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In order to place the Journal within the reach of all, we offer the following reduced rates to Clubs of new subscribers-payment to be made at the

ziment subscribing. For 4 copies for one year, 14 00 For 6 copies for one year, For 8 copies for one year, For 10 copies for one year, For 12 copies for one year, Any one of our present subscribers will be con-idered as one of either of the above clubs, by ob-

## taining a sufficient number of new subscribers to make up with himself, the 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, writing under date of June 14, from Ontona-

gon, Lake Superior, savs: Mr. Knapp, of the Vulcan Mining Com. pany, has lately made some very singular discoveries here in working of the veins, which he lately found. He worked into an old cave which has been excavated centu- not or linarily come within a foot or more in reading. An Indian, to divert his attenries ago. This led them to look for other of the level of its bottom. works of the same sort, and they have found a number of sinks in the earth which they have traced a long distance. By digging into those sinks, they find them to have been made by the hand of man. It appears that the ancient miners worked on a different principle from what they do at the present time. The greatest depth yet found in these times is thirty feet—after getting down to a certain depth, they drifted along the vein,

making an open cut. These cuts have been nearly filled to a level by the accumulation of sail, and we find trees of the largest growth standing in this gutter; and also find that trees of a very large growth have grown up and died, and Wallawalla for several years, and it is our tered about the premises. None were aldecayed many years since; in the same place present purpose to speak of an exciting octhere are now standing trees of over three hunded years' growth. Last week they dog period of his administration of its affairs. down into a new place, and about twelve feet below the surface found a mass of copper that will weigh from eight to ten tons. This mass was buried in ashes, and it appears that they could not handle it, and had no means of cutting it; and probably built civilization. Still they are distinguished for fire to melt or seperate the rock form it, their courage, and the two former tribes for which might be done by heating and then some traits nobler than this. Mr. Paubrun, dashing on cold water. This piece of cop- the predecessor of Mr. McKinley, had ex-

taken from the bottom of a shaft, at the depth peltries, in which however they failed; as from where the mass now lies, they follow- rior to his physicial strength. siderably. This enabled them to raise it as that a young chief, the son of Serpent Jaune Whitman. When I was with about three tar as the hole came up with a slant. At (Yellow Snake) the principal chief of the miles of the station, I met a Roman Catholic the bottom of the shaft they found skids of Wallawallas, one day entered the fort and priest, his interpreter, and a Kavuse. black oak, from eight to twevle inches in appropriated to himself some article of little diameter-these sticks were charred through value-a piece of wood if we mistake not, as if burnt; they found large wooden wedges from a lot of which, lying therein, the Indiin the same situation. In this shaft they and had been in the habit of taking pieces found a miner's gad and a narrow chissel made of copper. I do not know whether making whip handles. This practice had their make displays good workmanship.

cobblestone, which have been used as mallets. the young chief that young Mr. T-, a These stones were nearly round, with a score | clerk in the company's employ, received a | been killed: that a Frenceman, in the emcut around the centre, and look as if this score was cut for the purpose of putting a ter and the chastisement of the Indian. withe round for a handle. The Chippewa Indians all say that this work was never done by Indians. This discovery will lead to a new method of finding veins in this country there was no means of effectually securing the and may be of great benefit to some. I suppose they will keep finding new wonders struction, and the gates had not been made, night and gave myself into the hands of God for some time yet, as it is but a short time nor were they until a year after. Conse. and turned my horse to the plains. since they first found the old mine. There quently it was, comparatively speaking a deis copper here in abundance, and I think fenceless position. Thus it was when, on people will begin to dig in a few years.— the next day, the Indians, some of each tribe, came into the establishment to revenge during the past winter.

PERIOR.—The gradual rise and fall of the a series of years, has long been noticed. its field, even could their presence have effectcause is doubtless due to a greater quantity ed any good in the issue. The Indians were temperature and diminished evaporation du- be fully aware, of their superiority, and disring the period of rise, and the reverse during the period of fall of 1839, the waters were higher than they had been before for nities, and young T-was defending himat least two centuries. This is demonstrated by the large tracts of land that were in- gainst the wall, when by one of these brilliant undated, which are covered with forest and lucky thoughts generally occasioned by trees, many of them the growth of ages .around Lake Erie and Huron. and of the savages defeated. It was at this juncture the Sault St. Marie.

at that time, and I have seen no similar steel and flint, and returning instantly placed tracts of destroyed timber on the shores of the keg in the centre of the room, and knockthat lake, although I have coasted along most ed in its head-it was all the work of a moof the shore. These are facts however, ment. There he stood over the keg of powthat indicate a marked variation within a

In 1845 a rock in the middle of the entrance of Eagle Harbor showed itself only in the trough of the waves; and the narrow inlet between the west end of Porters Island and the main land at Copper Harbor, was of such depth that loaded Mackinaw boats the rocks. In the summer of 1846 the rock at the mouth of Eagle Harbor was a foot and a half above water; boats could not get into Copper Harbor through the insage. In June, 1847, the rock above men- satisfaction of all concerned.

tioned was still more out of water, and the western inlet to Copper Harbor could be crossed, by stepping on the projecting points of the reef without wetting the feet; and during some depressions of the water by baro. the general level of the water opposite the government house, with their points projecing at different heights above the water, tional items of interest: were daily observed (except from the 3d to the 8th of August,) when the water was calm, and a steady progressive rise noticed | miles distant; Mr. Young, his wife and three by means of them, the lowest being first cov- sons. Next day Mr. Young come down to ered and others in succession.

It has been observed on this lake, that the northern winds continues to carry away a el and brutal manner. very sensible quantity of water. During the quantity than to compensate for the evaporation and drainage at the outlet. The summer of 1846 was remarkably dry and warm; that of 1847 more than usually cold mill. in 1845 a little water entered this canal, perhaps eight inches to twelve inches in depth. In 1846 and 1847 the water did

Silliman's Journal.

From the Oregon Speciator.

AN INCIDENT AT WALLAWALLA. Fort Wallawalla was one among the earliest posts established west of the Rocky Mountains by the Northwest company, and with the same Union of the two Compa- fell upon the dead body and mangled it hornies it of course passed into the control of ribly, cutting the face and head, taking out the Hudson's Bay Company. With the the heart, &c., and scattering them in the change of circumstances incident to the more | mud. Other bodies were treated in the same extensive occupation of the country, its importance has considerably diminished A. McKinley Esq. the agent of the H. B. Company in this city, was in charge of Fort currenced that took place there d ring the The Indians around this post, Nozperces, Skinses, (our own orthography) and Wallawallas, were of a brave and warlike character; this latter feature has been considerably softened, however by their contact with per is as pure and clean as a new cent; the perienced some harsh treatment from the upper surface has been pounded clear and in lians, having on one occasion been overpowed and bound by them, in an endeavor It appears that this mass of copper was to oblige him to give a higher price for the about thirty feet. In sinking this shaft Mr. Paml run's metal proved decidedly supe-

whenever they choose, for the purpose of taken place. He informed me that he had these copper tools are tempered or not, but been positively forbidden, as the wood was of a particular kind, and of service to the They have taken out more than a ton of company. It was in an expostulation with signal affront, which occasioned a rencoun- ploy of the Doctor had been spared, as also

At this time there were perhaps half a dozen whites at the fort; and although the buildings were enclosed by "stockades," yet entrances; the stockading was of recent conthemselves in the death of Mr. T-Talking could achieve nothing, every con-PERIODICAL RISE AND FALL OF LAKE Su- sistent means was resorted to in vain to appease the turbulent multitude. The men level of the water in the great lake through belonging to the fort were at work in the of rain and snow or of a lower mean of brandishing their weapons, and seemed to posed to exercise it in a summary manner. Already had Mr. McKinley suffered indigselfas well as he was able with his back agreat emergencies, the whole appearance of These trees were destroyed by this overflow things were changed, and the object of the St. Mary's river, between Point Detour and that Mr. McKinley suddenly parted from the crowd that surrounded him, in the ad-We have no accounts of Lake Superior joining room, the store room seized upon a der, with flint and a steel in either hand; and a dense mass of Indians around him.

"Now," said he, "kill him if you will," pointing to Mr. T-, "but that moment, I kill you all. Two of us cand die when,

there are so many braves to die with us.' The proposed slaughter was on too extensive a scale for the Indians; a panic seized could enter Copper Harbor without touch- them; they turned into dismay and rushed precipitately from the house. Thus, by presence of mind and cool determination was the effusion of blood prevented, and the authorgreatly augmented. It is needless to state grace to plough, to sow, to gather in the cations of chloroform, and unless some rule ity, of Mr. McKinley, as chief of the post, rarely attempted to enter through that pas that differences were soon adjusted, to the harvest? a disgrace to fell the lofty tree, to be established, we shall have a repetition of babes, and await with manliness his la t sun-

metric waves, it was laid almost dry. From since. The following details are communi- for bodily sustenance! We can't, for the life the 18th of June to the. 6th of September cated by Rev. Mr. Spalding, one of the sur- of us, see through this philosophy. viving Missionaries of the American Board | The only true men in any age and in any

The massacre took place Nov. 28. Mr. Smith and family were at the saw mill 20 the station for provision's and was killed. The others were sent for nine days after the water is lowest in spring and highest in au- horrible deed, and their lives were preservtumn. This is readily explained by the fact | ed that they might take charge of the flour that in winter most of the ordinary supplies mill. But the women and children, to the of the water from the drainage of the sur- number of forty-eight, (including the oldest rounding country, are cut off by being con- daughter of Mr. Spalding, who was at the verted into ice and snow, while evaporation station at the time,) were made slaves by from the surface of the lake by the dry the murderers, and treated in the most cru-

Eight days after the first massacre, Messrs. spring and early part of the summer the Sails and Bulee, young men who were sick snow and ice melt, and the accumulated were dragged from their beds, butchered stores of winter flow into the lake in greater and cut to pieces in the most horrible manner, in the presence of the women and children, and their dead bodies lay near the door for 48 hours in mud and blood; and the captives, and among them was the sistar of and wet. A small canal was cut some years | Bulee, were compelled to pass over them for since, from the head of the rapids at the Sault their wood and water. No one was allow. St. Marie, to supply the government saw ed to wash and bury them till two Nez Per-

Dr. Whitman had just returned from burying an Indian child, and was engaged tion, was in the act of soliciting medicure, while another came behind him, and with a tomahawk struck him on the back of his head. A second blow on the top of the head laid him lifeless on the floor. Then Tilaukait, a principal chief, who had received unnumbered favors from the Doctor, and who was about to be received into the church, brutal manner; and the little captive girls were compelled to pass over them frequently to torment them. They lay forty eight hours (from Monday till Wednesday) scatlowed to gather them up and bury them. Even the distracted widows were not allowed to go out and soothe the last moments of their dying husbands, some of whom lingered long in the agonies of death.

Mrs. Whitman fled up stairs, where she received a wound in the breast, through the window. Mr. Rodgers joined her; but they were persuaded to come down, the Indians promising not to kill them. They were immediately taken to the door and shot. Mrs. Whitman died immediately. Mr D.J.---Dr. Whitman was born in Rushville, in

the State of New York, Sept. 4, 1802. I was at the Utilla, twenty miles west of Wailatpu, at the time of the massacre; and remained there, visiting the sick and preachto the Indians, till Wednesday morning It was in the summer of 1843, we believe at which time I left for the residence of Dr.

> After some conversation, the Indian wheeled about, and, with great speed procceded towards the house of Dr. Whitman, when the priest informed me of what had arrived there the night before, that he had that morning baptised the children of the murderers, after which he had asisted two friendly Indians in burying the slain. He said that ten men and Mrs. Whitman had the women and children; that no Frenchman or Hudson Bay Company's man'would be harmed, but only Americans. This he received from the chief Having requested

In the meantime the Indian had returned toward Dr. Whitman's to reload his pistol. and wait for me to come along. He had started with the intension of killing me; but stopping to smoke, he had accidently discharged his pistol in lighting his pipe, and had neglected to reload. After waiting awhile. he wheeled again on his track and followed speed, and had gone some ten miles before the Indian overtook him. Not finding me there, nor learning from the interpreter what direction I had taken, he returned again to the point of meeting and took my track; but

Suffice it to say, the Lord delivered me from my pursuer. I travelled at night, and lay concealed in the day time. The second night my horse left me. I had now ninety

great suffering. LABOR. Nothing great can be accomplished in this life, without this anxiom being constantly borne in mind and acted out practically, viz: that "labor is the spring of success."-It is indeed thought by many, a sderogatory. degrading; that to strip no one's self of his together inconsistent with the character and appearance of a gentleman, par excelupon as razing a man quite to the level of fallacy than this same notion. What a disput into shape to shelter us from the rigor similar murders every day.

THE OREGON MASSACRE. - The Mis. of the elements, or to transport our merchansionary Herald for July contains a particular account of the late horrible massacre of and weave, and spin the garments which missionaries and others in Oregon, a brief cover and protect our bodies!-a disgrace to summary of which we published some time knead bread and cook the food necessary

in that Territory. We extract a few addi- clime, are those whose minds and whose bodies are employed in labor either mental or manual. This is a truth which should be more and more and indelibly impressed upon the minds of youth. The idea that it is a shame and a disgrace to work, or even to be seen with an implement of labor in the ands is one that is altogether too prevalent amongst the yoing. Teach them, if you teach them any thing, that without labor, unremitting labor, they can never attain to eminence. No one ever became wise or good who neglected this great requisite. So, too, no man was ever ignorant or wicked who labored faithfully to acquire knowledge, and applied the knowledge thus gamed to proper purposes. Neither can an idle man, who squanders improvidently life's golden moments, be a hapov man. The real happiness of a man's life is measured by its usefulness. Show us an idle man who is truly happy, and we will show you a thrifty tree without roots. There are no such things in the moral or the material universe.

We need not hardly add, that labor is the pathway to worldly honor and opulence, "There is no royal road to learning," said the astate pedagogue to his imperial pupil. No, there is but one road for all, and that is a tealsome one. The hill of science is beautiful to behold, but its ascent requires so much exertion, that bit few do more than waik around its base, an I gaze, and vainly vearn to tread its Parnassian heights .-Wealth, too is the result of industry. It comes most surely by this process. If it sometimes falls, unexpected, unstriven for, into the lap, it more often takes itself wings and flies away. If we do not use the proper means to acquire it, if we sit down desparingly, if we fold our hands and enwrap our spirits in indolence and despair, if we wait for lick or chance to favour us, indeen ent of any exertion on our part, we shall be sure to reap the fruits of our folly Hear what Solomon says of the indolent man: "How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard! When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little s'umber, a little folding of the hands to sleep." But mark the sequel: "So shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed manl" This is a true picture, and is suited as well to our day as that on which it was

Let us all labor "while 'tis called to-day, or the night cometh when no man can work.' Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge nor wisdom, in the tiful, too, and how pertment, are the lines of the poet, in in his famous "Pisalm of Life,"

Let us, then, be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing. Learn to LABOR and o wait."

Olive Branch.

DEAD LETTERS .-- Not less than 1 800,000 dead letters were received at the general post office during the year 1847. The contents of 2.782 of the most valuable exceeded \$20,000.

Powerful Magnet -A lecturer was di lating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any thing surpassing its powers, when a man mounted the stand and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets, for, said he, if the loadstone could attract a piece of iron a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her!

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION -- DEATH

FROM CHLOROFORM.—An arrest was made him to take charge of my pack-horse, I took three weeks ago in the city of London of a dentist named Robinson, for the killing of a gentleman named Walter S. Badger, by an application of Chloroform for the purpose of extracting a tooth without pain. It was proved that the deceased had expired in three quarters of a minute after the application of the vapor -indeed while the dentist was occupied at a sideboard, preparing him an additional dose. All sorts of means were resorted to, to restore the unfortunate man, but without avail. On opening the chest the the priest; who had providentially made great lungs were found to be pushed upward by the liver, which was very large from the diseased condition, and it was that upward crowding process, caused by the excitement of the Chloroform, which had stifled the action of the lungs and heart, and caused the person's darkness soon coming on, he was stopped death. Such was the testimony of the physicians. The coroner and jury completely exonerated Mr. Robinson from blame and returned a verdict "That the deceased died under the influence of chloroform, acting on a diseased heart and enlarged liver." The miles to walk without food; I must leave case has nevertheless occasioned great exevery thing, even my boots, as they were citement, and the verdict of the jury is not too small. But, praise be to the name of received with satisfaction. It certainly does God! the fourth night I reached home, with not meet with our approval, or indeed with to-morrow. You must take light suppers in fuany sentiment from us short of absolute condemnation. We do not hold the conduct of Mr. Robinson to have been crimnal, but the coroner had no need to discharge him with such a flourish, when it was in evidence that while the man was dying under the effects of the dose he had already taken, the dentist was actually engaged in preparing to give him one of a still greater power. The case coat, and to roll up the shirt sleeves, is al- has convinced us of one thing, of which it should have convinced the coroner; and of which he should have declared his opinion -lence;-that may do for serfs and vaga- that a law should be passed at once, making bonds. A little honest dirt, too, is looked at crimnal for a dentist or any other person. to administer to a person chloroform or any the beasts of the field. Mistaken mortals! lethean vapor, without the the order of a reg-Never was there a more bald and egregious ular physician. There have been already to many deaths from such unauthorised appli-

TO MY SLEEPING WIFE. Theu art on my bosom sleeping. Gentle, trusting wife of mine-And mine eyes are fondly keeping Love's unwavering watch o'er thine! Hushed shall be my very breath, While thy dear heart slumbereth!

Sleepest thou, as slept in Eden, Slept in beauty, holy Eve,-Ere her soul with grief was laden, Ere her bosom could deceive. Wife! may thou thus ever be-Grief and guile unknown to thee.

Clasped upon thy gentle bosom, Now thy white hands sweetly rest, Even us leaves around the blossom Of a slumbering rose are prest; Blossom of my life thou art-Thine, dear love, a rose-bud heart.

Round thy neck my arm is wreathing-Softly to thy lips I bow-And the perfume of thy breathing Plays upon my bending brow. Gentle wife! that perfume stole From the sweetness of thy soul!

A CHRISTIAN'S LIFE. He envied not the pomp and power, Of king's in their triumphant hour, The deeds that win a lofty name, The songs that give to bards their fame.

He sight! not for the gold that shines In Guniea's brook-, in Orphir's mines: He stood not at the festivals Of nobles in their gorgeous halls.

He walk'd on earth as wood streams pass Unseen beneath the freshen'd grass: His were pure thoughts and humble faith, A blameless life, and tranquil death. He kept, in days of strife and wrath, The Christian's stra ght and narrow path; But weep thou not: we must not weep When they who rest in Jesus sleep,

From the Olive Branch.
AN INCIDENT OF BUENA VISTA.

BY J. H. R. BINSON. The first grey of evening was talling like a oft curtain upon the earth, and lay like a thin mist on the tops of the mountains of Buena Vista, flinging its dreamy influence far down the valley that stretched along at their precipitous base. And now the moon looked out upon the scene and ber first silver beams kissed the American flag which floated proudly over the a gallant army-glanced down on nodding plumes, and bristling steel, or lingered on the snow tents which dotted the valley.

It was the 22d of February, and the forces of General Taylor lay resting upon their arms. awaiting the events of the morrow. At a short a distance from the quarters of the General, a young officer, wrapped in a military cloak, was leaning thoughtfully against a field piece of

In person he was commanding and dignified. Upon his brow, which was uncovered, there was a cast of nobleness which could not pass unnoticed. His gaze was fixed sadly upon the moon.

"I shall not gaze up on it again, sighed the young man-my heart tells me that this is my last night on earth. No more for me will you gentle orb traverse the skies, or shed her mild light-no more shall her silvery beams kiss my fevered brow. Well! I feel but little regretthe world to me has been a meddley of all that is irksome and undesirable. It has brought me much pain, and but little pleasure-many hours of suffering, few of enjoyment. Still there are ties which cannot be severed withouts strug gle-bonds which attach me so strongly to the earth, that I would even endure its ills to preserve them unbroken. But even these must be sundered sooner or later, and I resign myself to

The solilloquizer was here interrupted by the approach of a person, who, by the familiar manner in which he addressed him, appeared as an old acquaintance.

"Lieut. C .- you are thoughtful and moody, to-night."

"I am Colonel, but I shall think less, to-morrow night,"

There was something in the tone of the Lieutenant, so sad, and yet so calm, that for a moment the Col. was silent. "Come, come my friend, cheer up, do not suf-

er yourself to brood over imaginary evils," said the Col. gaily. "Colonel," said the Lieutenant calm'y, "we

meet the for to morrow at fearful odds. There will be hard fighting, and many of our brave fellows will fall. I shall be with them." "Do you fear the conflict that the morrow will

bring?" replied the Col. somewhat coldly. For a moment there was a red spot on the cheek of the Lieutenant, and his eye flashed fire—then he was calm and collected as before. He turned to his friend and said, in a firm

though sad voice. "I shall meet the events of the morrow like

brave man and a soldier." "Forgive my hastiness - I do not doubt you God knows, but I do not believe in presenti-

"I never have until to night-but I hear s voice which you cannot hear, and it whispers to me the close of life-of a violent death, and the grave's sleep. But think not that my heart shrinks, or that I fear the sanguine scenes of tomorrow. My bosom is ready for the shock, and my hand shall wield this bit of steel with no faltering zeal, or diminished strenghth."

"Tis nothing but a fit of the blues my dear fellow-you will smile at your presentiments

ture, and you will escape this incubus." "There will be an 'incubus upon me tomorrow ere this hour, from which there will be no awakening. Should you survive, Col., say to my General that I died like a soldier and a man. Look for me where the fight has been the hottest-where spears have waved-swords clashed, and death has been most busy. You will find a miniature beneath my vest. Undo it, and when an opportunity offers, return it t. my wife-tell her that I wore it to the last, and that the last pulses of life's memory, were hers.'

"If your presentiments should prove true, I will religiously observe your requests; but to pak my sentiments, I have but little faith in hem. A good night's rest will most eff-ciually

The Col. and Lieut. Col. parted-the one to dream of future renown, the other to think with sofiened, saddened heart, of a wile and

agitated the bosom of that young soldier—that bosom which ere that hour on the morrow, would be trodden under the hoof of the panting war horse. Perhaps at periods, during that lapse of time, a gleam of the heart's sunshine -hope burst in upon him, and dreams of future glory, and glorious fame wreath, which per-chance might encircle his fair, broad brow,

chance might encircle his fair, broad brow, cherred him for the moment.

But such thought passed quickly away, and the edarkness rushed in. Nerved up by a high impulse, and a strong sense of duty, the young soldier shrank not from that which he left was before him. It was his destiny? who can war with eestiny? Who can roll back the mandates of fate—wh combat with the first of the Omniof fate-wh combat with the flat of the Omnipotent? who meet the cold surges of death's sea unshaken? What human heart hath not quivered at the premonitions of an overruling Proto be an interesting medical ad 2.

The memorable morning of the 23d came. It was ushered in by the booming of cannon and the notes of battle. Many flags were unfurled, and waved proudly in the breeze; many ga'lant hearts beat quicker; many a prancing war horse snuffed the air, and champed his bit impatiently for the deadly melee; many gay plumes nodded over the undaunted brows: many eyes flashed with the fiercer fire of conflict; many swords leapt simultaneously from their heaths, and gleamed in the beams of the new

Taylor, the man of iron nerves, looked calm-ly, proudly upon the scene, and his steady hand guided the storm of war. Then came what no pen may describe, no mird conceive, no eye look upon without emotion—the terrible roar of artillery, the rattle of small arms, the clash of swords-the charge, blood , the death shoutgroans and death.

Many human beings fell, and many souls went up to God from that bloody ground. May many years pass, before such a scene shall be enacted again. Man met his fellow man, to tear away at his heart, and roll together in the death struggle beneath the iron hoofs of remorsely chargers.

Bravely the American hearts did their devoir ipon that dreadful day—a day of misery and courage—and long will it be ere the LAURELS won there, shall fade from the brow of old ROUGH AND READY," but at the details of that period my heart sickens.

The storm of death passed over, the smoke

t battle was borne from the well contested field -the bird of prey came to gorge itself upon numan flesh, and God looked down in pity upon he mournful picture.

The body of Lieut. Col. was found where he fight had been thickest, mutilated with numberless bayonet thrusts; but the rigid fingers wielded. Many tears were shed over his mangled corpse; but a grey headed and honored sire and a young wife wept more than they all, The former would harter his proud name to

ransom his gallant boy from the grave.

Alasl it may not be; like the less distinguished dead, he must "bide his time" the resurrection morn. Peace to the names of those who roublous dream.

THE DANGER AT OUR DOORS. We have chronicled the Free Soil move-

ments hitherto in many Northern States, and expatiated upon their number, and the feeling which they indicated among our Northern brethren; but we regret to record to-day a movement, which shows how fast the danger is striding towards our very hearth stones. The Baltimore papers give an account of a Free Soil meeting held in that city, which passed the following among other Resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Convention of the friends of Free Soil, which has been called to meet at Buffalo on the 9th lay of August next, -- recognizing, as we do therein, good faith of purpose as to the vested rights of existing States, while it proclaims an unyielding hostility to the further extension, of the evils of the institution for whose protection within the State, those vested rights were se-

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to send ight Delegates to said Convention in the perons of gentlemen, who will faithfully represent our wishes therein, and that this meeting prohave power to fill vacancies and appoint substi-

Resolved. That we recommend to the friends of this movement in other sections of this State. and in other Southern States, to appoint Delegates to the Buffalo Convention; but, if meetings cannot be got up in time, then to attend as in-

Resolved. That, while we hexitate to trammel our Delegates with anything like "instructions," having confidence in their integrity as representatives of our wishes, we deem it proper for their general guidance, as well as a clearer apprehension on the part of the community, to declare the following to be the principles which it would be our pleasure to see carried out in the results of the Convention.

1. No interference by Congress with slavery within the existing States of the Confedera-

2. No slavery to be permitted in any Terriory now free, or that may hereafter be annexed to the Union by the National Government. 3. No slave Territories to be organized.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the proposed "Compromise," believing that, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, it would also open the loor to litigation and strife among the future ababitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity. Should anything but a law of positive prohibition be passed, we should feel it o be our duty to labor for its repeal.

The meeting is represented as having been especiable, both for the numbers and characer of those composing it, and appointed eight citizens of Baltimore to sit in the Buffalo Convention. Is not this a warning not to be disregarded by any sane man in the South? Does it not show how deep rooted and powerful is the sentiment invoked to crush us, when even in a slave State such demonstrations are openly made? We solemnly call the attention of people to the rapid and dangerous spread of this new issue, far more important now than any before the American people, and which the recent rejection of the proposed compromise renders still more ominions and threatening. We cannot "fiddle while Rome is burning.

Columbia Tolegraph.