

Mount Vernon. An effort was made a few days since, in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Sage of New York, to initiate measures for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

The opposition of the Virginia members arises, professedly, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, from an unwillingness to cede to the United States jurisdiction over the two hundred acres in the woods on the banks of the Potomac, which it is proposed to purchase.

The case of Hurford & Winthrope vs. the Ohio & Pennsylvania Rail Road Company excited a good deal of attention, and involved a heavy interest.

The Court shows something of the fruits of the new code of civil procedure. It is a remarkable fact that the Grand Jury of this county did not sit over two hours, whereas under the old system, when all the little petty criminal prosecutions were before the Court of Common Pleas, they were required to hold a session not uncommonly of two weeks duration.

We are indebted to the Shield and Banner for the above items. Tien-Teh, the Chinese Usurper. The Quarterly Review, for October, in speaking of the Chinese rebellion, says that its leader is in his habits silent and reserved, living in close retirement, only showing himself occasionally to his immediate followers, and then only to issue his commands.

We sincerely hope that the purchase will be made. It has been a reproach to us from foreigners that the estate owned by the Father of his Country, has not long ago been national property.

The Homestead Bill. Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has reported a homestead bill, with the following provisions. Mr. D. deserves the thanks of the community at large for the early attention he has given this important matter and we fervently hope he will push it forward until it becomes a law of the land.

The substance of the bill is as follows: Any citizen of the United States who is the head of a family, shall have free of cost, (after paying the necessary fees), one quarter section of land, for which, however, no certificate is to be given until the expiration of five years after the entry is made, during which time he or she must reside upon and cultivate said land.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and with the report ordered to be printed. Mr. Dawson moved that the bill be made the special order for the second Tuesday in February next, which motion was adopted.

A HEAVY VERDICT.—In a libel suit brought by Mr. Fry, against James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, the jury have awarded a verdict of ten thousand dollars for the plaintiff. The amount in this verdict is the largest ever awarded on a trial for libel in this country.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT MANSFIELD.—The Democrats of Richland County are requested to meet at Mansfield, on next Saturday, at 12 o'clock, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Columbus, on the 7th of January next, for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Board of Public Works.

Richland County Court.

The Court of Common Pleas for Richland County, has now been in session three weeks, and the Shield thinks it bids fair to hold out during the old year, there being a great many cases on the docket, and an effort is being made to clear it if possible.

Several important cases have already been disposed of. The State of Ohio vs. G. W. Hartman and Jesse Hartman, on an indictment for murder in the second degree, resulted in their conviction of manslaughter. Our readers are well acquainted with the circumstances of this case. One of the Hartmans in a fight at Lucas, knocked down one Leonard Lewis with a stone, and then kicked him in the left side with such force as to rupture the spleen, and of course cause death. They have not yet been sentenced, and we understand their Counsel will make application for a new trial as to George W., the youngest.

The case of Hurford & Winthrope vs. the Ohio & Pennsylvania Rail Road Company excited a good deal of attention, and involved a heavy interest. H. & W. were contractors on this road, and brought suit to recover pay for constructing four miles of the grading, embankment and bridging on it. The case occupied the whole of last week, and resulted in a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs of \$21,500. The Company gave notice of appeal.

The Court shows something of the fruits of the new code of civil procedure. It is a remarkable fact that the Grand Jury of this county did not sit over two hours, whereas under the old system, when all the little petty criminal prosecutions were before the Court of Common Pleas, they were required to hold a session not uncommonly of two weeks duration, thus effecting a saving to the county of quite an item in the shape of fees and costs.

We are indebted to the Shield and Banner for the above items.

Tien-Teh, the Chinese Usurper.

The Quarterly Review, for October, in speaking of the Chinese rebellion, says that its leader is in his habits silent and reserved, living in close retirement, only showing himself occasionally to his immediate followers, and then only to issue his commands. His expression, though far from prepossessing, denotes mildness, combined with great decision, and a degree of firmness, verging upon obstinacy. His complexion is sallow, with a decided saffron tinge. In stature he is the middle height, and, though of about the same age, is taller and less strongly built than Hien-foung the Emperor, whose deposition, he seems resolved, at all hazards, to effect. He travels in a palanquin enclosed with curtains of amber-colored silk, borne on the shoulders of sixteen officers of distinction; his preceptor, or privy councillor, or advisor, carried by eight coolies, follows immediately in his wake; and then comes Tien-teh's thirty devoted wives, for all of whom he is said to possess the sincerest affection. They are arrayed in a costly apparel, and follow each other in single file, not as they might on the shores of the placid Serpentine, in claretines or broughams, but in commodious arm-chairs, picked out with vermilion and gold. A long retinue of servants, and a vast array of soldiers bring up the rear of the procession, which is said upon the whole, strongly to resemble those gorgeous affairs occasionally exhibited on the boards of the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Shocking Murder in Ashland.

A most shocking murder occurred at Orange, a small village in Ashland county, on last Saturday evening. It appears that two young men by the names of Pool and Mauck, while raffling during the afternoon, fell into dispute about seven cents. Pool accused Mauck of having cheated him out of that amount, and several altercations occurred. In the evening however, the parties met again, and Pool renewed the quarrel. Mauck laid his hand on Pool's shoulder and pushed him away, saying, "Pool, keep away, I want nothing to do with you," upon which Pool drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Mauck to the heart. The murderer had only time to say, "I am stabbed; Pool did it; send for a Doctor," before he died. The murderer fled, but we understand he was captured near Orange, on Monday last.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT MANSFIELD.—The Democrats of Richland County are requested to meet at Mansfield, on next Saturday, at 12 o'clock, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Columbus, on the 7th of January next, for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Board of Public Works.

A Town Hall.

We are really rejoiced that the remarks in the Advertiser from time to time, have aroused the attention of our citizens to the necessity of a Public Hall. By reference to the call below, it will be seen that some of our most influential citizens have interested themselves in regard to the matter. We feel certain now, from the names which are appended to the notice, that the thing will now "go ahead."

It is a matter which all should feel a pride in forwarding, as it will be an honor to themselves and the town. As a pecuniary speculation we believe it pay well, from the numerous demands there are for a place of holding public meetings, exhibitions, etc. We append the call, and it is expected that there will be a general turn out at the meeting:

A CALL.

The citizens of Plymouth are requested to attend a meeting at Lininger's Hotel, on Monday Evening, Dec. 26th, 1853, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to consider the propriety of building a Town Hall.

E. Benschoter, Messer Barker, H. M. Wooster, S. M. Robinson, M. P. Wright, E. S. Spencer, Wm. W. Drannan, D. Hornbeck, John Culp, J. Seely, James Armstrong, John Deveny, Jr., John Deveny, James Gettings.

Ladies' Union Festival.

We are informed that the Ladies composing the Methodist and Lutheran Sewing Society, intend holding a Festival on next Wednesday evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to their respective churches. A supper will be provided, and there will be no want of good things generally. We have no doubt, from the ladies who are engaged in getting up the Festival, that it will be a first-rate affair. The Plymouth Band will be in attendance. The following ladies compose the Committee of Arrangements: Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. J. Beelman, Mrs. Beekman, Mrs. J. Culp, Miss Swalley, Mrs. Croninger. It will be held in the rooms over Webber & Corright's store.

SNOW AND SLEIGHING.—Ever since Monday, the ground has been covered with snow sufficient to make tolerable good sleighing, and the consequence is that all who are fortunate enough to own a horse and sleigh, have been taking advantage of it. Every evening the air is filled with the "jingle, jingle," of the bells, and the joyous laughs of the happy sleighers. We had that sleigh-ride, a few nights ago, and enjoyed it as much as could be expected, among a whole party of pretty girls.

C. S. ROYCE, Esq.—We are happy to learn that our friend Royce has received an appointment in the House of Refuge at Cincinnati, as Instructor to its inmates. The appointment of Mr. Royce does honor to the Directors of the Institution, and is a testimonial of his high capacity as a teacher, which he fully deserves.

CHRISTMAS.—To-morrow will be Christmas Day, and the way turkeys will suffer, is a caution to all the fox-kind. It would take a long array of figures to give the sum total of the turkeys which will be sacrificed to-morrow and New Year's Day. In the words of the Poet—"Who would be a turkey-hen, Fed and fattened in a pen?"

PORK.—Large quantities of pork, notwithstanding the mild weather, have been brought to town, for three weeks past. Now that cold weather has set in properly, we expect quite a thriving business in hogs. Prices range a little less than they did last year, and somebody's bound to lose on hog.

GEN. P. F. BERGOVKE, has removed his Clothing and Furnishing Store to his new building, nearly opposite the American. The General's new quarters are neat and commodious, and are well-fitted with every thing desirable in that line. Advertisement next week.

PUBLIC HALL IN MANSFIELD.—We notice by the Mansfield papers that a large and beautiful Public Hall has been opened in Mansfield, for Concerts, Balls, Exhibitions, &c. It is spoken of in high terms.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the Richland Teachers' Association, is to be held in Mansfield, on next Saturday. Important business will be brought before the meeting, and a general attendance is requested.

MR. GLESSNER, of the Mansfield Shield and Banner offers he press and type, on which his paper is now printed, for sale at a great bargain. The Shield is to be enlarged and otherwise improved next week.

A contractor on the Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad lately made an embarkment across a tamarack swamp near Warsaw. It was eight or ten feet high, and a quarter of a mile in length, and had been finished ready for the track, some days, when, a couple of weeks since, it suddenly sank down, leaving a small lake in its place.

Cincinnati House of Refuge.

Correspondence of the Plymouth Advertiser. CINCINNATI, Dec. 18, 1853. The inmates of this Institution are sent here for various reasons: many for larceny and a few for the purpose of removing them from under the influence of drunken, vicious parents. A few days since, a lad of 13 years was sent here by the Mayor's Court. Upon my inquiry, he told me that he was sent here for "picking up old iron" that his mother died several years since, and that his father is a drunkard. He does not appear to be a very bad boy, naturally; and when I look at him I cannot but ask myself, whether, if his mother's life had been spared, he might not, now, have been an ornament to the city schools, instead of being an inmate of the House of Refuge? He did not know the alphabet—now he reads in Phonetic print.

Just after that another one came and give himself up, saying that his father, who is also a sot, had driven him from under the paternal roof; and here he found that protection which was denied him by one who ought to have been ready, at any time, to deprive himself of everything, but the necessities of life, for his benefit.

Then came three brothers, asking admission. Their ages were 12, 8 and 4 years, respectively. Their clothing, tho' coarse and patched, (unlike that of very many who find an asylum here) was clean and comfortable. Their persons, too, bespoke the kind care of some one. Upon conversing with them, I found them mannerly, and I could discover nothing bad in their deportment. They showed an affection for each other that is not generally exhibited by any but good children. I learned from them that they had gone to the Police Court, in obedience to paternal authority, and made known their desire to be sent to the House of Refuge—and without waiting for a commitment, and official attendance, they had unobserved left the court room, and walked three miles; the two elder ones, leading their little brother, and inquiring their way through the streets of a strange city. But they arrived here in safety, and were admitted by order of the Superintendent, who had seen them in the Police Office. One of them was put under my instruction. I found him a very good child, and that the Superintendent and officers also entertained a good opinion of the three brothers. "Tien," thought I, "why are these children, that appear to be so well instructed, here? Is their mother an abandoned woman? But cannot be, for their whole appearance gives evidence to the contrary." Then I again interrogated the boys, but could not satisfy myself. They said that their father was poor, and not in good health, but that he was a sober, industrious man. Then I was driven to the conclusion that to hide his shame, they had told what was not strictly true. I believed that he was a sot, and that their poor mother had sent all that she now held dear on earth to this Refuge, that they might not only be protected from cold, hunger and want of every kind, but from the abuse, and perhaps from what would be even worse: the soul-polluting example of an unnatural father.

But why did she not come with them, or at least to the Police Office? Had she any proof that her little one—her babe—had friends, or even shelter, after leaving her. Again I questioned the boys, and learned that they had left a brother and sister at home; but nothing corroborated my worst fears; and I determined to see that family. Accordingly I went, and quite out of the city on the East. I found them. The mother and the daughter were at home. Soon after I made myself known, the father was sent for. While the daughter goes for him, (for she knows where to find him) let us take a look at the house, and become slightly acquainted with the mother. The family occupied two rooms and in each there is a bed, a few plain chairs, a table, and some of the most necessary utensils, make the sum total of the furniture. Against those walls, where picture never hung, a few sparse garments hang. But everything wears an air of neatness. The day is not cold, for a December day, and on the bricks that occupy the place of hand-irons, (they have no stove) a small fire was burning, when I entered; and just before the little girl went to call her father, she replenished it with wood, that looked as though it had been carried from a ship yard near by; and her mother balanced a little three legged dinner pot, into which the daughter had just put well prepared vegetables, in such a manner as to convince me that she had not long resided in the city.

The mother says that some few weeks since the family left B— county, for Alton, Ill., and the river being very low they were detained in this city, and without money. Her husband has no trade, but he has labored at anything he could do; yet he is unable to provide for his family. They had found, too, that a city is a bad place for boys, and hearing that the House of Refuge is a good place, she had given her consent to their being sent there.

The father arrived, and from him I heard the same reasons, with the addition, that he had been told that they would be educated, and taught some mechanical trade in the House of Refuge. I saw no signs of drunkenness nor immorality. On the contrary, both appeared to have respect for principles of right; and the mother, when I told her that the children might be indentured, expressed a desire that they should be placed in pious families, and away from the pernicious influence of the city.

What was the cause of that family being separated? What could it be? It was not vice—but its parent: Ignorance. The father cannot read or write, and the mother can barely read a little. Ignorance, which fills our Poor Houses, Jails and Penitentiaries, furnishes inmates for his Institution. It is it that lulls the sleep that night, after having sent these of her children, six miles through the heart of a great city, in search of a home, without knowing whether they had found a Refuge.

Yet we have men scattered all over our land, who chose to pay taxes to build and

maintain such Institutions as this, rather than pay them for the support of a good system of Free Schools.

Tell men, too, of a reform in our Orthography, by means of which adults and children "spontaneously" learn to read, and too often they will turn away, choosing rather to maintain Houses of Refuge, Correction and Punishment, than to aid in blessing man by adopting the reform. C. S. R.

For the Advertiser. To the Democrats of Richland County. Free governments is the birth-right of American citizens, securing to every individual freedom of thought, speech and action; and establishing as law, the will of the people. And as an assemblage of the citizens of Bloomington and adjoining townships, in the legitimate exercise of those rights, have been grossly attacked by the editor of the Shield and Banner, their motives misrepresented, their integrity questioned, and even their individual character assailed, now, sir, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of every good citizen to stand up and defend his just and equal rights, and to speak as becomes a freeman. Now as Mr. Glessner assumes to be the Democracy of "the Berks of Ohio," (though he has not recognized him as such), and anything said against him, is an attempt to stir the party, no wonder he becomes as savage as a tiger when robbed of her whelps, and ready to crush with the beak of his mouth any who may oppose him. Now we understand the word Democracy to be, government by the people, and not by a few men in all. Now has Mr. Glessner based his paper on these grand fundamental principles—it is for the community to judge; and as he utterly denies the charges contained in the resolutions of the Rome meeting, and challenges the Trio, as he calls them, to prove them. Now this is most presumptuous, to ask this Trio to prove that which he has in his possession. If Mr. Glessner will take the trouble to arrange his old columns, read his file, he can have the proof without any further evidence.

Charging the getting up of the Rome meeting on a Trio—is false. And for the benefit of Mr. Glessner and others, I will give some of the facts in the case: First, a general disaffection exists among the people, and many declaring that they would withdraw their support from the Shield and Banner, therefore, by previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, the proceedings of which have been published. Be it understood that T. J. North was not the first mover in this matter, and G. A. Allen knew nothing of it until after the meeting was appointed, and D. Brewer did not know the object of the meeting fully until explained by the chair. Now does these facts look like a Trio of office seeking demagogues? If it does, then language has no meaning, or will be as empty as Mr. Glessner should not attempt to whip the people over the backs of Messrs. North, Allen and Brewer, by calling them a Trio of office-seekers; it reminds us of the school teacher who flogged the small ones to frighten the large ones; now if you will take my advice you would commence at the other end.

I observed in the Shield a couple of communications, somewhat after the model of hieroglyphics. The first has neither beginning of days nor end of years, but suspended by the middle, both for style and substance, about like a whirligig, which went every way the wind blew, and only a short span at that—a pitiful looking object it is—not a word of truth in it; and footed up "A True Democrat." Now the creature is so illiterate and shamefully false that it doth fault with the creature for not following his name to it. Now I presume this is the true democrat, who was sent as a delegate to meet with a convention at Mansfield to nominate candidates for a coming campaign, with instructions to do this and so, but when this article got there he betrayed his trust; voting for a man who only received one vote in the township, and that was not from this man of letters.

Again, on the 4th of July, (when Lewis Cass was a candidate for the Presidency), there was an excitement among the Democrats of Butler; a flag and two splendid hickory poles were procured, which did honor to the township, and the democrats of the neighborhood were solicited to raise them. This never-firing democrat said "it was all G. A. Allen's doing," and never came near until evening, and then only to ridicule what had been done. When his proud form made its appearance, some one called out "hurrah for Cass," when he boisterously replied, "So you will take off the C. I will hurrah too." So much for this true democrat.

The second is headed "Rule or Ruin." This is also a regardless of truth, as the former is awful in magnitude. It is an exquisite exposition of his superior talents—Shakespeare and Byron being thrown in the shade by this modern windmill. As the author is ashamed to give his name, I will, for convenience, call him "Windmill."

This red-mouthed whig was so tenacious of whiggery in '40 and in '44, that he could scarcely let a loco pass the street without insulting him. Buckeyes and red-cabins was his motto, and it is said that he has such a liking to the animal that he greases his boots with Coon and Opossum oil to this day. I will give of the sensible remarks of which these two writers boast "it was all G. A. Allen's doing," and never came near until evening, and then only to ridicule what had been done. When his proud form made its appearance, some one called out "hurrah for Cass," when he boisterously replied, "So you will take off the C. I will hurrah too." So much for this true democrat.

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Lower California.

The following is the bulletin by Walker and his companions, who have made a descent upon Lower California: HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, November 7th, 1853.

On the morning of the 17th of October, we sailed with the first Independence Battalion for Lower California. The command consisting of forty-five men; our voyage was a prosperous one to Capt. St. Lucas. We landed on the 28th October; there, we gained some information of importance, and proceeded on our way to La Paz. On the 31 day of November, our vessel cast anchor opposite the town. A party was ordered by Col. Walker to land, take possession of the town, and secure the person of the Governor—Lieut. Gilman commanding the party. In about 20 minutes the town was taken, and the Governor secured. We handed down the Mexican flag in front of the Governor's house, proclaimed the Independence of Lower California, and our independent flag floated triumphantly, where but a few minutes before, that of Mexico had waved in supposed security. Our men, provisions and munitions of war were landed, the town fortified, and Col. Walker entered upon his duties as President of the Republic of Lower California, issuing such decrees as were most congenial to the citizens, as well as to the security and comfort of his command. Here we remained until Sunday, Nov. 6th, when the President determined to remove the seat of government to St. Lucas. In accordance with his determination we embarked, taking with us Ex-Governor Espirito and the public documents. Shortly after our embarkation, a vessel came into port, having on board Colonel Rebollo, who was sent by the government of Mexico to supersede Ex-Governor Espirito. A small detachment was dispatched to bring Col. Rebollo on board the vessel—this order was promptly executed.

About an hour after this occurrence a party was sent on shore to procure wood. While in the act of returning to their boats, they were fired upon by a large party of citizens; this commenced the first action. The party consisted of but six men, we returned to the vessel under a heavy fire of musketry without losing a man. Meantime, fire was opened upon the town, when our ordnance, which was kept up until Col. Walker landed with 30 men, when the fight became general. From the time of landing until the close of the action (a signal defeat of the enemy) was about a day and a half hours. The enemy's loss was six or seven killed, and several wounded. Our men did not so much as receive a wound, except from the Cactus while pursuing the enemy through the chaparral in rear of the town. Thus ended the battle of La Paz, crowning our efforts with success, releasing Lower California from the tyrannous yoke of Mexico, and securing the establishment of new a republic.

The commercial resources, and the mineral and agricultural wealth of the republic of Lower California, compare favorably with those of her sister Republics. Our men are all in fine health and spirits, and are as noble and determined a body as were ever collected together. The officers who composed the government are as follows: William Walker, President of the Republic of Lower California. Frederick Emory, Secretary of State. John M. Jarnagin, Secretary of War. Howard A. Snow, Secretary of Navy. Military: John Chapman, Major of Battalion. Chas. H. Gilman, Capt. of do. John McKibber, 1st Lieutenant. Timothy Crocker, 2d do. Saml. Ruland, 2d do. Naval: Wm. T. Mann, Captain of Navy. A. Williams, 1st Lieutenant. John Grondell, 2d do.

Our Government has been formed upon a sure and firm basis. The civil code and code of practice of Louisiana has been adopted for the rule of decision in our courts, and as the civil law of the land. We arrived at Cape St. Lucas, Thursday, Nov. 5th. On the morning of the 6th, the Mexican cutter Geneva cruised off the Cape. Our appearance was so formidable, she deemed prudence the better part of valor, heeled to, and gave us the slip. In the evening our troops again embarked for Magdalena Bay, where the President contemplates establishing the seat of Government for the present.

KOSZTA has written to the President, giving a narrative of his adventures, presenting several details in regard to his capture which have not before appeared. It seems that Commander Schwartz, of the Huzzar, soon after Koszta was taken on board, threatened to punish him with fifty lashes for saying he recognized no right in the Austrian officers to arrest and ill-treat him, as he was under American protection. Schwartz subsequently ordered him to be placed in the hold, loaded with chains in addition to which he was closely tied to a pillar, although his arms and legs were likewise tied. In that position, and with his dress wet with the sea water, he remained eight hours, when his moral strength yielding to his physical sufferings, he fainted. The next thing he knew was that his arms had been untied by the physician of the Huzzar, and medical attendance was administered to him: He continued to be tied to the pillar until 9 A. M., of the next day. About that time he was seized by four men and carried, not being able to walk himself, into the saloon of the vessel, where twelve officers and soldiers, attended by the Austrian Chancellor, were assembled to interrogate him. At this moment, an officer came on deck and whispered a few words to the commander. He soon came again and called the commander into the adjoining cabin, where they spoke for some time. Subsequently the commander went on deck, and on his return to the saloon, he said in soft language, till then unknown to Koszta,

that he seemed to be a gentleman, and invited him to sit. This compliment was in consequence of seeing of the Smyrna's harbor the United States sloop of war St. Louis. The subsequent proceedings, which resulted in the release of Koszta, are generally known. It appears that his departure from Smyrna was unconditional. The Austrian ambassador insisted that he should not be allowed to return to Turkey, but these terms Koszta refused to accept.

Report of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs. We append a short abstract of the contents of the interesting report of George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs: On the 21 of September last he entered the Indian country West of Mississippi and Iowa, and remained there until Oct. 11, occupied in visiting and talking with various tribes in regard to their removal still further west, and in exploring the country. He found the Indians considerably agitated by rumors of a determination on the part of the whites to take possession of and settle their country, without giving them any equivalent for it; and some of them manifested a strong disposition to form an Indian league, "light up their fires after the old Indian fashion," and make war upon the whites. He had much difficulty in allaying this feeling, but succeeded to a considerable extent. While in the Indian country he held councils with the Omahas, Otoes, and Missourians, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri; Kickapoo, Delaware, Wyandott, Shawnee, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; Chipewas of Swan creek and Black river Ottawas, Peorias and Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankashaws, and Miami.

The aggregate population of the above tribes is 14,384 souls; and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at 13,620,480 acres, or about 920 acres to each soul. The aggregate population of the Pawnees, Kansas, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, (which tribes are located in the same region, but which the Commissioner was unable to visit), is 11,599 souls, and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at 19,999,200 acres, or about 1,586 acres to each soul. Nearly all the above tribes, are Indians who have been removed from Ohio and other Western States, and located in their present situations in pursuance of treaty stipulations, and with the understanding that they were to be their permanent homes.

The report proceeds to state their condition, which is not very encouraging. Many of them are deeply degraded, idle and intemperate. But there are so noble specimens among them, who are good christians, and intelligent and industrious men. At the missions the Indian children learn very rapidly, but frequently return to their tribes after the completion of their education, to become as fully debased as those who have not enjoyed educational advantages.

The Indian Agents frequently fail to perform their proper duty, and instead of aiding to protect the Indians, assist speculators in plundering them. The Commissioner thinks both the interests of the Indians and the Government would be subserved by inducing the former to remove still further West, where they would be less exposed to the temptations of the vices of civilization, and prove less of a barrier to the onward progress of the pioneers of our Western frontiers, and he hopes that many of the tribes may yet be induced to consent to such an arrangement.

The Louisville papers publish a telegraphic dispatch from reliable authority at New Orleans, dated December 9th saying that the cholera had almost disappeared and it was then safe to go there.

It is said that the school lands owned by the State of Wisconsin are worth ten millions of dollars: The interest on this fund (the principal never to be touched), is to be appropriated to common schools forever.

RICHLAND CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the officers of the Richland County Agricultural Society will meet in Mansfield, on the second Friday of January, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested. A. J. PHELPS, Secy.

At his residence in Shelby, on the 24 inst., in hope of a blessed immortality, Mr. HENRY RAY, in the 51st year of his age.

WAR IN TURKEY! BUT WE WANT PEACE AT HOME. CONSEQUENTLY those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, and wishing to keep their consciences BAY, will please call, settle and pay up without delay, as I shall remain at home a few weeks for that purpose. R. McDONOUGH. Plymouth, O., Dec. 23, 1853.—no1084

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MASONIC LODGE. REGULAR communications of Richland Lodge, are every Monday evening before the full moon. E. S. SPENCER, W. M. E. D. LORD, I. W. R. F. DAY, S. W. D. BAUGHMAN. 10

NEW BOOKS.—The following new Books just received, and for sale at the Plymouth Book Store: Mark Hurdstone on the two Brothers; Northend's Teacher and Parent; Father Gavazzi's Lectures and Life; Byrnes' Artist and Tradesman's Companion; Hints on Public speaking; Oshing's Manual for Debating societies, &c.; Beattie, or the Unknown Relatives, a deeply interesting tale. 110.

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