# The Daily Picayune.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 12 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### THE ELECTION.

The election yesterday was conducted in some of the precincts with considerable propriety; in others it was marked by violence, disorder, tumult, and assassination. We refer our readers for the details of these melancholy scenes to the report in our city intelligence. The case of Mr. Tunnicum, the gentlemanly and kind-hearted clerk of the First District Court, created the most intense and unmeritable sensation. Tunnicum was wholly innocent of any participation in difficulties or riots, and was peacefully looking on at the polls of the eleventh precinct, when he was suddenly shot, and while prostrate, stabbed in several places, and one of his arms shattered by a sling-shot. The assault succeeding this outrage seemed demoniac. A wind and frenzied excitement seemed to take possession of the multitude, and for a while it was feared that an indiscriminate assault would be made on the large foreign population in that neighborhood. The polls were forthwith closed, and we believe were not reopened.

The vote throughout the city was below the average. The American ticket prevailed almost every where by large majorities. We visited in person one or two of the polls above Canal street, and found large crowds collected, yet no particular evidence of excitement. A considerable number of native raised voters declined swalling themselves of their privilege. Those who did offer to vote, if were legally entitled, met with no impediment whatever.

The result as far as ascertained will be found in our columns.

### THE CONSEQUENCES.

A failing merchant never grasped more eagerly and joyfully a slight acquisition of capital, than do the Black Republicans seize upon the Sumner and Brooks affair, as so much ready cash which must be boldly and promptly used to bolster up their failing fortunes. Just prior to this unfortunate occurrence, the Nigger-worshippers were in a desperate strait, inevitable and hopeless bankruptcy seemed impending over them. They had trimmed and veered, and changed their stock in trade, and resorted to all the usual expedients of "lame ducks," in the delusive expectation of reviving public confidence, and attracting custom. But it was all futile. The community had discovered their wares to be worthless, and their goods, though beautifully labeled, to be trash that was unsuited to the market. Their business declined with unexampled rapidity, and everybody was prepared for an ultimate explosion. In the very nick of time, Mr. Brooks came one of the head partners of the Black Republicans, and converts him from a despairing impostor and charlatan into a triumphant martyr, whose wrongs are extolled and adored by sympathetic assistants all over the North. Mr. Sumner has been whipped into notoriety, if not into eminence, and now the blatant organs of his factious profit by the not unnatural feeling of anger and mortification provoked at the North by the assault, to identify the man with the cause, to picture the assailant as the representative of an undivided Southern sentiment, and to shock the non-combatants of Puritanism with frightful comments on the brutal and barbarous customs of slaveholding States.

The chastisement received by Mr. SUMNER most really be considered a *sad misfortune*. It has transmogrified a fanatic into a sufferer. Hero, and hero largely supported the capital of the Abolitionists. It must be confessed, too, that these gentry are skillful and apt in the use to which they put their sudden accession of means. At all times, and in all places, whether in the street or the counting-room, in the columns of the public press, or in the House of Gon, the most strenuous efforts are made to stir up the passions of the thoughtless multitude, and excite prejudice against the Southern. As for the newspaper organs of Black Republicanism, they are literally frantic. So much of malignant misrepresentation, violent abuse, audacious falsehood, and frenzied appeal we have rarely, if ever, witnessed.

The system, how base and infamous soever, is attended with a certain amount of success. One-half at least of the people of the North read the exaggerated accounts of the attack on Mr. SUMNER, and never learn the provocation. They know only that one of their citizens was struck down and bled on, as their organs tell them, for vindicating Freedom in Kansas. They know little or nothing of the vile indignities heaped by him on the head of a grey haired old gentleman, a senator, of the studied tone of insult and contumely towards the South pervading the entire speech. Still less do they know of the code of honor at the South, whose canons require that he who indicts an insult and an injury shall atone in the amplest manner, or take the consequences. Hence it is that the affair is viewed with regret by many sensible and reflecting minds. We have no sympathies to waste on SUMNER, who only differs from GREELEY in being a polished and educated, instead of a gross and vulgar Abolition blackguard; but we are sincerely grieved at an event which, beyond all doubt, has rendered tenfold redoubled activity the emoluments of the Black Republicans, and, perhaps, has brought over to them many who have heretofore been the warm friends of Southern rights. Rely upon it, that policy, if nothing else, should have admonished Mr. BROOKS of the wisdom of reserving his practical rebuke of Mr. SUMNER for a more appropriate time and place.

DEATH OF JUDGE RICHARDSON.—We announce with profound regret the demise of RICHARD RICHARDSON, Justice of the Peace for the Third Court—an office he had held for several consecutive terms. Judge RICHARDSON died yesterday, after a short illness of only two days. He was generally esteemed as an able and faithful magistrate, and enjoyed unbounded popularity in his district.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NEWS.—Our thanks are due the editors for the June number of this excellent periodical.

The steamer *Kate Frisbie* will make regular trips throughout the summer to the various watering places on the Lake shore. S. Tepper, the well-known conductor of the Express Rail made arrangements with the owners of the boat to run his Express. Persons having letters, papers, or packages to send, may be sure of their safe and expeditious delivery, by entrusting to Mr. TEPPER or his agents.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.—We perceive that the copartnership heretofore existing between Mr. E. H. BONILTY and Mr. GEORGE LOUNSBURY, as proprietors of the *State Lottery*, has been dissolved, and that Mr. BONILTY is now the sole proprietor of that journal.

AN OLDTOWN DEAR.—We are sorry to learn from a private despatch received by the *True Delta*, that Col. DAVID MAURY, editor and part proprietor of the *Baton Rouge Gazette*, died there on Sunday night, after an illness of two days. Col. MAURY was an ardent politician, of vigorous intellect, and a forcible and ready writer.

EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.—The Emigrant Aid Society held their annual meeting at Boston on the 26th ult. The receipts for the year were declared to be $67,000. The value of their property in Lawrence is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. They propose to redeem the waste of the people of Lawrence and aid further emigration. A memorial is to be sent to Congress, praying that they may be remunerated for the destruction of their property in Lawrence.

A collision took place some days ago between the steamship *Keystone State*, from Savannah, for Philadelphia, and the bark *Canoe*, of Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro. The *Keystone State* was considerably injured, and put into Norfolk in distress. The *Canoe* was so damaged, that fears were entertained of her sinking. No lives were lost.

Major Vogelli, of the Swiss artillery, has presented to the Emperor Napoleon, as a souvenir of their old relations in the Federal service, a cannon found near his country house, and which had been used in the battle of Zurich. This piece of artillery had been given by the American Union to the French regiment Lecour d'Auvergne, and it will shortly be placed in a national collection in France. The Emperor has, says the *Nouvelle Vendée*, sent the old cannon back in return a handsome Sevres piece to return, with a heavy thanking him for his attention.

SUMMER SNOW.—We are informed by Captain Seth Pitcher, of the *Lone Star*, orderly for arrival, this morning from Jefferson, that he passed the steamer *De Bo*, hence for Jefferson, until a short distance in the Gulf this morning, down and Jenny Lind. Her tops were white enough, apparently as if she had been caught in some fierce hail storm. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the thermometer stood at Galveston, and even on her first trip.

## By Telegraph.

*Communicated to the New Orleans Bee.*

(By the Southern Lines.)

### Arrival of the Orleans.

### LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.

### THE TRANSIT ROUTE OPEN.

### WALKER'S SUCCESS CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamship Orleans arrived at this port about from San Juan del Norte.

She reports the Transit Route now open for the safe transportation of passengers and goods.

The news of Walker's successes at Rivas, and the capture of Hippy, Commander of Mosquito by the Costa Ricans, is fully confirmed by the advices of the Orleans.

(By the Vermont Line.)

### THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Contested Seats—Sumner and Brooks Affair.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The city is full to overflowing, and great excitement prevails. The friends of each candidate seem confident of success.

The Missouri Contested-delegation has been excluded by the Credentials committee, to whom the question was submitted.

The New York contestants will go before the Convention, and it is intimated that the Convention will compel them to compromise or refusing to receive either delegation.

The Mississippi delegation has determined to vote for Pierce and Quitman.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan assert that the Sumner assault has gained that gentleman twenty votes.

A resolution will be introduced to exclude office-holders from future Conventions.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 2.—The Republic passed Sparta at 6, the Shotwell at 9, and the Larkin at 10 o'clock this morning. The Independence passed at 2, and the Empress at 9 o'clock this morning.

### FIRE AT BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, June 2.—The immense and valuable manufacturing machinery in the Steam Cotton Factory was entirely consumed by fire. The fire originated at seven, and caught in the picking-room, and immediately spread to the loom, &c., all of which were entirely destroyed. The building probably escaped. The prompt energy of Mr. Hivart prevented any of the prisoners escaping. He ordered them to bring water to check the flames, when their refusing, drove them into their cells and locked them up.

The fire is supposed to have been the result of friction. All the buildings of the East end are in ruins.

### CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, with Samuel Medary as temporary chairman. The Missouri Hotel delegation filtered their way into the hall, and, amid great uproar, excitement and shouting, were allowed to take their seats, when quiet was restored.

### RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—The river is falling fast, with five feet in the Canal.

### MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Flour is unchanged; Pork, $16.25; Whisky, 21; Molasses, 45.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton declined: State, $5 75; Wheat is lower; Mixed Corn, 56c.; Rice N is a trifle lower; Whisky, 26.

### THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

### PROGRESS OF ORGANIZATION.

### SERIOUS FRAY—SCORESMEN KNOCKED DOWN.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—A serious fight took place when the Benton delegates from Missouri forced their way into the hall. In the fracas, the doorkeeper was knocked down.

The two New York delegates, not agreeing to compromise, were both refused admittance.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each State, was appointed, adding one for each of the contesting delegations.

A Committee on Organization, consisting of one from each State, was appointed.

A Committee on Resolutions was formed in the same way.

Mr. Bowlin represents Louisiana in the Committee on Organization, and the Hon. Pierre Soulé in the Committee on Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, alluding to the violent entrance of the Missouri delegates, said that the Convention must protect itself against rowdyism.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, attempted to justify the Chairman in recognizing Hips.

The Benton delegates finally withdrew amid loud cheers.

Other unimportant business was transacted amidst great confusion, and the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow.

### THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate was adjourned until Thursday.

Messrs. Toombs, Seward, and others made the Investigation Committee on the Sumner assault. The majority report is in favor of the immediate expulsion of Brooks, and strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sumner and Edmundson, as being aware of the contemplation of the assault, and taking no measures to prevent it.

Both reports ordered to be printed.

### CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent civil war and restore peace in Kansas.

A bill passed to provide for a general introduction of an uniform national code of marine signals.

Mr. Siddell called the attention of the Senate to a telegraphic despatch giving Mr. Sumner's statement before the House Committee, published in the papers this morning. A long and somewhat exciting debate ensued.

Messrs. Siddell and Douglas disclaimed any knowledge of the contemplated assault. Mr. Toombs declared that he was near Mr. Brooks at the time, but approved the act. Mr. Butler, had he been present, would have assumed all the responsibility. Mr. Wade said that if the principle of assault were to prevail, we must come here armed. "Although four to one, I am here to meet you. Man can die in no better cause than in the defense of the liberty of speech." Mr. Wilson said that the assault was brutal, cowardly and murderous. Mr. Butler brought warm and hot defense of the charge. The subject, after some further debate, was dropped. Mr. Cass made a further explanation in reference to the Grampton correspondence, which he had in manuscript in his possession. The special order, being the President's veto, then came up. Mr. Toombs defended the act of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. After some further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Walbridge, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting about 1,300,000 acres of land in Michigan in aid of railroads therein. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of 67 to 80. The bill was finally passed—yeas 78, nays 57.

The N. Y. *Day Book* takes a view of the Sumner and Brooks affair which seems perfectly rational to men who are in the habit of assessing insults, as men jealous of their own feelings and right should resent them. It says:

More than six years ago we told the abolitionists that if they intended to carry out their principles they must fight. When the emigrants Aid Societies began to send their people to Kansas, we told them that if their object was to establish a colony of negro thieves, under the name of "free state men," on the borders of Missouri for the purpose of keeping out Southerners and destroying the slave trade, they must fight; and we tell them now if they intend to carry their abolitionism into Congress, and pour forth their disgusting obscenity and abuse of the South in the Senate Chamber, and force their doctrines upon Southerners' throats, they must fight. Greeley must fight if he stays in Washington and continues to publish his blackguardism about Southern men; Sumner must fight, or use a civil tongue; Wilson must fight, and Seward must fight, and we all must fight, or let other people's business and family regulations alone.

Sumner's *bloody shirt Speech* to Boston, this anniversary gathering, we learn, has been conveyed by careful hands to Boston in advance of the arrival of the steamer, with doubtings will mark its advent, his patriotic assassination will have had their uses and hearts, (if they have either,) well stored for "mutiny and rage," by the fervid eloquence of their Beecher Saint.

The mock and holy priest is, we suppose, to officiate upon the occasion of the shirt denunciation which will be made. As it is a new theme, and may draw lad heavily upon his imagination, we suggest to him to read Mark Antony's speech over the body of the beloved Cæsar. As thus: "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now. You all do know this garment." I remember the first time ever Sumner put it on; "twas on a summer evening, in his study, which day he hoped to overthrow the aristocracies. Oh! now you weep; and I perceive you feel the dint of pity: these are gracious drops! Kind souls, what weep you, when you but behold our Bleeding Sumner's vesture stained? Look you to yonder Southern city, where he himself, marred by the hands of traitors!

"1st CH. O, piteous spectacle!
"2d CH. O, noble Sumner!
"3d CH. O, woeful day!
"4th CH. O, traitor villain!
"5th CH. O, most bloody sight!
"6th CH. We will be revenged! revenge! about—seek—burn—fire—kill—slay—let not a traitor live!"

Stop right here, holy Beecher; the stones of Boston begin to rise and mutiny!

It is at most despicable oration and has not even the merit of Sunday, too, to the sufferer it will be, for the candid consideration of his simple hearers.—*Washington Sunday.*

[illegible] Tuesday last left Washington the people in Baltimore, and have an [illegible] their charging expeditions on the city of New Jersey. Were, where extreme cruelty exist as in summer, they have been comparatively mildly [illegible]

Sumner—The late Judge White, [illegible] the Gov. and Senate Sumner, [illegible] Sumner, [illegible] trying a case, and he [illegible] and Senate, [illegible] from a respectable witness. The opinion seems [illegible] Sumner's [illegible] "Ah, if I had [illegible] Brooks, to [illegible] the [illegible] Sumner—you are only a [illegible] Sumner, [illegible] on one side, and goose on the other."

### New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1856.

The general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, both new and old school, are in session here, and their proceedings do not attract much notice. There was a slight ripple in the new school ranks by the adoption of two reports on the "Constitutional Power of the assembly over disembodiing in the Churches." A combination of two was adopted last year on the matter; four of them, Rev. Drs. Alfred Barnes, Ann D. Smith, Wm. Jenney and Alex. T. Bullock, signed the majority report, and one, Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Virginia, dissented from it in a minority report. As the questions discussed are chiefly on minor points of discipline, the reports are not looked upon with any extraordinary interest. They now wire-draw every subject which do not touch the main subject at all.

Speaking of the venerable Presbyterian Church, one is apt to revert to other specimens of antiquity. I mentioned in one of my letters that remarkable feature of Broadway, the "Old Apple Woman." Scarcely had that letter gone out, when she died, and was taken to her long home. She was a German by birth, and was once a woman of standing and regard; but that was many years ago, and the present generation knew her only as the decrepid, doubled-up, dried-up, wrinkled soldier. Once on a time, she did the State good service, which happened thus: While digging over her basket, on the steps of Stewart's old store, more than a dozen years ago, she heard a low conversation between two men standing near her. She stood out to see them without taking, so she pretended to be asleep and listened. They were not particularly delicate; but from words and tone she was convinced that a house-breaking operation, and perhaps a murder was on foot. As soon as they were gone she sent a little girl to "Old Hays," who was still High Constable, though almost too old to do active duty. He came and heard her story and description of the men, which she ventured to peep at as they were walking off. "Why, mother," said he, "they are two of the most notorious English burglars at large." In consequence of her revelations they were dogged, and two or three days afterward one was caught packing up the silverware in a house, the occupants of which were at Saratoga. He went to Sing Sing for seven years, and his companion, some two years afterward, traveled the same road.

It is not only unsafe to speak of plans and plots within hearing distance of the most insignificant anywhere, but it is especially risky in this city to attempt the common practice of choking your meaning in a foreign language. New York is eminently cosmopolitan. German, French, Spanish and Italian are so commonly spoken, as to create no remark. Dutch Dutch, for Knickerbockers, Swedish, Hungarian, Polish and Portuguese, are less heard, but are, by no means, uncommon. Many indescreet conversations have in consequence of this polyglot utterance, but they generally end harmlessly. The latest laughable instance of recent occurrence was in the case of two officers of the Spanish navy, who were lounging over the backs of their seats at the opera, and, in most indefinable Italian, discussing the good points of a lady who sat in front of them. Their comments were not only free but disgusting, so much so that the lady, and to tell the truth, most of the persons she carelessly dropped her handkerchief over at the foot of the pulpits. Both seized the capital opportunity, and unmistakeably presented it, saying, in English of course, "Madam, allow me the pleasure." Imagine Delia's indignation when she, looking them sharply in the face, returned her thanks in perfect Italian, adding that it put an additional interest in the opera to be seated in the neighborhood of such attentive and polite gentlemen. Yet they guess that the fellows heard preaching much more after that. In five minutes they were swearing over the affair at the bar of the Union Place Hotel, but not in barbarous Italian. The reader may suppose that as a mortal, that of all the tongues a man can learn, the most [illegible] profane to swear in.

Wars are going to be waged and the consequent clouding volume of Col. Benton's "Thirty Years View," a work of rare value to all who desire to be properly informed of the political history of this country. Col. Benton is one of the remarkable men of the age. His long experience, good judgment and especially his wonderful political intuition make him a sort of oracle. He stands, too, betwixt the present and past, and deals with facts, all of which he saw, and part of which he was." He went into the United States Senate with the adoption of the Missouri Compromise; he went out of the Senate with the Compromise of 1850, and out of Congress altogether upon the repeal of the Missouri Compact. His reminiscences are invaluable. Well, of course, have an immense sale.

There was a miracle happened here the other day, which I think deserves record.—The Common Council met on Monday, and asked to do so, to increase the salary of a city officer from $2500 to $5000 per year—and the men *absolutely refused* to take it. Your reader, dear sir, will be materially modified when I add that this singular genius was Anarich C. Flagg, City Comptroller. He is a practical farmer of Greenburgh, and almost the only one in the army of officers paid from the city treasury.

The meeting in the Park on Friday evening to sympathize with Gen. Walker and the cause of Nicaragua was a forgiddable demonstration so far as numbers and enthusiasm are concerned. The announcement that Parent Visit, the new Nicaraguan Minister, who is sojourning for a few days in the city, would make a speech on the occasion, brought perhaps to swell the throng. As is usually the case in regard to public meetings in New York, the array of speakers was totally on the stand was rather small and insignificant compared with the announcements in the bills.—Padre Vigil did not make his appearance in the Park. So, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the meeting broke up and marched in procession, with music, up Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel—the temporary head quarters of the Nicaraguan embassy. Here they formed in one compact mass, numbering several thousands. The Padre then made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, having been introduced, he made, through his interpreter, an address, thanking the curious crowd for their sympathy and regard, when they quietly dispersed.

The exciting news from Kansas and the recent scenes of violence at Washington, are the engrossing topics of conversation in the city just now. In regard to the Kansas business there is a wide diversity of opinion as to which party is either, is in the right, but the savage assault on Mr. Sumner appears to be universally condemned and deplored.

Yours, L'HOMME.

### The Bloody Affray at Helena, Arkansas.

Mr. Casteel, a citizen of Helena, Arkansas, who came up on the steamer *Laughlin*, gives to the Memphis *Whig* the following account of the terrible affray which occurred at that place on Saturday, the 24th ult.:

"The partial suit in the court of Myett & Moore's store. Mr. Rice, in company with his brother-in-law, Dr. Merritt, had been there for some time, waiting for Hindman. About 10 o'clock Hindman passed in company with Claiborne. Mr. Rice stepped to the door, and asked Hindman if he was the author of the article in the *Democrat*. He made no answer, but put his hand in his bosom to draw his revolver; Rice also drew a single-barrel pistol, and both fired simultaneously. Both were not wounded; Hindman was struck in the right breast—the ball coming out, of his back, near his shoulder blade. He is supposed that the ball passed through his body, but our informant could not positively say whether such was the case, or whether the ball passed around his body, being directed by the bones. Hindman fired several other shots at Rice, none of which took effect. Dr. Merritt was standing in the door of the store, looking on. When Hindman fired at him, the ball passing through his bonnet—Dr. M. then turned to go in the store, when Rice, turning fired at him, the ball taking effect in his back. Merritt then turned and fired, resting his pistol on his left arm, shot Claiborne, the ball striking him on his left side, just above the waist, and passing through, lodged under the skin on the right side. Hindman then stepped back some twelve or fifteen steps, and called upon them to come out in the street and fight it out, and Claiborne then raised a cap for "shot gun," which it appears were provided more by in anticipation of an affray. Mr. Palmer was approaching with a double-barreled shot gun, when he was dropped by Mr. Castle, Rice, on seeing Palmer approach, and leaving his weapon, ran to the house of his friend, Mcdonald's, where he had been informed he could get a gun. On getting a gun he returned to the street, but had no occasion to use it, the opposing parties having fallen from exhaustion, occasioned by their wounds and the interference of their friends.

"Mr. Rice was not injured, and left Helena in the evening for his home in the country. Mr. Hindman's condition was considered somewhat favorable, though still precarious. Dr. Merritt and Mr. Claiborne are considered mortally wounded, though Dr. M. thinks he will recover. The recovery of Claiborne is scarcely guessable."

The original cause of this bloody and desperate affair, as we learn from private sources, was the publication of a political and personal article (written by Col. Hindman) in the Helena *Democrat*, which bore upon Mr. Wm. D. Rice. Mr. Rice answered the article in the *Shield*, and from these two articles sprang the difficulty.

A WARNING.—A late number of the *Courrier du Pas de Calais* contains the following:

"Two men lately entered an inn at Calais, ordered coffee, and filled shortly after spat nothing a pap cover. The landlady noticed somewhat fatal, she declared that the men had been poisoned. 'Impossible!' cried the landlady. 'They have only drunk a cup of coffee apiece, and that can do no harm.' She at once drank it up to prove its innocence. Ten minutes thought, however, sufficed for her, and she was seized with terrible pains, and died. On examining the pot, a box of bichloride of mercury was found by the side of the coffee."

### Letter from Rochester, Minnesota.

Some editors report the return of Robinson, Stevens and Downey to the emigrant settlement at Lacrosse. Mr. Robinson is reported called at Lacrosse. Another has not found himself there.

The Rochester Republican of the 24th says:

Some look upon it very seriously, and regret all the lessons of Pioneering which are of the chosen and those be could offer, for which some gave his receipt. Judge Mc Lean and Mr. Rice, of Rochester, left for the Lake of Indian Minnesota and Forest Lake, where a party entered and contest the event of it take the street, and the Indian property, subject to the laws, [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] that Indian property [illegible] the [illegible] Indian property [illegible] the [illegible] Indian property [illegible] the [illegible]