Dallas Herald.

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THE DALLAS HERALD,
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J. W. LATIMER. J. W. SWINDELLS.

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The following gentlemen are requested to act as Agents for the HERALD, and are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

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ALLEN, BAGBY & Co., Houston, Harris county.

Written for the Dallas Herald.

The Broken Vow.

[TO ****.]

BY WILLIAM T. G. WEAVER.

I met thee to adore thee
As I did in other days,
When thy beauty shone before me,
And my lips declared its praise;
When thy smiling eyes watched o'er me,
With a mild yet loving gaze.

We met, and still I loved thee,
Though a barrier rose between,
And those once fond eyes reproved me—
Ay, I read it in their mein,
Yes thy brilliant beauty moved me,
Still my heart declares the queen!

Thou wert plighted to another,
Yet I spoke of *our* first love—
Frail heart! it could not smother
What proud honor did reprove—
Thou would'st "*love me as a brother*,"
Still thy heart for *me* could move!

I knew that I must leave thee,
Nor behold thy face again,
But thy smile could then deceive me,
And beseech me to remain;
Yet I dared not long believe thee,
Though I trembled to disdain.

Those sweet lips that once persuaded
Mine have breathed *another* love,
And with life's bright prospects faded,
In the world alone I rove,
With youth's cherished dreams o'ershaded,
And no dearer hope above.

Oft in sleep I muse about thee
With a dream-love undefined;
Waking, I can scarcely doubt thee,
Thou hast been so fond and kind,
But I still must roam without thee,
Wrecked in happiness and mind!

Alton, August 9, 1856.

Editorial Correspondence.

Improvements about Clarksville—Business—The Crops and Season—Terrific Storm and Destruction of Property—Examination at the McKenzie Institute—Public Speaking—Prospects of the Different Candidates—Politics, &c.

CLARKSVILLE, Texas, Aug 2d, 1856.

Dear Herald:—I have scarcely anything worthy of note to communicate since my last.

This place has improved but little since my last visit. The Methodists are building a large and commodious Church, and other buildings of less note have gone up. The amount of business done here, particularly the amount of goods sold, I judge, is considerably less than that at Dallas. Most of the merchants here have had to haul their goods for the last two years from Shreveport and Gaines' Landing. The river has been down except at intervals for the whole of that time. Two crops of cotton have thus been kept from the market except such as succeeded in getting their crops down the river on flat boats. The consequence is an unusual depression and stringency in money matters. Everybody complains of hard times. Many of the most substantial farmers of the county are unable to pay their debts until they can get their cotton to market and sell it. All, however, have enough to live upon. Besides the present crop, which is an average one, many have a sufficiency of old corn to last another year. The cotton crop was suffering for rain until a few days since, when we were favored by a good season which will save the crop.

On Thursday night last this neighborhood was visited by one of the most terrific thunder storms I have ever witnessed. For two hours there was a continued blaze of the most vivid lightning, accompanied by deafning peals of thunder that seemed to shake the very foundations of the earth. The lightning struck in many places in the neighborhood, but did no serious damage except at Mr. James Ritchie's, about a mile and a half from this place. Mr. Ritchie's barn, cribs, stables, grainery, &c., are all connected together under the same roof. The barn was struck by lightning about ten o'clock at night, in the midst of the storm. The ethereal spark is supposed to have been communicated to some of the combustible material about the premises, and the whole building, when discovered, was wrapt in a sheet of flame. Nothing was saved; the barn, cribs, stables, grainery, corn, fodder, wheat and farming utensils, together with four horses, were burnt up. The loss will probably amount to $1,200 or $1,500.

The examination of the pupils at M'Kenzie's Institute, three miles West of this place, commenced on Monday and closed on Thursday last. This is the most flourishing as well as one of the oldest literary institutions in the State. It has a just and wide-spread celebrity, not only in Texas but in all the surrounding states, as is sufficiently attested by the goodly number of students from other states, in which Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and the civilized Indian tribes on the Red River, were well represented. I attended several days of the examination and, together with the large concourse of spectators, witnessed indubitable evidence of the thorough training to which the young gentlemen and ladies of the Institute have been subjected, as well as the rapid progress they have made in their studies. Of course I could not particularize, in the limits of an ordinary letter, the details of the course of instruction as elicited in the examination. It is sufficient to say that it came up to the expectation of its most sanguine friends. The able and indefatigable principal, Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, notwithstanding he has secured the services of efficient and competent teachers, is omnipresent in the Institute. His genius pervades every department, and his energy and vigilance are everywhere visible. A concert was given on Wednesday night, under the direction of the accomplished music teacher of the Institute, Mr. Danforth. I did not attend, but hear it highly spoken of. I heard enough, however, in the pieces sung and performed by the pupils at interval between the examination of the different classes, to satisfy me that this delightful and ennobling science is not neglected at the Institute, and that the task of imparting it is confided to skilful hands. One young lady I cannot forbear mentioning, and I am sure in doing so I will give no offence to her associates—Miss PATILLO, of Marshall. She has a voice which, for clearness, modulation, volume and sweetness, I have never heard excelled. It rings out like the clear clarion, and glides sweetly into the soft and subdued cadence of a lute. It is a soprano of wonderful power, clearness and melody that cannot fail, with proper training, to render her a vocalist of first-rate capacity. Nor can I pass over this examination without mentioning with pride, the honorable and highly creditable manner in which the students from Dallas county have acquitted themselves. Miss S. W***'s proficiency and mastery of the different sciences was the remark of all. Miss W*** acquitted herself most handsomely. Bob S. is confessedly the best mathematician in the Institute, while John C's progress and scholarship are universally commended as being highly creditable to one of his years. John K. and —— B. have also made good progress. Each evening was occupied by addresses from the young gentlemen. Many of the addresses exhibited an intellectual vigor and originality, that if properly directed cannot fail to lead to distinction. I thought I observed the germ of many a future orator, whose eloquence is destined to captivate the heart and sway the mind of the multitude. There were some 200 students at this Institute during the last collegiate year. Its prospects are still brightening for the future, and the probability is that the number will be increased at the next session.

Yesterday was quite an interesting day in Clarksville. The candidates for District Attorney, Messrs. S. R. C. Mills, E. G. Benners and Bushrod Musgrove, closed the canvass in speeches. Mr. Mills is the regular democratic candidate, and led off in a very able and effective speech. Mr. Mills is a young man of decided promise. With a little more practice he will make a first-rate stump orator. His speech was interspersed with many humorous sallies and anecdotes at the expense of his opponent, Mr. Benners. Mr. Benners followed in a very able, ingenious and humorous speech. He is a good lawyer, a thorough business man, and would no doubt make an efficient District Attorney. But claiming to be a democrat he is in the unfortunate position of a disorganizer. He will, it is thought, receive the vote of the know-nothing vote. Mr. Musgrove spoke last, and proclaimed himself an out-and-out "American." Mr. Musgrove appears to be an original character. He seems to be running the race for "grandeur." From the manner in which he "bounded" Mr. Benners, I should judge he was rather jealous of the support he is receiving from his know-nothing friends. The crowd seemed to appreciate his position and was disposed to humor him, and his random remarks were applauded throughout most vociferously and uproarously. Mr. Benners' fine speech was pretty much lost sight of in the "noise and confusion" produced by that of Mr. Musgrove. There was a short rejoinder by the candidates for District Attorney, after which Judge Todd, the candidate for District Judge, addressed the people. Judge T. is a clear and effective speaker. His words are well chosen and generally very appropriate. A great portion of his speech was devoted to a refutation of calumnies which he says have been circulated against him during the canvass, in which an editorial which appeared in the *Messenger* some time since was roundly denounced. Mr. Apperson replied, avowing himself as the author of the article in question, but denying the offensive construction which Judge Todd had placed upon it. Some pretty sharp sparring ensued. Mills will be elected. There is no organized opposition to Todd.

The election on Monday at this place will be an exciting one. I have every confidence that it will show a very decided democratic gain since the last election, and will fully redeem the county from the reproah of casting its vote for Lem. Evans. Some of the county ticket may be defeated from various causes, but the State ticket will be largely ahead.

Yours, truly, L.

The Costume Controversy.

People in this country will be amused by the very great consequence which British papers attach to the trivial circumstance of an American gentleman's appearance at a royal levee without a court dress. It was certainly an unfortunate accident, in the present critical relations between the two countries; and there can be no surprise that it is treated with so much gravity.

The American gentleman was wrong. A certain costume is prescribed for the ceremony of introduction to the Queen; and no one should aspire to the compliment who is not willing to conform to the usage of the court.—In this country fashion prescribes the sort of dress for particular occasions, in which every gentleman is careful to appear, under penalty of being exposed to contemptuous observation. No person here will go to a party, for instance, in black gloves, red vest, and frock coat, and for the simple reason that a very different costume is suitable for such an occasion. The Queen of England has the right to impose whatever condition of dress she may please on the person approaching her presence; and no well bred gentleman would wantonly violate the regulations of her court.

Prof. Mahan erred through ignorance, not design. In appearing in his official uniform he meant to do his best, but the master of ceremonies was bound to exclude him. Mr Dallas exhibited almost an excess of delicacy and of spirit, in sharing his friend's exile. The Queen, noble and sensible woman, as she always shows herself to be, behaved with characteristic tact and propriety in commanding "the gentleman to appear in whatever costume he might choose to wear." It was too late. He was already gone.

The circumstance was unlucky in another respect, as countenancing the charge of vulgarity and indelicacy, with which Americans are habitually reproached in Europe.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Kansas Meeting in Dallas.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of August, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Dallas county, at Dallas, for the purpose of expressing their feelings on affairs in Kansas. On motion of Gen. Good, Capt. J. Peak was called to the chair and D. Burford appointed secretary. The chairman having called the meeting to order, on motion, Col. Stone arose and explained the object of the meeting in a very warm and enthusiastic speech, which served to attract the interest and call forth the sentiments of all true friends of the south. At the conclusion of Col. Stone's speech a committee of five was appointed by the chairman to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. While the committee were out Gen. John J. Good arose and addressed the meeting in a warm and eloquent discourse, explaining in forcible and unmistakable terms the aggressions of the north, and justifying, with most cogent and imputable reasons, the action of the south in regard to Kansas. He showed plainly the necessity of the south doing something for the cause of slavery in the present crisis, and the influence it would have in Congress and in every part of the Union. On return of the committee, with leave of the chairman, the following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously by the meeting:

To J. Peak, Chairman, &c—

We the undersigned committee, appointed for the purpose of drafting a preamble and resolutions expressive of the object of this meeting, ask leave to report the following and recommend their adoption:

WHEREAS we, as southern men, feeling a deep solicitude for the perpetuation of the American Union, and knowing that, with a division of feeling, interest, and sentiment, such as we conceive now to be threatened by the undue action of the northern abolitionists, that our glorious confederacy must totter to its centre; and feeling, as we do, that we as American citizens have rights which are held ever dear, and which we are ready and willing to maintain upon honorable principles; and whereas we regard the formation, in the northern abolition States, of "emigrant aid societies" for the purpose of settling, temporarily, the Territory of Kansas, and with no other view than to remain sufficiently long in the territory to cast their votes against slavery, one of the cherished principles of the south, thereby creating upon our immediate frontier another free State—an asylum and hiding place for our slaves—an aggression upon our rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will do all in our power, as southern men, in favor of the American Union, to counteract the baneful influence attempted to be exerted over the Territory of Kansas by the formation of those miscalled "emigrant aid societies" formed by northern abolitionists, for the purpose of populating the Territory of Kansas by all honorable means in our power.

Resolved, That we will afford such aid as is in our power to encourage emigration to the Territory of Kansas from the south.

Resolved, That we recommend to those who may emigrate to Kansas territory, from Texas, to act with prudence and firmness, and by all lawful and honorable means to resist to the utmost any aggression upon the rights of the south.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Dallas *Herald*, and all other papers in the State friendly to the cause be requested to copy or notice the same.

B. W. Stone, N. H. Darnell,
Henry Grider, Robert McKenzie,
D. Burford.

On motion the meeting adjourned, &c.

J. PEAK, *Chairman.*

D. BURFORD, *Secretary.*

Old Mint-Drop Playing it Low Down.

The Washington Union says that some strange developments have recently been made in regard to the real position of Col. Thos. H. Benton in the present canvass. It is charged that while Benton is *nominally* running for Governor of Missouri and professing friendship for Buchanan, he has an understanding with the know-nothings of Missouri by which they are to elect one of their members (Ewing) Governor, while he is to bring out as many Benton democrats for the Legislature as will, united with the know-nothings, secure his re-election to the U. S. Senate, along with a know-nothing.

In corroboration of this charge, it is said that Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, a republican know-nothing, read in his place in the House of Representatives recently, "Col. Benton's private instructions to the freesoilers how to manage the battle against the democrats on the Kansas bill. He also announced in exulting terms that Col. Benton would be elected to the United States Senate!" *The plan of operations against the democratic party is the hand writing of Col. Benton.* In the present contest it seems the democracy have to fight not only open foes, but traitors in the false garb of friends. But as the treachery of Arnold but enhanced the glory of the successful termination of the Revolution, so that of Benton will but add another flower to the chaplet now being wreathed by the people with which to deck the brow of James Buchanan in 1856.—*Houston Telegraph.*

ANOTHER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—A Liverpool letter, of June 21, says:

The Atlantic will soon be almost an omnibus route. To-day is issued the prospectus of the Liverpool, Newfoundland, and Halifax screw steamship company, a limited liability undertaking, whose promoters intend to run a line of steamers between Liverpool and Halifax, calling at Newfoundland. The first steamer is to sail from Liverpool on the 20th of August. Passengers and goods are to be conveyed by railway from Halifax to St. John, New Brunswick, the transit, when the line is furnished between Halifax and Windsor, occupying only a few hours. Traffic arrangements are also being effected with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

"James, do you love your sister?" "Yes, sir." "Well, show me how you love her."—The boy stood still, not knowing what to do. "James, how do I express my love for your mother?" "Oh! you give her some bank bills, but I ain't got any."

The Brooks and Sumner Case—Trial, Speech of Mr. Brooks, Sentence, etc.

The Washington Star gives the following report of the trial of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, for the assault on Senator Sumner. Although the result is already known, many persons are desirous of seeing the remarks made by Mr. Brooks at the trial. Therefore we copy the report in full, which is as follows:

Hon. P. S. Brooks appeared before Judge Crawford at 10 o'clock this morning to answer to the charge of assault upon Senator Sumner. Mr. Brooks was accompanied by Senator Butler and a number of other friends.

The District Attorney appeared for the U. S., and John A. Linton, Esq., and Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, for defence.

The District Attorney read the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Sumner—a letter from Mr. Sumner, dated Silver Spring, June 30th, in which he expressed his inability to attend on the day assigned for the trial; a letter from the Dist. Attorney to Mr. Sumner, stating that witnesses were in waiting from a distance, who were anxious to be examined, and inquiring what day his health would permit him to appear, and if he would be willing to accept the proposition of defendant's counsel to submit the case upon the evidence before the House committee; a letter of Mr. Sumner in reply, expressing surprise at the communication of the District Attorney; that he (Sumner) had nothing to do with the case directly or indirectly; that its whole conduct belonged to the Attorney of the United States; a letter from Mr. Key replying that though the conduct of the case belonged to the Attorney of the United States, he did not suppose that in any case the desire of a public prosecutor to confer with and consult the wishes of the injured party would excite surprise; that having received no answer to his inquiries the trial would proceed on the 8th of July, at which time he hoped Mr. Sumner would be able to attend; a letter from Mr. Sumner that he would not probably be able to attend at that time and reiterating his desire not to take any part in the proceeding.

The examination of witnesses was then entered upon.

William Y. Leader, James W. Simonton, Hon. L. M. Keitt, Senator Pearce, Senator Toombs, Dr. Boyle, Dr. Lindsay, and Senator Benjamin were examined, the evidence being substantially the same as that elicited before the congressional committee.

Senator Benjamin testified to Sumner's speech having been printed in advance of its delivery.

Senator Toombs, while on the stand, at the request of the counsel for the defence, read from Sumner's speech the portion attacking Senator Butler and South Carolina.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Brooks rose, and the thronged courtroom listened in absorbed silence while he proceeded, in a few brief words most appropriately expressed, to address the court, as follows:

"May it please your honor: May I be permitted to say a word? [Judge Crawford—Certainly.] I appear in person before this honorable court simply to receive its judgment. I would have preferred that the person upon whom the assault was committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech, which libeled my State and my blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I feel confident that under oath he could not have denied this fact, which, with due reference to your honor, I regard as material to my defence, insomuch as a libel is contrary to law, and to that extent would operate in extenuation of my offence.

I would like to have inquired of him, in person, as to the degree of his personal injuries, and to have been informed in what way he could reconcile that part of his statement as to the words used by me when the assault was made, with the sentence which immediately succeeds this language in his testimony before the investigating committee, and which is as follows:

"'While these words were passing from his (my) lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, *by the first of which I was stunned* so as to lose sight.'

"It would have gratified me had he been compelled to answer on oath as to the violence of the first blow, which, I aver, was but a tap, and intended to put him on his guard.

"But, sir, he is conveniently and deliberately absent and on travel, notwithstanding but six days ago this case was postponed on account of his extreme indisposition and the materiality of his testimony; and yet, with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the court than to continue in suspense.

"It is not my purpose to address any evidence in defence.

"I have already accomplished more than half of the journey of life, and this is the first time that it has been my misfortune to be arraigned before any judicial tribunal as a breaker of any law of my country. I confess, sir, and without shame, that my sensibilities are disturbed by my novel position, and I have but to express my profound regret that, in discharging a duty imposed upon me by my own sense of right and the sentiment of the gallant people it is my pride and honor to represent, I am constrained as a consequence to a approach you as a violator and not as a maker of the laws.

"In extenuation of my offence, permit me to say that no extraordinary power of invention is requisite to imagine a variety of personal grievances, which the good of society and even public morality require to be redressed; and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which may fall under the condemnation of the letter of the law, and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties. The villain who perverts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance to this honorable court. But where a sister's dishonor is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion, embodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, always has, and always will, control the law, and popular sentiment will applaud what the books may condemn.

"It is the glory of the law that it is founded in reason. But can that reasoning be just which is not regardful of human feeling? Sir, no one knows better than yourself that such a reproach does not rest upon our jurisprudence; for even the stern letter of the law touches with tenderness the husband who slays in the act the usurper of his bed. The child who kills in defence of its parent is excused by the law, which is ever regardful of the virtuous impulses of nature.

"By a parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by every nation upon earth as the cardinal political virtue. Sons are made to reward it and to perpetuate the names of those who are its exemplars. And can it be expected, will it be required, that I, with a heart to feel and an arm to strike, shall patiently bear and ignobly submit while my political mother is covered with insult, and obloquy, and dishonor, while her character is slandered and her reputation libeled?

Sir, the substance which I have been gathering for my children may be squandered, my body may be consigned to the common jail, my life itself may be forfeited, but I will be true to the instincts of my nature—true to the home of my maturity, and to the mother that bore me.

"The first political lesson which my ripening faculties fully comprehended and appreciated, was the high moral and social obligations of every citizen to bow himself to the majesty of the law. In obedience to the precepts of my youth, which are sanctioned by the experience and judgement of mature years, I submit my case to the discretion of the court with entire confidence, that while you, sir, as a magistrate perform your whole duty to the country and yourself, you will remember that in every regulated community, public opinion distinguishes between crime and honorable resentment, and tolerates the refuge which men sometimes seek in the magnanimity of their judges."

Upon the conclusion of Mr Brooks' remarks, Judge Crawford proceeded to give the following decision:

"As this matter will be within a short time the subject of investigation in another place, and as it is not necessary to the discharge of my duty that I should remark on the evidence adduced, which I could not do without touching on some of the points that will probably be raised elsewhere, it appears to me to be proper that the sentence of the court should be pronounced without comment. That sentence is that the defendant pay a fine of $300."

☞ The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Nicaragua, has the following:

This sudden abeqotulation of Chief Magistrates is no new thing in Central America. In 1851, President Pineda was the Executive officer of the Government, and Gen. Munoz pronounced against him one fine day. Munoz had an army at his back and was rapidly advancing upon Granada, when one evening President Pineda suddenly disappeared. The members of his cabinet and principal officers called upon an American then resident here, when something like the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. W., you are a citizen of a republic, are you not?"

"I am, gentlemen."

"One of long standing?"

"Tolerably long."

"What do you do when the President runs away?"

"Well, gentlemen, no such case has ever occurred in the United States, but," pausing for a moment, "I'll tell you what you had better do under the circumstances. You have a mule apiece, I suppose?"

"Yes, oh yes."

"Well, then, each man had better mount his mule and get out of town as soon as possible, for if Munoz should get in to-night or to-morrow morning, mules will become very scarce, he will be apt to place two of you on each mule, which will be extremely unpleasant, to say nothing of the undignified figure you will cut mounted double."

☞ Punch is advocating in his own way measures to promote the better observance of the Sabbath. Witness the following:

But it is equally clear that the flowers of field, the woods, and groves if it is to be seen on Sunday, must also operate to the allurement of mankind from their homes on the day of rest. The "Society for promoting the Due Observance of the Lord's Day," therefore proposes to purchase an unlimited quantity of drugget, to lay down on Sundays over the carpet of the meadows, the hills, and dales; and as much black crape as may be needful to be made into veils for the trees, and other beauties of nature. They say that if the horse chestnut trees in Bushy park were thus veiled on Sunday, it would prevent much of the desecration of that day which they now cause by being out in bloom.

☞ We deeply regret to learn from San Antonio, that on Tuesday night last, a difficulty occurred between Mr. Jno. S. McDonald, formerly District Surveyor of Bexar Land District, and Dr. James M. Devine, Mayor of that city, in which Mr. McDonald was killed. We are not sufficiently well advised of the causes which produced the difficulty, or the actual circumstances which occurred, to say anything further on the subject. It is said to have taken place in Dr. Devine's drug-store. Mr. McDonald had been many years in Texas, and bore an efficient part in the frontier troubles. He leaves a young wife and family.—*Austin Times.*

THE WAR SPIRIT.—It will be a hard job for the London Times to fan the war spirit of England into a blaze. The Great Thunderer is powerful, but there is one more powerful still the Almighty Dollar. British Commerce and Manufactures will not permit the war with America.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A BLACK REPUBLICAN IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. M. G. Underwood, brother of the John C. Underwood who undertook to represent Virginia in the Black Republicanism Convention at Philadelphia, and made an abolition speech there, warns his brother not to come to Virginia at present as the excitement is great against him that he will be mobbed.

☞ A Turkish man-of-war, measuring 1800 tons, has arrived at Liverpool, to receive her machinery as a screw steamship.

Further and Important from Oregon.

The San Francisco Alta California, of June 20, has the annexed exciting Indian news, copied from an extra issued from the office of the Jacksonville (Oregon) Sentinel, dated June 9:

Reported Attack on Capt. Smith's Camp—Twelve Soldiers killed and Twenty-five wounded.

A report was received here yesterday evening, that Capt. Smith, with some eighty or ninety regulars, had been attacked by the Indains in the vicinity of the Meadows, and had suffered severe loss. Not considering the news to be very authentic, we did not issue an extra' but later arrivals have corroborated it, and now we lay it before our readers—not yet able to vouch for the truth of the matter.

Report says that the bands of Limby, George and John, came to Capt. Smith's camp a few days since' for the purpose of making a treaty Capt. Smith informed them that the only terms on which he would treat, was that they should give up their arms and leave Rogue River, and go to Yamhill Reserve. Limby and George consented to these terms, but John refused—saying, this was his land and he intended to remain here. Smith said to him that the country would be filled with soldiers, and all his tribe hunted down and killed. John and his band then left Smiths camp. The next day thirty of his warriors, unarmed, returned to Smith's camp, ostensibly to have another talk; but having been warned by friendly Indains that they intended to steal guns from the soldiers, he would not permit them to come into his camp. They went away, and soon after, John's entire band attacked Smith's command. A company of volunteers soon came to Smith's assistance, when the enemy was routed and driven into the river, and it is said quite a number were killed or wounded, and nine taken prisoners.

It is said that Capt. Smith received three flesh wounds. Twelve of his men are reported killed, and twenty-five wounded.

The absence of details leads us to discredit the above. We give it as we received it. Many persons here believe that it is true, while others doubt

Battle with the Yakima Indains—Col. Wright Killed. One-third of his Command Killed and Wounded.

Mr. Fisher, of this place, who left Cornvallis on Wednesday morning last, and arrived here last night, informs us that intelligence was received at Corvallis the night before he left, that Col. Wright had been attacked by the Yakima Indains—himself killed and one-third of his command killed and wounded.

The news had been telegraphed from Portland to Lafayette, and was brought from thence to Cornvallis by mail. Mr. Fisher can not give any details.

We present the following, from the Portland Times, of the 7th ult., gives the probable position of Col. Wright at the time of the engagement:

"The news of the movements of the regular is, that Col. Wright, with his command, had proceeded into the Indian country as far as Na-chez river, and had taken up a position on the south side of that river, where he met the Indains encamped on the north side, some 1,000 to 1,200 strong. The regulars for five days had been endeavoing to treat with the enemy; but all the chiefs except Skloom and Shewhawny are found hostile to making any treaties, and wish for more white men's blood. In view of these matters, Col. Wright has sent to Forts Vancouver and Dallas for three additional companies of regulars."

Col. Wright's command probably numbered some 700 or 800 men.

Raising the Atlantic's Safe.

CHATAUQUE Co., N. Y., July 5, 1856.

According to promise, I send you a statement of the facts in relation to the raising of the Atlantic's safe. The Atlantic was sunk by collision with the propeller Ogdenburg in 1852, three miles off Long Point, in 170 feet of water. We arrived on the ground on the 10th of June; spent one day sounding the wreck and getting our vessel moored; on the 18th made the first dive, landed upon her upper deck near her quarter. At the eigth dive I was opposite the stateroom that contained the safe. The rest of the time, until the 15th, I was busy in breaking in the window and casings. There was no door opening out upon the guards. On the fifteenth dive I got a line fast to the lid, but found the hole too small to allow the safe to come out. The sixteenth I took a saw with me and sawed through the casing of the window, tried to break it out but could not. On the seventeenth made a line fast to the casing, and it was broken out by the crew of the vessel from above. On the eighteenth I made my line fast to one of the end rings, and it was hauled up. It is needless to say that all stories of seeing a "beautiful lady," etc., are all false, as it was dark at 80 feet, and all the work done there was *felt out.* The apparatus used was a Wells & Gowan air pump, from Boston, with one manufactured and owned by M. Quigley. The armor was a common rubber one, and not protected by copper, as stated. I suffered no inconvenience from the pressure except in two or three instances, when my head-piece seemed to be filled with bright electric sparks—or, in other words, "saw stars." When this occurred, I immediately gave the signal and came up.

E. P. HARRINGTON.

BROOK'S CANES.—A Washington letter writer says—Mr. Brooks's name is serving a good purpose to the tradesman. In passing by a shop the other day, I saw a large placard above a glass case, with this inscription—"Brooks canes, fancy walking sticks, for gentlemen," &c. On asking the shop-keeper to show me a Books cane he held up a gutta percha stick with a loaded head, one inch in diameter at the top and tapering down to three quaters at the ferrule. "Them's the sort," said he, "they use in Congress."

☞ The following *impressive* inscription was upon one of the banners borne in procession at the democratic ratification, in N. Y., on the 11th inst.:

First
WE POLK'D THEM,
then
WE PIERCE'D THEM,
and now
WE'LL BUCK THEM