THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scraps & Facts.

—— Starve your land, and it will starve you.

—— Ex-President Fillmore is about to visit Europe.

—— Mr. Dodge, the new Spanish minister, has received his instructions. He is expected to sail in the next steamer.

—— If you want to make your mark on the world, put your foot down and hold your head up. Then go ahead any way.

—— There is a man in Vermont who feeds his geese with iron filings, and gathers steel pens from their wings.

—— The Prairie News says that the know-nothing party in Mississippi are going to elect Gen. John A. Quitman Governor of that State at the next election.

—— It is said to be ascertained fact, that oiled sawdust, acted upon by the rays of the sun, will ign te spontaneously in sixteen hours. Carpenters will please notice.

—— In Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, it is stated, cattle, sheep and hogs have been dying during the past four weeks by hundreds, from sheer starvation, and diseases produced by scanty food and the severe and protracted cold of the past winter.

—— Some one thinks he has improved the saw "Honesty is the best policy," by transposing it "Policy is the best honesty." The latter rendition is, doubtless the most generally accepted. We leave our readers to choose between them.

—— "Do you love me, Simon?" "Do I love you—ask the sun if it loves the flowers—ask the cold kitten if she loves a warm brick.—Love you—show me the man who says I don't, and I'll cave his head in with a cistern-pole!" We clip the above from a forthcoming drama. Spirited, isn't it?

—— Mr. Soule, soon after his arrival at New Orleans, was waited upon by a number of his friends, to whom he made a brief speech, in which he alluded to the ire his name had provoked in the "torpid breast of the crowned cut-throat who rules over France."

—— A letter from Natchez to the New York *Tribune*, says that the expedition to Cuba has failed and adds: "About one million of dollars have been expended, steamers purchased and chartered, and a large amount invested in muskets, revolvers and gunpowder; but everything has gone wrong."

—— Paris is about to be favored by the presence of Lola Montes, who, it is said, is married again. The present worse half is, it is said, a gold digger, whom the Countess de Lansfeldt picked up at Gras Valley, and whose millions she proposes to dispose of in the French capital.

—— A rumor prevails in Vienna that the Emperor Napoleon is to visit that city after his visit to London; also that the Emperor Francis Joseph and Queen Victoria will at the same time visit his Majesty at Paris during the Exhibition. The Queen will occupy the Tuilleries.

—— In Richmond, Virginia, there is a Baptist church for colored people, which numbers some 2,700 communicants. It is thought to be the largest Christian church, in point of numbers, in the United States, and perhaps in the world, with possibly an exception or two among the native churches in India and the Sandwich Islands.

—— We learn from the Henderson (North Carolina) paper that on Wednesday, the 25th ult., Mr. Andrew J. Fain was killed by the hands of Dr. E. Randolph Jones. As to the cause no one knows what it was, but there must have been one. It is conjectured that some very small affair led to the sad event, but we cannot say.

——It is stated that most of the members of the Kansas Legislature recently assembled in secret session at Westport, Mo, and fully organized by choosing officers. It is further stated that they manifested a strong disposition to set the Governor at defiance, and to legislate rather independently.

—— Two Irishmen, in crossing a field, came in contact with a jackass, which was making "daylight hideous" with his unearthly brayinrg. Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment; turning to Pat, who also seemed enraptured with the song, he remarked—"It's fine large ear that bird has for music, but he's got a wonderful cowld!"

—— Advices from Utah to March 1, mention that Col. Steptoe's appointment to succeed Brigham Young as Governor caused great discontent, and petitions were in circulation praying the re-appointment of Young. Dr. Garland Hart, the Indian agent for Utah, had arrived at Salt Lake city and entered on his duties. Walker, the famous Utah Chief, died near Fillmore city on the 29th of January.

—— HARTFORD, May 4, 1855.—The message of Gov. Miner recommends the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes, and a qualification requiring every voter to be able to read and write. He condemns the Nebraska Bill; thinks the immigration of foreign criminals should be prevented; and pronounces the Roman Catholic religion as hostile to republicanism. He also thinks the period of naturalization should be extended.

—— The Convention which has been in session in Cincinnati for some days adjourned on Friday evening. The Gazette doubts exceedingly whether the anti-slavery cause has been aided by what was done and said, and adds: "The continued attacks of infidel speakers upon the authenticity of the scriptures and the divinity of Christ, the proclivity they have for running into extremes, and advancing absurd and impracticable measures for attaining great ends, shock not only the Christian sentiment of the people, but render ludicrous the whole affair."

—— Henry Thomas, son of T. W. Thomas, formerly of Pineville, an interesting boy of eleven years, was killed last Friday, at his mother's residence in this District, under the most melancholy circumstances. He had gone into the yard and shot a bird, but missing it the first fire, sent his little sister for his powder and shot, with which it seems, he immediately reloaded the gun, and laying it on the ground went to look under the tree to make sure he had missed his game. While doing this, a little nego boy, not more than seven years old, took up the gun, exclaiming, 'Mas. Henry, I am going to shoot you,' at the same time presenting it. Henry instantly rushed towards him to take the piece from him, and when so close that the muzzle nearly touched his person, it was discharged, whether accidentally or purposely, cannot now be known. The whole load passed through his body.—The poor boy threw his arms round his mother's neck gave one grasp, and died.

—— The newspapers brought by the steamship *Illinois*, which arrived at New York from Aspinwall, on Monday evening, contain the programme of the new political party in California, whose designs are supposed to aim at the establishment of a great Western republic. This object, it is supposed, is deferred for the present, and until certain objects are attained, which will prepare the public mind of California for the new scheme. The new party has assumed the name of the "Pacific American Party," and the measures it proposes to be immediately carried out are briefly the following, as we find them in the New York *Herald*: "A larger delegation from the Pacific States in Congress; Oregon and California to be divided, and two States made out of her territory; the Sandwich Islands and Sonora to be annexed, and as much more of the territory of Mexico as can be conquered or purchased; and finally, out of the whole of the territories on the Pacific coast in our possession, and to be thus acquired, six States are to be created instead of one. The financial features of the plan are equally bold and comprehensive in their character, and aim directly at the independence of the new confederation. It is stated that several of the most talented and distinguished citizens of California are in favor of the new movement.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

EDITED BY

SAM'L W. MELTON.....JOHN L. MILLER.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1855.

YORKVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The friends and patrons of this flourishing Institution will be pleased to learn that the Committee have approved the work of the Contractor, and that the exercises of the school will hereafter be held in the new building. There is yet a considerable amount of work to be done, which will be deferred until after the expiration of the present session.

In company with a member of the Board, we were kindly permitted to look through the building: and we take great pleasure in giving our testimony to the faithfulness of the contractor as well as the admirable adaptation of the plan to the purposes designed. The edifice, built of brick, is very large and imposing in appearance, measuring 90 by 58 feet, exclusive of the portico in front; and when completed will cost about ten thousand dollars. The plan was adopted with a view to a future enlargement, whenever the success of the Institution will enable the Trustees to convert it into a boarding-school: and the basement story is divided into two large rooms to be used in this event as adining and culinary apartments. On the second story we found eight large rooms, four of which are designed for recitation-rooms, and the remaining four assigned for the present to the music department. The third story contains two recitation-rooms of the same dimensions, and a large and commodious Assembly-hall, measuring 70 by 58 feet, very handsomely arranged and happily fitted for the purposes of a school room as well as for public occasions. The building is surmounted by a belfry, and ornamented in front by a large portico with four fluted columns. Taken for all in all we have never seen a more handsome and appropriate edifice. It is located in a beautiful grove, than which a lovelier spot of earth cannot be found; and everything has been most happily contrived to subserve the purposes in view. As soon as possible, it is designed to furnish the rooms with the patent school-desks, and procure a complete chemical and philosophical apparatus, maps, globes, and the other appurtenances of a complete establishment.

It affords us much gratification to be enabled to state that the affairs of the College are in such a state of prosperity as to warrant the heavy outlay already made, and to justify the Board in enlarging the plan and eventually elevating the standard of education to the position adopted by the best institutions in the country. The corps of instructors, comprised of teachers who have had the benefit of experience in their profession, is complete in every department: and the number of pupils has been constantly increasing—amounting at present to one hundred and twenty.—The Institution is doing a noble work: and the Presbytery under whose auspices it was founded may already be congratulated upon the enlightened wisdom which gave a name and place to the enterprise, as well as upon the great and good results which are sure to be attained.

Now that a Hall has been obtained so admirably adapted to the purpose, we venture to suggest to the Principals the propriety of giving musical Concerts, monthly, by the young ladies of the school. The plan has been adopted by several other institutions with which we are acquainted, and, we think, with highly beneficial results. Besides affording a very agreeable entertainment to our citizens and the patrons of the school, it is well calculated to incite the pupil to closer application and a more complete mastery of this useful and entirely indispensable accomplishment. We have been delighted with these concerts elsewhere, and we are sure that no feature could do more to attract the public regard and demonstrate the qualifications of the instructor and the progress of the student. If, as we suspect, the plan is in contemplation, we trust that no considerations of minor importance will be permitted to prevent the adoption of it.

GRAND JURIES.

The Grand Jury undoubtedly constitutes a very necessary and valuable part of our police system, and when the high and responsible duties devolving upon it are fearlessly and conscientiously discharged the country must enjoy the blessings of an efficient police regulation. But, from recent demonstrations, we are inclined to think that jurors are beginning to over-estimate their office, and placing a violent construction upon their priviledes and duties, to branch out and "splurge" upon matters which in no wise belong to their jurisdiction.

Last year, a Richland Grand-Jury was guilty of a very silly and stupid attempt to demonstrate the expediency, or rather the absolute necessity, of the reopening of the slave trade; and the present law on this subject was presented as tyrannical, a nuisance, and so forth! Another Jury, fresh from the mountains, assembled more recently at Asheville, North Carolina, and with consumate wisdom pronounced Know-Nothingism treason, and Know-Nothings traitors to the country! And, now, we hear that the Grand Jury of Chesterfield District has presented, as a grievance, the action of the last Legislature in pledging the faith and credit of the State in behalf of the Blue Ridge Railroad project!

Now, with the exception of the Know-Nothing presentment, which, whatever may be said against the order, is palpable foolery—these are mooted points upon which doctors have differed, and they are matters which certainly have the least possible relation to the business of a Grand Jury. If the people object to the action of their rulers, let them meet in their primary and proper capacity, and with the concomitant flourish of trumpets, thunder it out. A very accommodating delegation of legislators will have respect to their opinions—obey them, and that too most, implicitly. The least the Bench and Jury have to do with politics, the better for the country. The former have already taken too much license in determining the minds of juries upon matters legitimately brought before them; and it is a little over the mark that they should, in addition, indulge in political disquisitions, and endeavor to forestall public opinion by dragging out of a mongrel mass of men these erudite treatises upon political economy. If we understand the province of a Grand Jury, these presentments are glaringly out of place, and, with just the same propriety, could be fulminated from the pulpit, or made the subject of sewing-society deliberations. Out with such nonsense!

THE PRINCETON PRESS.

We have of late received several letters of inquiry in reference to our Press, from Publishers in this and adjoining States, to which we have given written replies. As there are still others of our country cotemporaries, however, who may desire to ascertain the value of the machine, we think it best, once for all, to note down editorially the results of our experience. The advertisement of Mr. ROBINSON, the inventor and manufacturer, giving the scale of prices, capacity &c., will be found in our columns.

The introduction of Power Presses into country offices has hitherto been an untried experiment—the immense cost and capacity of the Adams and Hoe Presses placing them quite beyond the means as well as the wants of the country publisher. The circulation of many of the weeklies, however, has been of late years so widely extended as to require greater speed than can be obtained by the use of the Washington or Smith presses; and an invention which would combine the requisites of speed and cheapness was much in demand. A year or two since, Mr. GEORGE BRUCE offered a large reward for a Press of this kind, which induced Mr. ROBINSON to undertake the experiment resulting in the construction of the machine now offered to the craft. An unavoidable delay prevented him from having the machine in readiness for inspection at the time specified, and consequently he was unable to enter the lists. He has since made several valuable improvements, and is now engaged in an extensive manufactory of his own, at Princeton, New-Jersey.

The principle upon which this press is constructed differs from that of other cylinder presses in this particular: the bed is fixed and stationary, while the cylinder is made to perform at the same time both the forward and rotary movements. In other particulars it is not essentially different from other power-presses—being provided with similar apparatus for self-inking, flying the sheets, registering &c. For newspaper work the register can be made sufficiently exact by the eye, without the use of the apparatus, which in some respects needs improvement and is, in fact, the only very objectionable part of the machine. It takes up very little more space than is occupied by the Washington Press, and requires the same number of hands to work it. The fly-wheel is turned regularly and with ease by the youngest apprentice-boy in the office. Although it can make greater speed, we have not run it beyond five hundred sheets per hour, and usually we throw off our edition of eleven hundred in from two and a half to three hours. The press was put up and set in motion by Mr. ROBINSON himself, and the cost, including travelling expenses and freight, amounted to about six hundred dollars. It is adapted to any kind of work, and can be made to bring off a clean and fair impression. In regard to the quality of the work, the only reliable criterion we can give is the appearance of the EXQUIRER. In purchasing the press we went it blind. No one in the office had any knowledge of power presses, and we were compelled to acquire our experience by a sort of dig-and-process. This, together with the very inferior quality of paper which we have been required to use, should be taken into consideration. We are quite certain that it will do better work than the common hand-press, and we believe it can be made to equal the work of any of the power-presses now in use.

In point of economy we think the Princeton Press preferable to any other. The *Washington*, of the same capacity, will cost about four hundred and twenty dollars, while the NORTHRUP Press involves an expense of twelve hundred dollars and an additional able-bodied hand. Every publisher knows that a competent pressman for a country office can not be obtained at a less expense than two hundred dollars per year, and the labor is so severe as in some degree to incapacitate a compositor for work at the case. Our expense will not amount to fifty dollars, while the labor is scarcely worthy of mention.—Thus we may reasonably expect to gain in two years the difference in the cost of the presses: and in four or five years the amount expended in the purchase of the Princeton Press.

Our chief objection to this Press is its cheapness. We would prefer to pay a better price, so as to enable the manufacturer to employ better and more durable material. There is too much *cold iron* about it. It is very simple in construction, however, and an ordinary blacksmith, with the usual amount of skill and common sense, can make any repairs that are likely to be needed.

Should any of our cotemporaries desire further information, we shall take pleasure in serving them on application to us by letters; or if it be preferred, they may address the manufacturer at Princeton, N. J.—Our acquaintance with Mr. ROBINSON is of course very limited, but we have every reason to believe that his statements may be relied on. If any of our immediate neighbors desire to procure the Press, and are not fond of the "blind," operation we shall endeavor to lend them the assistance of our Publisher, who, we think, understands the machinery sufficiently well to put it into operation. Notice the advertisement.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The May number of Harper's Magazine is one of the best numbers yet issued. In the way of Magazine literature it is a real prodigy—keeping up to the highest standard, and constantly increasing in interest and value. The opening paper is a collection of sketches of Brazil, illustrated; then follows a well written article on the Lion and his kind, with engravings; the conclusion of the thrilling adventures of the Darien Exploring Expedition under Capt. Strain, which is a vivid exemplification of the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction." We have seldom read a story more fraught with strange and soul-stirring incidents than the history of the dreadful sufferings and heroism of the men of the expedition. Besides these articles, we have several stories, sketches and essays, which with the voluminous labors of the editor, make up a very clever number.

We know of no periodical now published which we can more heartily recommend to our readers than Harper's. Published in New York—price $3. By an arrangement with the Proprietors we are enabled to furnish a copy of *Harper* to our subscribers at $2.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Friday last, with Liverpool dates up to the 23d of April. The Liverpool cotton market is reported steady at unchanged rates, though buyers were asking concessions. Flower had declined 1s., and wheat 3d. Corn was in fair demand at 6d. advance.

The political news is important. After the thirteenth session the Conference at Vienna was broken off—Russia having resolved to reject the demand contained in the third point, in reference to the reduction of her power in the Black Sea. The English and French Ambasadors had left Vienna, and, it is to be presumed, all efforts for peace by way of diplomacy were abandoned. We have also news to the effect that all hopes of an alliance between Austria and the Western Powers are at an end. The details have not reached us, but we suppose that suspicions in regard to the honesty of the Austrian government were aroused by events occurring during the progress of the Conference. They might will have been indulged at an earlier date. The subjoined paragraphs contain all the items of importance by this arrival.

The bombardment of Sebastopol, with five hundred guns, commenced on the 9th, and continued till the 15th of April. It is not believed that a successful assault will be practicable, but an attempt to storm will probably be made. We learn that during the first two days of the bombardment the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and much damage was done in Russian works. During the night of the 18th, the left attack of the Allies obtained a considerable advantage over the Russians, who were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French.—The possession of this position enable the Allies to fortify the summit of the hill, which is of great importance. Since the siege began, five of the seven Admirals of the Russians fleet, in Sebastopol, have either died of wounds, or been killed. Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states that matters look most encouraging to the besieged.

The British loan of £16,000,000 had been taken by the Rothschilds in the shape of an annuity, terminable in 30 years. Parliament had increased the taxes on incomes, spirits, tea and coffee. A stamp tax on sugar was proposed. Napoleon and Eugenie had been in England for a week. It was stated that the English government had consented that Napoleon should take command of the Crimean army, though this was doubtful.

The English papers are filled with glowing accounts of the visit of their Majesties. They embarked at Calais on Monday the 16th, and reaching Dover in three hours, were received by Prince Albert and conducted through London to the Windsor Palace. They remained the guests of the Queen five days, during which many ridiculous things were done: among others the Queen buckled ribbon around his leg and flung some over his shoulder (the left shoulder, we presume) which constituted the august ceremony of the investiture of the Garter. On Thursday the Emperor went to London to receive the addresses of the municipality, to which he made a reply which we subjoin. It is rather a strange document, and we do not like the tone of it. Besides being a violent attack upon the King's English, we are inclined to think he means it as an attack upon some of the King's ancient colonies. (Before copying the speech, we desire to tell our lady-readers, that her majesty the Empress wore a straw hat, gray cloak and plaid dress, over the Channel: and at the grand reception her costume was of white and green brocade silk.) Now for the address:—

"My Lord Mayor: After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen nothing could affect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the city of London: for London represents the available resources which a world-wide commerce affords both for civilization and for war. Flattering as are your praises, I accept them because they are addressed much more to France than to myself: they are addressed to a nation whose interests are to-day everywhere identical with your own (applause): they are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by a heroic companionship in danger and in glory, renewed applauses): they are addressed to the policy of the two Governments, which is based on truth, on no doubt, and on justice. For my-self I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people which I professed as an exile. And I redoubled cheering) while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen: and if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty.—Indeed England and France are not only united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. For in the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the desire to abolish slavery, to our hopes for amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the north as in the political world four nations but one course and one end. Applause. It is, then, only by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union could be discovered. If we fulfil the dictates of a human science of me, we shall be sure of the future. [Loud applause.]

"You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energy in persevering in the prosecution of the war. It was still in obtaining such a durable peace. (Applause.) Should we fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful results, for not only are our soldiers and sailors of tried valor—not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivalled resources—but also we all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened ideas. The eyes of all who suffer instinctively turn to the West.—Thus our two nations are even more powerful from the opinion they represent, than by the armies and fleets they have at their command. (great applause.) I am deeply grateful to your queen for affording me this solemn opportunity of expressing to you my sentiments. [illegible] in my own name and that of the Empress for the frank and hearty cordiality with which you have received us. We shall take back to France the lasting impression made on minds thoroughly able to appreciate it, of the imposing spectacle which England presents, where virtue on the throne directs the destinies of a country under the empire of a liberty without danger to its grandeur.

EDITORIAL MERE-MENTION.

Sale-Day.

—— Monday last, sale-day, passed off as usual without any occurrence worthy of note. Our Sheriff, kind-hearted man! refrained from any overt acts, consequently sales were few and unimportant. The horses and vehicles attached to LOVE & MCCONNELL'S Livery Stable were sold to close up the business, and brought fair prices.

A goodly number of our country friends were in town, bringing with them cheering accounts of the last week's sea ons, and the growing crops. The rains were very general throughout the district, and have given new life to the crops of corn and cotton, grass, and vegetables generally. The wheat has been permanently injured, and the opinion adverse to an average yield was expressed by every one.

Messrs. Adickes & Withers.

—— These gentlemen advertise a large and varied assortment of Fancy, Dry and Furnishing Goods &c., at their new store in the "Adickes Building," at the Corner. Their Spring and Summer supplies have been carefully selected by Mr. ADICKES, who is known as a man of taste and a skilful merchant.—Notice the advertisement, and then call and price their goods.

Our Outside.

—— We have devoted a large portion of the outside pages of this issue to the instruction and amusement of the Ladies. It is our aim to make the EXQUIRER valuable to the gentler sex, and we shall frequently set apart our columns to this purpose.—Read "Carrie Lee's Talisman," and go and do likewise. On the fourth page we publish a Temperance tract, by our friend JOSHUA H. HUDSON, of Bennettsville, which present clearly and forcibly the argument in favor of State Legislation. By accident, the contribution of M. O. D. is omitted this week.

O. F. N.

—— A somewhat mysterious advertisement with this caption appears in our columns. It was given in by respectable parties, and we therefore give it publication—beyond this we *know nothing*. O. F. N. would spell *order* of *free negroes*, very nicely: and it would perhaps be prudent for the patrol to be on the look out.

New Books.

—— Besides a large stock of valuable standard works, some of which are catalogued in our advertising columns, Messrs. ADICKES & WITHERS are constantly receiving the latest publications as soon as they are issued, and have effected arrangements by which they can afford to sell at publisher's prices. In the absence of a regular Book Store, this establishment affords the *desideratum*, and offers the best inducements to reading men desirous of replenishing their libraries.

We find upon their shelves several copies of a new work, "Roget's Thesaurus of English Words," which we must commend to the reader's attention. To men who are required to write, and who have not a "flow of language," this book will be found to be an invaluable aid. It is the complement of Webster's Dictionary, and with it arms the writer at all points.—The difference is this: When you have the word, the Dictionary will convey the idea; while, the idea being given, you may obtain at a glance in the "Thesaurus" every word in the language which conveys or approximates the meaning. We have used the work for several months, and can speak knowingly of its merits. Persons who are afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi* should at once procure a copy.

Affray in Florida.

—— A correspondent of the Carolina *Times* gives an account of an altercation at Ocala, Florida, on the 25th ult., between Mr. WILLIAM CENTER, formerly of Richland District, and a Dutch jeweler named FABIAN. We presume the latter is the FABIAN who formerly kept a jeweler's shop in Chester. We copy from the *Times*:—

"Sometime last fall an altercation took place between the parties, relative to a watch which Mr. Center had sent to the jeweller to be repaired, and a fight ensued. The jeweller got the worst of it, and prosecuted Center for assault and battery. This being Court week, the case came up for trial, and terminated unfavorably for Mr. Center. He expressed great dissatisfaction with Fabian's testimony; declared he had sworn falsely, and that he meant to have revenge. Yesterday, on coming in contact with Fabian, he commenced upon him a violent assault. In the hand-to-hand scuffle that ensued, Center clinched him around the body from behind, with his left arm, confining both Fabian's arms, and dealt out blows upon his head and face with his right. Fabian managed at length to draw a revolver from his pocket, and commenced firing backwards over his shoulder at Center's head. He fired in quick succession three shots. The first two passed through Center's hat, the third entered his forehead just over the left eye, about the middle of the eyebrow. Fabian then ran swiftly across the public square, entered the Court House and surrendered himself to the Sheriff. Medical aid was procured immediately and Center's wound examined. The probe followed the course of the ball for two and a half inches directly backwards, but it could be traced no further. The ball is lodged in the brain, and the opinion is that, without a miracle, he cannot possibly recover.

A Problem.

—— A friend from the country has sent us for publication the following problem, with the hope that some of our readers will be able to reach the solution. An answer is requested.

A. and B. bought two hundred acres of land for which they paid two hundred dollars each. A. said to B., let me have the choice of my portion of the land, and I will take so much less as will make my share cost seventy-five cents per acre more than yours'. Required the number of acres obtained by each, and the price per acre.

The Solution.

—— The following solution has been given of the historical enigma in our paper of last week: Louis IX, or St. Louis, King of France; and Louis XI, King of France, whose character of a crafty feudal is known to the reader of romantic Durward."

Blackwood's Magazine.

—— The New York Publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., have sent us the April number of this standard Magazine, which contains the following list of contents:—How to Dress (Hints Psychological Inquiries; Zaidee—a Romance; Notes on Canada, and the Northwest States of America; Charles Dickens; State of the Military Training of Nicholas the Stage of the Campaign—written in a Tent in the Crimea, Part V.

Price $4 a year—Price of Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews, $9; the four Reviews and Blackwood, $10; Blackwood or any one of the Reviews and the Examiner for $4.

Post-Office Notice.

—— Our town-readers will refer to the notice of the Post-Master. During that notice, the office will be closed in the forenoon and open in the afternoon and evening. Persons will govern themselves accordingly.

Awful Affair in Wisconsin.

—— The Chicago Tribune learns from a private letter from Beloit, Wisconsin, the following particulars of an awful tragedy which occurred in that place on the morning of the 23d ult:

The whole population of that town was awakened in a fearful sleep at the morning of the 23d by a noise which seemed to be the falling of a house. In a moment more out of a street from a dark bagnio, led by a man, in that room, and screaming with affright, was the poor husband, who was cheering at her side. As he sprang from the bed, the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just grazing his head and burying itself in the pillow. Snatching a double barrelled gun from the wall, he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of the barrel entered the man's head and threw his body, killing him instantly.

Leaving the body where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbor, told him what had happened, and induced him to return with them to his house. But imagine the feelings of the neighbor, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognise in the mangled body of the dead robber his own son!

Upon returning to his house, the father found his son's room unoccupied, the window open, and a rope ladder extending from the window to the ground.

The gentleman who shot the robber had suffered the loss of two gold watches some time before in a mysterious manner, and now attributes their theft to this person.

Governor Gardiner.

—— It was currently rumored in political circles last evening, says the Boston Transcript of Wednesday, that Governor Gardiner would veto the address adopted by the two branches of the Legislature calling for the removal of Hon. Edward G. Loring as Judge of Probate for that county. We find the report is credited by many members of the Legislature, who also say that a majority of the executive council are in favor of the removal. In this case the action of the Governor is *final*. He has the full veto power, from which there is no appeal.

Counterfeits.

—— Twenty dollar counterfeit notes on the Bank of Charlotte, North Carolina, are in circulation. The following is the description of the bill, as given by the Fayetteville Observer:

"Letter A, No. 543, dated October 8, 1853; signatures well executed, but upon comparing them with a genuine note a very slight difference may be seen. The No., date, names of Cashier and President, all seem to be in the same hand writing and with the same ink, which is not the case with the genuine.—The vignette of the note is a little blurred. The legs of the horse getting shot can hardly be seen, while on the genuine they are plain. The faces in each corner of the note are not well done. The general appearance of the whole note is lighter than the genuine."

The Zouaves.

—— The reader's curiosity has doubtless been aroused by the frequent mention of Zouaves, in connection with the campaign in the Crimea. The Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives the subjoined account of this celebrated Regiment.

"You will permit me to bestow a paragraph on the Zouaves, drawn from the full history and graphic description of that redoubtable corps which are furnished in La Revue. The common impression that the Zouaves are chiefly natives of Algeria is entirely erroneous. In 1840 Gen. Clausel, then commander in the province, organized a native corps of infantry and cavalry. It consisted of two battalions that received the name, in the Arabic, *Zouaoua*, from a tribe or confederation of Kaby tribes, inhabiting the farthest gorges or glens of the Jujura. They were a proud, intrepid, industrious race whom the Turks could never really subdue; they were well known at Algiers, as they frequented the city for the purpose of barter; they enjoyed the reputation of being the best foot soldiers of the Regency. Kabyls and Arabs of every title could be admitted into the new corps, but they were not found trustworthy.—When adequately trained they deserted to the tribes that happened to be at war with the French, and proved the most dangerous adversaries. Ere long it was thought advisable to enlist volunteers from France; a number of these were *enfans de Paris*, or the vagrant youth of the capital. French and natives together formed a regiment, the 67th of the line, and soon displayed extraordinary prowess in the expeditions and sieges.

"In 1833 the number of companies was fixed at ten—eight entirely French, two native; but each of the latter received twelve French soldiers. The officers were altogether French. Lamoriciere was appointed to the command, with the grade of *chef de battallion*. The Oriental costume, now a special characteristic, was adopted with modifications suited to summer and winter service. The officers retained their European uniform, wearing, however, occasionally the warm red cap which the Turks call fez.

"In 1835, by Royal ordinance, the regiment was made to consist of two battalions, of six companies each, which might be increased to ten. The Zouaves proved the most efficient troops at the siege of Constantine, so memorable in the French Algerian annals. They were constantly recruited with French soldiery, so as to be kept in full number and perfect preparation. When Marshal Bugeaud appeared in Algiers in 1841 he soon perceived their superiority, and employed them in various warfare, particularly that of the mountains. By a Royal ordinance of that year they were increased to three battalions, with a complete staff. Natives could be admitted into any one company alone of each battalion; and they were few, enough only to countenance the name and distinct uniform of the corps. The mixture of the two races was not found satisfactory in the results; they contracted each other's bad rather than good qualities. The soldiers in Algeria had a two-fold duty, fighting and working; the Arabs would not handle the pickage and spade; the Christian would have suffered in their estimation if so employed while they were comrades. It was deemed advisable to create, under the name of Native Sharp Shooters, special infantry corps, officered in part only by Frenchmen. These battalions, commanded by veteran colonels versed in the Arabic, now domonstrate in the Crimea that they are worthy juniors of the Zouaves. The primary corps is still recruited with veteran or tried soldiers habituated to all kinds of hardship and danger, and of management in providing themselves with necessaries and comforts in campaigns, and under whatever circumstances. In 1852 a new organization took place; they were increased to three regiments of three battallions each; afterwards they were armed with rifles; they now handle the Minie with dreadful effect. The names of Lamoriciere, Bedeau, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Canrobert, Bocquet, are the list of their leaders at different times."

Kansas Territory.

—— From the course events have taken, the Kansas question is deriving additional interest, and the belief is rendered stronger that the great issue between the sections is to be precipitated upon us at an unexpected moment. The press and people of the North are working themselves up to a fury of excitement, and the feeling at the South is daily becoming more and more firm and decided. The latest item is from Massachusetts, and informs us that a preamble and resolutions were submitted in the lower House of the Legislature, discussing very spiritedly the "invasion" of Kansas by the Missourians, and calling upon the executive of Missouri to prevent a repetition of the outrages; and also calling upon the President to take instant and effective measures for sustaining the sovereignty of Kansas against further violence; and pledging the commonwealth of Massachusetts, if necessary, to aid with its whole power the governor and people of Kansas in the maintenance of constitutional rights. On his return to his former residence, Easton, Pa., Governor REEDER harangued a mob of his friends in the most violent strain, and made unclear threats and appeals in the direction of an armed interference on the part of the government. Whenever the issue is made in that manner, it will be met and that too, upon the same field and with an equal force. But the President is entirely too wise to undertake the experiment, and we expect the affair to end as it should—in the entire discomfiture of Gov. REEDER and his Abolition partisans. We copy a telegraphic synopsis of his speech:—

"Gov. Reeder, of the Territory of Kansas, arrived here to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception from his friends and former neighbors. He reached Phillipsburg at noon, and was there met and escorted to the Court House square, in Easton, by a large concourse of citizens. On arriving at the Court House he was welcomed by J. M. Porter, Esq., who complimented the Governor on the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.—Gov. Reeder in reply, expressed in a feeling manner and in eloquent terms the grateful impressions made by the warm and enthusiastic reception given by so large an assembly of his fellow-citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of the slavery men in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but the conduct of the people on the border counties of Missouri had astounded and amazed him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and constitutions.

The territory of Kansas has been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of the ballot boxes, and made up a Legislature to suit the purposes of the proslavery party. Kansas was subdued, subjugated, and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for freedom and the independence of their soil from foreign control and interference. Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians—and if she refused, the South would be called upon to discountenance her.

If the South refused, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas, on the faith of the solemn compacts, shall be vindicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the late election in Kansas, as published in the Northern papers, were not exaggerted; and he concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of their arms, but her citizens were resolved never to yeild their rights, and he relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment and all other legal means, till they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

Our Indian Affairs.

Within the last few weeks, the conduct of our Indian relations has changed somewhat for the better, and we have hopes that a new state of affairs will be brought about, and peace and security be restored to our territory. The change we allude to is the friendly demonstration now made by the Mescalero Apaches, who have, of late, sent in a deputation to Agent Steck, and asked for peace. The reason they give is, that their bad chiefs, who were hostile to the whites, have been killed, and the balance of the tribe are unanimously in favor of making a treaty and living on good terms with the people of the territory.

This, so far, looks very well, and we sincerely hope they are in earnest in their desire for peace.—We presume, however, that the recent losses they have met with, has had more to do with their present friendly disposition than any strong desire for peace; but if it answers the same ends it is all well enough.

With the opening of the new year, a strong current of success set in our favor, and in all our encounters with the Indians the troops have been successful.—In the first instance, the gallant affair of Lieut. Sturgis, in pursuit of the party who committed the depredations at Galisteo, had a very beneficial effect upon these Indians, and taught them a severe lesson. They lost several men, and had taken from them all the animals they had stolen at Galisteo.

In the same month Gen. Garland sent an expedition, under Capt. Ewell, into the Mescalero country, which penetrated into the very heart of the tribe, and surprised them in their stronghold. The Indians turned out in force and fought the troops, but they were practically whipped, with the loss of some twenty warriors, two of whom were chiefs. The result of the expedition was highly successful, and everything was accomplished that could have been expected. The third check and severe lesson they received was in their attack upon the grazing camp of Capt. Ewell. Fifteen Indians, in the middle of the night, fell upon three dragoons asleep in their tent, and the latter, after a very severe fight, succeeded in defeating and driving them off, with the loss of four or five wounded, three of whom, we learn, have since died.

Immediately after this affair, the Indians came in and begged for peace. In these, and all other encounters with the savages, the officers and men of our army have behaved themselves in the handsomest manner. The Commanding General has conducted his military operations with great energy, and deserves credit for the efforts he had made to afford protection to all our frontiers. If the Superintendent of Indian Affairs had the requisite instructions, he would immediately proceed to hold a treaty with the Mescaleros, and thus have them secured from further trouble; but at present his hands are tied and he can do nothing.

The condition of the other Indians has not changed. The Navajoes are at peace, and are quietly awaiting the proposed treaty with them. The Utahs and Jicarillas are still hostile, and seem not disposed to make terms until they are well chastised. An expedition of near six hundred men is now in their country, and we may shortly expect to hear of active hostilities between them and our troops. We have not heard of the Gila Apaches committing any depredations, since they were guilty of the ungenerous act of stealing the horse of their own agent. At present such is our relations with the Indians of the territory.

Military Operations in New Mexico.

The mail from New Mexico arrived yesterday. In another column we have given such items of news as the Santa Fe Gazette contains. But we have seen letters of a later date from the military stations, which give a good many details of the army operations, and show that quite a brisk war is going on in that region.

On the 19th ultimo, the two companies under Col. Fauntleroy, met ninety of the Utahs and Apaches, well armed and mounted, in the Chow-atch Pass:—and in the running engagement which followed for two miles, killed five Utahs. Two of Adam's company of dragoons were slightly wounded. Next day they came up with the Apaches, who retreated in two bodies—one under Concha and the other under Hoso. Of these six were killed, and some prisoners taken.—None of the American force was hurt. In all, eleven Indians were killed, two men and a woman and a child were taken prisoners, and 50 horses captured.

The command had returned to Fort Massachusetts but expected to go to Grand River on the 15th instant.

On the 22d, as Kit Carson and Lieutenant Magruder, and Captain Williams' company were leaving the Punche Pass, they discovered a party of three Utahs in the distance. They were followed—one of them was wounded, and another killed, and the other captured by Lieutenant Magruder, who fired at and wounded him slightly.

The command, including the battallion of volunteers, under Colonel St. Vrain, was to recruit for 15 days at Fort