The following document, which the free to be proclamation addressed by M. Kossult to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy, has been published : "Kos uth's Proclamation. In the name of the Hungarian Nation To the Sol diers quarticed in Haly.

Soldiers; Comrades !- My activity is polimited I am about to tuitit my intent. My intent is to tree my country, to make her independent, free, and happy. It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the world would never have sufficed

to crush Hungary. T.eason alone did it. Lewent that force shall no conquer us, nor trea son injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone -Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us, not only will those once advese to unew combat with us the common enemy, but all the people of Europe will arise and unite so wave the banger of liberty. By the force of the people of the world the topering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed. And this shall be the last war

In this war no nation fraternises more with the Hungarian than the Italian. Our interests are one our enemy is one-our struggle is one. Hunghry is the righ wing, and Italy the telt wing of the army I lead. The victory will be common, to both

Therefore, in the name of my nation, have I made alliance with the Italian nation. The moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world let the Italian soldier in Hungary unite with the in surgent Hungarian nation, and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent baly. Let all, wheresoever the alarm shall be sounded, combat against the common enemy. Whose will not do this, he, the hireling of our country's executioner, chall nevermore see his native land. He shall be forever exiled as a traitor, as one who has sold the, blood of his parents and of his country to the enemy.

The moment the insurrection is at hand; let not that moment find the Hungarian unprepared, for should it take them usprepared, should our nation not improve the opportunity, our dear country would be lost for ever, and our national flag would be

covered with ignominy
I know that every Hungarian is ready for the war of liberty. The blood shed by the martyrs. the sufferings of the country, have changed even children into heroes:

No nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nation will reward hers. After the victory, the State property shall be distributed among the army, and the families of the victims of patriotism; but the cow ind and the traitor shall die And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers in the name of the nation, that whoever brings you this, my order, is expressly sent to you, that he may

report to me the favors of liberty in the army sta tioned in Italy, and that he may tell you, in my name, how you should organize yourselves Accept the instructions that are forwarded to you by the nation through me, and follow them. Let it be so in every town and district of our own coun-

try and everywhere. Brave ones! The II sireds an It'le Hussars have covered with glory the mane of our nation. The world looks upon the II ingarian theg as the banner of liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy

that expectation. it is principally on you that the eyes of the world are in your hands; a generous blood in your veins; the love of the country, and the thirst of vengeance on her executioners is in your breasts. Your task is glorious and easy; for you are among a nation which will give i's own mallons of combatant

From Rome to the island of Sicilians-from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine-uil the peo- to the minister of foreign affairs at London : ple are unanimous in a cry, prined to the clang of with the tyrants! Long live the liberty of the peo- lan were shut, and it was supposed that the insur ple ! Long live our country !!

Brave ones! By this cry your voice will be like Joshua's voice, at the bilding of which the Jericho of tyrants shall fall. So f order in the name of the nation. Let every

one obey. I will shortly be among you the resoir. God be with you.

Kussutin. coir. God be with you. February, 1853.

Mazzini's Proclamtion. The following proclamation was posted all over

Milan, and has been spread in other parts of I'aly, ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTER

Italians! Brothers!—The Mission of the National Italian Committee is ended-your mission begins. To day the last words which we, your brothers, sutter to you, is "meuned ion;" to-morrow, mingling with the ranks of the people, we will aid you to maintain it.

Insurrection! The moment matured-panted for three long years, has arrived. Let us seize it. Be not deceived by appearances; be not misled by the cowardly sophistries of lukewarm men. The entire surface of Europe, from Spain to our own land-from Greegs to holy Poland, is a volcanic erust, beneath which sleeps a lava which will burst forth in torrents at the upheaving of Italy. Four years ago the insurrection of Sicily was followed by ien European revolutions; twenty European revolutions will follow yours—all bound by one compact, all aworn to one fraternal aim.

We have inends even in the ranks of armies who rate us: there are entire peoples whose alarm ery will answer to yours. The national democraeies of Europe form one organized camp. Vangreat of the great army of the people, fear no inso lation The initiative of Italy is the initiative of Insurrection! Sacred as the thought of country

that consecrates it; strong in will and in concentrated energy as its aim, which is justice, amelioration. and free fratern I life for all; let it rise and convert martyrdom into victory. The thousands of victims their lips, deserve this at our hands. Be it tremendous as the tempest on our seas. Be it obstinate immovable as the Alps which surround you. Be tween the Alps and the extreme Sicilian sea are twenty five millions of us, and a hundred thousand fereigners. It is the struggle of a moment if you do

Insurrection! Let the grand word leap from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, Like the electric current. Arouse, arise, awake to the crusade fever, all ye who have I alian hearts-Italian arms.

Remind he people of their unjust sufferings, their rights denied them, their ancient p wer, and the great future of liberty, prosperity, education, and equality—they may conquer at a bound. Remind your women of the mothers, the sisters,

the friends, who have penished in unconsoled weeping for their loved ones, imprisoned, exiled, butchered, because they had not, but desired a country. Remind your young minds of thought outraged and restrained, of the great tradition, past of Italy

which they can continue only by action, of the absolu e nothingness of the state they are now inthey the descendants of the men who have twice given civilization to Europe. Remind the soldiers of Italy of the dishonor of a

servile uniform which the foreigners decide; of the bones of their fathers left on the battle fields of Eurupe for the henor of Italy, of the true glory which crowns the warrior for right, for justice, for nation ality.
Soldiers, women, you lis, people! let us have

for the moment but one heart, one thought, one deeure, one cry in souls, one cry on our lips-" We will have a country; we will have an Italy; and judgment about Italian matters, and will not act

Attack, break at every point the long and weak line of the enemy. Prevent them from concentrating themselves by killing or dispersing their soldies, destroying roads and bridges. Disorganise them by striking at their officers. Ceaselessly pursue tugitives; be at war with the knife. Make arms of the tiles of your houses, of the stones of the streets, of the tuois of your trades, of the non of your crosses Spread me alarm by watch fires kindled on every height. From one end of Italy to the other let the alarm-bell of the people toll the

death of the enemy. Wherever you are victorious more forward at I with the President elect to Washington.

clamation of Kossuth and Mazzie once in the print the menuncyon the the surrection grow like an avalanche. Wherever the charges goes against your, run to the gorges, the manufacie, the fortesses given you by same. where just will first brokliers, and, alreaghered by the victories camed elsewhere, you will defend into the field again the day after. One city to our flag—the flag of the nation. In please of our fragional unity, write on it the words F God and the control of Pe pier they alone are powerful to conquer, they alone do not be ray. It is the Republican flas which, is 48 and 49, saved the honor of halv.

Rome-elemal Rome, the sacred metropolis, the emple of Faly and of he world! Purify yourselves fighting beneath that flag. Let the fi lim people arise, worthy of the God who mides them! Let women be sacred; let age and labilitional be sacred; let properly be sacred. ish the direct as an enemy. Use for insurrection the arms, powder and uniforms taken from the foreign

aldiera To arms, to arms! Our last word in the battle Let the men you have chosen to lead you end forth to Europe, on the morrow, the cry of

[For the Italian Committee ] JOSEPH MAZZINI.

AURELIO SAFFI. Manuzio Quardio, Cesare Agostint, Secretaries Mazzini has been in the Canton of Tessino, Swit erland, for a month past.

Further News by the the Arabia--Insurrection at Milun.

Parts, Wednes lay 7-h, 4 a, m - An insurrection broke out on the 6th in Milan. Five men have peristied, but order is to established. An Anstrain proclamation announces this fact. The Milan train had not arrived on the 8th at the Swiss frontier .-Further advices states that the fight had recommenged. A proclamation of Mazzini is posted up Paris, Feb. 9.—The French Government receiv ed the following telegraphic message:

TURIN, Feb. 7, 10 A M .- An attempt at insurrection took place at Milan on the 6th. It has been suppressed. Turin and Piedmont are tran-

The Sub marine Telegraph Company received at 3 50 a m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst., the following message from the English Minister at Berne to the Minister of Foreign Aflairs in Lon-

" A telegraphic message from Bellinzona of the Milan were shot, and it was supposed the insurrection which had been suppressed was recommenced. On the morning of the 8th, the gates of Milan were closed, and the usual communication with the Swiss front er was interrupted."

Another telegraph ran as follows An insurrection took place in Milan on Sunthe town; several persons were killed An Ausum proclamation announces the re-establishment of order. But the Milan train had not arrived vesterday at the Swiss frontier. Milan is still dosed, and it is believed that the fight has re com

menced The following appeared in the London papers of Wednesday evening:
Paris, Feb 9th, 5 a. m —An insurrection broke

out on the S.h at Alilan. More than three hundred of the insurgents, it is Further advices states that the fightine has recom menced. The Journal des Debats says it is thought

that the fighting has recommenced, &c. The following is the despatch received at 3 50 . M. 9th by the submarine telegraph company from the British minister at Berne for transmission " A relegraphic message from Bellinzona of the millions of arms . Let God be our judge. Down 8th inst, 41 P M, announces that the gates of Mi-

> A proclemation from Mazzini was placard-The London Chronicle of the 12 h says that a will later dispotch re-asserts that tranquility was

rection which has been suppressed had recommen-

Kossuth had written a letter to the troops of the irmy, entreating them to join in the great cause of !

peo, to supplied themselves with aims ) The emente

## The Milanese Insurrection.

We suspected, in reading the proclamation purporting to have been addressed by Kossuth to the Hungarians in Italy, that it was not from his pen .formed on the subject, denies that it was written tant particulars in reference to the outbreak:

4 The insurrection took place against the advice should offer a fair chance of success; but the lial ians were so much exasperated by the recent floggings and hangings, that they said they rather per ish in open baute than in the Austrain dungeons -When Mazini saw that they could no, longer be kept back, he wrote them that, though he thought the outbreak premainre, yet he would go to them, in the worst case, to die with them.

all the corners of the streets in Milan, with the who have fallen with the sacred name of Italy on | names of Mazzaci and Kossuth. A riot took place and blood was shed, but the movement was put down. On the 8th, at dawn, some frahans in rofew Austrian officers, when the privates surrenderwere immediately interrupted, and we have no further dispatches up to this hour. If the Milanese have finally succeeded, this blow will fall with

great hardship on the Austrains. There are now 52,000 Austrian soldiers in Lombardy—13,000 of them in Milan, 20,000 in the fortress of Verona, 6,500 in Mantua, and the remainder in small garrisons dispersed all over the country, and easily destroyed by the insurgents -Eight thousand out of the fifty are Hungarians, and four thousand Italians. An army of about the same strength is dispersed through Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, but there the proportion of the Hungarians is much stronger.

" As in the proclamation posted up in the name of Kossuch, it is not genuine. He-has not written a proclamation to the Hurgarian soldiers in the Italian army since he has been in England. His name was probably made use of hy the Italian: who knew he would not contradict it. The Times got this proclamation from people connected with tance to have it contredicted by Kossuth. The telgraph would have carried the denial straight to nolle prosequi in the case, and thus Mr. Ridgeley would have been spread among the Hungarian regiments, in order to prove that Kossuth was not connected in any way with the Italian movement. He did not approve of Mazzini's begining so early, or not, for we never saw it; but we are clear, and but he knows that his friend must have a clearer

without the strongest motives. o-morrow, then the Austrin army will be destroy. dicial functionaries at Lancaster. The responsibilied, or demoralized in Italy, and the insurgents have ty assumed by them was certainly a grave onefull six weeks' time to prepare for a campaign, the it may have been an improper one. But, be that Austrians being unable sooner to concentrate and efficient army. Napoleon is said not to be hostile to the movement. Whatever be its consequences in that Gov. Bigler be vindicated against the conselialy, it insures for the present peace between Aus tria and Turkey. So much is certain."

Sigeant O'Neill, General Pierce's faithful bodygoard, who was with him in Mexico, will proceed



Bradford Aeporter.

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

Towanda, Saturday, March 5, 1853

Terrae of The Reporter.

\$2.50 per annum—it paid within the year 56 cents will be deducted—for easilipaid actually in advance \$1.00 will be leduced. No paper sent overtien years nuters pand forc. Apvantianants, per squareof ten lines, 50 cents for the arts and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

ID Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public equare, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between tlesses. Adams' and Elwell'staw offices. Terres of The Reporter.

## The Ridgeley Case.

The Whig presses throughout the Common wealth, are echoing the ravings of the abolitionists, in endeavoring to create an impression that Governor Brot. En, has truckled to southern dictation or sucumbed to Slavery influence, in certain cases wherein Fugirives from slavery were concerned -We have endeavored by investigation, to inform ourselves in regard to these charges, and the result a, a thorough conviction, that throughout the whole, Gov Biguen has acted as he believed to be his duy, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, having due regard for her honor and credit, and determined at all hazar is to respect and maintain the rights of her citizens.

The Ridgeley case, as it is called is most frequent y referred to by those most anxious to find fault with the Governor, and the representations which 3th inst., 4 39 P. M., announces that the gates of are made of it by the Whig press, if true, world justily them in the animadversions. But on the contrary, a plain and correct statement of the facts as attested by the records in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, shows that the Governor has been grosely slandered and belied, and that his ac-The people rose suddenly in three parts of tion has been such as will be approved by every

It is not particularly to defend Governor Beeren. but to do him justice that we have prepared the fol-

lowing statement: It will be recollected that officer Archibald Ridgeley, of Balumore, arrested an alleged fugnive slave, in a lumber-yard at Columbia, some time during the past summer. That in the scuille, the negro was shot through the neck, by a pistol in the hands said, were slain by the soldiers. The Milan train of Ridgeley, who in the excitement consequent, had not arrived on the 8 h at the Swiss frontier - managed to escape to Baltimore. The affair, upon partial and prejudiced representations created a tremendous sensation, and a demand was at once made that Ridgeley be tried for his offence in Pennsylvania.

It seems that before affidavits sufficient to sus tain a requisition for the delivery of officer Ridgeey hal been presented to the Governor, the State f Maryland appointed two commissioners to visit Pennsylvania, collect all the facts and communicate with Governor Bigler, touching this unfortunate affair. This we regard as a piece of unparalleled impertinence. The commissioners thus appointed restored, that more arrests had been made and three coame to the seat of Government in the absence of Governor Bigler and immediately repaired to Lancaster, and in company with John L. Thompson, the district attorney of that county, proceeded to Another statement says that the Austrains in the collect all the evidence that could be found in the Arsenal were massacred, (from which we infer the case. The testimony thus collected was forwarded people of this county will have an opportunity of to Governor Bigler. The day after it came to hand boks out simultaneously in three parts of the he was called upon by the Maryland comm ssioners, who solicited a few days delay before a final ficial intercourse with Gov. Bigler, he has exhibitdecision in the case, until they could collect testi- ed a sincere and ardent desire to advance the ends mony to identify the deceased, as a slave, and Mr. Ridgeley as an officer. The Governor concluded to accede to this request, on condition the said commissioners would give him an official assurance It wan'ed the unction and tervor of his heartfelt and that Mr. Ridgeley would not take advantage of the heart-touching eloquence. A correspondent of the delay to escape. They gave such assurance, and Tribune, that we have reason to know is well in their communication is now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Immediately by Kossuth. He also gives the following importupon the presentation of this testimony, the Governer proceeded to make an examination of the whole case. He found the prima facia case, of unlawful of Kossuth, who wished to have it delayed that the killing by no means a clear one. The force of the probable rupture between Austria and Turkey first affidavits taken had been much impaired by subsequent testimony, which went far to sustain the plea of accidental killing. In view of this character of the testimony—the important nature of the hands of the proper officer case—the excitement which existed on the subject at the time; but above all, in consequence of the positire declarations of one of the Maryland commission "On the 6th, proclamations were posted up on ers, that Mr. Ridgeley would never be given up on such evidence as that, Governor Bigler felt it his duty to send the case to a grand jury of Lancaster county He had really no other proper and manly course to duced themselves into the arsenal, and cut down a pursue. Although satisfied that Mr. Ridgeley was not guilty of murder, he believed he should be ed and gave up their arms. The communications brought to trial on the charge of manslaughter, and under all circumstances repudiated the idea that such a trial could not be impartial. He according ly sent the evidence to the district attorney of Lan- States. caster county, to be laid before the grand jury of that county, and distinctly stated, as appears in his letter recorded in the office, that " should an indictment be found against Mr. Rudgeley, the requisition should be issued without delay," and he further informed the district attorney that he had an assurance from Mr. Scott and Mr. Buchanan, the commissioners on the part of Maryland, that Mr. Ridge. ley would not take advantage of the delay to escape; this unfortunate affair terminates.

and here the connection of Governor Bigler, with It appears that the district attorney of Lancaster county, after a full examination of the evidence. and with the consent of the court, (for the law re-Vienna, and in hundreds of thousands of copies it was relieved from trial. Now, we do not pretend to say whether the course of the district attorney and court of Lancaster was justified by the evidence we believe candid men of all parties will agree with us, that it is most unreasonable and unjust to cen-"In case the insurrection is not suppressed up to sure and traduce Gov. Bigler for the acts of the juas it may, if is due to the cause of truth and justice, quences of misrepresentation. It was the Whig district attorney at Lancaster, and the Whig court, and not the Governor, who determined that Mr. Ridgeley

should not be brought to trial, and set him free. The discussion of this matter has brought out the Patent Office at Washington,

om My Thompson the district entruty of Lancaster county, the following letter, which of itself a sufficient defence of Governor Bigler : LANCASTES, Peb. 22, 1853.

Dan Sik Your correspondent unately given me an opportunity to claim a of the "honor" he so liberally awards Gov. In declining in the first instance to demand the

surrender of Ridge ey, and for exercising he discretion when I desired that a requisition should be immediately issued, the Governor can answer ; for wha took place afterwards I assume the whole responsi bility. And as your correspondent intimates that there was some discreditable delay in the original proceedings, a statement of facts may seem necesimmediately after Smith (the slave) was shot a

Columbia, the worthy magistrate of that boro', J.

W. Fisher, telegraphed to me, and on the next day

I went up to the latter place; a day was fixed for sking the testimony. On the day appointed, anumber of witnesses were examined—their testimony reduced to writing-taken by me to Harrisburg, and the Governor not being there, left with the Secreta ry of the Commonwealth, with a letter written by me to the Governor, desiring him to issue a requisition to the Governor of Maryland for the body of Archibald Ridgeley. The affidavits left with him were very strong against the accused. The Governor did not return for some days, and in the mean time, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to examine into the facts of the alleged killing" of Smith, arrived; and at their request, I accompanied them to Columbia, where ne of the former witnesses were re-examined and additional testimony taken, the latter of which showed the occurrence in a very different light-This also was transmitted by me to Harrisburg, and shortly after, I received a letter from the Governor stating that he had been absent from the seat of Government-that he had given the whole of the testimony a thorough examination, and after deliberating upon the conflicting character of the affida vits and the circumstances of the unfortunate affair he deemed it his duty not to issue a requisition until the Grand Jury of Lancaster county found a true bill against Ridgeley-that when a true bill was found he would issue a requisition, and that he had eceived assurances that Ridgeley would be as accessible hereafter as at present. The public, therefore, must agree that quite as much vigilance and activity was shown by me on this occasior, as in the Christians, or any other matter that came before me in my official capacity. The answer of the Governor made it my duty in the first instance, to decide and to set forth in the indictment what offence (if any) had been committed by Ridgely : and after a laborious examination of the whole testimony and of the circumstances of the case, I was satshed that the killing of Smith was accidental and that it was my duty to direct that no further proceedings should be had therein. The testimony taken before the magistrate in the first instance, familiar to the public. The additional testimony proved that Smith was a fugitive slave-that he had mitted himself to be so-that his owner had offered Ridgely four hundred dollars to deliver himalive in Maryland, Ridgeley to receive no compensation i unsuccessful-that Ridgeley procured a warrant from Commissioner M'Allister, at Harrisburg-that in company with an officer from the latter place, they arrested Smith at Columbia-that while Smith struggled to free himself, he got Ridgeley's thumb in his mouth-that Edgeley pulled a pistol out of hi pocket, and while striking at Smith with the pistol, it went off, and the contents lodged in Smith's head that the explosion of the pistol would have killed the officer who was on the other side of Smith, bu for the interposition of his body-that Ridgely instantly exclaimed : " My God, I have shot the man -I will go and deliver my-elf up"-that he started toward the centre of the town with that intentionthat he remained at a hotel in the most public part of the town for half an bour after the occurrence when he was informed that there might be some dif iculty about his procuring bail and was advised to leave the county—that he went out of the back door out of the hotel, walked to the bridge, crossed and

returned to Baltimore.
The various Attorney Generals of this Common wealth have always exercised the right of private judgment in all criminal cases, and when they are satisfied that the ends of public justice require no further proceedings in a case, it is there imperative duty to enter a nolle prosequi. I assume the entire responcibility of doing so, and have not since had any occasion to alter my opinion of the nature of the occurrence as Columbia. In my great tion, my term of office expires this fall, and the good electing an officer who may act more agreeably to the wishes of your correspondent. In conclusion, permit me to say that in all my of

of public justice worthy of all immation. Very respectfully.

Your obedient servant.
JOHN L. THOMPSON.

in regard to the Ridgeley case. And our neighbor school teacher of the district, who chanced to be of the Argus can console himself with the reflection that the burden of the whole matter is upon a Whir district attorney, in the strongest Whig counly of the State!

In the case of the Parker girls, no one will pre tend that Gov. BIGLER did not manifest great anxieby for their recovery. The Grand Jury of Chester County, having found a bill of indictment against M'Creary and Merriott, for kidnapping them, a requisition was promptly issued, and placed in the

WE are requested to state that the letting of the Collegiate Institute building, has been postponed till Thursday, the 10th inst., in order to perfect the plans and specifications.

VICE PRESIDENT KING -In view of the absence of Mr. King in Cuba, and the probability thathe will not return to Washington before Congress adjourns. a bill has passed the Senate, authorising the American Consul at Havana, or any judge of the United States Courts, or magistrate to administer the oath of Office to him as Vice President of the United

A Convention of the Agriculturists of Pennylvania is to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th of March, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of an Agricultural School, connected with a farm for experimental and practical pur-

THE CRYSTAL PALACE -The capital stock of the Crystal Palace Association has been increased, by new issue of shares, to \$3,000,000, the limit des ignated by the charter. It is said that the exhibition will be opened between the 1st and 10th of

Robert Lucas, Ex-Governor of the Territory of Iowa, died at Iowa City, on the 7th inst, in the 72d year of his age. He was twice Governor of

MOTIVE POWER WITHOUT FUEL-Among the many wonderful discoveries of the age, the Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser notes that a complete revolution in the means of steam navi gation and locomotion, is anticipatied from a recent invention by Dr. Carosio, of that city. He has, it is said, succeeded in constructing an apparatus for the decomposition of water by electromagnetism. which will introduce the gases thus generated into the engine, in a way to save all the expense of fuel! His invention has been approved by savana and practical engineers, and a company has subscribed the means of giving it a full experiment. Means have also been adopted to secure patents in all other countries. Mr. J. B. Musso, a respectable merchant of Genoa, started for the United States, with

## Teller from Parrisburg.

The Governor has very properly vetored the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Coal Company to con: struct a Raifroad connecting with the New York and Eric Road at any point in New York or New Jersey. The bill was objectionable on Becount of the unlimited power it gave the Company in choosing a ropie. It is well for the interest of the State, the brig was a man of war, as she had no per ing a ropie. It is well for the investment of the flying.

The American barque Martha Ann, from San
that her Governor is placed in a position beyond the influence of these great Corporations, and that he has the courage to maintain it in vetoing bills of this character. This morning a bill passed the Senare authorizing this Company to construct their road by a prescribed route. It is understood that this is the result of a compromise between the parties.

The controversy between the Canal Commission ers and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was settled this morning by a vote of the Senate on a bill agreed upon by the contending parties. The bill authorizes the Pennsylvania Company to run heir cars on the State Road, while it confirms the contract made with Bingham and Dock. In this form it originally passed by an unanimous vote of the House. When the Senate considered it, Mr Darlington of Lancaster, proposed an amendment issentially altering its conciliatory character, which struck out the part affirming the contract with Bingham and Dock and declared the right of individuule and companies, to run cars on the State road --The amendment was adopted by a large majority, and the bill in this amended form sent to the House. That body would not concur, sent the bill back to the Senate and this morning they receded from the amendment of Mr. Darlington by a vote of yeas 16

This action of the Legislature must not be understood as an expression of opinion favorable to the action of the Canal Commissioners in leasing the State road to Bingham and Dock. On the contrary, both parties united in a decided condemnation of that act. But if the contract had been made, difficulty would result from its peremptory abrogation, the contractors had gone to a great expense in providing a depot, cars &c., and the State would be called upon to indemnify them for loss, in case such a step should be taken. In view of all these consulerations the section affirming the contract was passed, and as all parties are satisfied with this arrangement, we will hear no more of the subject. A bill has passed, to compromise with the Bank Bank. The amount claimed by the State is \$1,000,

compromise is regarded as advantageous to the operation. The Democratic State Convention is in session. They had a strong time in selecting a temporary chairman. Finally on a vote Arnold Plummer, had 66 votes, John Cessna 65 While I am witting the Committe to choose permanent officers for the gratified and expressed the warmest admining Convention are sitting in the Senate Chamber and the ship and her wonderful machinery. tie having a warm controversy about something Probably it wont affect the unity of the Republic The great fight is on Surveyor Gen. Brawley, who will have a close rub and may be beaten. Theard had long been a resident of that village, and may the president of the Committee announce that W. L. generally known as a man of very industrials Herst of Philadelphia, has been nominated for President of the Convention. I am compelled to He 14 about seventy four years of age, and more

000, but the case is yet in the course of lingation,

CIDE!-One of the most shocking instances of mor- ; bery, and was sentence too be large on the all der and suicide, we have ever been called upon to the present month. No details are known a re record occcurred in the town of Leon, in this coun-, tion to the matter, but the entrans of that he

on the candidate. Yours unity,

them, are these: a Mr. Franklin, a worthy farmer stances or of conspiracy. A monoral man lett home in the morning of that day, for the pur- | prepared to be presented to the Governor of ke pose of chopping in the woods, some distance from lucky, praying for a suspensive of the selection his dwelling, taking with him a luncheon, as he intended to be gone all day. The family consisted of himself and wife and three young children two of which were twins. On his return at night, he | New York, white purchasing on takes & was somewhat surprised in nearing the house, at seeing no light. He opened the door, against which something pressed heavily, and by the light of the moon, discovered that it was the body of one We hope to hear no more from our Whig friends of his children lying on the floor, weltering in his passing by, when the two entered the house, and on looking far her, they found the other children in the same horrible condition as the first. One was badly frozen, but all were alive-though insensible when found by the almost distracted and brokenhearted father. Two of the children died that night -it is hoped the other may recover, although the condition of the little sufferer is most critical. searching for the mother, she was found in the wood-house suspended by the neck with a skein of yarn-cold and lifeless. The skulls of two of of the children were tractured in a most revoluing manner, which had evidently been accomplished by the mother, with an iron used about the stove, that was found on the floor, literally bathed in blood what motive could have led this miserable woman to so atrocious an act, we have not heard conjectured:- Ellicottville (Catt Co) Whig.

STRANGE PHENOMENON - We learn from the Holmes county Former and Free Press; (O.) that a wonderful curiosity has been discovered in that county; in the shape of natural "gas works"-This discovery was made on the farm of Mr Purdy. We take the following extract from an article giving a description of it, by a correspondent in the

" Some eight or ten rods south of the house, is a curious kind of earth, resembling dark saw dust The owner for some years has been aware of the existance of some wonderful phenomenon. The place on which the discovery has been made, has been cultivated for a number of years, and it has been observed that in a number of places, every thing planted or sown, and all kinds of vegeration. would dwindle and die, and seemingly burn up -After the late mins the water was discovered to be agitated, and to tubb's up in a number of places which led Mr Purdy and others to experiment, by collecting a boute of this gas; and setting it on fire; when the instant a lighted much was louched to it. the vapor ignited, and sent the bottle whizzing through the house

" I found the extent of the space from which this gneous or inflammable vapor issues, to be about soil to the depth of six inches or thererbouts, is, as have failed—and what is quite remarkable and shape stated loose and reserved. above stated, loose, and resembling Jark saw dust, our best physicians do not hestare lo sets beneate this is the common clay soil. Examination in this, led to the discovery of small holes, cures are not fabrications but from 1981, perhaps half the size of a man's little fingers out of persons, most of whom are well known which the vapor issues. There are undoubtedly many hundreds of these holes.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT .- A very interesting experiment was tried at Chicago, a few days ago to ascertain the amount of oxygen necessary to support life. Six hundred persons were placed in a hall in one of the hotels, all the doors and wind ws were closed and the experiment begar. During the first half hour nothing was observed except a uni. versal drowsiness, which was warded off as long as possible by an ingenius device of the experimenter in the shape of an eloquent lecture. second half hour several sank into a deep sleep, from which it was impossible to rouse them, and a few fainted. At the end of the third half, hour it was deemed unsafe to continue the experiment longer, and the fact was considered established that under letters from our Minister at Turin to the heads of those circumstances life would not become extinct within the space of ninety-five minutes.

Tate and Important from

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The steamer Black W sior, from Havana, with dates to the 18th ing

given this morning. When four hours out from Havana, the But Warring passed three Spanish vessels, one of whether the steamer and of the warring pareet ... As the steamer came about in the brig of war. As the steamer came about in the brig the latter fired a gun to leeward. before the tormer could get her colors howed to other gun was fired, the ball passing just one other gun was hiret, the ball parons her torestays. Capt. Schuleldi was not aware to

nah, for Havana, was also fired into off Coba th. English frigate Vesta, on suspicion of h slaver.

Among the passengers of the Black Warrior to the Hon J. P. Benjamin, Senator elect from Late Management & Opera transport iana, and Max Maretzetck's opera troope, The health of Mr. King Vice President des was not improved. He himself despairs of him. was not improved. The interest despairs of his covery, and has gone to Maianzas in the season of the first with the season of th Fulton. Mr. Aing account of a slight minds.

Captain General on account of a slight minds.

Standing The rules of eliquette forbid the Captain of the respectation. General from paying his respects personally a strangers, but in consequence of Mr King's but Canedo walved the ceremony, and agreed whe Mr. King at an appointed hoor. He dided by his promise, and the next morning Mr. Eight dressed a note to the American consulter the Captain General of his failure to keep his pointment. The latter immediately called a le King's hotel, but Mr. King dechned to see him a also did the American lades of his family, the have accompanied him. It is said, however, bu before Mr. King lift for Matanzas, a mutal me. change of cards took place.

The contract for the erection of a line of the graphs in Cuba has been awarded to Mr. Kenny graphs in Cuba into occur and occur of the mental of Philadelphia, at the rate of \$225 per mile, bra \$125 per mile less than other bids.

THE CALODIC SHIP ERICESON, VISIT OF THE Vrce PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT ELECT. A depret dated Washington, Feb. 24th, says: President & more and Gen. Pierce visited the caloric ship Rho son at Alexandria this morning. They were access panied by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Sec retaries of State and the Interior. Among the had of the Naval Bureau present, were Commeden Morris, Shubrick, Smith and Sloat, Captains With Ringgold, Maury, Sands, and Powell, and sered other officers of the United States Navy; Mena Burroughs, Goodenough and Penniman, of the Here Committee on Naval Affairs; Hon. Botler En. Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mr. E. W. Stoughlon, Mr. O. Sargent, Mr. F. P. Blair, Mr Ritchie, Mr. Thad oray, Mr. Washington Irving, and other gentlem of scientific and professional distinction, by tora tion of the Secretary of the Navy.

The President and the company embarked at Navy yard in the steamer Vixen, at half past eleof the U.S., by the payment of \$150,000 by said en o'clock, and proceeded to the ship, where the were received by the commander, Capian Louise and introduced to Capiain Ericsson, who exists and explained the invention, partly by means and the success of the State extremely doubtf. I. This models and partly by the machinery in its practi

phant success of the Ericsson settles the propagation as an established fact, and the Secretary of the the appropriation necessary to huild two first caloric ships for the Navy, with screw propeller The naval gentlemen on board were exceeding

The Imaca Journal gives an account of theme of a man, by the name of Richard Thurston, for commission of a cime of highway reberr its, entirely inoffensive, and probably not harmy single enemy within the carele of his acquainem close my letter before any action of the Convention | sally respected | What, then, was the support J. M. P. his friends upon the reception of a letter lon La tocky where he had gone stating that Tame MOST RESOLVING TRAGEDY-MORDER AND Ser, had been arrested, and convicted of history the most implicit belief that Thurston is large ty, on Friday last.

The facts, so far as we have been able to learn, and that in some way he is the victor of size.

> RAILROAD BREAKFAST - B. a. arrangement p ompiesed, passengers before eivag Bullible office, are handed a bill of fare, from which the select such acticles as the desire. The order immediately lorwarded by a egraphic comme ication to the sefre-himent room at Wanga, numbered tickels are haded to the different engers Upon arriving at Warsaw, each finds on the table whose number correspords with card, the breakfast he ordered in Buffalo, and train waits twenty minutes for him to eat it.

A BANK IN TROUBLE .- "The Philadelphia Land states that the Farmer's Bank of School kill comp at Potisville, bas got into trouble, with a fair pa pect of loosing its character, having violated law of Pennsylvania, by allowing in circlina in 1852, to exceed the specie on han more tag three to one It has applied to the legislators relief in additional privileges and the bill has posed the Senate. The case is now in court on the warranto. The violation of he law haring becertified by the Auditor-General, the gove authorised to issue his proclamation ordered bank into liquidation

HORRIBLE DEATH -Mr William Laymen Augusta county, Va, was kuled last week of sequence of being buried beneath a large number burning limekiln. No one was present but accored man, who was entirely unable to exmant to from the heavy mass, and who says that thepris cries of his young mastes would call his whenever he started oil for help. Some frame finally, and with difficulty removed the stone under which he had laid for nearly in until half of his body was literally chared sub heat In this sad condition, strange to say he vived three days.

Bishop Scule, of the Methodist Enscopile South left Nashville on the 8 h nsc, for Call via New Orleans

From the Mew Haven Palladine THE ROCK ROSE. - A medicine under the rib Rock Rose, 'made from a plant of that said having a great run in this vicinity for in 1971 properties. The cry of "quick," so inch after ble to at least one half of the medicines of the cannot be justly applied to the Rock Rose for " made its mark" in this civin several case, as relief and cure of the sufferer, when he made favorably of the compound. The ceribian cures are not fabrications, but from high ref manufacturer is also well known to us as 186 man who would not be engaged in a humband deceiving the public in any way - Palladas We cherrfully endorse the above, having the

ed its good effect, ourselves, on par nonarrand uleus complaints. We believe it is the bell pound for colds and couchs, extant forest ose has long been known as a plant of rare ical virtues, and its preparation is superint a gentleman of ability and character, in this ex-NEW HAVEN, Dec. 20, 184 This is to certify that the notice of the

Rose medicine published in our paper in ion with one from the Palladium, was not only licited, but was written by the editor of his o ment and observation. OSBORN & BALL
MYERS' EXTRACT of ROCK ROSE. 6.
by Dr. H. C. PORTER, Towards, Paneller pamphlets may be had grane.