

THE PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

BY S. CLARK.]

"Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures."

[\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 2.

PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

NO. 14.

News from New Mexico.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence, May 20th, bringing news that the military were in pursuit of the Jicarillas Apaches, but nothing of importance had occurred since the arrival of the last mail.

From the official reports it appears that Lieut. Davidson lost in the fight, at the Cieriguilla, twenty-two killed on the field, and twenty-three wounded, and forty-five horses lost in the action. We annex a short account of the fight, from the Santa Fe Gazette of April 5th:

The camp of the Apaches was situated upon a mountain ridge, and in a position naturally strong and difficult of access.—Lieut. Davidson saw that an action could not be avoided, and therefore made the necessary preparations for battle. He dismounted his men and with a small guard to protect and hold them, placed his horses a little way in the rear. With the balance of his command, not more than fifty strong, he made an attack upon the camp of the Apaches, who were forced to retreat. They rallied, however, almost instantly, and attacked the troops at close quarters, with great desperation; they were several times repulsed, and upon each occasion, seven in all, rallied again to the charge, in every instance exhibiting the utmost determination and bravery. The troops maintained this unequal contest for nearly three hours, when they were forced to give way and retreat, which they succeeded in doing, and reached Taos the same afternoon, with their wounded.

This is one of the severest battles that ever took place between the American troops and the Indians, and our loss much greater in proportion to the numbers engaged. The Apaches fought with a bravery almost unprecedented, and we are well convinced that nothing but the stubborn valor of Lieut. Davidson and his men, saved the command from entire destruction. The troops had greatly the disadvantage. The Indians selected their own position, on a rugged mountain ridge, and the dragoons had to charge up a steep slope to reach them. The latter were encumbered with their horses, which it required nearly a fourth part of the command to take care of; and the valley in which the troops were at the time they commenced the attack, is so filled with large boulders as to render the movement of horses almost impossible. We are sorry to learn that Lieutenant Davidson and Dr. Magruder are both slightly wounded.

SOMETHING FOR THE CURIOUS.—In the Item of the 4th of November last, we gave a description of the wonderful Fountains in town, and stated that a curious species of fish were sometimes seen in them. This spring these fish appear to be numerous, and droves of them, of various sizes, are seen in the wells, where no stocks have been sunk to elevate the water above the surface of the earth. They are of a different shape and color from any fish we have seen in above-ground streams. They are seldom found more than a few rods from the Fountain, and upon seeing any person, run in with great swiftness and go down out of sight.

These fountains are now attracting the attention of learned and scientific men, and letters from different parts of the State have been addressed to our citizens in relation to them, while some have visited our place to see these great curiosities for themselves.—Dr. Gowan, an eminent physician of Holmes county, was here a few days since, and says that the waters of these fountains contain mineral properties of the most healthy qualities. The health of our citizens will bear testimony of this statement. The Doctor also procured several of the fish and took them with him, preserved alive in a jar.—Bryan is yet destined to become celebrated as one of the great "watering-places" in the Union.

In our opinion, a better locality for a Water Cure Establishment cannot be found

than this town affords, or will afford when somewhat better settled up. Some inquiries on this point have already been made, and we should not be at all surprised if some plan should be hit upon to turn this natural curiosity to advantage.—[Bryan Item.]

Some of the more intelligent Spaniards shake their heads at these boasts, and do not conceal their opinion of the mad policy upon which their Government seems bent. They admit that the Island will be ruined if Pezuela is not recalled and a man of more sagacity and prudence sent out in his place. Nor have they any faith in the disinterested friendship of France and England. Both powers have been persevering enemies to Spain. The one has sought to destroy her nationality, and the other has robbed her of her colonies, and made her its vassal. They, therefore, say, if Spain is to lose Cuba, let it go to the Americans.

AN IMMENSE BRIDGE.—A correspondent of the Chicago Press thus describes the great bridge at Peru, Ill., on the Illinois railroad:

"The great bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad, 3,500 feet, or two-thirds of a mile in length, is rapidly approaching completion; the cars, however, will not run over it before October. This, your readers are aware, is the greatest work of the kind in the West, and is one of the 75 truss bridges now under contract by the enterprising firm of Stone & Boomer of Chicago.—It reaches from bluff to bluff, is 75 feet in height, contains upward of 1,000,000 feet of timber, all worked up in Chicago, and how much iron and stone I know not. The mason-work is not excelled, and is of the Joliet hydraulic rock. The top is to be covered with tin and made water tight; the trams of cars are to run on top of all; beneath them and between the frames pass the roads for the wagons, and underneath all passes the river and canal. An ornamental railing is to be placed each side of the track."

HOW CANADA OBTAINED ITS NAME.—The What Tiley Say About It.

An independent paper of Cincinnati, (the Commercial) in speaking of our neighbors in their consolidated condition, thus remarks:—

"The paper is to be enlarged in its dimensions, and reduced in price, and is to be under the editorial control of Horace S. Knapp and Chas. B. Food, who represent themselves to have fought with the Ohio democracy, in every conflict since age first gave them the right to vote—a testimonial which, considering the condition to which the democracy, as they call it, has reduced the State, is just now somewhat 'over the left.'"

That thing "Democracy, as they call it," has afforded a great many men we wot of very comfortable livings and to that extent shifted the pecuniary pressure from the shoulders of one public institution to those of another. In this respect it has sometimes proved "a real blessing to mothers." You may meet with those who will discourse you by the hour, if you will but listen, upon political topics, who never in their lives earned a loaf of bread, though themselves great loafers—who never, by the practical application of the talents loaned them, "caused two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before"—and yet who live from the top of the heap and "fare sumptuously every day." They live by their wits and escape taxation! Their whole stock in trade is "Democracy, as they call it."

Seeing the success which has attended others in like enterprises, why may not our neighbors reasonably anticipate like results? The enterprise offers one advantage somewhat peculiar: It requires very little investment of capital or reputation; and no reverse, not even bankruptcy, diminishes the stock.—[O. S. Journal.]

The Paris correspondent of the O. S. Journal tells the following little incident, which is a true type of the selfishness of human nature:

A lady died in this city who left a large fortune to be distributed among her few relatives all of whom were as rich as herself.—Her own mother and three children were buried in a spot of ground in Pere la Chaise, which she had caused to be handsomely decorated at her own expense. It was surrounded with a carved marble enclosure, monuments were erected, and the most beautiful flowers grew in abundance on the graves. In the middle she had constructed her own resting place. For years she had with her own hands tended the flowers, and kept the cheerful little residence of the dead in the most perfect state of repair. But the thought struck her, who will attend my flowers when I am gone? What faithful hands will do for me what I have so long done for my children and my mother? She thought of an honest, poor gardener whom she knew, and to him she left a sum in her will, the interest of which would be two hundred francs a year—forty dollars—as a salary to keep in order over her grave the flowers which she so much loved. The donation was perpetual, and each gardener before his death was to name his successor.—But oh! the meanness of mankind! The rich relatives, to whom an income of two hundred francs was but as a grain of sand, especially when divided, coveted the poor gardener's legacy. Taking advantage of a technicality, they commenced suit against this provision of the will, and instead of flowers blooming over the graves of the deceased, they were covered with villainous lawyers' papers commencing with, "In view of," "seeing that," &c. For nine months the process lasted, and during that time the flowers took possession of the graves, and the flowers were swallowed up. The process terminated at last and was decided in favor of the flowers. The kind hearted relatives carried it up to the court of appeals, where it was again decided against them. And how the honest gardener is hard at work, in the performance of the sacred duty which he owes to the dead, and soon will disappear the emblems of meanness which grew up under the protection of the law, to give place to the legitimate possessors of the soil.

The State of Ohio alone, has 3,140 miles of railroad either finished or in the course of construction—being the largest number of miles of any other State in the Union.—These, when completed, at \$20,000 per mile, the average expense in Ohio, will cost \$62,800,000. Ohio needs a few railroads. Ohio is a great State. She raises annually, about eighteen millions bushels of wheat, and over sixty millions of Indian corn, no less than four millions of which she consumes into whiskey, a quantity large enough to make drunk every man woman and child in the Union. She has twenty millions of dollars actively employed in manufacturing purposes.

The British empire has a little over 6,890 miles of railroads, nearly equal to all the rest of Europe, and about twice as much as the State of Ohio. The capital invested in these, is reported at \$6,859,068,000,—an average of 131,300 per mile. English railroads are mostly constructed with stones and iron, which, in connection with other things, and notwithstanding the low price of labor, makes the expenses over five times greater than ours.—[Christian Reg.]

We clip the following from the Detroit Tribune of the 6th inst. The railroad facilities of that city must be great:

MORE ARRIVALS.—The express train on the Underground Railroad came in this morning with 43 passengers, mostly adults. They came through Cleveland, on their way from the land of liberty—Spread Eagles and Matt Wards.

The New York Herald says that boots a la mode are fitted to aristocratic feet for ten dollars. One style of cravat is sold at seven dollars; waistcoats from twelve to eighteen; and there is one extraordinary pair of trousers in Broadway, the pattern of which is so striking that it costs eighteen dollars to buy them. The last style of dress coat, the skirts approximating the heels, and the hip buttons placed between the shoulder blades, is made by a fashionable tailor for forty dollars, from his Paris patterns, "imported expressly for this house."

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE.—There is a family in this city, consisting of 7 males and 3 females, whose aggregate weight is one ton! The lightest weighs 168 pounds, and the heaviest 235 pounds. We think this instance is hard to beat, and would challenge our Vermont cotemporaries (large people grow up among the Green Mountains, we hear,) to produce its equal.—[New Bedford Standard.]

Wharton, the out spoken editor of the Wheeling Times, "talks out in meeting," bravely, manfully. Is not this strange language emanating from the "Old Dominion?" "There is not more than one man in ten in the State who owns slaves, and there is no one who does not own slaves, and but few who do own them, who do not say in their hearts and tacitly admit in their conversation that slavery is a curse to the State, retarding her progress, her intelligence, her population, her wealth, and her happiness. These are facts known to every man, and hinted about in the corners, but many men are too timid to speak them out plainly."

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Massachusetts has a Female Medical College, to which the Legislature has just appropriated \$1,000 annually for five years, "in aid of the medical education of females by the establishment of forty scholarships, the beneficiaries of which shall be selected from the several Senatorial districts, in numbers according to the Senatorial apportionment." So, in the land of the Puritans, female M. D.'s are authoritatively recognized. This is somewhat of an invention, but if females desire to heal the sick, there is no earthly reason why the field should not be open to them.

Little girls seem to be now-a-days beset with a mania for intemperate exercise in "jumping the rope." Several have died from excess of this kind. Two victims have been reported within two days; one in Newark, N. J., who died outright, and another in Northampton, Massachusetts, who lies in a dangerous condition in consequence of jumping five hundred and fifty-four times without cessation.—[Cin. Columbian.]

One of the most humorous play upon words we have ever met, is the following Yankee rhyme:

Two lovers stood upon the shore
Of Massachusetts Bay,
Bidding a sad farewell before
Seth tore himself away;
"Ill marry you when I come back,
My Sally Ann," said he,
And then he took a little smack,
And went away to sea.

FIRE BALLS—SINGULAR PHENOMENA.—During the heavy rain on Friday night, a very remarkable phenomenon was observed by a large number of persons in this city.—In all directions the atmosphere was filled with illuminated balls, resembling fire, which floated through the air only a short distance above the earth. They varied in size from that of a man's double fists to that of a marble. They were not extinguished by the rain, but were brightest and most numerous when the storm was the severest. Their appearance in the black midnight is represented to have been exceedingly beautiful. We presume they were electrical balls, but how generated or occasioned we do not pretend to explain.—[Alton Tel.]