## Bradford Meporter. Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men for Free Territory. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. Towanda, Wednesday, April 25, 1849

"Proterlytion."

The "Orgin" at Washington-now, indeed, nobody's organ in particular-is tuned to its highest possible key, and pours forth its most plaintive notes as the funeral dirge of the corrupt and timeserving stipesdaries of the slave power whom Gen. Taylor's administration is turning out of office. All at once, the wind instrument has changed its key: a few weeks ago, it was busy proscribing and reading Democrats out of the party, for no greater sin than their adherance to the principles of the Jefferionian ordinance; it looked quietly on while good men and true were proscribed and dismissed from office for no other offence : it declared that friendsh'p for the Proviso was no recommendation at Court; it listened patiently while it was officially promulgated to the government subordinates that they must go the Baltimore nomination "blind". or give up their office ; all this it endured withou giving vent to a single note which indicated pain in the least; now it emits the most logubrious lamentations-it harps upon " proscription"-and the " axe in motion", affords it daily the burthen of a song. Looking back a few short months, we cannot but believe that the old man's lamentations are hypocritical-we know they are silly and out of place, and we advise him to hold up before he has accertained whether there may not be even a lower denth of contempt than that he has attained, to which public estimation can cousign hun.

It is not manly in Democrats to cry about pro scription when they are the "outs." A few months since, we, in common' with the Democratic press of this State urged upon the General Government, that duty to the party required the dismissal of every whig retained in office. Such was the wish of the party expressed in public meetings, and in other ways. The advent of another Democratic admi nistration would make a clean sweep. It is ridi culous, then, for Democrats to make such a fuse, about the very acts for which they would be the thest to charger. Every administration should fill its offices with good and capable men of its own party; it should turn out all who are incanable or inefficient, and all of these who have been zealous and active political opponents. This is the Demo cratic doctrine-and no administration which does not at least go this far, can retain the respect and friendship of the party to which it owes its 'eleva-

The Pennsylvanian, we are sorry to see, again stoops to become the echo of the Organ. We had hoped when the loaves and fishes were out of its reach. it would become, what the Lancaster Intelligence was of old, a bold, free speaking paper. We trust that when it begins to feel that it is no longer ane werable to the "powers that be," we shall see i improve. The editor recognized the Democratic doctrine by promptly resigning his office. What ever credit may be attached to the fact of his resign ing an office which expired in a few days, and to which he was sure not to be re-appointed, it is lessened by his retaining the printing of the whig deprived-the contract having been made with the late Secretary of State.

Teacher's Inditutes.

[Writes for the Reporter.] Teachern Institutes are temportry Normal school of once of twice arear soully about the work her object is to imput the same leader who for the d, a knowledge of the most approvel method or of the branches taught our common schools, and, also to review those chas in a sary thorough and systematic manne The first Institute in the state of New York as they are now conducted, was held at lihaca, Tompkins Co. in the spring of 1843, under the supervision of J. S. D mman, assisted by Hon. Salem Town, and several other gentleman, as teachers. This had so kins County, that in a short time such gatherings of teachers were held in more than half of the coun-

ties of the state." The most teminent educators of the state attended them, and aided, both by teaching and lecturing. Professors of colleges, Principals of Male and Female seminaries, and state suerintendents frequently left their classic Halls, and heir comfortable offices, to impart instructions to hose who were in their turn to educate the millions that are soon to govern and defend our nation. Gentlemen of eminence and great experience in the cause of education, from other states came to these institutes to become familiar with their practical workings, in order that they might introduce them into their own systems of education. After neeing the benefits arising from these Normal schools for four years the legislature of the state of New York passed an act in the winter of 1847, giving to each county the sam of \$60 to defray the ex. uses of an institute of thirty teachers would assemble and condinue their seasion for two weeks. have thus given a succinct history of these temporary " Normal Schools." Let us now see what is to be gained by these meetings. The teachers from different parts of the county are associated for the ourpose of matual improvement, both as papies and teachers and they both impurt and receive instructions, upon the very branches they are to teach in their own schools. They thus form a friendly scquaintance which effectually does away with the spirit of jealonsy, which too frequently is cherished by teachers, towards those who have been more usful than themselves. These meetings on the contrary make the experience and superior qualifications of those who have had better opporunities, and have taught longer, common stocks to

which each may contribute, and from which, each can eather information. The teachers are most thoroughly drilled in all of the branches taught in their respective schools,

by those who, from their experience in teaching are qualified to not only give instruction, but also to communicate it in the best and most pleasing manner. The several sciences are thus annually o emiannually revised, and kept constan ly fresh before the mind. Each teacher becomes acquainted with the manner in which the most successful manage and govern their schools. This to a vonne eacher is of very great value, they often feel that they would be willing to give almost anything if they knew by what methods those who have gone before them, had succeeded so well, but heretofore each teacher however inexperienced must depend alone upon his own responsibilities. The discussions and lectures that usually occupy the evenings are highly instructive and interesting. The many trials and perplexities of a teacher's life are talked over, and the means of obviating the difficulties that teachers so frequently have to contend with are pointed out, by those who have had much experience in these difficulties. Here each teache can truly tell to his fellow teacher all of his troubles, and feel that he has at least the teachers sym-

pathy. Such questions as the following, which every sacher of but a few months experience has often elt the necessity of receiving advice upon, are fre quently discussed either in lectures, or by the members of the Institute taking sides in debate, or by reports prepared by committees previously appointed viz: What is the regular order in which the several departments of science, pursued as a study should be taken up, and the best methods of teaching each, from the alphabet, to the highest ranch of education that is pursued in our schools What is the best way to govern a school. How should a school be classified. How can teachers manage to have their pupils, regular and punctual in their attendance. How to enlist the parents, in order that they may assist the teacher, both in, govering and teaching, &c. In these discussions mind romes in contract with kindred mind, in debate, truth is elicited, and, speakers and hearers receive raluable instructions. The several teachers go from the Institute to their respective schools with what they have learned leah in their minds, and the spirit of the teacher burning in their bosoms and if they are faithful, they will impart a right spir it to their papils, and also to their employers. Teach ers who have been regular in their attendan the sessions of these temporary Normal schools their counties have less difficulty in procuring schools and receive higher wages than those who have neglected them. Tioga, April 14, 1849. C. B. C.

## Twelve days Later from Europe !

the important mes-three battles between the instance of Autonians-total defend of the Su instance between of the Charles Albert Ċ, Aller a remarkable short run of shout the darf, the stamster Eleven arrived at Halifag at hit-past 10 o'elevek of Juesday morning, 1711 ass. See verpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., and there fore brings as twelve days later intelligence than red by the He وي إحما Lowrest week The news was immediately expressed overland to St. John, N. B.; and thence transmitted to Bosto by telegraph.

It will be found to be of unusual importance.

APPARE IN EXCLAND. - Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess, and met again on the 19th inst conficual an influence upon the Schools of Tomp-tins County, that in a short time such gatherings of tention, have been the mavigation off, and the rate in aid bill for treland, which there has branched out into a general debate on the policy to be pursu ed towards that country. It will be seen that some important modifications have been made in the Juvigation Bill.

The revenue returns for the financial year and warter, ending on the 5th inst., show a continuous, bough not a very great, improvement in the Customs' revenue. There is an increase of 1,169,654 ounds, as compared with the previous year. In he Excise department, there is an increase of £569, 832. In all other branches of the ordinary reven ue there is a decrease, the most considerable item being one of 2719,581 upon stamps.' The excess of increase over decrease of the total revent es the year is £67,289.

The Navigation Bill before Parliament has under gone a very material change. The principle of re-taliating upon those nations which should not con-cede these advantages to England which sho fieely accorded to them, has been disapproved of by Me Gladstone, who thought this reserved right would involve the government in perpetual disputes with foreign nations. He has accordingly brought fora new scheme by which he proposed to divide the law into two branches, the one to apply to the foreign trade, and the other to embrace the colnial and coasting trade, and to make the bargain with foreign countries conditional, upon their gran-ting equivalent advantages to Great Britain. Mr. Labouchere, under the plea that the difficulties respeeting carrying duly paid tobacco, &c., coastwise ter instance, would be found insuperable in prac-tice, has withdrawn the whole of the clanses hav ing reference to the coasting trade, and the Naviga tion Bill stands in much the same position as it did last year, as respects its actual provisions, but with \* reduced majority in its favor. In the House of Commons, the bill went through the committee previous to the adjournment, and the third reading was fixed for an early day after the Easter recess

THE CANADIAN TROCELES .- The struggle in Canada raspecting the proposed indemnity for rebellion lorges has only been incidentally alladed to in Pariament, and all parties connected with the North American provinces seem disposed to wait the iss-ce, before they harass the Colonial Minister with complaints upon a subject for which he is scarcely responsible. Out doors attention is anxiously dia new Executive of the United States, upon a false rumor of disturbances, gave great satis

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ITALY -At the safing of the Niagara, it will be remembered, that war was impending in the North of Italy, and it was anticipated that either the Amstrians or the Piedmoutese would immediately cross the Ticino boun

dary. In a brief fortnight; Charles Albert has fought and has been conquered, and he is now an abdicated king and exile in Madrid or Lisbon. The Austrians passed the Tincino simultaneously, and the Piedmontese speedily fell back. Three successive battles ensued. In the two latter, on the plains of Venelli, the Anstrines were completely In the last battle, on the 24th ult., the main army of the Austrians, some 50,000 strong, encountered Charles Albert at Olango, near Novaria,

The Piedmontare appeared to have been of more than equal force. The battle was fought with ter rible obstinacy, and although we hear from many quarters that the Italians shrunk the contest certain is that Charles Albert behaved with the most dis nguished bravery. Finding the day going against him, he seems to have sought every opportunity to meet his death on the battle fields, and whatever may be the ve dict of history as to his past conduct nothing graced his public life so much as the last act and his omitting it.

Sufferings of Col. Fremont and Party.

an introductory geographical description of the route which Col. Be intended to consumin his after to rouch the Prefic, aviently from the period Col Barron, accompanies the setters. We have no succe for it infull, but ather from it that Col. Fas-mer placed above the Spanish placks, and enter-ed the valley of the Del Note, high up above the house the setter. Mexican settlements, and above Pike's stockade, aded to foi methe Del Norte to its head and cross the great Rocky Mountains chain through some pass there to be found. He was therefore so to speak, going into the forks of the mountains into the goige of two mountains-and at a great elevation, shown by the fact of the great rivers which issue from the opposite sides of the Rocky Moontains at that part-the Arkanses and Del Norte on the cast the Grand river tork of the Colorado of the gulf of California on the west. It was at this point further. You have the result, and sorrow enoug -the head of the Del Norte-where no traveller had ever gone before that Col. Farmor intended to pass to survey his last line across the continent

implete his knowledge of the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific. In relation to FREMORT's on to Fremort's design a note says : The word gold is not mentioned in his letters, from one end to the other nor did he take gold mining the least into his calculation when he left Missouri on be 2 ist of October last, although the authentic re-ports brought in by 14. BEALE, of the Navy, were hen in all the newspapers, and fully known to him.

"TAOS, NEW MEXICO, February 9, 1849. "After a long delay, which had wearied me to the point of resolving to set out again myself tidings have at last reached me from tny ill fated party.

"Mr. Vincent Haler came in last night, having the night before reached the Little Colorado; settle ment, with three or four others. Including Mr. King and Mr. Proulx, we have lost eleven of our Occurrences, since I left them are briefly the

so far as they came within the knowledge of Mr. Haler: I say briefly because I am now unwilling to force'my mind to dwell upon the details of what has been suffered. I need reprieve from terrible contemplations. I am absolutely antonished at the intance of misfortune-this succession of calam. pen ties which no care or vigilance of mind could tore-

ice prevent You will remember that I had left the camp (twenty-three men) when I set off with Godey, Preuse, and my servant in search of King and succor with directions about the baggage, and with occupation sufficient about it to employ them for three or four days; after which they were to follow me down the river: Within that time I excepted relief from King's party, if it came at all. They re-

nained seven days, and then started, their scan provisions about exhausted and the dead mules on he western side of the great Sierra buried under -(you will remember Manuel-<sup>4</sup> Manuel tian Indian of Cosumne tribe, in the valley of the

San Joaquin) gave way to a feeling of despair after they had moved about two miles and begged Vincent Haler whom I had left in command to shoot him. Failling to find death in that form he turned and made his way back to the camp, intending to die there; which he doubless soon dist. 'The party moved on and at ten miles Wise

-threw away his gun and blanket- and a gave out ew hundred yards further fell over into the snow. and died. Two Indian boys-countrymen of Manuel-were behind. They came upon him-rolled him up in his blanket and baried him in the snow on the bank of the river.

"No other died that day. None the next. "Carver raved during the nigh-his imagination

wholly occupied with images of many things which he faucied himself to be eating. In the morning he wandered off and probably soon died. He was not seen again. "Sorel on this day (the fourth from the camp) aid down to die. They built him a fire, and Mor

in, who was in a dying condition, and snowblind, remained with him. These two did net probably last till the next morning. That evening (I think it was) Hubbard killed a deer.

"They travelled on getting here and there rouse, but nothing else, the deep snow in the val-

" The state of the party, became desperate, and wought Haler to the determination of breaking it up in order to prevent them from living upon each other. He told them that he had done all he could for them-that they had no other hope remaining than swept it off The General Government, we should the expected relief-and that the best plan was to scatter and make the best of their way each as he creatures .- St. Louis Organ.

people ; a further service had been prescribed him. hat of going to the camp on the river at the base o

of the mountain, to recover the most valuable of the mountain, someted there. With some Maria ans and park males he went on ; and the heart of him. Vintent Haler with Martin and Base il ii ant Haler, with Martin and Bacon an on and bringing Scott on horseback, have just arrived is the enside Proble on the Little Calorado. Pre-isions for their support, and horses for their trans port, left for the others; who preferred to remain

where they were regaining some strength, till Go dey should get back. At the latest, they would have reached the little Pueblo last night. Ha ler came on to relieve my anxieties; and did well in so doing; for I was wound up to the point of setting out again. When Godey returns I shall shall know from him all the circumstances sufficiently in detail to understand clearly every thing But it will not be personary to tell you any thin

in reading them. Energing .-- How rapid are the changes of life ! few d vys ago, and was struggling through snow in the savage wilds of the apper Del Norte-following the course of the frozen river in more than Russian cold-no food-no blanket to cover me in the long freezing nights-(1 had sold my two to the Utah to help to my men)-uncertain at what moment of the night we might be roused by the Indian rifledoubtful, very doubtful, whether I should ever see you or friends again. Now I am seated by a comortable fire alone-pursuing my own thoughtswriting to you in the certainty of reaching you-a French volume of Balzac on the table-a colored

print of the landing of Columbus before me-lis ming in safety to the raging storm without! "You will wish to know what effect the scene have passed through had upon me. In person,

none. The destruction of my party, and the loss of friends are causes of grief; but I have not been injured in body or mind. Both have been strain ed and severely taxed, but neither huit. I have seen one or the other and sometimes both give way in strong minds, and stout hearts; but as beretofore I have come out unhurt. I believe that the remembrance of friends sometimes gives us a a power of resistance which the desire to save our own lives could never call op.

"I have made my preparations to proceed. I shall have to follow the old Gila road and shall move rapidly, and expect to be in California in March, and to find fetters from home.

Febuary 11 .- Godey has got back. He did not furniture. Every thing was lost except some few things which I had brought down to the river. The depth of the snow made it impossible for him to reach the camp at the mountain where the mer had left the baggage. Amidst the wreck, I had the -the double one which you packed -and that was about alf.

SANTA FE, Feburary 17, 1849,-In the midst o urried movements and in the difficult endeavor to get a party all started together I can only write a ine to say that I am well, and moving on to Cali fomia. I will leave Santa Fe this evening,

FROM OUR WESTERN FRONTIERS -- We yesterday were furnished with a number of the Frontier Guar dian of the 21st ult, is published at Kanesville, on our extreme Western frontier. It contains little news of interest. The Ottoes and Omabas tribes, of indians in that vicinity, are represented as be-ing miserably poor and wretched, and suffered ex-tremely in the severity of the past winter-nearly all their stock of horses and cauls having perished

Complaints are made of the depredations committe ed by them and the Pottawatamies on the Morman population, by driving off the stock of cattle and other animals, and practicing theoring propensi-ties. The Guardian says: "Poor creatures, they have a hand time indeed. But first and last they have laxed our cattle, horses, mules, hogs, com po-tatoes, squashes, &:: &:: about much as we think they should. Being very poor and destitute our-selves, when we first came here, we are unable to endore their rapacious dispositions. The last Win ter having been so much more servere than any one anticipated in the Fall, all our surplus produce has been consumed by our stock, and there will be bardly enough left in the country after our emigra tion is fitted out, to last ourselves till harvest comes again. We have many poor among our own peo ple. We thought we had twice as much as we should need, but the severity of the Winter has

think, ought to afford some relief to these poor

Three Hundred Dollar Exemption Law

Below we give the law passed by the Legisla. Below we give the law passed by the Legisla-tine, "to present property to the value of three bundred collars, from levy and sale on execution and distributions for rent." The law is an important of a strain of the second strain strain of the second strain of the second strain of the second strain strain of the second stra

ged its passage. It will be observed that the law does not go into Rect until the 4th of July next, and applies only to debts contracted on and after that dat

An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That in lien of the pro perty now exempt by law from levy and sale on execution issued upon any judgment obtained upon contract, and distress for rent, property to the val ue of three hundred dollars, and his family, all bibles and school books in use in the family, (which shall remain exempted as heretofore) and no more, owned by or in possession of any debtor, shall be xempt from levy or sale on exception or by dis. ress for rent.

Sec. 2. That the Sheriff, constable or other officer harged with the execution of any warrant issued by competent authority, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal, of any debtor, summon three disinterested and competen persons who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may elect to re-tara under the provisions of this set, for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive fifty cents each, to be charged as part of the costs of the proceedings, and property thus chosen and appraised, to the value of three hundred dollars, hall be exempt from levy and sale on the said ex. cution or warrant, excepting warrants for the col ections of taxes.

Sec. 3. That in any case where the property ler-ied upon as aforesaid shall consist of real estate of reater value than three hundred dollars, and the efendant in such shall elect to retain real estate amounting in value to the whole sum of three hun dred dollars or any less sum, the appraisers afore said shall determine whether, in their opinion, the said real estate can be thus divide injury to or spoiling the whole, and if the said ap. prai-ers shall determine that the said real estate rate

be divided as aforesaid, then they shall proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be sufficient to answer the requirement of the defendant in such case, designating the same by pro-per metes and bounds all of which proceedings shall be certified in writing by the said appraisers, or a majority of them, under their proper ha ids and seal to the sheriff, under sheriff, or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such case, who shall make return to the proper court from which the

writ insued, in connection with the said writ: Pros. ided. That this section shall not be construed to ided. That this section such as an antrages, or affect or impair the lieus of bonds; money of the real estate of insolvent debiors.

Sec. 4. That upon return made of the writ afor aid, with the proceedings thereon, the plaintiff m the care shall be entitled to have his writ of rend, tioni exponas as in other cases to sell the residue of the real estate included in the lowy aforesaid if the appraisers aforesaid shall have determined upon a division of the said real estate, but if the said appraisers shall determine against a division of said real estate, the plaintiff may have a writ of renditioni exponas to sell the whole of the real estate included in such levy, and it shall and may be lawful in the latter case for the defendant in the execution to receive from the Sheriff or other officer, of the proceeds, of said sale so much as he would have received at the appraised value had the said real estate been divided.

Sec. 5. That the twenty-sixth section of the act entitled "An Act relating to executions," pave sixteenth June, 1836, and the 7th and 8th sections of an act, entitled " An act in regard to certain en tries in ledgers in the city of Pittsburg, and relating to the publishing of sheriff's sales and for other papores," passed the twenty second of April, 1846, and all other acts inconsistent with the act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not ake effect until the fourth day of July next, and shall apply only to debts contracted on and after that date

SUPPOSED MURDER AT PHILADELPHIA .--- We leave

from the Philadelphia Times that a post mortem esamination was held yesterday at the Philadelphia

on the body of Mrs. Elizabet

## North Branch Canal.

The following are the sections in the general anpropriation bill, which passed both Houses and be came a law

Sec. 30. That the Canal Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a competent engineer and superintendent to construct and an perintend the completion of the North Branch Canal.

SI. That whatever balance of money remains i the Treasury anappropriated after the payment of the August and Pebruary interest, in each current year shall have been fully provided for, shall be for so fong a period as may be necessary, and the same is hereby appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch Canal.

33. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, on or before the 15th day of August in every year. to report to the Governor the amount of money that can be applied to the com-pletion of said Ganal that year; and he shall notify the Canal Commissioners thereof, whose duty it shall be to place under contract a corresponding about of work. 22. That no Bagineer or Superintendent shall

be appointed on the said Canal until it shall be as-certained that there will be the sam of \$150,000 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Snow !. Snow !- A snow storm of rare violence at this session of the year, visited as on Wednesday last, covering the fields; which were just putting on their summer uniform, with the mantle of winter In some parts of the adjacent country, we are assured, that the mow lay upon the ground to the depth of ten or twelve inches.

THE VETERAN EDITOR, Mr. Smead, of the " Fai mers Advocate;" published at Bath N. Y. has retired from the dutics which for half's century have occupied his attention. He is succeeded by our old friend Rucina: Intely of the Elmira Gazene, who personale Wery qualification to sustain the high obscient the paper has hitherto enjoyed. We wish hill maintin

Goor's LADY's Boox for May, comes to us, some days is advance of the month for which it was pub lished. It hardly needs commending at our hands fer Godoy has established ty his enterprise an mite a separation which statutes rougething more than commen, and the sumilar now before us fally antaine his prefiere allutte and the

Or We learn with pleasure, that a letter ha con reclines from HERRY ESEXWINE, by which all been rectined from HERRY ESEXWINE, by which all will leave. Fort Leavenworth, for Oregon, about the, feare of his being a passenger on the Floridian are 15th of May. S. Louis Rep. 9th. 

must have been familiar with his littory. is means

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THE CALIFORNIA FEVER .- Hundreds of adventu rers, on their route to Californis overland, arrive here every day. Our bottels, bounding-houses and steamboats are filled with them, and camps are

formed in the neighborhood. The rush is tremen dons. In our exchanges, not only in this State but throughout Indians, Illino s and lows, we are advised of the formition of companies in every town and county, and their departure for the land of promise. The early arrival of many of the companies on the frontier, is a source of serious inconvenience to them, as the backwardness of the senior prevents them from moving forward." The grave has staired

ly commonded spring or ward. In grant has stated by commonded spring up, and it will be the last of April, unless there is a very great change in the weather, before they ought to take up the line of trivel. When they do commence going forward, the train will exhibit a most extraordinaty appear-ance, and at no time will the emigrants be beyond. the reach of succor from each other. If fairly set and the whole distance, from our western forefire, to the gold region.--It is not an extravagant calcu-lation to say, that thirty thousand persons will leave for California, by this roots, in the next three months... The regiment of U.S. Alounded Billemen

as having completely routed the Piec montees and driven them to the mountains, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and a flag of truce being sent to the Aus trian tent, Marshal Radetzky at once acceeded to an armistice. The new king pledged himself to con-clude a fresty of prace, to disband ten military conpanies of Hungarians, Poles and Lombards.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY-THE INBOADS OF THE RUSsize --Of the Hungarian war very little authentic is known except that it rages fiercely. Bern hav-ing gained some advantage over a body of Russ-uns, soon found himself overwhelemed with their numbers and the Emperor will gladly seize upon a pretext to interfere further. We shall not be at all surprised to hear that the Emperor of Russia, upon the solicitation of the Austrians bring down a large force to crush the Hungarians. At present there seems no probable termination of this deadly strag-gle, carried on by both parties in the most barba-

THE FARNCH REPUBLIC .- With some exceptions disturbance in the distant provinces, France con-tinues tranquil, and Louis Napoleon is proceeding in the surest path to maintain hisposition, by instant-ly suppressing domestic dirorder, and by steadily avoiding intelerence, by force of arms, in the affairs avoiding intelerence, by force of arms, in the affairs of the colerminous nations. Notwithstanding the excitement attempted to be created by the Red Re-publicans, upon the question of Pedimoni, Louis Napoleon and his ministry set their faces against an armed intervention for the purpose of preventing that which nobody contemplated—the dismember-ment of Sardinia; so that men of all raties in Eng-land consider that a creat start men of all raties in England consider that a great step has been made towards the pacification of the Soath of Europe, as the exemplary moderation of Austria gives a further guarantee that hostilities will not be resumed upon

the questions of the Lombard provinces. The proceedings of the National Assembly con-tinue but of subordinate interest. The different parties are now engaged in their respective elec toneering proceedings, and the mob orators of the Socialists seize the occasion to excite the people by the most revolutionary language; but we besupport the cause of order, and that a very small number of Federalists will be elected to the Chamber. At any rate, the chiefs are got nd of for some

time to come to be been conterned by a sur for libelling the President of the republic, but and fortunately has excepted from junice and the country. Mr. Dancharon has shared the same fate, as to conviction, and is to suffer one year's impris

MINTERTA --- Governor Banney, the newly an pointed Governor of Minesota, and Judge Smill Washington, making arrangements for their departments for their distance to the statistic base of the upper Mississippi Mingoda, now numbers near 10,000, inhabitante and is last filling up. It is a fine, healthy country, and presents many attractive elements of future greathesis. No doubt the Territory will be admit. led into the Union as a State within five years, numbering 100,000 inhabitants and fall tend parts

ANTI RENT PROCEEDINGS IN ALBANY .- The Atlor ney General has authorized John Van Buren, Eso, to commence a suit, in behalf of the State to ejec upon on vision be ambjed to Imprisoninent for a the Livingstonis from the Musice of Livingston; in the The Warte xan the file of a new paper of Livingston, in the second promotion to an elector in Kenselair county. The Attorney General is com-ipst second and particular to be deemed incompetent to be an elector in Kenselair county. The Attorney General is com-bereaster be deemed incompetent to be an elector in Kenselair county. The Attorney General is com-incompetent prime and matter at the interest of living to set on first any other suits county. The numerous eject-torial pression interest of the set of the

eliihe was t enten he would, at all events, be found travelling when he did die. This address had its effect They accordingly separated. "With Haler continued five others-Scott, Hub

bard, Martin, Bacon, one other, and the two Cos-

umne Indian boys. "Rohrer now became despondent, and stopped. Haler reminded him of his tamily, and urged him to try and hold ont for their sake. Roused by the appeal to his tenderest affections, the unfortunate in moved forward but feebly, and soon began to fall behind. On a further appeal he promised to follow and to overtake them at evening.

"Haler, Scott, Hubbard, and Martin now agreed that if any one of them should give out the others were not to wait for him to die, but push on, and my and save themselves. Soon this mournful covenant had to be kept. But let me not anticipate events. afficient for each day is the sorrow thereof.

"At night Kerne's party encamped a few hun-dred yards from Haler's, with the intention accord-Taplin, to remain where they were until the ing to Taplin, to remain where they were until the relief should come, and in mean time to live upon the weaker ones as they should die. With this arty, were the three brothers Kerne, Captain Cathcart, McKie, Andrews, Stepperfoldt, and Taplin. It do not know that I have got all the name of this

"Ferguson and Beadle had remained together behind. In the evening, Rohrer came up and re-mained in Kerne's party. Haler learnt afterwards from some of the party that Rohrer and Andrews wandered off the next norming and died .- They say they saw their bodies, "Haler party continued on. After a few hour

Habbard gave out. Accordingly to the agreement he has let to die, but with such comfort as could be given him. They built him a fire and gathered ne wood and then left him-without turning their heads, as Haler says to look at him us they went off. 4' About two miles further Scott-you remember

him ; he used to shoot birds for you on the frontier -he gave out. He was another of the four who had covenanted against waiting for each other. · The survivors did for him as they had done for Habbard

and passed on. "In the afternoon the two Indian boys went abead blessed be these boys - and before night fall met Godey with the raisef. He gone on with all speed. The boys gave him the news. He fir-ed signal guns to notify his approach. Haler heard the guns, and knew the crack of our rilles and felt that relief had come. This sight was the first of hope and joy. Early in the morning with the first gray light, Godey was in the trail, and soon met Haley and the wreck of his party slowly advancing. Theat that they all cried together like children. these men of iron hearts, when dangers were to be fand or hardship to be conquered; They were all children in this moment of melted hearts. Succorwas soon dealt out to these few first met; and Goddy with his relief and accompanied by Haler, who turned back, hurriedly followed the back that in and is saved. They came to Heave the only are to be Alex. C. Bullitt, late of the New Orleans was dead, but still warm. These were the only Both are gentlemen of ability. The first number ones of Hale's party that had been left. "From Keine's party that had been left. "From Keine's party, next met, they learnt the can, mot Fernance, who told them that Bestle the ANOTHER Re-

died the night before. All the living were found and saved-Manuel among them, which look-ed the a resurrection-and reduced the number of the dead to ten-one third of the whole party which a few days before were scaling the mountain, with me, and batting with the element twelve thousand fort in the airol sare and he are gone of general Godey had accomplished his mission for the

College of Medicine SHOCKING AFFAIR .- Desperate Courage of a slave.

Freadly, wife of John Freadly, who died on the 31st of March, as it was supposed, from debility. It is said that the deceased was have into her gave The Republican (published at Honston, Chickasaw Co. Miss.) of the 31st ult, gives the following detail of a shocking occurrence in that county, derived from the testimony : " Mr. J. Heggerson attempted to correct a negro man in his employ. who re-

is said that the deceased was harried into her gave within less than forty-sight hours after her death-and that few or no persons had an opportunity to see the condition of the body. At the time she died, the family physician was called in just as she was breathing her last, about 4 o'clock on a Saturday morning. The woman was in had and the Thoritor found her almost multiples sisted. drew a knife, and stabled him (Mr. H.) in several places. Mr. J. C. Hobbs (a Tennessean) ran to his assistance. Mr. Hobbs stooped to pick up a stick to strike the negro, and while in that po-sition the negro rushed upon him and caused his immediate death. The negro then fled to the n bed, and the Doctor found her almost pulseless, but did not observe anything to excite his suspic-ions that there had been violence employed. It is voods, but was pursued with dogs and soon overalso said that there were no persons in the house except an old lady, (the mother of the husband, 70 years of age.) a German girl, and two or mree chi-dren of the deceased; and that the husband has taken. He had stopped in a swamp to fight the dogs, when the party who were pursuing came upon him and commanded him to give up, which he refused to do; he then made several efforts to since manifested a particular regard for the Gerstab them. Mr. Roberson, one of the party, gave man girl. Hence the disinterm nt and pus! 1807

man gin. Hence us cannot apparently about 36 to The age of the deceased apparently about 36 to 40.—Around the neck there was a very deep im-pression, or echymosed grooved line, extending from the windpipe to the back of the neck, erbut this, instead of subduing, only increased his desperate revenge. Mr. R. then discharged his gun at the negro, and missing him, the ball streck Mr. Boon in the face and felled him to the ground ; the negro seeing Mr. Boon prostrated attempted to rosh up and stab him, but was prevented by the den ty made by a cord, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the woman had either bea susper ded, as in hanging, or strangled by a cord drawn tightly aroand the neck. The skin was not ``the timely interference of some one of the party. He was then shot three times with a revolving pistol and once with a rifle, and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife firmly grasped in his hand, and tried to cut their legs when they ap-proached to put an end to his life."

broken through, though usarly so, and very much hardened, as is usual in such cases. Neither the cartulages or the articulations of the neck were broken or raptured; but their was considerable turgidity in the blood vessels of the next, and congestion in the brain. The lungs, heart, iner and abdominal viscera were all in a natural ad FROM YUCATAR .-- By the arrival of the brig Mary Ann. Captain Waite, we have advices from Sisal to tolerably healthy state, there being no evidence d special disease. The contents of the atomach wes also natural, and the organ uself healthy. After he 29th ult. There were in Sisal Roads about twenty Mexican small crafts on their way to Bac-calar, with troops to attack that place, said to be the post-mortem examination, Dr. McClintock and Van Dyke both testified before the jury of inquest the last stronghold of the Indians. They were waiting to be joined by a steamer, expected hourly that in their opinion, the woman, beyond all doubt came to her death by being strangled with a cou-The evidence of the physician, who saw the de ceased breathe her last, and the wife of the under 500 or 600 troops, and accompany the expedition to the East Coast of the Peninsula. Among these troops is a company of about 60 or 70 American taker who laid the body out, was also taken. It troops, who have enlisted into the Yucatan service. said that a ribbon, or piece of lace, was put around the neck, before she was laid out, to conceal the They are commanded by Capt. Robert Kelly, an Amercian. This expedition causes as much bus-ile at Sisla, as Napoleon's Russian expedition did mark of the cord. The husband of the deceased is a small man

facturer of cotton, in Kensington he owns several small houses and has generally been esteemed a worthy, industrious and thirving man. He has been 

TEMPERANCE IN WISCONSIN .- The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a stringent bill relating to the sale of interceating drinks. Hirequires all perthe save of most camp or mas. In requires an per-sons who would would or retail "spirituous liquor" to give, bond, to the town authorities, with three surgices, in \$1000, "conditional to pay all damages the community" or individuals may sustain by teason of such traffic; to support all paupers, w down and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal proceedions made, growing out ol, or justly attributable to such traffic." And t is made the daty of the officer holding the bond to deliver if to "any person who may claim to be injured by

THE VALUE of the silver teaspoons in the United Lift: Y 4.0% of the aiver tespoons in the china States is estimated at 336,000,000, of silver table ispoons \$27,000,000, of silver forks \$4,500,000 and of plate and dining bersics \$5,500,000. When the gold come from California all these article may be substituted with the yellow, metal.

SOMETHING SINGULAR FOR THAT LATITUDE -SOOT fell at Wilmington Na C., on Sunday last, to the depth of six inches. The papers of that city say that early corn and garden vegetables and fruits. and flowers, are all swept away.

Minier, of Bradford county, drowned state. Nanti-coke dam, on the 31st plt., was found in Hunlock's Eddy; a short distance below the dam, on Monday lant 's

After inquest the remains of the unfortunal man, were deposited in the burying ground at the place. The sam, from some cause, or other, is be-coming a perfect slaughter house. We suspect must of the accidents arise from carelessness.-

Wilkesbarre Farmerinane san .....

ful. The American Volunteers have been disband ed; about 300 went to New Orleans in the ship Genesee, they being very anxious to get away, an most of the Yuctanese anxious to get away, an e anxious for them to go. most of the Yuctanese' anxious, for them to go.-Tuey dound no such "diggings", as are spoken of in California. The people Sisla have not as yet got the gold fever, they think it is as an American humbug. Bread shifts were very scarce, flour about S25 per bBL, com is to be imported at nominal du

in France. Many think it will be about as success

from Havana She was to receive on board some

ly for a space of time, and much was daily expected from New Orienns.--N. Z. Sun NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON .- The prospectus for the new Taylor paper at Washington has appeared. It is to be called the "Republic," and its Editors