

Bradford Aeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men Presson for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, June 6, 1849.

OF Advertisements, &c., intended for publication in the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night, to ensure their insertion.

Opening of the New York & Eric.Rail Road to Owego.

The long-looked for extension of the New York & Erie Raitroad to Owego was consummated on Friday last, and in consequence of the determination of the citizens of Tioga county to make the occasion a jubilee, we availed outself of the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to be there in person, to participate in the festivities and to be able to communicate to the readers of the Reporter a full occount of the doings upon that memorable occasion. The interest felt in this great work, by the citizens of Bradford is second only to the country, "Yankee Doodle." He toasted: that of the inhabitants along its immediate vicinity It brings us in almost immediate contact with the great commercial emporium of the country-it opens new, certain, and profitable markets for the productions of our soil-and when our own North By G. O. Chase, editor of the Freeman. Branch shall be finished, leaves nothing to be desited in the line of communication with every market. RIDE FROM BINGHAMTON TO OWEGO.

At 9 A. M., the train from Binghamton was under motion for Owego, containing the Visitors from New York city, consisting of Directors of the By Charles H. Lyon. Company, members of the Press, invited guests, citizens of the former place, &c. By chance we tound ourseif in the company of quite a number of the fraternity. Hon, JAMES BADOKS, of the Express a talented and well-known gentleman (whose appearance somewhat reminds you of E. A. Penniman of Philadelphia) and who is a member elect of the 3d Congress. WM. D. Robinson, formerly "Richelieu" of the Tribune, now publishing "The People," a genuine Irishman in its most favorable rense, gentlemanty, and overflowing with an alundance of wit and humor. Mr. Filler of the New York Mirror, the paper which first nominated Gen. Taylor, (Mr. F. has been some time seeking the reward of his zeal for Rough'& Ready, but like most of the "originals," unsuccessfully)-Thomas DEVIN REILLY in Irish refugee, and an intimate friend of the lamented Mitchell, now connected with Robinson in the "People"-Dana, from the Tribune -and other representatives of the Press of

The interest which the appearance of the "Iron horse" for the flist time, along the beautiful valley of our "river of the lads" created, was unbounded and intense. At every point along the road were gathered crowds of spectators, who hailed our advent with unmastakeable signs of joy and enthusiasm. Livery form-house sent forth its inmates to greet the smoking monster which redeen ed them from the thraldom of space, and opened new avenues to wealth. All occupations were dea day the seed time-the artizans laid by the hammer, the axe, and the plane, and all congregated swelling the notes of exultations. No victorious general returning from blood-stained conflicts was ever greeted with more marks of enthusiasm, than was the green monster which now for the first time disturbed the quiet of this valleand as it steamed on putting and snorting and bloxawaiting it-while as its non-lungs gave, forth the shrill warning of its approach, the quiet cattle in as follows: the fields were terrified at theunwonted visitant.

At Union, quite a demonstration was "got up" stopping for a moment, we received a new accession of passengers, and went thundering on our way to our destination which, after a succession of like scenes, we reached at about 161 o'clock.

THE ARRIVAL AT OWEGO. As we approached Owego, the congregated multitude literally appeared to blacken the lills. The gun which gave warming of our approach, diew from the mass of people who had gathered to welcome us, the most lively expressions of gratification, as its echoes reverberated from the surrounding hills, the shouts of the multitude went up to the welkins, while the ladies, more careful of their dear throats, but too full of joy to be silent, waved

The village was thronged with the sturdy farmpeared fully to realize the benefits to be conferred upon them by the iron hands which were stretched out to welcome their excellent butter and cheese necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life; the happy swain too was "on hand" with his sweeted in maffected and undisquised astonishment at joyment. In short, all creation, his wife, and the country, under the immense spread eagle.

The Hon. Thomas FARRINGTON received the and appropriate remarks.

THE PROCESSION AND DINNER.

At 124 o'clock, the procession was formed under ed to the Depot house, where tables had been arranged for the accommodation of the guests. The with a locomotive in sugar, 16 inches in length, with the North, inasmuch as the latter were incensgarly painted, having for its track, the snow white ed to take also an extreme position, in opposition. frosting of a large and testefully ornamented loaf Confectioners, of Ithaca.

THE SPEECHES AND TOASTS.

had provided, commenced the feath of reason the President of the day. "The President and Directors of the N. Y. and

Erie Rail Road-a combination of energy and pereverance. Shepherd Knapp, Esq. one of the directors, pres-

ent, humorously responded and gave:

"The Farmers of Tioga County:" Which was acknowledged by the President of he day. William E. Robinson, Esq. the "Richelien." of the N Y. Tribune, was then called on for speech, but after making a few remarks, called out; in very complimentary terms, the Hon. James Brooks, editor of the N. Y. Express, and member, elect, of Congress. Mr. Brooks answered, glowingly, magnifying the great work, and concluded by playfully saying that the cry will now be O-

The Hon. E. S. Sweet then made one of his aninated speeches. He said they had been toiling for 17 years, for the event now celebrated. Mr. Robinson resumed his remarks; and was highly humorous and laugh extorting. He paid a deserved tribute to his Irish countrymen-who by their hard labor had made the hills bow and the valleys rise for the Iron horse who now went whistling, through

"The Contractors and Laborers on the New York At Erie Rail Rhad " The following toasts were also given, and drank

"Labor, science and capital-the great civilising agents of the day. To this triple alliance we are indebted for the N. Y. and Erie Rail Road."

By Charles H. Lyon: "Precipont and Dunkirk though not incorporated cities—they will soon be linked together by a cor-

"The freight of the N. Y, and Eric Rail Roadthey must go well loaded, while the company have

The company separated at about 3 o'clock, and once more aboard the cars we started for Binghamton, the train now consisting of nine cars, and containing a large number of the people of Owego, and the guests. After a pleasant ride of but little over an hour, we reached Binghamton, and the train again returned to Owego. The road is cons dered by competent judges, to be constructed in superior manner. The cars are furnished in an elegant manner, consulting in everything the comfort and convenience of the passengers. We may as well mention for the information of those interested, that hereafter trains will be despatched in the evening to and from New York.

At Owego, we had the pleasure of meeting quite a number of our brethren from the neighboring towns-our old friend Mason, of the Elmira Gazette, FARMAN, of the Elmira Republican, ONGLEY of the Havana Republican, Hoagland, of the Dundee Record, WRIGHT of the Deposit Courier, the editorial delegation complete from Binghamton, our reighbor of the Argus, and others, forming onite a crowd, and seeming glad enough to escape for a cason from their labors. It struck us that they were all young men, though probably all our seniors, (as we lack half a century of Father Ritchie's age) still a body of young men, who in the laborious and active life they have chosen, years of serted, all business forgotten—the farmer forgot tor ample scope for their industry and talents. We regretted the necessity-which separated us, upon so brief a meeting, but trust that we soon "shall much again," with better opportunities of cultivat

🚕 an acquaintance. Great Speech of Hon. Tho. H. Benton.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch to the Trib-

Col. Benton takes very strong ground in support on the strength of a four pounder, and a crowd, and | thority over the territories, including the power to | Missouri at this point about two thousand ox abolish or exclude slavery therefrom; and he declares that the citizens of slaveholding States have no right to carry their slave property into the territories, and hold such property in them, without the sanction of the National Legislature. True, the never been fully exercised; but he insists, that the fact of its existence has been recognized and sanctioned by all the federal and State authorities, from the foundation of the government to the present time. He says that a slaveholder cannot lawfully carry the slave, as property, an inch beyond the boundary line of the State which has created such property, except by the consent of the government their handkerchiefs in unison and the unfeeling within whose jurisdiction he proposes to enterlocomotive once more brayed out its shrill notes, I that the only result of the conveyance of slaves to California, &a, at the present time, would be their freedom. Besides, he thinks that the people of Cal- the stern intrepid Gaul, the jolly Hibernian, in fact ers of Tioga their wives and daughters, who ap- ifornia and New Mexico are almost unanimously opposed to the establishment of slavery among

The resolutions of the Missouri Legislature, in to a more favorable market, and to return them the structing him in reference to his future course in the United States Senate, in connection with this subject, Colonel Benton regards as but an echo of heart, hanging fondly upon his arm, who both gaz- the resolutions introduced by Mr. Calhoun into the United States Senate in 1847. To know the object the novel sights, and luxuristed at the different of the resolutions of instruction, it was only neces-Ceider and gings/bread" stands, in unchecked en- sary to know that Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were aimed at the stability of the Union, as well as at greatest part of his children, had availed them- those members of the Senate from the slaveholding selves of the general invitation circulated over the States, (including himself particularly,) who would not submit to be led [by Mr. C.] He could discover no difference between the resolutions of Mr. Call President and Directors of the the Company, in an houn and those of the Missouri Legislature, except excellent address, which was responded to by Mr. that the fermer had the most immediate reference Daxa, one of the directors, in some very telicitous to the dissolution of the Union. Colonel Benton enters at some length into an exposition of the inconsistences of Mr. Calhoun's public career, in reference to the slavery question as well as other matthe direction of Col, N. W. Davis, the Marshal, at ters. The position now taken by the Senator from Stebbin's Hotel, in the order prescribed, and march- South Carolina was, that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in any manner; and that there could be no compromise upon that point. Yet, dinner which had been provided by S. B. DENNIS in 1820, the admission of Missouri as a State was of the Tioga County House, was ample and abun- the result of a compromise of this very questiondant and was discussed by the company with great and that compromise had been assented to by Mr. apparent gusto, after an appropriate benediction by | C. The present course of Mr. Calhoun and his fol-Rev. Mr. Warsey. The table was ornamented lowers was calculated to prevent a compromise

This position adds another laurel to the fame of cake, which bore the words, in a scroll, "New Col. B. The noble stand he has taken for freedom York and Ede Rail Road Co., by Messis, Derring, is worthy of him who stood by the departed Jack- the house with him (Dr. Baldwin,) found her husson, in the most trying struggles with the United band a corpse!

States Bank. He has gone at his work by his usu-We avail ourselves of the politeness of STEART, al firmness and energy and cannot fail to be triof the less to furnish our residers with this part of simphant. His example will have a powerful efthe proceedings, for while we were engaged in fect in redecating the Democratic party from the decomforting the inner man " with the luxures Dennis degration which ambition, and unprincipled friends have brought upon it. We trust it is not only the and the flow of soul," with the following toast by first dawnings, but the perfect day which shall lead o its complete regeneration.

STEAMBOAT ARRIVAL .- Our town was greeted on Saturday last with the arrival of the Steamboat Wyoming, Capt. Converse, of Tunkhannock.-The Wyoming was built by the enterprising citizens of Tunkhannock to test the practicability of navigating the Sasquehanna, between Wilksbarre and this place by Steam. She is entirely new, was constructed under the immediate personal supervision of Capt. Converse, who is undoubtedly well skilled n his profession; and so far as we can judge is a perfect model of a Boat. She is 128 feet long and 16 feet wide. Her machinery is of the first order, and although on her experimental trip, some slight defects in its operation were discovered, we have the fullest confidence that it will, when carefully adjusted, operate to the entire satisfaction of all

The absence of the editor, must excuse whatever errors of commission or omission may occur in this weeks paper.

PLANE ROAD LAW .- We are obliged to defer the publication of the Law incorporating a company for making a Plank Road from this place to Nichols, until a future number. A press of other matter, occupies all our space for this week.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]

St. Joseph, May 8th, 1849. FRIEND GOODRICH-In accordance with a promise give you a brief outline of the situation of things in the far west; not doubting but any reliable information regarding the immense emigration to the gold regions, would prove interesting, as most of our people are unacquainted with the locality of having been taken on board at that place and furthis place, and as it is the great point of embarcation for Oregon and California. I have thought proper to give a brief description of its locality. St. Joseph is situated on the east side of Missouri river upon the verge of a level prairie of several leagues in extent, and although it is un infant in age it is destined ere ten years to rival some of the most enterprising cities on the Ohio or Mississippi. Five years ago a few Indian wigwams and a half dozen white families marked the spot where it stands, it is now a town larger than our own Towanda, and its Gen. Smith is living for the present in the old house growth bids fair to outstrip the growth of any of of the Hudson's Bay Company. One of the volunher sister towns in the regions of the west. This teers of Stevenson's Regiment, who made enough must for years to come continue to be the great place, offered to rent it to him, but cooly demanded rendezvous for emigrants taking the overland route who select this place on account of its natural as well as other advantages. Live stock by thousands are raised upon her broad and fertile prairies with scarcely any assistance from the hand of man .-Frain grows almost spontaneously and it does really seem as if some prophet had invoked the aid of Heaven to send its manna of plenty to this favored land. I will give you an idea of the prices of provisions here superfine flour \$2, per hundred, bacon \$4 do, beef \$2 do., and every thing necessary for an outfit in proportion. According to the best estimates which I can form from enquiry and observation of the amount of emigration to California is 10,000 persons, and from Independance Fort Kerney and Fort Levensworth about 8000 more, who will all or nearly all go by the south pass and Fort Hall. They are now crossing the river as rapidly as possible which is the limit of the States. and brings them into territory of the Indians. The means of transportation is mostly by oxen and waggons, though about one fourth go with mules and waggons, and some few with pack mules, those going with mules though they can make the ner that Hon. Tho' H. Benton delivered a speech trup with greater expedition, are in great danger at Jefferson Mo., respecting the power of Congress from the Indians who use every art so familiar to ing, at every red new tokens of gratification were cover slavery in the territories. The substance of the savage to steat the mules thus leaving the his remarks, or so much has appeared in print, is emigrants without the means of transportation besides mules are much more valuable here, being worth upon an average \$60, while ogen are worth of the principles that Congress has complete au- but \$45, per yoke. There has and will cross the teams averaging about 4 yoke on a waggon, besides about 500 mule teams, each will average about four persons all of wnom are armed in a manner that would do honor to a United States Soldier. Each emigrant carries a good rifle, a good power of Congress, in respect to this matter, has pair of pistols or a revolver and a large Bowie knife, which completes his military equipage.-They generally cross the plains in companies of from twenty to forty teams by which they will be

> ready to cross, and I must bid you adien. Respectfully yours, JAMES T. GAZLAY. THE CHOLERA AT THE WEST .- The Board of Iealth at Cincinnati on the 25th inst, reported 19 ases of cholera and 2 deaths within the previous 24 hours. The prosecutions against the physicians who have neglected to report their cases have been dropped by the city solicitor, on account of aninformality in the organization of the Board of Health. The Louisville Journal of the 24th reports one death by Cholera. A Board of Health was to be organized on that day. The report of the Lexington (Kv.) Board of Health, dated on the 22d, says that from the 19th to the 22d 15 cases of cholera four of which proved fatal, had occcured in the Lunatic Asylum, and that no well authenticated case had occurred either in the city or its vicinity. CHOLERA.-At Chicago on the 23d, I death, on the 24th. 8. At West Troy, N. Y, on the 25th, I death.

lease excuse this abrupt close, for my team is

enabled to set at defiance all the savages who

may approach. It certainly must afford amuse-

ment to a calm spectator, to observe the effect

and trembling hand warns him of dissolution near

CHOLERA IN NEWARK .- The Newark Advertises of yesterday states that Dr. Lord, a respectable denof that city had been attacked with the cholera and was hardly expected to recover and adds : Since the above has been in type we hear that Mr. Jacob Humphreyville, shoemaker, of 161 Acalemy-st, was taken yesterday with diarrhea and comiting and being ill all night his wife went

FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO. The Steamers California and Oregon.

Discovery of Silver and Quickellver Mines. Diamonds and Emerals Pound. LIEUT. BEALE'S JOURNEY-NINE MEN LOST ON THE GILA.

[From the N. Y. Trihune June 2d.]

The steamship Southener, which arrived at this port yesterday from Charleston, brought as passen gers Lieut. EDWARD BEALE, U. S. N. and WM. PAR-ROTT, Esq. U.S. Consul at Mazatlan, the former of whom reached Panama in the steamship Oregon on the 5th inst. and brings us news from San Francisco to the 13th of April, four days later than pre-

We had the pleasure of conversing with Lieut. Beale yesterday, and obtaining from him a number of new and interesting particulars from the Gold Region. He states that the steamship Oregon reached San Francisco on the 1st of April. Immediately on her arrival, the crew was put on board the U. S ship Ohio, and there kept in irons until the evening before she started on the return voyage The Ore gon reached San Blas on the 22d of April, remain ed there five days (coaling); left 27th, and arrived at Panama on the 5th May, at 9 P. M. after touching at Acapulco for water. As Lieut. Beale was leaving Panama on the morning of the 6th, the California, which sailed from San Francisco five days after the Oregon, was coming into the harbor. The running time of the Oregon to Panama, was 14 days, three of which were made with sails. The amount of gold brought by the two vessels is not known with certainty, but it is estimated at \$400, 000, about \$80,000 of which is consigned to Mr Parrott. A much greater amount would have been forwarded but for the facts that bills of lading were not given farther than Panama, where the gold is obliged to be carried across the 1sthmus at some risk, and at new bill obtained a Chagres. The number of passengers on board the Oregon was small. Among them was Res. Walter Colton, Ex-Alcalde made before leaving Bradford, I shall attempt to of Monterey, whom Lieut. B. left at Chagres. The crews on the steamer are paid \$100 per month each, and the cooks \$150. The Oregon on her arrival turnished the California with an engineer robably the same one whom a correspondent of The Tribune, writing from San Blas, mentions as

The U.S. transportation ships lown, Gen. Taylor and Rome, have arrived at Monterey, with troops. Gen. Riley, who went out in charge of them was at that place when Lieu'. B left. There were about 75 vessels lying in the Bay of San Francisco, and others were arriving every day. With very few exceptions their crews desert immediately upon their arrival, and they are unable to leave. The town is crowded with people, and about two thirds of the inhabitants are living in camp. The houses are all filled to overflowing, and the smallest rooms rent for \$3 a day; good board at the hotels is \$10 a-day. \$18,000 a year, giving Gen . S. one day to decide on

the offer. The snow was melting very fast, and the placer were almost entirely clear. Companies were leaving San Francisco daily for the diggings and miners constantly arriving with the products of their labors the fare to Sutter's Fort varied from \$25 to 50, ac cording to the style of conveyance. There was a great deal of drinking and gambling going on in San Francisco. Many of the gamblers who followed the American army through Mexico have gone on to California, and by means of monte, roulette and faro tables, fleece the natives very extensively Lieut. Beale speaks in high terms of the order naintained by the population on the placers as well as in the more settled parts. There are few hsturbances of any kind, and owing to the strict administration of a kind of extempore justice, crimes have become less frequent. The only punishment s hanging. When a person commits any theft or outrage, he is brought before a Jury of twelve men selected for the purpose, who go through the regular forms of trial, and if convicted he is at once executed. Three men have lately been hung at the diggings, one of them for stealing a horse.

Gila with his company. The report of his arrival in California, for which some of the papers give credit to Lieut. Beale, is incorrect. Mrs. Fremont was at Panama, and would leave in the first steam er for San Francisco.

Licut, Beale left St. Louis on his way out, on the 1st of November last. He was the bearer of dispatches, and had a body of 25 men under his command. After reaching Santa Fe he took the Gila route, and on this part of the journey underwent the most terrible sufferings. The party was visited by the Winter storm among the mountains, which proved fatal to so many of Fremont's men, and nine soldiers perished with cold and exposure. were several times attacked by Indians and some of the troops were severely wounded. Lieut. Beal's ! appearance bears tokens of the hardships he has un

He brings with him a lump of pure gold, weighing cighty ounces, and consequently worth nearly \$1,500. It was found at the dry diggings by a man named Weaver. We had a sight of this precious piece vesterday. It was exhibited for a short time Change, and produced quite a sensation. Lieut. B. went on to Washington by the Southern train yesgon and California were to leave San Francisco in ; about 10 days. There were several sailing vessels also there, fitting up for passengers. The mails brought by the Oregon and California, were at the

which this vision of wealth has upon the human mind, the old and infirm man whose palsied step sthmus, waiting the arrival of a steamer Chagres. Mr. PARROTT, our Consul at Mazatlan, is now staving at the Astor House. He left Mazatlan, on braces his bony limbs for a final effort, to embrace the 10th April, atter his return from an exploration the voluptuous Goldess of gold, the bearded Jew. of the gold regions of the Sacramento; reached Mexico on the 11th of May. Vera Cruz on the 17th and Mobile on the 21st. He reports having met men of every name and grade, "From snowy with companies continually during his overland white to sooty," all join in the crusade for wealth, journey. The road to the Pacific is lined with them and they are all so far as he saw, doing well ready to brave all dangers to cross mountains, to swim rivers, to patrol deserts, to walk over the dead Huttons company sailed from San Blas, in the dalaiara on the 16th. Earle's or five vesels at Mazbodies of their comrades, forgetful of the dead. atlan and two or three at San Blas; for California rushing like fiends to clutch, and gorge their eyes The puce of passage varied from \$50 to 1250, acon sparkling gold, this is not fancy; the unfortunate cording to the accommodations. Mr. P. tells a story en igrant overtaken by death is stowed away in the of a cabin boy who deserted one of Hargon's ships at Vera Cruz and walked the whole way to San ground with as little concern as if he were a brute.

Blas . where he arrived safe and sound on his way to California. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Parrott for much new and interesting informationt concerning the mineral wealth of California. His visit to the placers was undertaken for the purpose of informing himself on those points, and iis revelations are even more astonishi which have previously reached us. In all that concerns the digging of gold be fully confirms all torner statements. The limits of the placer towards the South are constantly being extended by new discoveries; the Northern districts owing to their emoteness from civilization, have not yet been fulv explored. The earth in some places has been ug to the depth of rine feet and the promotion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates the amount of gold which will be obtained the presen-

car at thirty millions of dollars. But the riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profussion as well as the rarest and nost valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered one of which is known to but few persons who jealously keep the secret.— Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond nearly the size of a ien's egg has been found by one of the miners in

new quicksilver mines have been discovered one of which a very rich deposit lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquime. The Forbes mines however is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equaled by any other locality in the world. Beds of coal have been found, near the coast but cannot of course be worked under the present state the birth day of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, at the Colis.

of things.

Mr. Parrott informed us that in the Sierra Nevada, to the north east of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heavest snow-storms in the memory of the inabitants took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, iwenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship-load of female emigrants would be a cause of public reioicing, and all the single ones priate to the occasion. We find, among the numwould receive offers before they landed. Mrs. ber the elequent reply from our townsman, Hon. Ward of this City, white riding in the vicinity of Ellis Lewis, in which we discover sufficent mer-San Francisco, was thrown from her horse and

njured.
The price of lots in the town is as before stated. enormous. The sales take place However with itle regard to the title of the property, and as there are two or three separate claims upon a great part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the tuture. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop of-war Dale which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 20th of March bas \$200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the field, for want of hands to harvest it. The price of Flour at the diggings when that has guided our steps through an age of revolution Mr. Parrott left was \$3 per lb. though at San Francisco it was down to \$10' per bbl. There was not much sickness at the diggings except scurvy and a the functions of the barrister. By a train of reasonfew cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco owing to the want of vegetable food | er of Mankind from an indictment which has been

the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

A Boston man named Tyler, son of a Boston auctioneer of that name purchased a store in the place. The novelty of the thing attracted crowds, and he soon did profitable buisness. Two or three Peter Funk establishments soon started up and entrapped many of the green miners who came down n the diggings. So last is the progress of civilization ni California!

We shall endeavor to give farther particlars in day or two Mr. Parrott, who has spent nearly twenty years of his on the Pacific Coast, displays a through knowledge of the condition of California and an entire confidence in the vast extent of her mineral wealth. He has prepared for the use of U.S. Government, we believe the most complete map of the Gold region which has yet been nade. He tells us that some years ago he was offered the whole of the ground now occupied by San Francisco for about \$4,000.

There was at Panama a rumor to the affect that mutiny had broken out on board, the Ohio and that several men had been executed but neither Mr. Parott nor Lieut. Beale gives credit to it.-Gen. Smith is at present remaining in San Francisco, with several of his officers but he has done nothing of importance since his arrival

Arrival Of the Niagara.

New York, June 2, 11 A. M. The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax at 30'clock

Thursday morning. She brings #30,000 in specie and 63 passengers. England.-Details of the outbreak in Canada were laid before Parliament on the 25th, which elicited some discussion of no importance, beside the fact that the Government evinced a determination

to sustain Lord Elgin. Earl Grey, in alluding to Lord Elgin's despatch, said it would show that he

acted throughout with judgment, moderation and

good sense; and that he was fully prepared to jus-tify and take the responsibility of Lord Elgin. In commercial affairs there is no material amende ment in prospect. Money continues plentiful. The chief demand for American securities is on Ger-

man account. From the manufacturing districts general complaint is made that the goods sent away have little or no profit whatever.

In cured provisions the market appears to be abundantly supplied, and prices are generally low-

er and receding The flour and grain markets have somewhat im-

IRELAND -Ireland continues quiet and as

FRANCE.-The elections in France, on the 13th, passed off without a single violation of good order out no distinct opinion can yet be formed as to the relative success of parties. No doubt is entertained but there is a large majority in favor of peace and order.

Paris Elections in the Departments.- The Constiationnel states, that the elections of 52 departments known on Thursday night, give the following results; 453 representatives, of which 278 are Mode rates, 81 Socialists, and 75 Friends of the Constitu-

" HUNGARY.—The war in Hungary continues. The fighting goes on unremittingly and the fortunes of the Hungarians are reported to be in the ascendant

Sicily.—Sicily is again in a state of insubordination for the hundreth time. GERMANY.—The plot gradually reveals itself in Sermany. The sovereigns have evidently com-

bined for the overthrow of the liberalists. ITALY.-We have before us most frightful details of priests being dragged forth from their hiding platerday afternoon. When he left Panama, the Ore. ces by the populace, and put to death. Their boiles have been hacked in small pieces and cast into the Tiber. The combined powers of Europe will scarce ly be able ever to place his Holiness again on the overflown him, and the Romans now seem bent on separating sacred and political authority forever .-Binghamton Iris June 2d.

Late and Important from Texas-Devastation. Murders and Robberies by the Comanches.Terrible Bavages of Cholera-

New-Orleans, May 24. The steamship Globe has arrived from Brazos Santiago with dates from Brownsville to the 16th

and Galveston to the 21st. The express at Brownsville and Palo Alto had een attacked by numerous and formidable bands of Camanches, and acts of the most startling barbariv were perpetrated.

The stage at Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietor and passengers all taken prison A train of transport wagons, containing valuable

merchandise, had been captured, there being no ose the plunderers, nor any mounted force to opp men at Fort Brown. The destruction of property is immense. Several head of horses owned by one gentleman were

captured and killed. Women and children were carried off in captivity Gen. Abalos, the military commandant at Matanoras had been applied to by the civil authorities of Brownsville, for the assistance of a force of moun ted dragoons. His answer was that he was ready furnish all the force and dispose of it, if authorized by the commandant of the Texan Departmento pass the frontier. The latter refused.

The Mexican Cavalry in a few hours were well equipped and facing the Bank of the river, waiting or sanction to cross.

The whole American population of the Valley of the Ric Grande were in a state of the most extreme agitation. The accounts from San Fernando, Western Tex-

as, state that Major Berry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beond the Hacienda of San Juan de Zendas, and all murdered, except one prisoner, five others, the Major and a Commander from Malverton.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio were the Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallejo, who was awful in the extreme. The number of deaths Mr. Parrout's informant, says that i was brought reaching near five hundred. The disease broke out to him by the finder who demanded \$180,000 for in the camp of the third Infantry and Quartermasit. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with tor's encampment and on Salado. The dead and but their value is scarcely known. Three or four dying were piled up in the open air unattended.

The New York Typographical Society-An ancient and honorable association of PRINTERS, formed for purposes of mental improvement and the cultivation of good fellowship among the craft-celebrated with much edat, as is their wont, the aniversary of enim in Broadway on the 18th instant. The cere-monies consisted of speeches poems, odes, feas-LIAM C. BRYANT, N. P. WILLES, and other literary magnates. A number of distinguished gentleman it to transfer it entire to our columns. The Judge himself started out in lite a follower of FAUSTUR, and although time and circumstances have transerred him to a different sphere; we perceive in this letter the proofs that the "art prestrative:-The fame he has acquired as a Jurist may well be quoted in support of the maxim that " the printing. Office is the poor Boy's College."

We commend the letter of Judge Lewis as discussing topics of the highest in crest. His remarks on the liberty as contradistinguished from the lientiousness of the press are striking and 'forcible as is also his eulogy of the writ Habeas Corpus, which THOMAS JEFFERSON, in which " from the constellation and reformation." At the conclusion it will be seen, tne learned writer discards the ermine and resumes ing alike novel and ingenious, he defends the Moth. pending against her ever since the fall and of which the human family have generally adjudged her guilt ty. It is argued that to Adam and not to Eve. are the sad consequence of man'afirst disobedience ustly chargeable. We submit the point to the Theologians—but in any event the ladies will not fail to appreciate this voluntary defence of our renowned first mother as an act of essential gallantry t is quite certain, that, whatever agency Woman may have exercised in entailing misery on mankind by eating of.

Of that forbiden tree, where moral taste

LANCASTER, (Pa.) Jan'y 9th, 1846.

Brought death into the world and all our wo. he has ever since been doing ten-fold more than man to repair the consequences. Point to a work of benevolence and mercy and woman is found at

GENTLEMAN: It gives me sincere pleasure to cknowledge the receipt of your invitation to paricipate in commemorating the Anniversary of he Birth-day of Franklin and in social re-union of the mem bers and friends of the Typograph. ical profession. Nothing but the obligations of offical duty could prevent my attendance on an occasion so interesting to every member theol profes sion, and so rich in its promises of gratifying rem-iniscences to myself. More than thirty years have elasped since I have enjoyed the pleasure of assemoling with my fellow members of the New York Typographical Society. It that eventful pened, what extensive changes have taken place among its members and in the art itself. A majority of that honored fraternity have, perhaps departed to a better world; some of them leaving but sheld traces of their deeds whilst others like our own distinguished poet, Woodworth have left behind them the cher shed memories of an "Olk oaken bucke -the mosscovered bucket that hung in the well." Others again have survived to become teachers in Israel, holding daily converse with their readers by myriads of tongues and, like our brother Weed impressing their own thoughts upon the age in which they live. Stereotype art has grown hom infancy to a giants stature. Lithography, from a bud just peeping out from its calyx, has become full blown, and perfumes the air of both hemspheres with its fragrance. The Ramage Press—the press of the time of Franklin—has been huried up der a mulutude of brilliant inventions, like the foman daughter under the bright jewels of the Sal-. Tumpikes have given place to railroads and rumbling stage-coaches to clattering locomo-tives and cars; and even Boreas himself has been driven by the power of steam from the exclusive dominion on the sea Man, in his rapid strides t perfection, has seized the sunbeams, convened them into artists' pencils, and in the flash of an u-stant produces the most perfect similated of ever created thing; and profiting by the suggestion of our own Franklin, he has boldly seized the light-ening of Heaven, bound it to his purpose by his telegraphic wires and makes it do his tolding around the globe with a velocity equal to that excited under the command of Jehovah himself!

Those who are connected with the Typograph-

ical profession have peculiar duty to perform.

preserving in its purity and vigor that great palled

ium of freedom, the liberty of the Piess. his &

necessary to true freedom as is the breath to he-

man life. Every one should be at libery to pit-

lish his thoughts, without the slighest control from

censors or others, while it is of vital importance to the rights of the people and to the peace of society that every one should be fully responsible for purlications thus made. The TRUTH should always be i justification where the matter published is proper for public information, or is published with good motives and for justifiable ends; while the wanter promulgation of private transactions, with which the public have no legitimate concern, should ever stand without justification in law or in morals-The elevated condition of the Highest evidences of the intellectual and morel improvement of the &P Next to the liberty of the press stands that clar person. So long as the writ of habeas corpupreserved no man can be illegally deprived of he liberty. Shackels, chains bolts, bars, and all to engines of tyranny crumble into atoms, before the law. It was only by its suspension that America citizens were recently deprived of their liberty . Ireland. An illustration of the power of this ome potent guardian of English and American freedom has within a few years been exhibited in your ow city. An emigrant is arrested on charge of lorger in France & his surrender is demanded by the Im sovernment, under the treaty of extraction. Her thrown into prison, and a mandate issues from " President of the United States, commanding is surrender as a prisoner to the agents of the foregovernment. He alleges that his case does not be within the meaning of the treaty, and that he re legally deprived of his liberty, and applies State Judge for the writ of habeas corpus To writ issues—his case is the prisoner is illegally co fined. I speak not now of the soundness of opinion but I draw attention to the case as of which presents the sublime speciacle of a smijudge, with no army or navy at his command with no power but the writ of habeas corpus and the reverence paid to it by a law-abiding people-ing off the shackels of bondage and setting the mands of one of the most powerful Kings of Euro and against the mandate of the highest executive officer in the world-the commander-in-Chief the Army and Navy of thirty united but mile;

As sentinels on the watch towers of liberty profession should never be forgetful of rights of the gentler sex. By marriage civil existence of woman is almost extinguished Her personal property becomes the absolute protity of her husband. Her real estate becomes tantially his for life; her rights of action are a his if he choose to reduce them into possessi her right to maintain a suit for the slander of character or for an injury to her person or page lepends upon his pleasure. These are he ations, under the common law, and that law s iil in extensive in force although it is derived to a nation that prepetrated the unhollowed me of Scotland's Queen; that sanctioned the bar of Joan of Are as a witch; and that glored econd "Blue Beard," as one of her greatestki the first " Defender of her Faith," and the "Super

Head of her Church." The exclusion of females from all profitable v ployments, the reduction of their wages to a prime