

Fradsord Aeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men Freedom for Free Territory. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, July 4, 1849

Advertisements. See, intended for publication, in the Reporter, should be handed in by Mondayinght, to ensure their insertion.

Our readers will find, on our first page the commencement of an excellent tale-being the translation of Madame D'Arbouville's Villige du Medicine. It will be completed in two more num-

The Communication of "Romeo," is welcome. We shall be glad to hear from him upon the terms proposed.

We are requested to state, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop KENDRICK, of Philadelphia, will deliver a discourse at the Catholic church, on Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock.

A Timely Hint.

"It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the democ racy of the several counties, will be careful in the selection of candidates, to represent them in the coming legislature. The party should not suffer the mortification and disgrace of having dishonest and purchasable materials sent to the legislature, as democrats. Nor should men be sent into this body who can be made the puppets-the mere instruments of a clique of back conservatives in a county-who would compromit all the principles of the party to attain their own temporary and selfish purposes. Men who act thus, bring reproach and disgrace upon the party, and ought to be repudiated by every honest man."

The Democracy of Bradford need no warning. like the above from the Harrisburg, Keystone, to ensure from our County, Representatives of undoubted character. They will again return men, whom the seductions of bank influences cannot affectwho will support as our Representatives have done for years, the policy of the lamented SHUNE.

The danger which the Keystone deprecates, is as much the fault of the Democrats of the state, as of their Representatives. We venture to say that the Democratic Representative in Bradford who would so bricks, sand, &c. to his feet and around him-friefar torget his duty to his constituents, asto pursue the course of some in the last legislature, would find that he had not friends enough left at home, to even give him a decent political burial. They would los him off as a foul excresence. But the timid and time serving policy pursued in some counties by encouraging corrupt and marketable Democrats, engenders and invites recreancy to our principles. What in time will grow out of such a course, we cannot tell; but we fear the time is fast hastening when the cause of Democracy will be disgraced, unless its friends purge themselves of all such lep-108V.

The Cholers.

This fearful disease has fairly commenced its ravages upon this continent. As yet kept within prictors of the two Roads just mentioned will have the bounds prescribed by science in the Atlantic a continuous line of railroad from the Lackawanna cities, in the South and West it appears to have Valley to the South end of Cayuga Lake, which made fearful work. New Orleans, St. Louis and anthracite coal throughout central New York. Cincinnatti are suffering severely. Their population, largely made up of emigrants is peculiarly preciated, when it is understood that coal can be Arago and Ledru Rollin. The last accounts report the general laws for preserving health, crowded by hundreds into unhealthy localities, not over- awanna valley, and their charter gives them the cleanly in their person and habits, thus class who privilege of mining and selling their own coalhave sought from the troubles of the Old World a Their supply is inexhaustible, and the demand alhave sought from the troubles of the Old World a roost unimited. They will be able to supply to refuge in this peaceful land, are sweft off by thousands. At first confined to them, the disease at quantities.—N. N. Journal of Commerce. length gains a power and sway which respects no condition nor precaution, but sweeps indiscriminately into the charnel-house, the rich and the poor some account of the last hours of Mr. Polk, from -the temperate and the intemperate-the cleanly which we make the following extract: and the filthy.

vended for its prevention or cure. Our advice would be to trust none of the new discoveries, but to rely upon the advice and skill of physicians.

Our Courty, in all probability, will be exempt believe, it remained unscathed. Breathing the pure of our hills, the denizen of the crowded and festering city, can repose in perfect security from the epidemic which is daily cutting down its himdreds. Ho; then ye dwellers in the hot and unhealthy city!

And typhus tainted allies.
Go forth, and dwell where health resorts,
In fertile hills and vallies."

LIBERAL DONATION,-James Buchanan has presented to the city councils of Lancaster the sum of \$4000, to remain a perpetual fund, the interest whereof is to be annually expended in the purchase of tuel for the use of poor and indigent women during inclement winter seasons.

We are sorry to see a bequest so honorable to the donor, made the subject of so much publiciv as this has been by some of the over-lealous friends of Mr. B. Their indecent haste and zeal to blazon forth to the worth this gratuity-their fulsome and eickening praise-disgusts us with the whole affair. True charity needs no heralds-it seeks none-it would deprecate the folly which held up its act to the public gaze, and plastered it over with servile flattery: it does good in private, for the sake of the good, not for the notoriety which newspaper puffs such a velocity that a steamboat, drawn into the may a tach to the act.

Our citizens will do well to avail themselves of the visits of T. E. GRIDLEY, General Book Agent, to this place, to secure copies of such works as they may desire to order. We can bear testimony to Mr. G's, punctuality and his favorable manner of dealing with his customers. He delivers, also, the various periodicals and reviews which can be procured through his hands free of postage. His next visit will be about the 10th inst.

THE PENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD is to be put in operation as lar as Millerstown, sixteen miles above the mouth of the Juniata, on the 15th of this month, and the entire line to Lewistown by the middle of August.

The Lemocratic State Convention meets at Pittsburg, to-day.

[For the Bradford Reporter.] Fragments from a Portfolio.—No. 1. THE SISTER'S CALL.

Brother, come home! you have wandered long Far away, far away, 'mid a careless throng: You have gazed on scenes both grand and wild; on have been where the flower-decked prairie smiled You have listened to birds of plumage gay That warbled sweet notes the livelong day; You have strayed where the light-winged zephyrs roam Through sweet, southern bowers :- now, bo

Brother, come home! a sister would win You away, far away, from the city's dia; You have trod through the halls where splendor beam And the light of a thousand bright eyes gleamed, You have listened to music, whose cadence tell In voluptuous tones on your car like a spell : As the jeweled hand of a dark eyed maid You pressed-while you smoothed down her glossy braid From such scenes of guiety would you might come Your sister's one prayer is-" brother, come home !"

Brother, come home !-- you have sung the lay Of love to a maid with a step like a fay; Oh, let her not win you from nun once so dear, For site of the light step, and soft voice is here. Oh, HERs-and the tears of a sister save ! You have been far out on the wild, wild wave : You have watched from your boat the sparking foam, But wander no longer ;-oh, brother, come home !

Brother, come home !- wenry months have passed Since I gazed on your face, in its brightness, lust You lingered when parting, and seemed to grave Hame and its thousand endearments to leave : And I-oh, I missed you, when more first broke, And all to their day-time duties awoke : And when the sweet hours of twilight come THEN I wept in my sadness, and wished you home

Then come back, oh. come back from that Southern land, Though its flowers may be bright, and its zephyre bland; For I long to print on my brother's chee c The k.ss which tells more than words can speak. And when I have gazed in your sun-lit eyes. I will sing you those olden melodies Which you loved so well ere thence you did roam, And joy will return to our lone!; home. Herrick, Pa. June 24th.

Sun-Stroke, or "Coup de Soleil."

To the Editor of the Tribune: As many deaths have occurred during the exreme heat of the last few days by what is commonly called "Sun-stroke," a few temarks upon its nature and treatment may be productive of beneficial, practical results.

Sun-stroke consists essentially in a paralysis of the nerves that supply the heart. These nerves are principally from the eight pair or "par rugum," which arise from the medulla oblong ata, at the base of the brain. Hence it is that in this affection we get symptoms similar to those that result from concussion of the brain.' The danger in this decease is just in proportion to the degree of paralysis As the disease consists in a want of action of the eart, common sense, without any physiological knowledge, would suggest the appropriate mode of treatment, viz. stimulants and counter-irritation.

Place the patient on his back, in a horizontal position-give him fresh air; keep him well covered and warm; apply cold water to his head-hot tions, mustard to the pit of the stomach and extremities. Internally give stimulants-as brandy, ether,

ammonia, capsicum, &c.

I have thus briefly given above the nature of the disease and indications of cure. As the danger al-ways is great, the case should be intrusted to a physician who is qualified to act understandingly in any emergency.

Should the above remarks be the means of pre-

serving even one life, my object will be gained. J. SAGÉ KILBOURNE, M. D.,

IMPORTANT RAILBOAD MOVEMENT.-We under stand that the stock of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, extending from the New York and Eric road, at Owego, to the Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, has been taken by the patties engaged in constructing the Liggett's Gap Railroad: The latter extends from the coal fields of the Lackawanna Valley, in Pa., to the Erie Railroad, at Great Bend. Thus, by the use of a section of the Erie Railroad, the pro-

le of this disease. Unacquainted with sold at Utica, Syraeuse, Auburn and Rochester, at a state of tranquility, but there was an uneasy feelcured one thousand acres of coal lands in the Lack-

DEATH AND BURIAL OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK .-

"He retained his consciousness, we learn, up almost to the moment of dissolution. We saw him proposed for the Cholera, and as many nostrums at a period when his physicians considered his case going to Columbia, where his good old mother resides, and sent for us. Upon entering the room he asked us to take a seat by his bed-side, he proceeded in a very calm, deliberate manner to that the exhausted condition of his body was not from the visitation of this dreaded discsse; even if alarming to him-that he felt sadisfied that his it should spread far into the country. In 1832, we earthly career was fast approaching to an end—that he wished to send some word to his beloved mo-ther, who was so unwell, as he understood, that it was probable that she might not be able to come and see him—he spoke of her and other members of the family most affectionately—among other messages delivered in the same calin, resigned tone, he requested us to tell his mother that should they not be permitted to meet on earth again that he had an abiding hope that, through Divine mercy, they would meet hereafter. Early in his sickness we understand, he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. A funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. J. B. McFerrin of that church and his remains followed to their last resting-place by a large concourse of citizens. He was interred with Masonic ceremonies, having been a member of that fraternity.

> THE SAUVE CREVASSE CLOSED .- The City of New-Orleans is at last free from the destructive inroads of the Mississippi, if e Sauve Crevasse having been closed on the 26th inst, as we learn by a telepraphic dispatch. On the 20th a requisition was made on the city by the Engineer, Mr Dunbar for 10,000 more sacks to be filled with earth and thrown in between the double line of piling and this it appears, has been sufficient to complete the stoppage of the water. The conclusion of the work was the most difficult of all; for when the lines o piling from each bank of the crevasse were brought within 30 feet of each other, the water, in the oper space was 20 feet deep, and it rushed through with current was dashed violently against the works -Fortunately she was removed before any serious damage was done. The authorities and residents of the inundated districts were making the most active efforts to prevent sickness arising in consequence of the deposits left by the receding flood. Every precautionary measures had been put in practice.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.—We understand that the President will leave Washington on his tour to the North, about the middle of August. He will proceed from Baltimore to York, and from thence visit Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, and the Bedford Springs, Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg. He will then pass through Ohio to Cleveland, where he will embark for Buffalo, and will be at the New York State Agricultural Fair at Syracuse on the 10th. From Albany he will proceed east to Boston, and after visiting the capitals of New Hampshire and Maine, will return south via Providence, New and this city, his purpose being to reach Washington about the close of September. - Philadelphia News,

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

Revolutionary stirrings at France-Martial Law Proclaimed—Suppression of the Journals—Arrest of Arago and Learn-Rollin—Insurrection at Rheims—Great Battle at Rome—The Romans still unconquered-Revolution active in South Germany-Hungarians still Victors!

St. John, N. B. Thursday-12 o'clock. The wires have been down since last night until

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. STONE, arrived at Halifax yesterday alternoon with 70 passengers for New York and 22 for Halifax. She left for New York at about 4 o'clock, and will be at her wharf so keen and so vindictive a reproof? Ye wise at an early hour on Saturday morning. By her we heads, who control the destinies of the state anhave dates one week later from all parts of Europe.

England.—Navigation Law Passed.—The bill for he abrogation of the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords without material amendment on the 12th and has received the royal sanction. The bill will go into effect in January.

Jews' BILL PASSED THE COMMONS .- The Jews' disabilities bill passe I the House of Commons by a majority of 66. Its success in the House of Lords is considered very doubtful.

ENGLAND AND THE ROMANS.—The British Government repudiate all cognizance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the

CASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN .- Smith O'Brien, through his counsel, denies the legality of the commutation of his sentence of death to transportation, and the Government have to provide for the unlooked-for difficulty by special act of Parliament.

THE REBELLION LOSSES -In the debate in Parliament upon the Canadian Lorses bill, Mr. Gladstone ed a most furious opposition to the measinterpos ure, and his remarks are said to have made a marked impression in the House. He contended that the passage of the bill involved imperial as well as local considerations, and that its provisions were at variance with the honor and dignity of the Crown. He denied that the sense of the Canadian people had been pronounced in favor of the measurethat even if it had, he did not admit that this should be an ultimate criterion. It involved the highest imperial considerations, and should be subject to the decision of the Imperial Parliament alone. He did not ask the Government to disallow the act. but for an assurance that under the act rebels should not be compensated, but that the parties should produce reasonable prima fucie evidence before receiving any public money, that they had not taken any the rebellion.

Lord John Russell complained of the tendency of Mr. Gladstone's speech to aggravate the dissensions in Canady, embitter the feelings of hostile parties. and said that he had stated the case of one party, that of the opposition, supplying them with ments and mending their case. After paying a warm tribute to the talents of Lord Elgin and the spirit of his administration he avowed that it would be the duty of Government to leave this act in operation, trusting that its opponents, whom he believed to be royal men, would, when the present excitement was over, endeavor to arrest its evil consequences: that a direct action would be most likely to satisfy Canada, and he had accordingly declared at once the policy which the Governmen

meant to pursue.

Lord John was followed by several other speakers, and after a warm discussion a division was taken upon the question that the debate should be djourned to the 15th inst. which was carried. Lord John Russell has given notice in Parliament that the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be deferred till another week.

FRANCE.-Attempted Insurrection at Paris.-On Wednesday an incipient insurrection was attempt ed in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party headed by M Etienne Arago. It was dispersed by the troops, whose numbers amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades. In the evening the Assembly declared itself en permanence and passed a decree declaring Paris and the first military division in a state of siege. On Thursday the alarm had considerably subsided and business, which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed. At one time the peril was imminent and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by the firmthey intend to make their channel for distributing ness and sagacity, prevented the most serious con-Numerous arrests have taken place. sequences. including several members of the Assembly, M. ing affoat that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government, and that when it comes to the point the troops will not prove steady.

Suppression of Newspapers -All the Socialists or Red Republican journals at Paris except the National have been suppressed since the disturbance

on Wednesda'v. INSURRECTION AT RHEIMS.—The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have

established a Government of Red Republicans. RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—The Cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases have occurred in Manchester and other parts of the country. At Paris the disease is making most frightful havoc, even more so than in 1837. Upward of 11,

000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths report-Marshal Bugeaud and many other persons of eminence have fallen before this sourge, which has also broken out anew in Silicia, Vienna and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

Trany -The Romans Unconquerable .- From Rome we learn that the French Army commenced the attack upon the city on the 30th inst. and after a sanguinary engagement in which the Romans lost 800 men. succeeded in carrying several important posts. A series of attacks has since taken place which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most. The French papers publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from the accounts to the 5th inst, it is clear that Oudinot had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a p at the north of Rome which would enable him to command the city. The latest dispatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th inst. at which time he opened his trenches and had regularly beseiged the city. There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary everything goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most de

ermined resistance and fight to the last. HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA .- No Decisive Engage ment.-Koseuth has arrived in Pesth and has been received as President in the capital of the Hungarian Republic. It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the shattered remains of the Austrian army supported by the Russians, but the reports which each as are so varne and contradictory it is not leemed advisable to transmit them by Telegraph.

Russian Proclamation.—The Russian General has is ued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is that it they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption. Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar Government have ordered clergymen to march against the Russians.

GERMANY .- The Revolution in the South .- In Ba den the revolutionary struggle is now it. full play. The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin to take command of the army of the Rhine, and in Baden and Wirtemberg and Bavaria the Democrats are preparing for a conflict.

DROUTH IN THE WEST INDIES .- The drouth which has been experienced on the Island/of St. Thomas this season is, in point of duration, almost without a parallel. For the last five months, with the exception of a single shower lately, there had not been a particle of rain. The vegetation was all dried up, and the earth was covered with a coating A similar state of things had existed on third on an average.—N. O. Picayone.

North Branch.

In the failure of this great work, we feel pain and sorrow. It is an act of injustice to the North and her interests that calls "trumpet tongued" for redress. It is a wrong to the North, that the north must avenge. If true to ourselves, we have but one course to pursue. That course is definitely marked out—and easily followed—agitation—agitation, till the politicians of other parts of the state are made to feel that an injured and insulted peo-

ple will writhe under the lash: What have the people of the north done that they are to be disappointed in all their hopes and all their prosperity! What have they done to meet

swer this, will ye? The track of the rail road at the Schoylkill plane can be taken up and the route changed at the cost of \$400,000,00 and the money borrowed for that; but when we talk about a loan to complete the best portion of the Pennsylvania canal, it is thrown in our leeth, that is bad policy to increase the State debt In other words it is a very fine thing to increase the state debt for the benefit of the people of Philadelphia—but this wild scheme will never answer when applied to the North. Her coal fields, and iron banks-and forests may stay where they are. It wont do to add one cent to the state debt for your northern hordes: but when the civilized and en lightened east demand—they must be considered This is the way in which the matter is to be disposed of. Very well, it may do for a day but we doubt if it will answer always.

It is good policy to create a sinking fund one day and the next a loan of \$400,000! It goes into the pocket of Philadelphians! They, forsooth, are made of finer clay than the stout yeomany of the north! Their petition is certainly heard in the day

of trial, when ours is unheeded. If the people along the North Branch are guilty of any sin to be accounted for-let us hear it. Put us upon trial, and give us the charges and specification. Have we failed in raising our quota of taxes? In the day of invasion have they concealed the muster roll? In three wars, the north has been represented in the rank and file of the service. lave they tacked in duty to the government?-Have they gained the name and reputation of Goths and Vandals? Are they the subjects of reproach-and have they become a by-word? Speak There is not a rail road or canal in the common-

wealth but what was made by northern votes .-The north has always pursued a liberal policyliberal to a fault in taking care of others at her own cost. The day of returning good for good has not yet dawned on the north. When will it; The pestion is easily answered. If others do a wrong, let them in return do a wrong. The day for doing good for evil is passed by. Let the people of the north join in a solemn league, that they will cast their vote in future for no man praying to complete, as far as his influence goes, the North Branch canal. Let it be in acting-take no word of promise proclaimed from the stump! Of this we have had enough. Too much for the welfare

of northern Pennsylvania. But people of Luzerne, dont give up this great measure—hold meetings, petition, send your men to the capital—demand in the boldness of injured men. Speak out and speak plainly. Your cause is a good one. Not confined to the prosperity of the north: but including the interest of the commonwealth. In the completion of the North Branch, there would be a sinking fund, -that well might be worthy of all that word implies. But men who have eyes, cannot see and men who should have ears too, are deaf. But we will give hem a peal in future .- Luzerne Demoeral.

THE CHOLERA.—A committee of highly respectble Homopathic Physicians in this city have issued the following instructions with reference to the existing epidemic. Whatever be the opinion which the reader may entertain of the Homospathic system, he will nowhere find more judicious general directions for the preservation of health at this crisis or at any other. N. Y. Tribune.

I. Avoid crowded asemblies and crowded sleeping apartments, and as much as possible shun the presence of filthy persons. The disease is mostly eveloped in crowded dwellings, ships, prisons. camp, &c., and it very seldom appears in houses occupied by a single family. 2. Observe cleanliness of person and advise you

domestics to wash themselve-, especially the feet in cold water daily. 3. Dwellings, especially sleeping rooms, should

all cases be thoroughly ventilate 4. Pursue your ordinary course of diet-observing some moderation as to vegetable and fruits.-Night meals are to be avoided. Regularity in the hours of eating is very desireable. Tobacco and alcohlic drinks should be continued by persons fully addicted to them; but the quantity should be somewhat less than is the custom of the party. Articles of diet known to disagree with the regular ac ion of the bowels should be most scrupulously avoided

5. Avoid fatigue. Keep the person warmly clad vithout over clothing.

6. Mental agitation and undue indulgence of passions should be avoided. Professional excitement should as far as possible be shunned. It is well o reflect that many thousands who should carefully observe the foregoing suggestion not more than one or two would be seriously affected by the holera missm, even where it is seriously epidemic-7. Catharties and laxatives must be avoided wholly. No means should be taken to remove costiveness, except such as are prescribed by a physician. The use of opium in any form is exceedingly injurious.

8. During the presence of cholera as an epidemic persons disposed to use every precaution may take Veratrum and Cuprum as prophylactic means. These should be taken every fourth day, one dose at hed time. The dose may be about one drop or one grain. They are to be taken in alternation.

9. If there should be slight disturbance of the evstem, a nausea, shiverings, vertigo or oppression at the stomach, take a powder of ipseac of the third rituration every three hours until these symptoms

10. If there be watery looseness of the bowels vithout pain or cramps, take one drop of Veratrum

iird bour until it is removed. 11. If the looseness be accompanied by cramps, take Cuprum, and much as will lie on a half-dime and repeat it every two hours.

12. If the diarrhea should become profuse; (with or without pain and vomiting,) the discharge being watery and whitish, and the strength rapidly failing, ake five drops of the spirits of camphor every half oursigntil it is effectually stopped. Should these symptoms become very severe three drops of camphor may be administered every five minutes.

13. From the moment that the diarrhea become argent the person should cease to move about. He hould be put to bed and kept warm and wrapped n blankets. If he complains of cold, he may be surrounded with bottles of hot water, and his skin may be rubbed with the hand moistened with spirits of ramphor; avoid uncovering any part lest the exposure and evaporation should increase the cold. A physician should be summoned as speedily as possible and his direction scrupulously obeyed

JOHN F. GRAY, M. D. H. G. DUNNEL, M. D. A. D. WILSON. M. D. W. C. PALNER, M. D. J. A. McNICGER, M. D. A. GERALD HULL., M. D. GEORGE W. COOK, M. D. R. ROSMAN. M. D. L. HALLECK, M. D. HUDSON KINSELY, M. D Committee of the New York Homapathic Physicians' Society.

SALT.—The activity in the salt manufacture has not been surpassed in any former year. The quan tity manufactured since 1st January, is given by a Syracuse paper at 1,171,136,16 bushels, or an inmany of the neighboring islands. In the Island of Mayaguez, P. R. the crop will fall short fully one. Owing to the low price of the article, the manufacturer is said to have scarcely paid his expenses.

Synopsis of Col. Benton's Speech at Boonville, delivered 9th June ult.

Col. BENTON commenced his address by a reference to his late speech at Jefferson City, declaring that nothing was to be substracted from it or to be qualified, and if anything in the present speech should be understood as varying from that in any particular, it would be a mistake. He meant now to speak on a different part of the subject : to speak of his appeal to the people, and to vindicate his right and their rights in making it. The appeal was more in favor of their rights than his. They were the supreme judge, and had a right to retain included the contract of The members of the Genjurisdiction of the case. The members of the Gen eral Assembly and the Senators and Representa tives in Congress were, all, the agents of the peo ple, and the people had authority over them all, and especially when there was any question between them as to the mainer of doing the people's business. His appeal was to the people on the question of their own will; it was to the whole people, for the instructions to him were in the name of the whole. They were not party instructions, but State instructions. They were in the name of the State, and to the State only could the question of heir correctness be directed.

Mr. Benton made nine points or propositions a easons why the appeal should not be sustained, speaking to each fully in an address of two hours. 1st. The instructions were in conflict with the nstructions given by the previous General Assem-

bly, and complied with by him.

2d. The second objection was that these resolu ions did not emanate from the known will or desire of the people: but as the subsequent attempts made to support them now, were contrary to their

3d. The third point taken by Mr Benton, was that the instructions were unconstitutional; and therefore of no force: because, no instructions can enforce a violation of the constitution. This was ground for disobeying them. But he had not taken the ground of a refusal to obey, but merely appealed to the people to say whether he should obey. He was ready to quit his place if they sanctioned them, for he had too much self-respect to retain his place if he disagreed with his constituents.

4th. The instructions denied the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in Territories, because slaves were not named in that connection in the Constitution. This was the particu lar part to which the former objection of unconstitutionality was made. He said the same reason would deprive Congress of all jurisdiction in Territories over persons and property, as neither white men, nor any kind of property were mentioned in

it in that connection. The fifth objection to the instructions is that they tend to promote dissensions between the States and disunion, upon unfounded and erroneous views of fact and law. This is found in the assertion of the right to remove with property to the Territories, and the insult conceived to the Slave States by the restriction of that right. The word disunion is used in them as a remedy for the supposed insult, which is

no insult. 6th. These resolutions bound the State to cooperate with other States in the event of a civil war. He showed this by the fifth resolution. And denied the right of the legi-lature to make such pledge. sist, overawe, and control the constitute authorities.

7th. Pledging the State to a combination to rewas another objection. It was destructive to Government, and to the Democratic principle that the najority should govern. 8th. The Resolutions were digested from those

of Calhoun offered in the Senate two years before 9th. These Resolutions were not passed for the bonafide purpose of instructing him at Washington but for the purpose of attacking him at home. Facts and dates prove this. They were passed on the 7th March, and Congress had adjourned on the 3d The Senator then took a view of the state of things in Carolina and Virginia, and expressed the wish that Missouri should disengage herself from her false position as speedily as possible. Having vindicated his appeal he passed to the subject of the Pacific Railroad —St. Louis Union.

A FORAY AMONG THE CORDILLERAS.—Theover land emigrants are having many wild and singular advantures on their way to California. . Chapparal" of the N. Orleans Crescent, writing from Chihua

hua, May 4, thus described one of them:

A few days before we reached the last town pro vious to entering the Boston, the Camanches had paid it a visit and driven off a large number of fine horses. Although the Mexicans knew where the Indians were with their own and some 300 other horses they were too cowardly to pursue them greed however to furnish me with fresh horses and guides if I would make a descent upon the Indians' camp and to give me all the horses I could recapture. Accordingly I took sixteen men and started after dark. By riding nearly all night and a part of the next morning, we reached the place where it was supposed the Indians were, but they were off Being well mounted we started in pursuit, passing over mountains and through deep avines, and after about twenty leagues' ride were orced to return without coming up with them, as t was necessary for us to reach Catarina before daylight, the time appointed for our departure. country more broken and wild than we passed over on that day cannot possibly be conjectured, and had we been mounted on American horses it would have been impossible to have proceeded. Along one ravine particularly it seemed an impossibility to progress. It was between the bases of two lofmountains that towered up into the clouds and whose jutting rocks under other circumstances would have inspired awe if not terror. The bed of the ravine was piled with huge stones, and sometimes so far apart that the animals would have o jump from one to the other to clear the chasm etween; but they were sure-footed and true, and during the day but two of them fell. Now and hen a rock or chasm would cause us to leave the avine, when we would be forced to ride along the sides of the mountains so sloping that the ani mals would lean toward the ascent so far that the upper foot would frequently come in contact with e rocks. Had the animal made the least slip or mistep at such times itself and rider would have been hurried below upon the rocks and probably both dashed to pieces. It was while on the side of one of these mountains that we were first inspired with any thing like fear. Two rocks lay about six feet apart, and and it was necessary to jump from one to the other in order to proceed. mediately throught of dismourting, but the Mexicans having cleared with their animals, the sense of shame predominated over fear, and not to be behind them we made the jump, and cleared it without accident. We were some four hours traveling in and near this ravine. If I had the time and ability a full description of the country we passed over would be of more interest to you and readers than anything that could be written from this country. A SPLENDID METEOR.—A meteor, brighter than

the planet Venus was seen by Mr. Bond, from the Observatory at Cambridge, on Sunday evening, 17 June, at 9h. 12m. Its middle course which was without apparent curvature, bore about East. At first the meteor was seen in the right shoulder of Antinous, near the star Eta Acruila. It was then not brighter than a star of the fifth magnitude; increased gradually during the first half of its visible course and during the latter part very rapidly: passing over about fifteen degrees, and fading from the sight near the star Epsilon in the Dolphin. When near the apparent termination of its course, a large fracment was detached or thrown off, which seemed at first just to lag behind for a moment and then to keep pace with the principal mass. Other small ts were also separated, which also followed in the train. The color was white, slightly tinged with orange, and it resembled a mass of intensely heated iron. All the appearances were saisfactorily determined.—Boston Traveller 21st.

Three Ladies were drowned at Fredonia, N. Y., on the 4th. They were attempting to cross the French Bridge, when the man drove them into twelve feet of water. The carriage was carried under a boat and the ladies drowned, though the man and horses were saved.

Late from Texas.

By the arrival here, this morning, of the steamer Yaich from Galveston we have received the Civilian and Guzette and the News of that bity of the 14th

We regret to learn that the Indians in large num. pers continue their depredations upon our almost defenceless frontier. The inhabitants have recent. ly made a strong representation to Gov. Wood of the evils to which they and their property are ex. posed by the incursions of these savages, and calling for protection. To show how daring the indians have become we append the following, furn-

ished by the gentleman of whom it speaks;
On the 11th inst. Mr. J. B. M. Crooks, a merchant of New-Orleans, left San Antonio for Port Lavaca The Indians having been represented as ravaging the country on the Civilio river, about 40 miles of San Atonio, that gentleman was induced by the ssengers in the stage, with whom he had fallen in on the route to join them. After leaving the Civilo, and coming out on the prairie, the stage was attacked by twelve Indians. They were so warmly received by the travelers with Colt's revolers No.5 that they beat retreat, only succeeding in carrying off Mr. Crook's horse, which was ned to the back of the stage. Mr. Crook states that the people throughout the country loudly complain of the inefficiency of the troops how on the frontier. and say that one good troop of old Texan Rangers would be of more service in acting against the Camanches than all the infantry in the U. States. We take the following from the Acus of the

14th inst: FROM THE WEST .- A gentleman who resides in this city returned from the Rio Grande on Tuesday evening. He left Monclova on the 23d ult. at which time that place was quite healthy, but the inhabitants were in great dread of the cholera. All basiness was suspended, and the church crowded. It was also reported that in all five hundred Amencan emigrants to California had been killed by the Indians while traveling through Mexico. This ieport was generally credited as the Indians were known to be very numerous in that part of Mexico. The Cholera was making sad havoc in many of

be interior towns. The crops were generally good and an abundance of rain had fallen in the valley of the Rio Grande, but so great was the danger and droad of the ln. dians, that the Mexicans generally were afraid to leave home except in strong parties well armed.

The Indians, about 20 in number had attacked rancho about two miles from Sabinas in midder and killed over a hundred Mexicans. None escaped who did not take to refuge in the stone hous. es. The Indians carried off all the horses and mu-

es but no attempt was made to follow them.

Ou the east bank of the Rio Grande, between the mouth and Roma, it is considered unsate to travel, except in strong parties well armed. The Indians have shown themselves in sight of the miliitary stations on the Rio Grande, and drove off horses and mules.

Harry Love the daring express rider made his an: pearence at the mouth of the Rio Grande last Satrday well and hearty. Mr. Love accompanied the U.S. Engineers from Presidio del Norte to San Anionio and was the first person who made the top from El paso to San Antono by the new route.

The following is irom the San Antonio Texan of the 7th inst: By the last mail we learn that the Cholera has again appeared in New-Braunfels. It had raced there with considerable violence but our last accounts from that place reported that it had ceased.

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI -A reputation of genue. men from Corpus Christi, consisting of Col. Kingey, Gen. Caxpeau, Wm. Mana, Esq. E. Ohler, Es., and several others arrived at San Automo on Tuesday, 5th inst. on a visit to the Commander-in-Chief of that post, relative to the recent depredations committed by the Indians in that portion of the State between the Nueces and the Rio Grande -The continued depredation by the Indians with as punity at Corpus Christi and its vicinity has almor destroyed that fair portion of the State-depopulating neighborhoods and settlements that were as springing into existence. Near Corpus Chris ad San Patricio they have murdered citizens whim gun' shot of those places and driven away large quantities of stock. Beside destroying other pro-

perty to a considerable amount. The loss of Col Kunney alone is several thousand dollars; at one rancho belonging to that gentler as they drove off 120 head of gentle horses beside

tilling and driving away a great many caule. A lew raw recruits and scattered hagments of companies and those on foot continue nearly all the military force now on our frontiers. It is true there are two or three companies of dragoons, but how can they protect a frontier extending a thous and miles against the warlike and treacherous tribe of Indians on the North American continent? Our Government must do something or Texas will be thrown back upon her original elements for protec tion. Gen. Harney, from his long experience, is the man to quiet the Indian difficulties on for frontier if the Government would only give him the right kind of troops.-N. O. Picau-ne. 19th.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGAIRA FALLS.- The Buffus Express of Saturday has the following paracular a a sad accident at the falls which briefly nonced it Telegraph in The Tribune of Saturday mensia A gloom was cast over this city vesterday more ing by the sad inteligence of an accident at Nacara Falls the evening previous resulting in the deat of two persons from this city under the nost afficting circumstances. The particulars of this parful affair are contained in the following telegraph depatch, received vesterday afternoon: Last evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock while a party of a dies and gentlemen were visiting the Leav Island among whom were the lady and little data for Mr. De-Forest and young Charles C. Addings, and several others and while the little arraws standing on the very brink of the river and conf some 20 feet from the Fails, and holding by it hand of a young gentleman whose name I have Young Addington come up and sale playfully, "I am going o throw you in." topchet her lightly on the shoulder-When she sprang ki ward with a sufficient force to slip from the han of the young gentleman who held her. Sie was instantly followed by Addington who caught her and in the effort was prostrated by the force of the water throwing the little giri at the same times near the shore that the young gentleman who her by the hand nearly caught her but lost his be ance only saving himself by catching hold of some

the little girl were swept over the Falls. No human efforts could avail them. moment threw them beyond the reach of all w tal aid. Young Addington was a young mane excellent character, of high and generous impulses He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo. They are now here—then griefs intense-no event has ever cast such a gloom over our village. The body of the little girl has just been recovered and will be sent to Buffalo by the and upon's train. It was carried to the house of Sant Hewlett where it was laid out and prepared 43 sending up by the cars.

brush on shore. In a instant young Addington and

THE GREAT CREVASSE .- The N. O Delta of the 4th says: Capt. Harrison, with his fortification tascines; Linet. Shannessy with his bags of cap Marshal Gobet, with his rare piles; all seem deed mined to give the "Father of waters" a Bucha le ta fight. Two thirds of the volume of water is new cut off. The steamer Hunter arrived this afternoon with hay and stores. The steamer Annawan it this morning with Mr. Surgi and thirty men. up the coast for the purpose of obtaining fascines upper part of this crevasse was completely stoppe in the rear of which in a small bed of water. wa found a great quantity of tish bearing the name 'buffaloes Captain Harrison who is a perfer sea driff', caught in his arms three of the fund tribe and has sent the same to you for inspection there are a few more left of the same soit," and should the anglers of the dry portion of your city wis great sport let them come up to the crevasse. THE OVERFLOW .- The river continues to fall, and

the water to recede from the rear of the city. The authorities we are glad to perceive are active t having the deposite re noved from the streets, and lime distributed .- N. O. Com. Bull-tin 14th.