &c. ..... 50 cents ℔ 100 lb.
FOURTH CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork (in casks or boxes Eastward), Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. ..... 40 cents ℔ 100 lb.
FLOUR—$ bbl until further notice.
GRAIN—$ 100 lb until further notice.
COTTON—$ bale, not exceeding 500 lb weight, until further notice.
In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia be particular to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Railroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh will be forwarded without detention.
FREIGHT AGENTS.—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. Jones & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Dumesnil, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jowett, Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co. and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; N. W. Graham & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby-st., Boston; Leech & Co., No. 1 Astor House, New-York, and No. 1 South William-st., New-York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Megaw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
T. A. SCOTT, Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittsburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galena and Chicago, Ill.; Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Madison, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Through tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-mentioned places in the West.
Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and comfortable route between the East and the West.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 50 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 56 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.
Fare as low as any other route.
See handbills in the hotels of this city.
Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway.
November 2, 1858. J. G. ELLIOTT, Agent.
For second-class passage apply at No. 8 Battery place.

Legal.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 84 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of June, 1858.
G. VAN COTT, Administrator of James Gaynor, deceased.
j15 law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 239 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated, New-York, the 6th day of September, 1858.
WILLIAM JOHNSON, Administrator.
S07 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER O. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, No. 52 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1858.
ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, JAMES P. HARPER, Executors.
o25 law6mTu*

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, August 2, 1858.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A GOVERNOR, in the place of John A. King;
A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in the place of Henry R. Selden;
A CANAL COMMISSIONER, in the place of Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed in place of Samuel S. Whallon, deceased;
An INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS, in the place of William A. Russell;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards in the City of New-York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York
And also, a REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.
SEVENTEEN MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
A SHERIFF, in the place of James C. Willet;
A COUNTY CLERK, in the place of Richard B. Connolly;
FOUR CORONERS, in the place of Frederick W. Perry, Edward B. Connery, Robert Gamble and Samuel C. Hills;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 220 of Laws of 1858, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."
CHAP. 220.
AN ACT to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the People of the State.
Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward and election district in this State, at the Annual Election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Legislature at such election. On such ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written and printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And by those voters who are opposed thereto, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." And all citizens entitled to vote as aforesaid shall be allowed to vote by ballot as aforesaid, in the election district to which he resides, and not elsewhere.
§ 2. So much of articles one, two and three, of title four, a chapter one hundred and thirty, of an act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as regulates the manner of conducting elections and challenges to be administered, and inquiries to be made, of persons offering to vote, shall be deemed applicable to the votes to be given or offered under this act; and the manner of voting and challenges, and the penalties for false swearing, prescribed by law, are hereby declared in full force and effect in voting or offering to vote under this act.
§ 3. The said votes given for and against a Convention, in pursuance of this act, shall be canvassed by the inspectors of the several election districts or polls of the said election in the manner prescribed by law, and as provided in article four, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty of the said act, passed April fifth, eighteen and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as far as the same are applicable; and such canvass shall be completed by ascertaining the whole number of votes given in each election district or poll for a Convention, in the whole number of votes given against each Convention, in the form aforesaid; and the result being found, the inspectors shall make a statement in words, at full length, of the number of ballots received in relation to each Convention, and shall also state in words, at full length, the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And also the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." Such statements so aforesaid shall contain a caution, stating the day on which, and the number of the district, the town or ward, and the county at which the election was held, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects, which certificate shall be subscribed by all the inspectors, and a true copy of such statement shall be immediately filed by them in the office of the Clerk of the township, city.
§ 4. The original statements, duly certified as aforesaid, shall be delivered by the Inspectors, or one of them to be deputed for that purpose, to the Supervisor, or, in case there be no Supervisor, or he shall be disabled from attending the Board of Canvassers, then to one of the Assessors of the town or ward, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been submitted by such Inspectors, to be inclosed in an other statement at such election as now required by law.
§ 5. So much of articles first, second, third and fourth, of title fifth, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of the act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," and the acts amending the same, as regulates the duties of County Canvassers and their proceedings, and the duty of County Clerks, and the Secretary of State, and the Board of State Canvassers, shall be applied to the canvassing and ascertaining the will of the people of this State in relation to the proposed Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes or ballots given in and returned as aforesaid are against a Convention, then the said Canvassers are required to certify and declare that fact by a certificate, subscribed by them, and filed with the Secretary of State; but if it shall appear by the said canvass that a majority of the ballots or votes given as aforesaid are for a Convention, then they shall, by like certificates, to be filed as aforesaid, declare that fact; and the said Secretary shall communicate a copy of such certificate to both branches of the Legislature, at the opening of the next session thereof.
Yours respectfully, GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 4, 1858.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided. JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
☞ All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Stat., vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 2, part 1st, page 148.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his Hair Tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantee of truth, the Doctor needs no eloquence nor useless puffery from the Press.
BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.
Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make an application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three month since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished—used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use it, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years and am known to nearly every one here and in the adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1856.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of yellow fever in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1858.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and proof. Yours truly,
J. K. BRAGG.
The RESTORATIVE is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3 per bottle.
O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FROM CATTARAUGUS.

A DAY WITH THE RED MEN—ALLEGANY RESERVATION—A TALK WITH GOVERNOR BLACKSNAKE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JAMESTOWN, Aug. 30, 1858.

Cattaraugus County embraces within its boundaries the great bulk of all the red men now to be found within the limits of our State. Not long since the Council fires of the brave Iroquois burned continually from the Hudson to the Lakes, their shouts were heard in every forest, and their war paths coursed every hill and valley from the straits of St. Mary's to the foot of Lake Superior; but now, but a feeble remnant of this brave race remains.

A visit last week to the Allegany Reservation has put me in possession of some facts which I think will be interesting to such of your readers as are familiar with the history of the aboriginal occupants of our State, and with a confederacy the most extraordinary and perfect in its success that ever existed under an Indian sovereignty. The territory allotted to and now occupied by the once powerful tribe of Senecas, commences at the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New-York, in Cattaraugus County, and runs on a course with and on both sides of the Allegany River upward of thirty miles, through the towns of South Hadley, Cold Spring, Bucktooth, Great Valley and Carrollton, and terminates a short distance in the town of Allegany; and embraces forty square miles, or 25,600 acres of land. It includes within its boundaries the most valuable bottom lands of the Allegany, on both sides of the river, in the above-mentioned towns. The Indians say that they were to have had forty miles square, instead of forty square miles, and allege that Government overreached them in that particular; but it is designated in the bond "forty square miles, contiguous and lying together," and they have therefore been obliged to content themselves with that extent of reservation.

Upon this Reservation, scattered along the line of the river, dwell nearly all that now remains of the once powerful Senecas, who, in the Confederacy of the Iroquois, occupied the door of the "Long House" opening to the West, who were the first to take the war-path, and who, from their locality, in all cases furnished the two principal military chiefs to conduct all offensive and defensive expeditions.

The tribe upon this Reservation now numbers about 800 souls, mostly made up of Senecas, though there are a few Onondagas and Oneidas, as well as some descendants from hostile tribes taken prisoners in days of yore by the invincible warriors of the nation. Some are descendants of the celebrated Mary Jemison, and still bear her name; but they are now, and always have been, regarded as native children of the tribe, and have always enjoyed equal rights and privileges with the purest native. In fact, it was a characteristic of the Iroquois, and part of their political system, that when they adopted a captive, they thereby invested him with all the social and political immunities common to themselves.

Although the Indians upon the Reservation are now surrounded by civilization, I regret to add, that, to a certain extent, they have seized upon its vices instead of patterning after its virtues. Not that their vices are as heinous and groveling as some in civilized life; nor that they are grossly intemperate or are vindictive, deceitful, or quarrelsome, or are given to thieving, but, as a whole, they are indolent and slothful; they hate manual labor, and many of them, instead of tilling the soil or doing anything effective toward reclaiming their fertile valley from its wild and almost primeval state, spend their time in listless idleness doing nothing.

The Allegany Reservation, as a whole, is one of the most fertile tracts of land in Western New-York, and yet, to a great extent, it is as uncultivated and wild as when the country was first discovered.

A few patches of maize, interspersed with buckwheat, potatoes, and occasionally a field of oats, comprise pretty much all the agricultural products of the "Senecas."

The Government annuity, the river and the woods, with the meager agricultural products of their half tilled fields, constitute everything they depend upon to sustain life.

Our State Legislature has, from time to time, passed laws for the express purpose of protecting "the poor Indian" in his present contracted home.

He cannot alienate his land. He cannot make a valid contract with a white man. He cannot be sued in a civil Court to enforce the collection of an ordinary debt. He cannot vote. In a word, he is an *infant* by statute, and has scarcely any political status; nay, more: he is made an alien upon his native soil. It may be gravely questioned whether these restrictive statutes do not tend to degenerate the red man; whether the effect is not to keep them always creeping, when they should be learning to walk; making them dependent, instead of independent; in short, making them, socially and politically, mere nonentities.

I cannot, in this communication, discuss this question, or present others equally interesting—to wit, their present form of government among themselves; their habits, amusements, festivals, means of instruction, &c.; but must pass to a brief narration of my interview with the oldest Indian sachem now living—Governor Blacksnake. This famous old chief and warrior resides in a small frame house on the bank of the Allegany, in the town of Cold Spring, where he has lived upward of sixty years. His extreme age has for several years past incapacitated him from taking any active part in the government of the nation. He is at this time upward of 110 years of age. He says he has seen 112 Summers.

His eye-sight is somewhat impaired, and he now seldom ventures beyond the limits of his own particular domain. Some of the early settlers in the vicinity speak of him as having been, forty years ago, the finest looking man in the tribe, tall and commanding, being full six feet in hight, his eyes black and piercing as the eagle's, and his bearing proud and majestic as the towering pines of his forest home.

He is a nephew of the celebrated Cornplanter, who for many years was the head chief of the Senecas, and died about twenty years ago, at the advanced age of 100 years.

On the death of Cornplanter, Blacksnake became the head Sachem of the tribe; and even now, though he no longer presides in Council, his people place great reliance upon his opinions and advice. Red Jacket, whose sagacity and eloquence as a forest statesman have become historical, was Blacksnake's nephew, and the three Sachems, Cornplanter, Red Jacket and Blacksnake have often, in days of yore, sat in Council together. Red Jacket, however, was never regarded as a warrior; his unbounded popularity with the tribe was owing to his wisdom and eloquence in Council, and the zeal he manifested in vindicating the rights of the red man against the rapacity and encroaching influence of the pale face.

Blacksnake was not only famous in council, but likewise one of the bravest of the brave on the war path. He has a silver medal, about two inches in diameter, which he informed me was presented to him by Washington in person, whose memory he holds in great veneration. The device I judged, from an inspection of it, was intended to represent civilized life in the wigwam or lodge. On the right of the field is a fireplace with a teakettle on crane, suspended over the fire; on the left is a cradle, in which reposes a child asleep; in the foreground is a woman spinning, and in the background is a women seated at a loom weaving. The letters U. S. A. appear in the margin. On the reverse are the following words and letters, occupying three lines: "Second Presidency of Geo. Washington, MDCCXCVI," which are surrounded by a border of laurel and oak leaves. He inquired of me if Gen. Scott was still living. I gave him an affirmative answer, and the aged warrior's eyes glistened with delight. He wished to know where he resided, and when I informed him in the City of New-York, where I likewise lived, he manifested a deep interest to know all about him; how far I lived from him; where I last saw him; whether he was well, &c. He said: "Tell Gen. Scott that Blacksnake is still living, and would like to see him once more: I fought with him against the English in the last war."

Just before taking leave of him I asked if he had any brothers living. He said he had one brother living about five miles below him. I inquired his brother's age. He replied, "Not very old—only eighty years!" Blacksnake buried a son about five years ago, who for some time prior to his death usually presided in Council. He was seventy-eight years old when he died! The death of this son at the time gave rise to a report that it was the Governor himself.

He has descendants living upon the Reservation to the fifth generation, and his memory embraces a period of upward of ninety years. He is the last red man known to be living who took part in the border wars of the Revolution; and soon he, too, will go to the pleasant hunting grounds, which the Great Spirit has provided for the brave; for the Governor has always adhered to the religion of his fathers, and says the Savior's mission was to the white man and not to the red man.

Notwithstanding the pertinacity with which he has always clung to the ancient religious rites and ceremonies of the tribe, he has always been tolerant to others, and never made any serious opposition to the missionary efforts that have from time to time been put forth to teach them "the way of life."

I cannot close this letter without paying a passing tribute to the disinterested zeal of the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, who have been for many years, and still are, the red man's best friend. This Society still keeps up a Mission establishment among them, and likewise employs an agent whose duty it is to see that the Indians are not overreached and imposed upon by the whites, and to supply them with everything necessary for their comfort and health.

In all important matters, the leading men of the tribe consult and advise with their Quaker friends, in whom they repose great confidence, for they have learned that the Quakers never deceive them.

It is possible that a portion of the Indians family may ultimately be reclaimed, and raised to a position of equality with the Anglo-Saxon race; but this can only be done when civilization effects an entire change in their character. A far different destiny awaits the residue. Their war shout is rapidly receding toward the setting sun, and it is now heard but faintly this side of the Rocky Mountains. Soon their hunting grounds will give way to the plowshare; school houses and churches will rise upon the ruins of the Council house; and the pursuit of a busy and industrious population will diffuse themselves over this entire Republic from ocean to ocean.

"Who then will mourn for the red man?
Who will mark the place of his grave?" J. H. W.

*The other Reservation in this county, upon the Cattaraugus Creek, contains nearly 1,500 souls, and is made up of the other tribes of the Six Nations.

THE PLATTE GOLD REGIONS.

THE EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE.

From The Kansas City Journal, Oct. 20.

Mr. William Parsons and three others arrived at Lawrence on Sunday last, and at this city yesterday. We have their report:

They give a plain, unvarnished report of their operations. They state that they had but one pan in their party, and that they worked but a short time each day—never more than four or five hours, and that they made easily $5 per day to the man. They were short of provisions, and having no tools to build a shelter for the Winter, a portion had concluded to go to Ben's Fort to winter, and those now here to return for tools and outfit. They exhibit some of the finest specimens yet seen. They represent the country as agricultural in the Summer, and have selected a town-site on one of the tributaries of the Arkansas, in the immediate vicinity of their mining locality.

They were joined a short time before their departure by a Californian, whom they left at work, he refusing to leave. He had tools, and was making, on an average, $15 per day. He stated to our informants that the mines where they were then working, yielded better than the same description of diggings in California. He stated that he intended to remain as long as it was possible, digging when he could, and supplying himself with game.

The above men are well known in Lawrence, and their report has created a perfect furore in that town. They will return at the earliest possible day in the Spring.

They report that the Indians were numerous in the mines, but had offered no interruption.

These reports, together with the letters we published yesterday, have started the excitement afresh.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

SUMNER, K. T., October, 1858.

A journey through the eastern counties, as far north as the Nebraska line, has convinced me that the gold excitement is not confined to our principal cities, but extends to every community. Observation teaches me that in no town in Kansas are the mass of the people less credulous, or do they place less reliance on the reported gold discoveries, than in Lawrence, notwithstanding several companies have left that city for the mines. In Leavenworth the excitement, which has been immense, is now gradually abating. In looking for its effect, we find the city minus a wealthy banker, lawyers, tradesmen and mechanics, with the prospect of a far greater drain in the Spring, should reports continue favorable.

At Iowa Point, I saw a company of thirteen robust, active young men, from Holt County, Missouri. They were purchasing an outfit for the gold diggings. On the eve of starting, one of the party, who was seated in a wagon with three of his comrades, wished to discharge a double-barreled gun which had been loaded the day previous. Not suspecting any danger, he discharged it in the wagon; it proved to be overloaded, and burst, sending the fragments in almost every direction. Much to the astonishment of all, the only one hurt was the man who held the weapon; he was severely injured in one arm, but not sufficiently serious for amputation. He will return to Missouri as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

A company of thirty will leave Atchison to-morrow, under the direction of J. H. H. Matthew, esq. They are provided with an Indian interpreter, physician and engineers. The road by the way of Fort Riley and the Republican Fork will be surveyed, the distances noted, and sketches of the country taken. This route was traveled by Col. Fremont in 1843. It has recently been very much improved, under the direction of the U. S. Government, and will, doubtlessly, become the most popular route to the mines. During the present season the Southern or Santa Fé road has been the most traveled, on account of the intention of most companies to remain at Bent's Fort until Spring. At this Fort they will find the comforts of an old settlement, beside being in the immediate vicinity of the gold fields. The arrival of parties from the States, en route for Pike's Peak, are of frequent occurrence. In some cases they are provided with ambulances, and an extravagant outfit, but more frequently they are poorly provided for encountering the hardships which must necessarily accompany a journey through a partially barren and unsettled country, in the winter months.

As the reports from the mines are so strangely conflicting and unreliable, my advice to all who intend to visit these "auriferous lands" is, to remain at home and "keep cool" until Spring, when more definite and reliable news will be received by those who have already gone there. A private letter has just been received from Mrs. Holmes, the lady who accompanied her husband to the summit of Pike's Peak. It was written from Taos, a Spanish town about 100 miles south of Pike's Peak. She informs us that Mr. Holmes is Secretary of the famous Kit Carson, who is an Indian agent. In addition to this occupation, he assists his wife in the duties attending a boarding-school. The number of scholars is large, and the price paid is liberal, so that they are perfectly content. The citizens of Taos are represented as being rich and hospitable. The advice of Mrs. Holmes to her friends is, to come to Taos instead of the mines.

A lot of mules have been purchased for a line of coaches, which will run to the mines early next Spring. A company from Massachusetts have negotiated for land in this town, on which to build an extensive wagon factory.

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO KANSAS CITY.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city from Kansas on Saturday, that it was reported at Leavenworth that Majors and Russell, the great Government contractors for the transportation of supplies over the Plains, had determined to remove their headquarters from Leavenworth to Kansas City. Mr. Russell has already sold his fine residence in Leavenworth, preparatory to a removal. The reasons alleged for this are, that the route west from Kansas City is much better than that from Leavenworth, there being fewer streams to cross, and that, traversing the dividing ridge, it has fewer hills, and is shorter to almost every point to which Government supplies have to be transported. These advantages are all real, and Kansas City is a better point for them than Leavenworth, or any other town further up the river; but there are probably some other reasons which influence them in this step. This firm is composed of strong Pro-Slavery men. They went early into Kansas, when there were hopes of making it a Slave State, and owned at one time considerable property in Leavenworth. They have, however, sold most of this to the Yankees, and feel no disposition to help build up a town on Free territory. They, therefore, prefer to assist in building up Kansas City, which is just across the line, in Missouri. It must be acknowledged that the business controlled and influenced by this firm is very great—sufficient, probably, to settle the question of precedence between these two young cities.

[Cincinnati Gazette.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Roberts, the General Agent of Minnesota, Rockland Superior, and Flint-Steel River mines, has made his usual examination of them previous to leaving for the Winter, and furnished the following reports, viz:

MINNESOTA.—"On the 16th inst., I made a general examination of the underground works at the mine. Nearest the surface on the south vein, between shafts Nos. 4 and 5, a short distance west of the open cut, are the works we have commenced upon the conglomerate, above the adit level. The copper is raised by a whim, erected over the open cut, and which will suffice to carry on the work to a considerable length and depth. This point is turning out considerable copper, and is of much promise for the Winter's production. There are also other points on the conglomerate producing favorably, and which still promise well. Above the ten-fathom level, where the "great mass" was taken out, there yet remain prongs and stages of copper sticking out of the conglomerate that cannot yet be removed, on account of the great space left unfilled above the timbers, but which will be worked upon as soon as we can fill it in. Under this, below the ten-fathom level, where another large mass was cut up and removed, or at least that portion of it first loosened, there yet remain considerable masses running into the conglomerate, upon which a number of mines are now at work, and it promises to be still a productive spot. Leaving the conglomerate, we descend No. 8, which shaft is sunk 51 feet below forty-fathom level, passing through a good lode, with mass copper at the bottom. The forty-fathom level is now connected between Nos. 5 and 8 shafts. In fifty-fathom level between Nos. 4 and 5, which are also connected, we have the junction of the two veins, which is quite large, and producing well in barrel and stamp work. The 60-fathom level is driven 260 feet west from No. 4 shaft, and has a good vein, in places producing masses. No. 4 shaft is sunk 70 feet below the 70-fathom level, the vein in the bottom looking well, and has been generally regular, producing mass copper. The level itself is opened 70 feet west of No. 4, and is in a good vein, also producing masses. East of No. 4, the level is connected with No. 3 shaft, and the vein between is more regularly productive than it has ever been above. Stoping is going on here to a considerable extent, exposing mass copper; and in one place is a large cavity entirely in copper, and showing a good thickness of metal. No. 3 (the pump shaft) is sunk 81 feet below this level, and drifts started from the bottom, both east and west—the bottom of the shaft looking well for vein, each end of the drifts in copper, and the backs also looking well. Shafts Nos. 1 and 2 are connected in same level, but at this point the two lodes have not yet come together, though the junction cannot be far below, as we have driven to some extent on both veins, and both are producing copper. No. 2 shaft is 50 feet below the same level, and we have a fine mass in the bottom of it; and a drift going east is in about 100 feet, where there is also a good vein. Going up No. 2 to 30-fathom level, which is connected through to No. 6, a good vein is exposed near the latter, which is yielding mass copper to some extent. Ascending to the 20-fathom level, the drift east is in 300 feet, showing a large vein. The backs have been stoped to some extent, and have produced very well in mass copper. The 20-fathom level is on the lobe north of the conglomerate, extending about 260 feet east of No. 6, and portions of the back have been stoped up to the 10-fathom level, producing very well, and still promising well as we progress in driving and stoping. The foregoing description embraces the most important points of the mine for the ensuing Winter's production, the prospects for which must appear therefrom to be highly favorable. At the same time new openings will be extensively prosecuted; 10-fathom level will be connected with No. 9 shaft, the levels driven from No. 8, the shafts at the bottom of the mine connected, and all the eastern levels below the 10 will be driven during the Winter. The mine at present is producing from all parts; and I think I can safely say that I have never seen it looking generally better, and everything promises favorably for the ensuing Winter's production.

ROCKLAND MINE.—"Yesterday I made a general examination of the mine under ground, and have to report the present condition and appearance of the various openings as follows:

"No. 4 shaft is sinking below 20-fathom level, with a good wall to the vein—the vein itself irregular, 10 to 12 inches in width in places, and producing stamp-work and small barrel copper, but no masses. We have been sinking through a hard course of amygdaloid, but are now looking for more copper and easier ground for working. The 20-fathom level, east of No. 4, is in hard ground; but the end of the drift is improving, producing barrel work to some extent, with a better wall. There are also some small masses along the back of the drift; and at the point where we have commenced stoping it looks favorable. The 10-fathom, west of No. 4, is a kindly drift, and has been changing lately for the better—getting a more regular wall, and producing both barrel and stamp work. This drift is going toward No. 7 shaft, and will progress as rapidly as possible during the Winter. No. 3 shaft is sinking below the 30-fathom level, with a regular wall and vein, the latter producing small masses. The 30-fathom level, west of this shaft, has a large lode in the back; from the stopes we sent up to-day a fine mass of 3,400 lbs. This is at present