

Bradford Aeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, June 27, 1849.

(re Advertisements, &c., intended for publication in the Reporter, should be handed in by Mondey night to ensure their inscrition.

#### The North Branch Canal.

The last Bradford Argus contains the following letter from the State Treasurer, in repaid to the amount of money likely to be in the Treasury and applicable to the completion of the North Branch, on the 15th of August next.-

TREAST HT DEPARTMENT. HARRISHI RO., June 15, 1819. S J. C. Anama, Esq.:—Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 9th 18st, is in hand and contents noted. At this moment it would be premature for me to likely to be in the speak of the amount of money treasury and applicable to the completion of the North Branch Canal, on the 15th of August, as per

act of the 10th April last.

Much depends on the promptitude of the several counfies in the payment of their taxes in advance. and their action cannot be known before the last

"Delaware Division, Pa. Canal," and of the consequent provoking loss of revenue. The fall trade on that work, will, in consequence, be better, but I fear not in time to aid you. The cholera on the river, and at Pittsbing, is now sensibly diminishingthe revenue on the main line of Canal.

These are difficulties wholly of an unexperted character, and we shall contend against them for the benefit of our your Canal as best we can. I would have insured you a sum not less than \$400,000, to be applied to the North Branch, had not the General Assembly appropriated so large a sum for "o'd debts" due on the Canal, and which have been shamefully permitted to accumlate, and now attempted to be paid off without any enquiry where the money was to come from, and at the same time comply with the other pledges made by the Legislature, the most important of which is your

meritorious canal. Rest assured, that all in my power to do, to secure the re-commencement of the North Branch Canal, shall be done. In haste, Very truly, your obedient servit. G. J. BALL. your obedient serv't.

The Lazerne Democrat, a paper which has taken a very active course in endeavoring to effect the resumption of the North Pranch, holds up the hypocritical professions of our Federal Executive in an unenviable light. We append its remarks. as furnishing a proper commentary upon the State Treasurers letter, showing plainly the time reasons why the people of the North are doomed again to

-disappointment: "What has become of the survey that was to be made in June preparatory to the letting in August. Who can tell! The loan for the inclined plane can be taken at a premium, and the state debt increased four hundred thousand dollars for a new work under Mr Johnson's whig administration but nothing can be done for the North Branch ca nal! Oh no! This is deemed by the administration a small matter and of no general moment. It Mr. Wm F. Johnson comes up again for political layor, and he don't catch a No.th Wester from this quarter, we are mistaken in the signs of thestinges Let him try it. False promises may do once but

they won't stand a repetition This his Excellency will find to his cost. He defeated the only bill what would have completed the work. He threw the weight of his otherai character into the scale and brought down the beam agamst us. He smore the people of the North, and prostrated all their hopes ri this measure which of all others was the most dear to them. And he done it with impodence

What does Win F. Johnson care for the people of Northern Pennsylvania, and what do they care for him? We speak of the masses. Here and there may be a political Hucksterer, who would hold the tighter to his skirts the more he kicked him. For the honor of human nature they are few The people feel indignant at the insolent manner in which they have been treated. They have cause too. Let this gentleman show himself on the stump again coaving for votes, and he will meet a rebuff that will tingle in his ears for a

We regard the North Branch gone for the present-knied by Johnson. Done to build him up a sinking fund, by which he may make an effort to again ride into power, but he will stail in this, the course pursued by him towards this great measure will not soon be forgotten by the people of North, nor the state generally:

To the Northern portion of the state it is ja sore How . It continues to keep the doors closed through which, was it opened, an immense amount of wealth which hes embowelled in our valleys and surrounding hills would find a good and profitable market. His course still continues to make us pay taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, from which not a particle of benefit is derived by the people, but it is nothing more por less than thrown away. For eight years this sum has been thrown away annually amount ing in the aggregate to a sum more than sufficient to complete this work. Complete the North Branch and the first year after it will move than pay the in-

terest on its whole cost. The completion of this work is the only hope of prosperity in the North and the only sure guaran tee of the extinguishment of the state debt

But to the accidental powers that be, we have had to bend. Let us nerve ourselves for a battle. that will put men into office who are friends to the north, and who feel a deeper interest for the state than for their own political aggrandizement.

## The Steam Boat.

The Wyoming Democrat of the 19th inst. 53ys that, "The Steamer WYOMING is now in good running order. She was put in motion this forenoon, and run up the river through the swift water at the mouth of the Tunkhannock creek, at the rate of 12 miles per hour. Our friends at Wilkesbarre and other places along the river may expect to see in a short time, as handsome a steamer as ever glided over the glassy surface of the noblest

PRESIDENT TAYLOR, it is said will visit Be lford Springs in August, then Pittsburg and will pass through the interior of this State on his way to at-... 19nd the Syracuse law

#### DEATH OF JAMES K. POLK.

We are called upon to herald the demise of the Eleventh Preside t of the United States-JAMES KNOX POLK-who died at Nashville, on Friday flight, the 15th inst., in his fifty-fourth year.

This announcement arrests the attention of the ountry, with its suddenness. But, a few weeks since, and Mr. Polk left the Presidential chair, with right-prospects for the finare. Butthe great leveller, which respects neither place nor power, for regards tales nor honors, has called him, almost from his official duties to the grave. During his alministration we have ficely commented upon what we considered his errors, his death gives us the more grateful task of contemplating his virtues.

M. Pork was distinguished, from his early youth, for industry, temperance, activity of intellect and indefaugable energy. He was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated in childhood to Tennessee, from which State he was elected to a seat in Congress in 1825, which he held till 1839, when he was elected Governor of Tennessee. His term as Governor expired in 1841, and not being re-elected, he remained in private life till 1844, when he was elected President of the United States. Mr. POLK was a leading and conspicuous member of the republican party on the floor of Congress, from his first entry into the Honse, and was distinguished in the Tariff, Internal Improvement, United States Birck, and Independent Treasury struggles. From 1875 to 1839, he was Speaker of the House, and discharged the duties of that position with such remarkable skill and fidelity during this stormy and trying period, that his decisions, though frequently appealed from, were uniformly affirmed. He was one of the most able, untiring and ready stump-You are doubtless aware of the difficulties on the espeakers in the United States, and our readers, will not soon forget the confidence and joy which his successful canvass for the executive chair of Tenns essee in 1839 diffused through the democratic runks. It is believed to have been one of the main causes of the abandonment of Mr. Clay of all pancible by the Whigs in the hard cider campaign of 1840. During the four years that he presided over he Republic, large accessions were made to our territory-a foreign war was brilliantly conducted and honorably terminated—the national Treasury made independent, and iss trade greatly liberalized Without stopping to inquire in what degree these results are to be ascribed to Mr. Pork, the page of history will record that they occurred under his Administration, and glory will thus be reflected on his name. This is not the time, nor the place, to scrutimize narrowly the character or conduct of the deceased-as a public man he will be remembered as one connected with a proud portion of democratic and American history-as a private enizen. his memory will be respected for a blameless and Christian life. The only family he leaves behind him is a childless widow, whose kindness and

## reavement will deeply move the public sympathy. Letter from California.

E. O. Gisserien : Dear ST-The following extract sin net on 1-35 is a son of Hon Ira K Burn, of Tioga county Pall and is a man of undoubted versely , if you deem it. officent uncreates the public, please give it a place in the Yours, &c. clumns of your paper.

D VANDERCOOK

North Vitter District of Sours ) Epper Cattornia, Jun 12, 1886. My dear old found, D. Vandercook-Well, here im I, now set down to answer pours of the 10th of stop that thorough disorganization of the system, February, 1848, which I received by the hand of which we perceive in cholera, is a proper subject my good triend Capt. Childs. I cannot express to for scientific inquiry. The well known absence of the bile in the discharges of cholera patients, and you the picasure that this letter of yours, now betore me, has afforded. I have read and re-read it, other agent-than simple laxatives as sulphur. tion to know that there are those in our native land that still recollect us. This sheet is too small to comtain anything like a minute reply to all your liera, when it was quite customary to birm guininquiries; therefore much that I would be pleased powder in dwellings, streets and hospitals. o inform you of must remain until another time. I have been in this country four years; am now runung a saw mill, digging gold, building houses and pecutating in various ways; also farming a little. have a small farm of three miles square, the best n California, beautifully situated in this Nappa ralley. Could sell it, or the greater part, for \$5 an acre. As to the facilities for making money in Califorma be not alarmed when you read it, for I human shape entered the dwelling of Mr. F write nothing but truth if you wish to work as a mechanic \$16'per day is the wages. I have refused \$50 per day as a Carpenter and Joiner : but gold digging is a far better business. I was at the mines last spring, about six weeks, worked twenty-five lays, and made \$1800. This I believe to be far below a fair average. I have known 51000 washed from one pan full of dost, for two or three pansfull in succession. We use a common milk pan. An acquaintance of mine, in whom I can place the utmost confidence, told me that he got in six hours \$20,000 out of a place that he could cover with his body, yet from what I have seen and learned, I believe that from \$35 to \$50 is a fair average, and yet I would not take that while in the mines -When a man is not getting more than \$20 per day he leaves the diggings.

The diggings are two and a half days moderate fiding from me; we think nothing of the journey. it is not unusual for my neighbors to mount their horses, be gone two weeks, and return with \$1000. When money is thus easily obtained, you will readily suppose its little value, while every aiticle of lothing, &c , bears the highest price imaginable for mistance, a pair of coarse shoes is worth \$16 common shirts \$5, fine boots \$25; these are the prices asked and received. Everything else in the same ratio. I am now selling lumber at \$100 per M, which I formerly sold at \$36.

I think very strongly of coming home next fall. if I can possibly arrange my business so as lo leave I shall do so, for I assure you there is no one in the country. I think, who wishes more to visit his native country, than myself. I am very anxious to see my truly good old mother and father, my sisters and brothers, and old mends.

Remember me to mends that still live, and be assured that I still remain your sincere friend, &c., R. L. KILBURN.

Gair 5 For -The most delightful and healthy drink to be found, is this celebrated beverage, made by "our bos" at the other end of the Brulge. It is also sold by Tiffant & Kingskery, in town, and cents. needs only a trial to receive every encommin we could give it.

Can any person inform us, who were elected at the late Military election to the various offices! We have enquired in vain.

THE FOUNDATION for a third cotton factory has been commenced in the city of Lancastes.

## LATEST NEWS BY THE TELEGRAPH.

Bailroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mex-"New ORLEANS, Monday, June 18.

We have dates from Mexico to June 1, by which we learn that Congress has passed a bill authorizing the construction of a Railroad from Vera Croz to the City of Mexico.

## Cholera at Cincinnati.

- CINCINNATI, June 22-9 P. M. The Cholera is rapidly on the increase in our city, and 51 interments of deaths by that decease have been made to-day. From other diseases the interments were 16. One Cemetry made no report. Although the deaths from Cholera have lately been erufided to the lower classes, it has now assumed a more general form, and several of our most respectable citizens have failen victims.

#### Cholera at Richmond.

REHMOND, June 22. The Board of Health reported four new cases of holera yesterday and one death. The other three

# The Clay and Turner Difficulty—Clay Recovering. CINCINNATI, June 22.

There are so many conflicting reports in relation o the late tatal dithculty, in Madison Co., between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner, that it is deem-I prudent to give credence to none of them. Mr. Clay, we learn at last accounts, was recovering: his wound is not as dangerous as it was first sup-

It is said that Mr. Turner acknowledged, before his death, of having stabbed Mr. Clay.

#### Ozone.

Discoveries alleged recently to have been made it Chicago respecting the operation of sulphur as a counter agent to the chelera has directed public attention to an atmospherical element or condition. termed Ozone, the nature of which is little-understood and about which scientific men do not seem

Ozone probably signifies an atmospherical condition hostile to lite, the O being a privative and the word etymologically expressing the same idea as

It has been talked about for six or seven years. and owes as scientific name and fame to the reearches of a German professor, of the name of Schonbein the inventor of the celebrated gun cotton He detected its presence in the atmosphere by some experiments, which we hope will be repeated by ome of our own chemists. He smeared slips of paper with the following composition: "A drachm of common starch is mixed with an ounce of boiling water and the solution is boiled till it becomes of the consistance of that used in the laundry; then welve grains iodine of potassium are to be added and the whole well mixed together. The presence of ozone is discovered by the decomposition of the potassium salt, and the formation of the blue iodide of starch." The idea of Professor Schonbein was tollowed up by Dr. Motfat, an English gentleman who, at a meeting of the British association last year exhibited a great number of specimens showing similar results. We have not these proceedings at hand but we believe he is the author of the Chicago theory, probably derived from those proceedings, that the existance of large quantities of accomplishments have endeared her to a large cir- ozone in the air fis invariably attended with catarch and mucous diarrhea." cie of friends, and whose sudden and absolute be-

It appears that Prof. Schonbein has also corresponded with Prof. Faraday very extensively on the subject. The former believes that Ozone is a single body; a constituent of azote, which he considers compound of hydrogen and ozone, and the latter is analagous to chlorine. In all the commumeations which Prot Schonbein has made either to Froi F, or the Association, we do not remember to have noticed his allusion to sulphur as a simple body in connection with ozone. Its sulphates and acids have developed its existence, and he himself appears not to have jumped at the conclusions of

Cincago philosophers Sulphur, which under the new theory is to be he specific for cholera, is a mild purgative, and inefficient in diseases of the skin. How it can sulphur have been tried recently in Louisville. Ky, by exploding gun-powder, a notion probably derived from similar experiments, made the continent during the first visitation of the cho-

The burning of gun-powder in Louisville was toldemic; whether the two facts had any dependence upon each other, we are not advised. - N. Y. Etc.

HORRID MURDER .-- One of the most horrid and revolting murders we ever heard of, occurred yesleiday at the Levee, in this county - During the absence of her husband (Mi. J. H. Foster) a fiend in rope and tied it three or four times around the neck of Mrs. Foster, and then, in addition to the crime of murder, he perpetrated a shocking offence upon her person. Mr. Foster left home about 10 o'c'ock to perform military duty a few miles distant, and returned about 2 o'clock, when he found his wife dead! From the marks of her person, and other cucumstances, a terrible scuttle must have taken place. The fiend, after accomplishing his habolical purposes, stole a gun, some ten or twelve dollars in money, an accordion, one or two bottles of ligner, and some sugar. The whole neighborhood is greatly excited, and some twenty or thirty persons are in pursuit of the murderer.—Mount Stellin (Ky) Whig June 15.

The Mobile Register and Journal, in the course of rowing up of Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benon for alleged treachery to the South, observes. It must be confessed that the Joetrine of Free S. if sm and Auti-Slavery have, during the past year, spread most fearfully among all parties at the North. and are beginning to peponderate over all other political considerations. It is unfair to censure the Democrats of that section, for this-for they alone have stood up at any time in defense of our rights. or given any obstruction to the career of our enemies. That they now desert us is owing to the fact that we have been unfaithful to ourselves-that one-half of the Slaveholding States, in the last Presidential election, cast their suffrages in opposition to the only candinate—a Northern Democrat, toowho was pledged to veto the Wilmit Promo and use the influence of the Presidency against Free-Sollism.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.-A newspaper, bearing the initials of a friend, was received at the postoffice, Syracuse, directed to a young lady. The Postmaster, Mr. Teall, demanded letter postage on onlinary newspaper postage, which was retosed and the paper retained. against the Postmaster for detaining the paper and has been carried through all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Star (of Syracuse) says that the Attorney General of the Um ted States, after examining the case, decided that the State courts had no jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage by Teall's counsel in the different courts. The \$400. The amount involved in the original dispute between the Postmaster and Mr. Hicks was ume

CHOLERA AMONG THE CALIFORNIANS.—The Chi rago Democrat says that four Canadians have passed through that city on their return from Indepennaving abandoned the design of going to California. There were eight of them when they left home: the others perished by Cholera. The Clereland Herald says that out of 26 persons who left Jeffersouville, Ind. May 2 for the gold countre oute 6 temani alive

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE GOLD REGION.

[Correspondence of The Tribune.]

SAN PRANCECO, Galifornia, May 1, 1849. Having returned from the Minesthis morning, after a tour of three weeks in prospecting the different localities abounding in gold in this region already discovered, and knowing that all correct information in relation to them will be acceptable to cour readers, I will endeavor to present to their view the exact state of things as they now exist at this place and the Mines.

Upon landing at San Francisco, where there are n present fifty signare rigged vessels, and none laer from the United States than the Iowa, you bepold a mountainous country devoid of wood or vegetation as far as the eye can reach, peopled with a smart and active business population of about 15,000 persons, reminding the emigrant of the busi ness population of the busy scenes which are daily witnessed in the City of New-York; small boats going to and returning from the vessels; drays in active and profitable business-charging at the least \$4 for each trip with the most trilling quantity of barrage, which you cannot have drawn more than half a mile without crossing the present populated boundaries of the place. To procure a boardinghouse is almost impossible; and if you are so fortunate as to get one, you have to pay an ounce per week. (\$16) and sleep upon the floor wrapped in our blanket, to protect you from the chilly night air which prevails here at this season of the year. Small sloops or schooners, made from jolly-boats

of ships in port, and which cost here from \$2,500 to \$5,000, are daily plying between this place and the different embarcarderous towards the Gold Mines. The price of passage in these vessels is \$30 for a distance of about 180 miles, (and which is usually performed in 3 days, it tortunate enough not to get aground.) and 59 per 100 lbs. for baggage or freight, or if light goods, at the rate of \$12 per barrel measurment. After leaving these lanches, if you have baggage or freight, you have either to buy horses at 200 each and pack them or submit to pay \$80 per 100 lbs freight, by the teams. which are daily teaming to the different mining grounds distant about 75 mi'es farther in the country over a very mountanious road; they taking usually about three days to perform the journey, and encamp nightly upon the ground, sometimes shelered from the dewa by getting under the wagons if he travelers are few enough in number to admit of the indulgence.

Upon arriving at the Mines you behold the most tupendous mountains in this section of country, mently rising some thousands of feet and forming basins at least two miles in diameter, and almost suffocating from the heat of the Sun at least

nine hours in each day. The population at the Mines is composed of American emigrants, runaway sailors, (from the j vessels which have visited and are in the port at present.) Chilians, Peruvians, Mexicans, Sandwich Islanders, and more or less of the natives of all civiized countries upon the globe. In their habit- and manner of living there is great need of reform to insure health, comfort and safety to those who are well disposed already there, and to those that are coming. Drinking, gambling and all kinds of licentiousness abound to a greater degree than at any other place upon the face of the earth, it being apparently the aim and ambition of a large num her to try and excel each other in all which degrades and makes man miserable.

The expenses at the Mines are about \$5 a day for hving, porter 38 per bottle; brandy and whisky 89; flour, pork, sugar, coffee and hard bread \$1 50 per lb; all other articles of provisions and liquors

in proportion. The Gold at the Mines, from what I have seen I judge mexhaustible for the next twenty years by a population of One Million of faulful diggers; but labor you have to perform to get it and the pri vation you have to undergo to reach here, and continue to undergo while getting it does not repay any industrious business man in the States half enough for making the attempt, it successful in accumplating as much as any one person has up to the present time, which is altogether chance, as you may work for days and weeks adjacent to those who are getting from one to two ounces daily, and sink holes ten feet square and fourteen feet through mind, water and rock, and yet be unable to burning rays of a hot sun, and shut out from the

air by the mountains by which you are enveloped. Goods here generally have fallen since the 1st of old from the States after the latter part of Novemher will not pay cost. For instance, the cost of to the most afflicting ingrittinde. of discharging a cargo and tanding it on the beach

Real estate here is higher than in any part of the States some lots being held as high as \$6,000, while the lowest price (upon spots distant about one mile from the business part of the city and on top of and hills) is from \$4,000 to \$9 000.

Labor here at present is in great demand. hames' wages are from \$12 to \$19 per day, while abovers receive from \$9 to \$10. Lumber in consequence of the scarcity, is worth and selling readfor \$350 per 1,000 feet. Sailors before the mast can readily command \$150 per month officers of vessels receive from \$350 to \$500 per

went to the mines with the expectation of picking upon the surface, hundreds of dollars, daily, have eturned here very much disappointed, resolving, in about six weeks when the streams become dryer, to try a again, while some others entirely dis-

united are returning in the steamers. Several of those who started overland by the way of Vera Cruz, arrived here a few days since the majority of them without sufficient means to pay a week's board.

The Machines for washing gold got up in the States are not only useless after making here but are a bill of expense on this cost in getting here. e common milk dairy pan being all-sufficient And in conclusion, I would say to those who wish to realize the comforts of the humblest of homes in the States emigrate to California to dig gold and after reaching here I guarantee all which appear, to be mere folly and tault finding upon your own

CHOLESA Treas -The sleamer Wyoming arrived at Wheeling, Va. on Saturday last with 20 Cho-lera cases on board and seven had died within the 24 hours ending Saturday morning. The authorities objected to give permission to land the bodies but after much solicitation, finally consented, and they were immediately interred.

A man named Geib, passenger in the steamer Shenandoah, at Wheeling on Friday, sick with the Cholera. He made application at every hotel, but was refused admission. He died Saturday morn-

ALM Louis on the 21st. There were 106 deaths from Cholera and on 22d 86. A Cincinnati on the 23d. (Saturday.) there were up to 12 M. 60 interments from Cholera At Richmond, on Friday, there were 7 new ca-

ses and 4 deaths.

EXTRAORDINAKY HAIL STORM .- The Muncy Lin-I minary and Bioorusburg papers state that a hail on the paper, and fully sustained the grounds taken storm passed over parts of the counties of Lycomolumbia and Luzeme, on Sunday last a week, costs in this suit will probably amount to at least which for the size of the hail that fell, is the most extraordinary that has ever occurred in that region. In Muncy and its vicinity, "it was not uncommon to see them the size of a man's list. They measured 8 and 9 inches in circumference, and weighout as high as 6 ounces." Glass in the windows was broken and the crops injured. There was but Intle wind with it. In Columbia and Luzeme counies the crops were greatly injured by it. Some of he farmers lost their all.

> SENATOR BENTON FOR THE PRESIDENCY -A democratic convention in Walworth county, Wisconsin, have put up 'Old Bullion' for the Presidency.

# Arrival of the Steamer America.

The steamship America, Capt. Harrison, bringing Paris dates to the 7th, London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th inst. arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Monday, making the passage from Hoston in 9 days.
In Parliament Mr. Gladstone gave notice that, on the instant he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada. Lord John Russel having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present a sition of the rel ellion losses.

The conduct of the American Government in reference to the expedition to be sent in search of Sir John Franklin has teen alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

Affairs on the Continent have undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been

neither few nor trifling.

The Paris journals of Thursday furnish intelligence to the 3d inst., up to which date hostilities had not commenced though Gen. Oudinot denounced the Armistice.

On the 1st the Overland mail from India had arived with Calcutta dates to the 19th of April and Bombay to May 1. The mail brings later intelligence from China which is anxiously looked for. The reports of the India markets continue to be satisfactory. All is quiet in the Punjanb, and steps have been taken to organize British local authorny

Sir Charles Napier's arrival at Calcutta is an ounced.

All acounts received from the French departments represent the appearance of the growing crops in the most favorable light and the same may be said also of the crops in England.

In Ireland however, although there are yet no st grounds for positive alarm yet there a e unmistakeable evidence of the disease in the growing potato, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin. Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the entence of death passed on the State prisoners in Ireland has been commuted to transportation for

The Whole of the western Provinces in Ireland, are represented as in the most deplorable condi-

Society is utterly disorganized. tion. The English press in their review of the message of the President speak of it as exhibiting an unlooked for degree of ability in its author and as be ing a vigorous and eloquent exposition of public affairs. The condensed and enegretic style which characterized the proclamations of the Emperor Napoleon is apparent throughout the whole messuze, the subject of which following the American model are appropriately divided and considered under the several heads of finance, military establishments, including the native agriculture, industry and commerce, public works and foreign affairs. The President commences with a recital of his original engagements to the country all of which he

claims to have faithfully observed; and to these he promises to adhere. Any detailed summary of the message would, the cause of cholera. Having arrived at the mesconsume too large a portion of our telegraphic dest, and logical conclusion by the mere tonce of gette patch, and we must centent ourselves with a few extracts in reference to the foreign policy of the accurate chemical knowledge" of Dr. Bod enagovernment, and especially to the intervention in him to "suggest" sulphur. How can any mery layor of the Pope, which considering the vast in- man believe that Dr. Herrick, editor of a medical

to shake the world when she is agitated, and to tranquillize it when she shall be in a state of peace.

As soon as I shall have power, some important suggestion of sulphur as the antidote when the same questions must be discussed respecting various En. page of the "periodical" on which he probaropean matters. Beyond the Rhine and the Alps from Denmark to Sicily, there is an interest for us. April number of the American Journal of the c to preserve-an influence for us to exercise.

have taken place in Europe the past year, the from conduct such as this do not incline me

message goes on to say : At Rome, a revolution was affected, which created great emotion in the Catholic and lib-'eral world. In fact, for two years we were access. tomed to behold in the Holy see a pentiti who tous the intitative in useful reforms, and whose name was repeated in hymns of grantude from one end deep of Italy to the other-was the symbol of liberty and the guerdon of all hopes, when all of a sudget enough to pay for your board, exposed to the den we learn with astenishment that the sovereign who was lately the idol of his people, had been compelled secretly to fly his Capitol.

Thus the acts of a gression, which oblined Pius The April full 50 per cent, and are daily receding in 9th to quit Rome, appeared to the eyes of Europe, no Ozone in our atmosphere. to be the work of a conspiracy, rather than the o say but the impression is that all goods ships movement of the people, who could not have passed, in an instant, from the most lively enthusiasm

The Catholic counties sent Ambassadors to Gaeta Casthere are no wharves) will be nearly if not quite no occupy themselves with the grave interests of as much as the fraight; then the drayage, storage the papary. France ought to be represented there lowed with a very noticeable decrease of the epi-cand commission will amount to as much more—the \_but she listened without committing herself to a charges for all kinds of services being very heavy, course of action-but after the defeat of Navarra matters took a more decided turn.

appeal of the Holy Father, was notined by the French Government that it should take its part, because their powers had decided upon marching on Rome to re-establish there the authority of the Pope. pure and simple. Placed under the necessity of explaining our-

wives we had but three modes to adopt 'either to oppose ourselves in arms in every species of interrention, in which case we would break with all Catholic Europe, for the sole advantage of the Rononth.

Several persons (passengers by the steamer) who leave the combined powers to re-establish at their will the Papal authority; or to exercise our own motion to direct our independent action. The Republic of the Government adopted the last modethe rest remains to be told, and the difficulty is still unsolved.

FRANCE.-The New Cabinet -In France the new Calmet has been formed by the coalition of Odillon Rarrot and Dufaure. The new ministry is the same as the old, except that Dufaure takes the department of Minister of the Interior, M. De Tocqueville of Foreign Affairs, and M. Laquinias of Commerce. Both Bedeau and Remusat have refused to accent the Department of Foreign Affairs in consequence of theld friculties of the Italian question. Much surprise was excited by the division of Marshal Buzeaud from the list.

Opposition to the New Ministry -The, Paris papers generally express their disapproval of the com-promise, and predicted its failure. The Red Republicans are especially violent in denouncing the new Miristry.

Missage of the President of the French Republic -The message of the President of the French Republic, to the Legislative Assembly was published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed on the American, and not on the European model. and fills four columns of the European Times.

Return of the French Ambassador from Rome. -M Lessen's idea of conquering the Romans into an at lection for France, has not yet been realised, and he has returned to Paris for further instructions.

Rumor that the Holy City will be taken by the French.—Some accounts say that he was recalled. and that the same messenger carried positive instructions to General Oudingt to reduce the Holy City to subjection, at all hazard, and that having moved his army close to the city, he would commence the attack with 25 000 men, on the 30th of

Determination of the Romans to Fight to the Last. The Romans have announced firm resolutions to defend to the death the expected assault of the French, and it is stated that they have an efficient torce of 80,000 men.

The pope persisting un his demand for Renoral of his Porcer.—The Pope still persists in demanding the unqualified renewal of his power as a temporal ruler. This the Triumvirates, backed by the people, declare they will never concede.

Resolution of the People to Accomplish the Destruchim of the Pope's Temporal Power.-There is at the bottom of every heart, says Mazzini, a determination the most profound to accomplish the de-

bear the same hatred to the Government of Priest. crafts, and under whatever form it may be present ed, we shall fight to the last against all projects of

Effort to obtain a Model Republic in Germany \_ The Frankfort Parliament has tansferred its ses sion to Stuttgard. Its influence will be exercised o form a Republic after the French model, to be composed of Baden, Wirtemberg, Rhenish Bavana,

The New German Constitution.-The plenipoten. tiaries of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony have prom. ulgated a new constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is recognised. In the present, as in the previous attempt to form a union of the German States, the King of Prussia is made the prominent head. Austria is excluded from the present arrangement, and all other States are invited. Very little confidence is left that the present attempt to combine the several States under one supreme head will prove more icrumate

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS .- More Victories Guined by the Hungarium.—The war in Hungary presents no new features, and since the fall of the Budamforthe hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have achieved farther and in some respects important victories. There is evidence that the contestants are concentrating their force, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

Acstain. - Disposition of the Forces .- The Austin an General. Welden, has been superseded by Lieut. Haynaise. Prince Porkiemtch will command the united Austrian forces in the East, and General Havnnire in the west. The latest intelligence from Vienna left the Austrians under Marshal Radei-ki.

Proffered Assistance to the Hungarians -It is in. ported that the King of Sardinia-[The despatch is ere very unintelligable; evidently some work have been omitted.-Rep]-at the disposal of the Hungarians, but the report requires confirmation,

The War between the Danes and Prussums -T . eports so constantly repeated that the war between the Danes and Prussians is speedify to end is to newed, but we can see no reliable evidence of the fact. Hostilities still continue, and the Dams, blockade is rigidly enforced.

#### Cholera and Sulphur.

Some of the faculty handle Dr. Bird's Chelen Specific without remorse, and it seems a wise ; " caution as far as health is concerned, for people wait and see whether this professed cure is theyer. tain remedy that some enthusiastic physicians in West represent it to be. A communication of the Baltimore Patriot, from a respectable physical

treats of the new remedy in this style:

The statement of Dr. Herrick is liable to kevere animadversion. According to his account the and Dr. Bird, were led to infer from the suggests in of a German chemist, as to the agency of Ozone a the production of influenza, that it also might be that next step was to find an antidote, and thus fluence of French politics upon the peace of Eu- journal, was so ignorant of loreign medical live at the as not to know that this "inference" as to the 67 Europe, are perhaps the most important portions me origin of cholera was so familiar as to base The President says it is the destiny of France been already abundantly tested and found to be lidle! And can any body believe that Dr. Bioldon upon his "accurate chemical knowledge" read the article from a German chemist, (1922) ical Sciences.) contained also the identical After reviewing the important events which phurous suggestion! I confess that my inference place much confidence in the report of the expe-

ments the primary steps in this affair. As to Ozone, it may be well to remak, that ent search was made for it in the air of the m crowded cholera hospitals, as in the exterrally St. Petersburgh, during the late prevalence epidemic, without the least success, as never seen by the report of Dr. Muller to the Hambers. government. These experiments were made 1848, just about a year before Dr. Herrick and Jr. Bird drew their celebrated inference, Perhap-I however it may quiet the nerves of some of timul readers to know that upon experiment Their

THE MORMONS.—This singular sect, who make an exodus to the Great Salt Lake, Valley after the r expulsion from Iowa, and Missonn, and Phone have published their first manuesto to all the brethren throughout the world. It is a curious and ument, containing a strange admix'me of service cant, shrewdness, and implety, together will marily quite interesting details respecting the region in which they have taken up their abode. They have Austria, in concert with Naples, answering to the commenced the erection of a city on a grand was, which is divided into nineteen wards, consisting each of nine blocks, each three squares. They are to have a council house, bridges, bath house schools, colleges, and all the institutions of civilizations tion. A gold mine was discovered, it is said to \$ party of them who had gone on an explored they through the northern part of Western Californa John Smith, the uncle of Joseph, has been ordan ed " Patriarch of the Church." The cultivation of large tracts of land had been commenced as doubt a prosperous settlement will grow up in 155 distant region, opening up a fruitful subject for " speculations of those who are interested in such

> EMIGRATION TO WISCONSIN.—The Militar Lell onan says: We learn from every countring State, that more or less emigration is coming ineven the clider settled counties are receiving 422 accessions of population. The emigrants are a'the most desirable class—men of industry. II and capital-not only from Europe but from Eastern and Middle states. We have now of t 300,000 inhabitants on an area of 53 000 - 2 iniles, yet Wisconsin could not be called it is settled until we have five or six millions of " ple. To every country and every clime were tend the hand of invitation with the converthat on our favored soil human industry (5. 25. 8) ly to be rewarded as upon any other portion of the

> earth. FATAL DUEL.—The Louisville Democrat of F. ays a lew mabbs since Henry C. Hope a .! ray had some difficulty at the Galt House 1 former sent the latter a challenge on Wester- a evening demanding satisfaction. The aspara immaries were arranged, when the partie- " yesterday morning before 10 o'clock, on the l side, in a seclufied spot, and settled the " now The duel was fought with shot 2. honor loaded with one-ounce balls, or slugs; distant wenty paces. Captain Pope was shot through the -ball shattered the hip bone, and perhrough the right side. The friends of Captar P.~ afterward placed him in a skiff for the purpose hurrying him home but he died during the passe from the effect of the wound. Both parties we very intimate previous to the difficulty

Gonn.-We hear that two packages of gond 63 to our Post Office to day, from David B. Winner merly a resident of ou city now of Californ v. ted to his mother-who alas! died about since! One of these was a package welounces, with a postage of \$11.50. They were be ued at some \$200, or \$300.—Alb: Atlas, Ass.

SINCULAR CASE OF "CHOLERA"-An em of medical practitioner of Petersburg, Va. \*was 200 cently called to attend a lady in Chestertics? messenger informing him that she was alle " by the Cholera. He promptly waited on betaassisted to relieve her, pains by bringing fitte of world a smart boy.

THE CROPS.—From our exchanges we lead the wheat crop of the present season will be tell large. Even in South Carolina, where the trost "destroyed everything," the harvest of the I struction of the temporal power of the Pope. All I wheat is over, and a good crop has been satisfi-