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See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

APPLICANTS FOR MARSHAL.—No office in the gift of the President will probably have more applicants for its honors and emoluments, than that of Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. A large number of honorable men, and active and respected Whigs are among the contestants for the favor. All of them cannot get it, however worthy, though all deserve well of the party.

Among the applicants, we notice the name of Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., of Crawford County, who possesses all the requisite abilities, natural and acquired, and who has, through a long course of years, served the party both by his pen and purse, and deserves the thanks and kind regards of his Whig fellow citizens.

An Agricultural School.

The propriety of the establishment of an Agricultural School, in this region, suggested by our correspondent 'Fides,' will not, we think, be questioned by any who have the least desire for the prosperity of that most important branch of national industry. It meets with our hearty approbation, and we will spare no efforts to promote such an object, if it is seriously attempted. We have for years felt the want of such an institution, and have frequently heard from others deep regrets that such facilities for an agricultural education were not within reach.

Such an institution is necessary for the promotion of enlightened agriculture primarily, but this is not its only, and probably most useful aspect. How many hundreds of our merchants and mechanics, who have families of boys growing up, desire to furnish them with a knowledge and a taste for the independent pursuits of agriculture, but who have no means of giving them the proper training for the work. Many a boy, who, with such opportunities, might grow up a useful and independent member of society, is left to form habits of idleness, which embitter his days and ruin all his future prospects.

Such an institution would also tend to elevate in the scale of social life, the noble work of tilling the earth, which, in our country more almost than any other, by a large class of ill-educated persons, is looked upon with a sort of disrespect.

We hope, therefore, the suggestion of our correspondent may meet with sufficient encouragement to result in a lasting benefit to the community.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New York papers have further intelligence from California, by the way of Chagres, which we are obliged to use in a condensed form. A correspondent of the New York Sun, who seems to be a member of the California press, says that after an absence of twenty-four days from San Francisco, a party to which he was attached, consisting of seven men and three boys, returned with five hundred and seventy-eight ounces of gold, the proceeds of their labor for that time. This party did not remain longer at the mines because of the increasing trade, and the demand for the "Californian" newspaper being so great that it sold for a dollar a copy, and the editor thought he could do as well with his types in the settlements as with his spade at the mines. Speaking of the frauds practiced, he says:

Reports of rich placers in the hills are often circulated to drive "green horns" from the best placers in the valley, so that the knowing ones can take their places. Another trick has been played off pretty extensive, selling iron and copper ore to new comers for genuine gold. In fact, all sorts of frauds, deceptions, licentiousness and demoralization prevail at the mines. Outrages are numerous, by vagrant whites as well as Indians. A government will be organized this month by the inhabitants, unless efficiency prevails among Uncle Sam's representatives.

The same authority says of the productiveness of the mines:

I have said that the mines are unlimited—in extent, I mean. There is undoubtedly a limit to their productiveness, for there places have already been exhausted, and I do not believe that any veins have been found in the mountains.

Yet, even in the washings, I think, there is a *thousand millions of dollars of pure virgin gold.* Since January last, four millions of dollars worth has been washed out, nearly one-fourth of which has been paid to South Americans and English merchants for merchandise and supplies sent here from all "along shore." A quarter of a million has gone to the United States, and the remainder is now coming down to be forwarded by the United States ship Lexington, and other vessels, for New York. The Lexington has nearly half a million on board. The captain is in some doubts about the propriety of taking any more. Most of it is in fine dust and thin flakes, and occasionally lumps of several pounds weight are found. The largest lump we have heard of weighed twenty-five pounds, but generally they do not average more than seven or eight pounds. Oregon is nearly deserted by the Yankees. The Sandwich Islands ditto. They are all here, to the number of twelve thousand.

One of Col. Stevenson's men, Green, of Albany, is reported to have got twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of ore, and another from Brooklyn has fifteen thousand. The merchants, however, are gathering the largest share of this glorious harvest. Captain Sutter is selling off his last crop at enormous advances. He is now engaging freight here for New York on a large amount of ore, reported at $120,000, on his own account.

With such accounts by every arrival from the Pacific, we cannot be surprised that our whole country is excited, and looking anxiously towards California. In every quarter companies are forming, and individuals leaving for the modern Ophir. The New York True Sun, of January 24, says:

On Saturday last there were forty eight vessels advertised to leave this port for California. Since that time, there has been an addition of several vessels either announced or soon to be announced, for the regions of gold. On Monday, there sailed for San Francisco the ship Pacific, Tibbatts; barks Hersilea, Baxter; and Mazeppa, Girdler. Each of these took out a large number of passengers;—the Pacific more than a hundred. The brig Georgiana, Taylor, and schooner Olivia, Paulson, sailed on Saturday for San Francisco, and also the schr. Ransom, Leighton, with eight passengers for Chagres. The barque Templeton, Stoner, sailed yesterday for Chagres.

Accounts of newly acquired fortunes, through the accident of being early on California ground, are every where in circulation. We have lately been informed of the following, in addition to those we have already chronicled:

A gentleman by the name of Riley, at present in this city, has in his possession a certificate for $24,000 in gold dust deposited in the mint at New Orleans.

Mr. Lippet, formerly teacher in the school of the Brothers Peugnet, in this city, and who went out as a captain in the California regiment, has written a letter, which, at his request, was read to the scholars of the Messrs. Peugnet's school, among whom he was always a favorite. He states that he is in excellent health, and will return in three or six months with half a million of dollars in gold.

A merchant in Baltimore, who sent to California a year ago, on a venture, $5,000 worth of his store goods, has received the bill of lading from San Francisco for $35,000 in gold dust.

The buying and fitting out of ships for the Pacific still continues. Three vessels were purchased yesterday; one of them, the Flavius, at $12,000.—Among others which have been recently bought are the brig Selma, at $16,000; the barques Mallory and J. A. Jesurun, $10,000, each, and the bark Nautilus, $9,000.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Monterey says:

Every day has increased the intensity of excitement, and developed more astounding treasures in the valleys and mountains all through this region.—The facts are absolutely more gorgeous than the old alchemists.

At a low estimate, from three to five millions of gold have been gathered within six months, and the supply only grows richer and greater, the further the search extends. And not only gold, but quicksilver and silver are found in entirely abundance. You can form no idea of the mineral wealth, in the placers, from what has been dug thus far, for only the commonest means have been put forth, there has been no science whatever applied to the work of mining. Hands, shovels, and sticks have unearthed the yellow ore up to this time; another season, when the appliances of art are made use of, the revolution will be wonderful.

I know of one person, Senor Mendez, whose Indians to the number of sixty gathered over $100,000 in less than a month, with only shovels and sieves to work with. Adventurers are pouring into the country from South America, Mexico, the West Indies and Sandwich islands, so rapidly that, unless measures are taken to secure the gold by the United States goverment, millions will be carried to foreign parts the ensuing summer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1849.

From what I hear this evening, I am induced to think that on this day, after conference between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clayton, a tender of the office of Secretary of the Treasury was made to Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, and that of the head of the Navy Department to the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston. It is the general impression that Mr. Binney will decline the offer of any seat in the cabinet, and that, upon his declination becoming known, the offer now said to be made to him, will be laid before Mr. Lawrence. I say this appears to be the general expectation, but I do not concur in it. Under no circumstances likely to occur during this administration, in my opinion, will Mr. Lawrence be placed at the head of the Treasury Department.

Gen. Taylor has reached town in a rather debilitated state of health. He was capped on Thursday at Uniontown, and probably will continue more or less indisposed until he shall gain a day or two of rest.

Most of the Senators whose terms commence with the special executive session on the 4th of March, are on the ground. Among others, I have noticed Gen. Shields, of Ill.; Gov. Whitcomb, of In., Mr. Soule, of La., Mr. Cooper, of Pa., Governor Seward, of N. Y. Two most distinguished among these accessions to the superior branch of the Legislature, however, Mr. Clay and Mr. Cass, are understood to be detained by illness. The former, I suppose, cannot be expected at the Executive session. Some of the enemies of Gen. Cass are uncharitable enough to conjecture that his unwillingness to take part in any legislative proceedings while that troublesome proviso is pending, has as much to do with his detention as the influenza, under which he is said to be suffering. Gen. Shields comes prepared to meet any objections that may be urged to his eligibility on the threshold.

Affairs are approaching a point of much more than usual interest in common at the close of a Congress and of an administration. The House to day—according to previous order—took up the territorial bills reported some six weeks ago from the proper committee, with the Wilmot Proviso attached—not by any Eolian or harmonious attachment. On Monday an effort will be made to stop debate on those bills within one hour. It will probably succeed, and then the bills will be passed with the proviso and sent to the Senate. In the meantime the Senate with singular pertinacity, continues firmly to press the amendment to the General Appropriation bill, by which a plan of government is to be furnished for these same territories at the discretion of the President, and without the proviso. The fate of the pending amendments to this bill will be decided on Monday, I presume, unless some stroke of policy should be resolved on by which it shall be kept from the House until the eleventh hour, in order to make more imminent, the danger of losing the bill and heightening the interest of the crisis. Should all these incongruous amendments be rejected, as I fervently hope they will be, then the safety of this bill will no longer continue a subject of solicitude. The House bill, however, will surely come before the Senate on or before Wednesday. Then will come the struggle which signalized the last days of the last session on the Oregon bill, only it will be more desperate, and I fear the chances will be more unequal for the North. I trust every Senator will be in his place. It is said that Col. Benton and Mr. Spruance, of Del., are prepared to vote for the proviso rather than defeat the only possibility that will remain for conferring the blessings of organized Civil Government upon California and New Mexico. It is hardly possible that any Northern Senator will dare to take contrary ground, if it thus becomes a naked question between voting for the proviso that free territory shall remain free, and the utter refusal of all government to those unfortunate portions of the Republic. But there are a hundred chances upon any one of which the desired conclusion may escape us. Southern Senators may resolve to defeat the measures at any hazard. If so they can easily talk it to death, and I think they are so thoroughly determined to defeat anything like the proviso, that if it be found indispensable that course will be taken.

The discussion to day in the Senate was singularly offensive to Northern men. In the first place there was a man by the name of Walker, whom the Legislature of Wisconsin has had the futunity and folly to elect for a term of six years, in addition to the parts of two sessions that he has already misrepresented the State. He is from Virginia, and it is quite manifest he ought to be "carried back"—He made a speech which fully sustained the position he has taken by the side of the amiable Foote, lauded the South without stint for patriotism, &c., and slandered the North in a corresponding degree as deserving disunion, selfish, grasping and unprincipled.

Mr. Butler said the North had no moral sentiment about the territories, except the sentiment of making money out of them. As to the South having held the chief honors of the government for fifty years out of sixty, it was because the sons of the south were more worthy and deserving.

JUNIUS.

AGRICULTURE.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26, 1849.

Mr. D. N. WHITE

Dear Sir—Perceiving the interest taken by you, in the efforts that are being made, to advance the welfare of our Agricultural friends, by the establishment of Societies throughout this country, allow me, through you to call the attention of those gentlemen to the establishment of 'Agricultural Schools.' The writer is not now, be regrets it, a farmer, but, such is the interest taken, that he would submit to any privations in order to afford to his boys an education, based on 'scientific' principles, that would not only benefit them, but the country at large. Why is it, that there is such a total neglect of the true interests of the country, as to overlook 'scientific Agriculture?' Why is it, that theology, law, and physic have each their several departments filled by the best talent of the country and fostered by our Legislature; but that which is, in the opinion of the writer, the most essential of all is utterly overlooked. Trusting that in the wisdom of the members of the above-named associations, some plan will be adopted to carry out the idea named, I shall leave the matter with them, for their consideration. Respectfully yours.

FIDES.

APPLE TREE WORMS.

The nests of these caterpillars are very plenty often in orchards, and produce of injury, unless timely measures are taken for their extermination. That the leaves of the tree are necessary to the perfection of the fruit, no one can doubt, and experience shows that when the tree is stripped of the foliage by the worm, the apples will be of little comparative value. On a twig, usually of the same summer's growth, the moth or miller that is the parent of the caterpillar infesting apple trees, deposits its eggs in regular order, in a mass of glutinous matter, and these eggs are hatched by the sun about the time that the tender leaver of the apple tree begin to put forth. Scarcely are the little insects out of the comb, than they are seen creeping about the branch, feeding on the young buds, and as they gain strength, seeking a suitable place at some fork of the branches for a nest. Here they commence spinning, and their track to the branches on which they successively feed may be known by a line of silken filaments on the upper side of the branch. Their nests keeps pace with their increase in size, and their voracity appears insatiable.—While the nights are cool, they descend the branches to their nest, and collect into a dense mass; as they advance during mild days, and in when thus collected that their destruction is easy.

The earlier the effort to destroy the caterpillar is made, the more certain it is the process will be effectual. After they have attained a certain state of maturity, they wander far from the tree at their leisure; and when the tree on which they are hatched, is disrobed, or does not suit their palates, they migrate without difficulty to others. If taken in season, an hour or two in the morning, for a few days in succession, while the worms are in their nests, will destroy the whole. A long rod is all that is required; if slightly splintered at the end so much the better, (some use a small brush at the extremity,) this applied to the nest and skilfully turned round a few times, will wind up the whole web, and with it the worms, which are then destroyed without difficulty. Some have recommended blowing them off and destroying their nests, with a gun charged slightly with powder, but we have not found it as easy and effectual as winding them on a rod. Sprinkling them with a brush dipped in ley, or spirits of turpentine, will destroy all the liquid touches, but such fluids will not penetrate a thick web, unless thrown with considerable force, and they are besides apt to injure tender buds and leaves upon which they may fall. Independent of the injury they occasion, there is nothing scarcely more disgusting than myriads of caterpillars creeping over the trees, eating the foliage, and making free with every one who enters an orchard where they abound. It should be remembered also, that by destroying a single nest, with its inmates, we destroy what might become, by the process of transformation to the moth state, the parents of millions of caterpillars, and in neighborhoods where the worms are destroyed wherever they appear, they become so rare as to occasion little or no inconvenience whatever. The rule, then, among farmers should be, for each one to free his own orchards, and not while one is making laudable efforts to rid his trees of the pest, have his neighbor rearing a stock of caterpillars, which, when converted into the perfect insect, or moth, will, in a few hours, undo all he has with so much care and labor performed.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The details of the foreign news, by the Europa, have at length reached us by the mails. Every thing of special importance has previously been given by the telegraph, and we avail ourselves of the excellent review contained in the letter of the London correspondent of the New York Commercial, to whom our readers are so often indebted for a rare treat on foreign affairs.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1849.

Europe remains in *statu quo*, and this packet therefore will take out nothing in the way of remarkable events. As regards real stir, however—that stir which, arising from hopeful feelings and the natural desire of the mind for useful action, is alone of any real advantage to mankind—there is more to write about than on any occasion during the past two years. The feeling of confidence is universal, and as a consequence the funds have again experienced a further extraordinary rise.—Legitimate business of all kinds is welcomed and prosecuted with ardor. The fight of political parties at home is confined to the point how far retrenchment can safely be carried out, all being professedly united that retrenchment is the one thing needful. The desire for peace likewise is proclaimed on all sides. Specie continues to flow in and money daily becomes more abundant. Irish distress is, of course, not extinguished, but where the rebel clamor a year or two back was raised for eight million sterling, it is now limited to £50,000—an amount which, in connexion with Ireland, is so small as to make us smile. In the midst of all this, it is true, the political map of the Continent is still far from a state of adjustment, and prosperity, either in Italy, France, or Austria, would almost inevitably bring war, since it is only from distress and exhaustion that they remain quiet in their present position. Experience, however, has shown us that while the Anglo Saxon race remains wise enough to avoid meddling in any thing that may happen, it is impossible even for the wildest animals in the great continental menagerie to disturb very seriously the progress of the world.

Under these circumstances we may be considered to have returned once more to our old position as a steady nation of shop keepers. The bruises of recent speculations are still sufficiently tender to keep us out of follies, but every man in the kingdom is looking out for business and ready, if it can be shown to be safe, to embark in it to the extent of his means. There is also a confused sort of impression—and I think a very warrantable one—that the Californian matter is the commencement of a tide in the affairs of England and America which, taken at the flood, will open, in one way or another, opportunities for all who are possessed of enterprise or industry. In the minds of those who look beyond the moment, it is not of course the mere gold that is taken into consideration, but its attractive effect in causing a rush to some of the fairest and most productive regions of the earth, bringing us almost into the neighborhood with China and her teeming 200 millions of inhabitants, and in revolutionizing the existing routes and modes of ocean navigation almost in every quarter of the globe. The history of the Pacific, at present confined to our school by romances of Captain Cook, Christian the mutineer, and Alexander Selkirk, or in later days to Pritchard the missionary, and King Kamehame of Honolulu, commences from this time, and it is scarcely too much to predict that before another generation shall have passed away, its records will almost rival, as regards the march of civilization, the wonders that in slow centuries have already been achieved across the waters of the Atlantic.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Having mentioned that there is no actual attention in the position of European affairs since my last letter, a short *resume* of such general points as require mention in connexion with them will suffice, without any specific and separate notice of each country. The Pope in his powerless exile is still paying the penalty of his loss of trust and courage, and as his people still most provokingly abstain from any violence that might serve as an excuse for putting them down by fire and sword, his friends the diplomatists are as much puzzled as ever how to get him back again. On the 23d of January, the elections for the Constituent Assembly took place quietly, and the returns were all in favor of the liberal party. At Naples, the Chambers, according to the last accounts, were to be permitted to meet on the 1st of February, by leave of the King, as it gives out, against the wish of his ministers,—a story which is doubtless a mere fiction got up to represent the too yielding benevolence of that blood-stained personage, who together with his cabinet knows well enough that before long the inexperience and folly of the Deputies will furnish him with a pretext for permanently crushing them, or that if this be not the case and they be rendered ineffective through fear, he can then point to their uselessness and dismiss them with derision or tolerate them as playthings. In Sardinia and Tuscany, on the other hand, the liberals yet hold power, and the aspirations of the people are still directed toward the expulsion of the Austrians and the formation of a Kingdom of Italy. In opening the Sardinian Chambers on the 1st instant the King Charles Albert, after expressing a hope that the mediation of France and England might still secure the independence of Lombardy, boldly announced that if such should not be the case he was prepared to 'recommence the war.'

AUSTRIA.

Meanwhile Austria is furnishing unequivocal signs that she intends to surrender nothing. Already she has indicated that Venice, the only one of her insurgent cities that has held out entirely from the first, is to be exposed to a renewed attack, and although the war in Hungary is drawing to a close she is said to have made to her locust like army an addition of 40,000 men. Coupled with all this, the reign of 'terror,' in the hands of Conservatives, and the reign of terror in the plain words of truth, is still kept up by Marshal Welden at Vienna, where executions and punishments of various kinds are still so relentlessly enforced as to have caused, it is said, horror and disgust even among the wretched adorers of the Emperor and his Court.—In Hungary also it may be feared that barbarities are practised of the most desperate description, and it is painful to know that Kossuth, the leader of the Hungarians, and the eloquent champion of independence, is now a fugitive, with the apparent certainty of falling into the hands of his thirsting executioners. Possessed of a fine imagination and long connected with the press, his doom in the hands of Windischgratz would be sufficiently sure even if he had been an humble instead of a chief actor in the war. In his case, however, and being scarcely the chance of escape, he is said to have exclaimed to one of his fellowers, 'Suicide is cowardly, but I trust some friendly hand will shoot me dead rather than let me fall into the hands of the enemy.'

With the military heel upon every neck, the farce of the Austrian Diet is nevertheless going on at Kremsier. The function of the Diet, it is to be remembered, was to frame a constitution. Obe of its proposed clauses involved the abolition of titles, and in the face of that fact the Emperor is reported to have signified to Windischgratz his intention to create him Duke of Friedland, (the title of Wallenstein, who was murdered by an ancestor of the Emperor, and with one of whose descendants Windischgratz allied himself in marriage,) and to Radetsky that he was to be created Duke of Custozza. One of the measures of the Diet, who propose, as far as powerless men can, the Ministry upon all points, has been to abolish in all cases the punishment of death, a beautiful instance, when taken in connection with the similar step in Prussia, Italy, France and elsewhere, of the real impulses that are working at the bottom of all the modern movements, and of the maternal which the hearts of the people in the midst of their ignorant struggles and excesses afford for good, were it not the policy of those in power, instead of leading them in the right direction, to fear them, torment them, and crush them like poisonous vermin.

PRUSSIA.

From Prussia it appears that the elections are not yet concluded, but it seems to be ascertained that the liberals will have a majority in the lower and the conservatives in the upper house. As regards the Central Government at Frankfort all is again quiet the attempt of the Assembly to induce the King of Prussia to assume the position of Emperor being thwarted by the want of courage of that monarch to encounter the opposition of Austria. There can be no doubt, however, that he is perfectly ready for the pear, could he persuade himself that it is completely ripe.

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—LORD PALMERSTON'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The opening of Parliament took place on the 1st instant, and the Queen's speech intimated the satisfaction of Her Majesty that a temporary suspension of hostilities existed both in Schleswig Holstein and in Lombardy. It said also that France and England, having stopped the revolting hostilities in Sicily, are endeavoring to negotiate with the King of Naples an adjustment of the quarrel, and intimated that regarding the entire transactions would be laid before the House. It then alluded to the formidable rebellion still existing in the Punjaub. A recommendation for the repeal of the navigation laws followed next. The duty of economy was subsequently enforced, and an announcement given of a considerable reduction in the forthcoming estimates. The continuance for a limited time of the restrictive powers granted last summer to the Irish Viceroy was asked, and an amendment of the Irish poor laws suggested. Finally the revival of commerce, the condition of the manufacturing districts, the progressive improvement of the revenue, and the orderly conduct of the people were dwelt upon in terms of congratulation.

The only point of great importance which marked in both houses the discussion on this speech, was the question as to the conduct of Lord Palmerston as foreign Minister. Lord Palmerston is unquestionably the most liberal statesman in the Cabinet, and at all times and most especially in revolutionary times he is a terrible stumbling block in the way of the continental Kings, Russia, Austria, Bavaria, Naples, and all the most reactionary and despotic powers would invariably, by the aid of their emissaries, have every thing their own way with their unhappy subjects, were it not that Lord Palmerston steps in most disagreeably and prevents their getting up the pretty alliances they would frame for that purpose. He does not interfere if he can help it between an individual monarch and his subjects, because that of course would form a ground of war and a plea for others to take part in the quarrel, and it is in fact in thus abstaining that he contrives to obtain an argument for exercising his most valuable power. England, he says, will not interfere in the domestic convulsions of any nation, and at the same time *she will not allow any other powers to do so.*

In this way the Emperor of Russia is prevented from helping his friends the Emperor of Austria, and both again are prevented from helping their friend the King of Naples, and so the fiend plots of all the most sagacious diplomatists are constantly disturbed and frustrated. Of course, however, with the intensity of conservative feeling which always prevails in England, together with those old notions of divine right and of the respectability of the Holy Alliance of 1815, which are still constantly encouraged throughout the country by the Ministers of the Edablished Church, such a course as that I have described cannot be pursued by any statesman without danger. All the ambassadors of the leading courts too, who are best able to influence the cringing busy bodies of fashionable, political, naval and military life, are of course incessantly occupied in stirring up hatred against him who stands in the way of their respective masters, and it is therefore probable that the Ministers of France and the United States are the only allies—the former from policy and the latter from sincerity—that Lord Palmerston ever can count upon.

Hence, towards the approach of every session rumor spreads far and wide that Lord Palmerston is about to be denounced, impeached, and annihilated. The press influenced probably by the general cry and also by the secret combination always at work, join almost without exception in the outburst; charges of every kind are preferred, the public become convinced that earth might be a paradise and Kings guardian angels but for Lord Palmerston's love of meddling and of hot water, and all parties would believe that there was not the slightest chance that the delinquent could retain office for four and twenty hours after the opening of the session. Those who have watched him, however, know well enough what will be the end of it. He goes down to the House, the wolves set upon him, he puts his back to the wall and in a playful speech of an hour or two, delivered with as much ease as if he was talking in a drawing-room, sends them all howling. The next day parliament sits quiet. It is some months before he attacks again—again perhaps indeed he is spared during the remainder of the session—but when the recess takes place then the work recommences and goes on swimmingly until it again bursts up in another impeachment.

This was the case on the present occasion. He was accused, amidst a crowd of other crimes, of offending Austria and Naples by his officious mediations between those powers and their revolted subjects in Lombardy and Sicily. He showed that in both cases the mediation was undertaken solely at the earnest entreaty of the respective monarchs, before the reactionary successes had set in, and when they were in a fright as to their own position. He likewise showed that no terms were ever attempted to be dictated and that nothing was done except in entire accordance with the solicitations in question. The interference of the British in conjunction with the French fleet, to stop the butcheries carried on by the Neapolitans at Messina, was, however, a high offence for which he could not plead the request of the King of Naples. But he was prepared with an answer. The bombardment and the demoniacal murders and outrages on men, women and children at Messina, were carried on for forty eight hours after the town had capitulated, and the admirals, at last horrified beyond endurance, interfered on their own responsibility. Lord Palmerston justified them in that course—and in proving this to a clear conservative opponents he uttered a reproach that will live against them. 'The admirals,' he said, 'although men accustomed to scenes of war, were still accustomed only to war carried on according to the practice of civilized nations. What were the Governments of England and France to do in a case of this sort? Was it fitting that civilians sitting in their comfortable homes—men who had never seen a shot fired or blood shed in the field—was it fitting that they should be sterner than those admirals, accustomed to all the horrors that are considered to belong to ordinary wars?' Of course, there was no answering this, and so, after the same fashion, he went on until he had demolished all else that had been brought against him, loud and general cheers marked his triumph at the conclusion, and the subsequent vote in favor of Ministers was 221 to 50.

Among other advantages of the present session we may expect to see some little diminution in the system, which had of late become intolerable, of members making interminable speeches without any practical object, several new rules having been adopted for the dispatch of business, and the newspapers having intimated that orators who exceed a reasonable time will stand a chance of finding their speeches not reported. A sort of tacit understanding seems also to have been come to, that an hour should be the extreme limit in all cases—except when a member brings forward an original motion, or a Minister of the Crown speaks in reply—although a motion to adopt this system as an absolute rule was rejected by a majority of 96 to 62.

IRELAND.

From Ireland the intelligence now is all of one character—namely, the flight of the population, by whatever means they can effect it, to the United States, leaving their rents unpaid, and the sick and hopeless upon their parishes.

From the New York Tribune

THE FLIGHT OF THE ANTELOPE.

An Episode in the life of Kit Carson

BY DAVID L. BROWN.

IV.

As I was returning back to where the women and children belonging to our camp were stationed, under charge of some half dozen of our men who had not participated in the affray, for the purpose of procuring something in the shape of a horse or mule on which to mount myself, I was startled by a female shriek, and, on looking suddenly up, had barely time to spring aside, as a Blackfoot, whom I recognized to be a chief, flew past, the loose ends of the buffalo robe on which he was riding brushing my face. He had one of our women behind him, on his horse, who was writhing in his arms and making vain and ineffectual endeavors to free herself from his powerful grasp. I raised my rifle instinctively to fire, but the utter impossibility of shooting the savage without killing the female, imperiling the life of his captive, compelled me to desist. I was giving up all hope of succor for the poor girl, when, at the distance of about a mile, at a point or elbow formed by a sudden turn of the river, I discovered one of our men dashing at full speed, for the purpose, apparently, of intercepting the Blackfoot before he could gain the Madison, at the only available point where he could cross over and join the rest of his tribe. It was a moment of intense and even agonizing interest to me, for this woman was, and deservedly, a very great favorite with us all. She was the squaw of Jack Robinson, one of our very best men, and had endeared herself to the whole camp by her intelligence, kindness of heart, and native feminine delicacy of feeling, to say nothing of her good looks, which were nearly of the very highest type of Indian beauty.

On attentively observing the horseman, who had all at once become an object of absorbing interest, the hopes which had been fast waning within me, sprung into instant and vigorous life, for in that figure moving with the ease and velocity of the wind, I saw one whose very name has since become the synonym of desperate adventure, and romantic courage. This was my bosom friend, Kit Carson, who was mounted on a superb blooded horse—which had been presented to him some two years previous, by Sir William Drummond Stewart—with as head goldless of a hat—a fillet being simply bound around it—his long, light brown or auburn hair streaming in the wind, his slight but muscular form, swaying and bending with animate grace, to every motion of the noble animal, as it flew rather than dashed over the undulating prairie that intervened between him and the Indian Chief, increasing at every bound the chances of a rescue, and being seemingly conscious of the infinite importance of its present exertions The Blackfoot, who had quickly seen the hunter, and divined his intention to cut him off from the point above referred to, made the most intense exertions to accomplish his purpose. But Carson was too quick for him. They were about twenty yards apart when the latter discharged his gun, but apparently with little effect, as the former did not swerve from his course in the slightest degree. They were now within a hundred yards of the spot, where a narrow and steep buffalo track formed the only practicable descent to the river Madison, when Carson, who had hitherto carried his rifle in the hollow of his left arm, brought it suddenly round to his shoulder, and fired. I knew that the shot had taken effect, as I could perceive the Indian straighten himself in the saddle, and in the next moment his knife was gleaming aloft, and descended upon the form of his helpless captive. Both fell heavily to the earth, and the horse of the Blackfoot Chief, freed from its double burden, wounded, wildly forward, and disappeared down the steep and rugged pass which its master had striven in vain to reach.

It was the work of a moment for Carson to spring from his horse, and disengage the woman from the death grasp of the savage. She was badly but not mortally wounded, the knife of the savage having struck upon the bone at the fleshy part of the arm, from which it glanced and passed entirely through, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound upon her side. With the assistance of some of our men who arrived immediately after the fall and termination of the conflict, Kit carried the poor girl to the camp, where she was given in charge to the women who always act as surgeons on such occasions, who incontinently dressed her wounds, and made her as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would admit of.

The conduct of the Indian woman on this trying occasion was so characteristic, and at the same time so dissimilar to that which would like in all probability have been displayed in a situation by a civilized woman, that it is worthy of remark to those curious in human nature—From the time she was snatched from her horse until she was relieved from her perilous position by the heroic and timely interference of Kit Carson, the Indian girl had given but one scream, which was produced more by surprise than fear, and from that instant silently submitted to her fate, with the quiet determination, however, to avail herself of any possible means of escape that chance or accident might present. When Kit overtook her abductor, and for some time hesitated about firing, fearful of injuring her whom he had come to save, she resolutely told him to shoot, and never to mind her, and when the Blackfoot raised his knife, it was only by quickly shifting her position that she avoided receiving the weapon in her breast, where the blow would doubtless have been mortal. Her position and conduct can only be properly appreciated, when we reflect that she was unencased by a fate the most terrible that can well be conceived—which was, to be given over to the Blackfoot women, and put to death by every species of torture that savage ingenuity could devise backed by long experience in the most cruel and subtle methods of extracting the greatest amount of physical agony from their wretched victims.—And all this she perfectly well knew, for it is customary with all the mountain tribes so to treat their female prisoners.

V.

On looking over the field after the affray, I counted the dead bodies of seventeen Indians, everyone of which had been scalped, presenting a most hideous and revolting spectacle. There was but one exception to this universal and barbarous institution, and that was the body of the Chief, whose hairy honors were left undisturbed by Carson, and who had especially charged the hunters to respect the mortal remains of his enemy. He thus spared the kindred and tribe of the savage Chief, for they would doubtless come and bury their dead after we retired, from a grief and humiliation greater than death itself; for an Indian considers the loss of life as simply a calamity, but when coupled with the loss of the scalp a feeling of dishonor and degradation is superadded to the bitter anguish of his sorrow for the dead.

☞ Four of the Blackfeet fell by the hands of Mark Head, who fulfilled to the very letter the oath which he had sworn to be avenged upon them, for their supposed agency in the loss of his Indian bride.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MR. CLAYTON.—As it is now nearly certain that the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, will be appointed Secretary of State by President Taylor, we may be allowed to congratulate the friends of the in coming Administration, that the most important place in the Cabinet is to be filled by a man of such distinguished ability, such ardent patriotism, and such comprehensive and enlightened statesmanship.

Mr. Clayton, as a member of the Senate of the United States, has for many years been known to the nation. By his whole course in that body he has won the admiration and regard not only of his own entire party but of all such of his political opponents as can appreciate high intellect, powerful eloquence, sound judgment, and fervent love of country. He is one of the best men and one of the safest, strongest, and most far seeing and practical statesmen now living in this great republic.

The selection of Mr. Clayton for the Secretaryship of State must strengthen and confirm the just confidence of the Whigs that the Government, during the Executive term of President Taylor, will be administered upon the purest, highest, and most statesman like principles.—*Louisville Jour.*

The following appears in the Post of yesterday, with some fifteen hundred names attached. Of what it affirms, what it denies, we leave the public to judge, for it passes our comprehension. Surely fifteen hundred names were never signed to such a document, viz:—

NOW LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK!

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully protest against a few individuals expressing the public sentiment of the Democratic party. And we also protest against a false issue being raised, as we believe, the only great and vital question is the 'Ten Hour Law.' Great, as it involves the interests of our country and of humanity, vital, as the happiness of children and their lives are in the issue.—When the people meet together and speak for themselves, we shall be content with their decision.—If the Ten Hour Law is not a Democratic measure, then we have been fooled to the top of our bent,' and we will consent to learn it from none but the people themselves. At the next Democratic County Convention, we ask that this question shall be submitted and settled. In the mean time we beg the public to believe that officious dictation is not always the voice of the Democracy.

If the object of the card in yesterday's Journal is to consummate, by annihilation, the crusade against the Morning Post, we trust the effort must fail. A manly and fearless defender of principle cannot be suffered to sink.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24.

WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE.—It is a coincidence worthy of remark, that Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, arrived in Columbus this morning—*precisely one week from the time when Gen. TAYLOR was looked for, but didn't come.* Gen. Cass's address and departure were wholly unattended by either noise or confusion. Few of our fellow citizens were aware of the presence of the "distinguished stranger" until he was no longer present. He took his grub at the American, and resumed his journey towards Washington City, in hot pursuit of his old game, viz *eight dollars a day and* MILEAGE.

"Not a drum was heard—"

and so forth.—*Columbus State Journal of Saturday Evening.*

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M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The Proprietors of this great medicine have received hundreds of certificates attesting the excellence of the medicine. They extract the following one among hundreds

LOUISVILLE, April 10, 1847

Messrs J Kidd & Co—Gentlemen. This is to certify that a child of mine was afflicted with worms. I procured various kinds of Vermifuge and administered them, but with no effect. I then purchased a vial at M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and gave a dose. Immediately the child discharged a full quart of worms. The health of the child improved immediately. I would recommend Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge to the public, as one of the most safe and effectual remedies for worms now in use. J H CUTTER, Merchant.

For sale at the Drug Store of

feb28 J KIDD & Co

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this expectorant for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a regular physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine. For sale by agents for which it is recommended.—Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my24

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means for you to use is JAYNE'S Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have