

# THE REGISTER.

STILLMAN FULLER, Acting Editor,  
(During the absence of the publisher in the duties  
of his appointment as Deputy Marshal.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1850.

"WOOD wanted at this office, on account."

## New York State Election.

Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a small majority, probably from 1000 to 2000. It is probable that the whole Whig State Ticket has also been carried. The Whigs have elected 19 and the Locos 18 members of Congress. The members of Assembly elected, as near as we can ascertain, are Whigs 81, Locos 47. The Whigs will have a majority of 2 in the Senate and 34 in the Assembly—giving them a majority of 36 on joint ballot, and securing the election of a United States Senator in place of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. Farewell to him.

The Free School System was adopted by the people by a large majority—from 50,000 to 100,000.

We exceedingly rejoice at this victory of the Whigs of the Empire State. Not altogether from the fact that it is a Whig victory, but because the noble man which the Whigs of that State have taken for Liberty and the inalienable rights of man, has been sustained by the people. While at the same time the Southern democracy has succumbed to Southern influence, and some of the hitherto strongest pillars in the Whig party of the North have turned their faces southward, the Whig party of New York maintains its integrity. The Free Soilers of the State had mounted the Baltimore Platform of the Hunker, which, but two years ago, they so strongly assailed at Buffalo, and side by side with their Hunker friends fought for Seymour and the spoils of victory. Not a foe of the Whigs, willing to follow in the steps of the great Eastern "expounder," worked hard to defeat the principles reaffirmed by the "Seward" convention at Syracuse and trail the banner of Free Soil in the dust. Every possible influence, throughout the whole contest, was brought forward to strike down the principles solemnly and uniformly declared on former occasions by the Whigs of that State, and fairly maintained and carried out by Senator Seward in the United States Senate.

At the Whig State Convention at Syracuse, resolutions expressive of unchanged convictions in regard to Slavery and fully sustaining the course of Mr. Seward, were passed by a large majority. The minority claiming to be the particular friends of President Fillmore and in the confidence of the Administration, seceded and united in a call for a separate Convention to be held at Utica. In the meantime the seceders assuming the name of "National" Whigs, refused to endorse the Syracuse nominations. Their presses labored, to heap all possible odium upon the Whig majority, denouncing the Administration, and the "National" Whigs, a leading journal of the "Nationals," declared that the Administration preferred defeat in New York to a Whig triumph on the principles of the Syracuse Convention.

The Utica Convention met under circumstances which plainly showed to the members that their disorganizing schemes and pro-slavery sentiments met with no approval by a large majority of the Whigs. Amid a parade of "National" resolves and speeches the convention renominated the Syracuse Ticket and claimed the candidates as "National Whigs." The "Nationals" gave the Ticket professedly a support, but in secret labored for its overthrow. The cry of "Agitation," "Sewardism," "Abolitionism," &c., was continually kept up, and thus while the Whig Ticket received the odium of the Utica pro-slavery principles, it was compensated by no real, hearty support from the "Nationals."

But all this was not sufficient: In New York city, the strong hold of the "Nationals," a great Union demonstration must be got up, just on the eve of election, with the evident design of defeating Washington Hunt. A "Union" Ticket headed with the name of Seymour, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, and having some of the Whig names for other State officers, was formed, and received the support of many Whigs in the city and other places where "Nationalism" had any material strength. Many of the city papers labored zealously to bring the mercantile influence to operate against the Syracuse nominations. The names of firms who refused to sign the call for the "Union Meeting," were conspicuously paraded in the papers for the purpose of intimidation, and to have them marked by the South for the withdrawal of their patronage in their further commercial intercourse with the city of New York. This course had the desired effect, and few were to be found who could face this proscription and brave the prospective ruin to their business which a refusal to sign a call, would bring upon them.

Daniel Webster's influence was solicited and obtained. He could not attend the gathering, but could furnish a letter, which was published in time to have its influence on the election, in which he warmly approves of the "Union" patriotism, declares the Fugitive Slave Law a peace measure, and very gravely coincides in the opinion that the Salvation of the Union was far more important than the success of any particular party.

This chain of proceedings taken together had its influence on weak and timid minds in the city and vicinity to suppose that the election of the Whig State Ticket would tend to Union troubles and disunion; while in the anti-slavery portions of the State, farther removed from the "Union" influence, a pro-slavery move of the "Nationals" at Utica, their nomination of Washington Hunt, declared him a "National" Whig, drove many Free Soilers from the Whig ranks to the support of Seymour or kept them from the polls. A comparison of the votes for different candidates, will satisfy you of the marking of these influences. Take, for instance, the vote in New York: Ambrose C. England, the Whig candidate for Mayor, is elected by a majority over 45,000, while Hunt gets a vote of a thousand less than Seymour.

We have watched with anxiety the progress of sentiment in the State of New York; and we have given a description of the campaign and the progress got up by prominent Whigs to defeat the Whig ticket, and strike down the banner of Free Soil in order to place it on record for future refer-

ence. If the Presidential election of 1852 be new issues which will sever old party ties, let it be remembered that men who are in favor of passing Fugitive Slave laws as peace measures, have forged it upon us.

## The next Presidency.

Some of our Whig contemporaries are beginning to express their preferences for the candidates for the Presidency in 1852. The Blair County Whig and Carbonate Journal have run up the names of Gen. Winfield Scott for President and Gen. Thomas Brown of Florida for Vice President. We have no doubt but the heroic Scott would poll a heavy vote, as he is deservedly popular with the people. But we are of the opinion that any candidate of the Whig party, to lead way to the hearts of the people and receive a successful vote, must be sound and reliable on the questions which now agitate the country. Is Gen. Scott in favor of Free Soil and the non-extension of slavery? or is he of the Webster school? Will the Journal inform us?

Time is hastening onward. The beautiful flowers have faded, and disappeared; the merry notes of the little songsters of the forest are hushed in silence, and nature seems to mourn the departure of the lovely and joyous season of Summer. How changed and sad the scene! Earth is stripped of its green mantle; the trees are disrobed to show their heads in naked majesty to the northern blast, and the chilling winds of Autumn bowl mournfully through the leafless forest. Remotely Winter will soon encircle the earth in his cold and icy arms, and cover its form with his frosty and snowy shroud.

Let us all remember that budding and blooming youth, with its sunshine and its joys, will soon pass away into the seat and yellow leaf of decline. The cold hand of Death will disrobe us of all the treasures of earth and lay us in the tomb.

The freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, situated on Causeway street, Boston, was totally destroyed by fire on the 24th inst. The building was 300 feet long and valued at \$85,000. A freight train, consisting of 30 cars heavily laden with cotton, flour, &c., were in the depot at the time and also destroyed. The whole loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Ohio.—The Akron Standard, a Free-Soil paper, classes the Legislature of Ohio as follows:

	Whigs	Dems.	Free-Soil
Senate,	17	7	9
House,	32	32	8
	49	39	17

The Ohio State Journal, according to the Harrisburg Intelligencer, sets down the Senate as composed of 18 Whigs, 16 Dem. and 2 Free-Soil. House, 33 Whigs, 33 Dem. and 6 Free-Soil. The Journal elects 11 Dem. and 10 Whigs to the next Congress.

Massachusetts.—A few returns from Mass. election indicate that Gov. Briggs fails of a re-election by the people. In the 1st (Boston) District, Wm. Appleton, (Whig) is elected to Congress. Suffolk county (Boston, Chelsea and North Chelsea) elects six Whig State Senators and the city chooses 44 Whig Representatives.

In the 4th, 5th and 6th Districts there is no choice of Members to Congress. The 8th District re-elects the Hon. Horace Mann, Free-Soil Whig.

Michigan.—The Election in this State for Members of Congress is believed to have resulted in the choice of the Whig candidates, in all the Districts. It is gratifying to know that Alex. W. Buel, (Loco) who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, is beaten by E. J. Peniman, (Whig) in the first District. The Whigs chosen are all Free-Soilers and received the support of the Free-Soil Democrats. Hurrah for Michigan!

Broome County has elected the Whig county ticket. In the 2d District, composed of the counties of Chenango, Broome and Tioga, Henry Bennett (Whig) is re-elected to Congress, and the same counties have elected four Whig members of Assembly, being their entire delegation.

The election returns of this State show that the Democrats have elected 15 members of Congress and the Whigs 9. The State Senate stands 17 Whigs and 16 Democrats. House, 39 Whigs and 60 Democrats and one vacancy. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 20.

Vermont.—The election for Member of Congress to supply vacancy in the 1st District, has resulted in the choice of A. L. Miner (Whig)—elected by a plurality over L. Man (Whig) and Roberts (Loco).

Wisconsin has chosen two Free-Soil members of Congress and one old line Locofoco.

Court sits in this village next Monday.

That notorious outlaw and infamous rascal Capt. Isaiah Rynders, has been nominated, by a portion of the New York democracy, as one of the representatives for the city of Orange where is thy bluish!—*Albionian*.

Yes, and the people have elected him—to stay at home.

A Regular line of steamers is about to be established between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The city of Glasgow has been purchased by Richardson & Co., for that purpose—she is announced to sail from Philadelphia about the 18th of December.

RACING FUNERALS.—On Sunday afternoon three funerals got into a race for the "priority of the road" on Milk row, in Somerville Mass., during which one of the hearsees was smashed up, the coffin thrown out, and other damage done to carriages and human faces. This is nice for steady New England.

ANOTHER DECEASE.—Beside Washington, of the family of General Washington, will not serve as United States Commissioner at Pittsburg, they must get supplied from abroad. They are unfortunate there. We have better success here.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph*.

A Charleston paper carries his doctrines of non-intercourse so far, that it hopes Jenny Lind will not visit that city because she comes from the North.

## For the Register. The Slave Hunter.

BY L. P. HENCKS.

See him!

The tyrant has come, as the thief in the night,  
Like the robbers of graves, he shows the daylight;  
And his minions gleaming with pistol and steel,  
Cry down with Jehovah—to us lowly kneel!  
From the sluces of vice, and houses of game,  
The black hearted hunter comes covered in shame;  
Commanding a hunter, whose trust is on high  
To scold keenly the breeze that carries a sigh—  
See! hirelings of slavery here from the South,  
With Jew on their lips, a curse in their mouth.

Hear him!

"Make low thine obsequies—kiss meekly the rod,  
The bird's voice of man is the echo of God;  
I have blood, unshed, as my delicate hands—  
Place chains on this freeman, strong rivet his bands;  
And innocent children bring to me, for I  
I stand up where Christ stood, long ages ago.  
A Prince of the Gentiles, and of the Jew's King,  
While to the flesh monger, glad tidings I bring—  
As good men of old bow'd down to the saviour,  
I, man-God, command the worshipful favor."

Fear him!

His forces are rallying a vampire train  
To feast on the blood, and the groans of the slain,  
With screeching Buzzard—curd tyranny's eagle  
High over their heads in place of the eagle:  
Rim bloated, all pompous, great lovers of law,  
Whose hands do the work of the devil's own paw:  
Those who'd pennies steal from the eyes of the dead,

Or have for a season on human flesh fed—  
The craven wax nose and law loving dog-face,  
All join in the hunt, and are hounds in the race.  
Montrose, Nov. 1850.

We give the above the benefit of a publication without any alteration whatever. We do not "free speech," though sentiments may be uttered which we do not wholly approve, whether in poetry or in prose. The South will never be convinced of the wrongs they inflict on the colored race by indulging ourselves in the use of harsh epithets and expressions towards them, and dressing up our sentiments in the language of fanaticism. Such a course will never operate in favor of the repeal of the odious Fugitive law, or repel the slave holder in the pursuit of his slave.

At the period of the formation of the Federal Constitution, slavery existed in the States. The Constitution recognizes its existence, and regulates its representation in the national Legislature. It expressly prohibits the States from passing any law discharging the fugitive from service or labor "but shall deliver him up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due." However much we may deprecate the existence of slavery in the South, we ought to consider that a course which tends to exasperate and madden the master will not ameliorate the condition of the slave.

## The President's Determination.

President Fillmore, in conversation with some gentlemen who called upon him a few days ago, stated that it was his determination to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, and that if it still became necessary, he would protect the United States Marshalls in the discharge of their duty by an array of the military force of the country.

Less than this could not be expected from any incumbent of the presidential office. It is the imperative duty of the Chief Magistrate to see that the laws—whatever may be his personal feelings in regard to any of them—are duly executed. To the faithful performance of this duty he is most solemnly bound by the oath he took at entering upon his office. If he feels that to enforce a certain law—no matter which—would be to offend against his own conscience, there is properly but one course for him to pursue, and that is to resign his place, and let it devolve upon some person who entertains no such scruples. In the present case, however, it is not supposed that the President has any conscientious scruples averse to the law. The law was enacted with his concurrence. His sanction was given to it after mature deliberation and careful scrutiny.

We trust, however, that the President will be equally vigilant and determined in enforcing certain provisions of the Constitution, and certain acts of Congress which are not only constantly disregarded at the South, but whose observance is forbidden, under heavy penalties, by the Legislatures of various States in that section of the country. If the people of the north are to be constrained to fulfill the "compromises of the Constitution," as exemplified in the enactments of Congress—if the northern States are to be made a hunting-ground on which southern gentlemen may recreate their leisure by pursuing fugitive slaves, while every northern citizen may be forced to assist in the chase—then the southern States should be compelled to respect the constitutional rights of colored seamen of the north who visit southern ports in pursuit of their lawful vocation—and post-masters in the south should be made to discharge their duties, foregoing the espionage which they now illegally exercise. Let both sections be made to keep inviolate the "compromises" of the federal compact—or let neither.—*Honesdale Dem.*

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Peoria, Ill., Oct. 12.—One of the most daring robberies on record was committed this morning at about 10 o'clock, on a public highway within two miles of this city. A gentleman was attacked and robbed of \$1,400, by two men who had seen him draw the money at the banking house of N. B. Curtis & Co. at 9 o'clock A. M. and followed him. He has since died of his wounds. The whole city is in a state of intense excitement. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the murderers and robbers.—*Chicago Democrat*.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—Two carrier pigeons, let loose by Sir John Ross, one of the seekers for Sir John Franklin, have arrived at Ayr, Scotland, and made their way to their dovecote. One bore the mutilated remains of a letter; it had apparently been shot at, having lost its legs. It is supposed that they had flown above 2,000 miles. Sir John took five such pigeons with him.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A VOTE.—The Whigs of Ohio have just elected a member of Assembly by one vote; and that member may decide, it is said, the vote for a United States Senator.

## Frightful Steamboat Accident. DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

NEWCASTLE, Del. Nov. 7—10 P. M.

The propeller steamer Telegraph, Captain Claypole, of the Erickson Line, on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, burst her boiler off this place about seven o'clock this evening. So far, at least, 24 persons killed and wounded have been brought ashore from the wreck.

Some five or six have drifted ashore and been picked up. It is supposed that a great many were blown overboard.

The Captain and crew are among the missing. The boat has drifted two miles below, and there is no steamer here to tow her in.

Charles Hagan, one of the passengers, who has just landed, says the boat had too much steam up.

About forty passengers have just landed—among whom are a large number scalded and otherwise injured. There are about 20 more on board suffering badly.

The United States Arsenal has been thrown open for the accommodation of the sufferers.

Among the wounded are five ladies. There are six medical men here from Wilmington, who, with the physicians and inhabitants of the town, are doing every thing in their power to help the sufferers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]  
10 1-2 P. M.—The steamer has just been towed to the wharf. The cabin floor is strewn with the scalded passengers, who are suffering the most intense agonies.

Captain Claypole has been found, but he is very badly burnt.

There are seven dead bodies on board, so far as I could see.

## National Vessel for the Industrial Exhibition.

We are much gratified to learn that President Fillmore has promptly yielded to the request of the Central Committee, and the honorable concurrence therein of the Secretary of the Navy, to furnish a national ship for the gratuitous transportation to England of those specimens of the useful arts and other products of American ingenuity which our inventors and artists may desire to send for exhibition, at the world's Industrial Fair, to be held in London next year. This will be a novel mission for a ship of war, but one entirely in harmony with the character of a country professing to value peace and its civilizing pursuits above all the glories and trophies of offensive or ambitious war. It would we think, impart a higher grandeur to this pacific errand of a war vessel, if the Government were to select for the purpose the magnificent ship of the line the *Pennsylvania*, the largest, perhaps, that floats upon the waters of the world. She herself might be presented proudly to the eyes of Europe as a noble specimen of national production, worthy to represent, at the world's Convention, the power and progress of our Republic. That vast and noble ship ascending the Thames, freighted with the treasure of her nation's genius and skill, with the stars and stripes floating at her main, would be a sight that would shake the heart of the most contracted secessionist swell with pride of country.—*Philadelphia Sun*.

SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN DETROIT ENDED.—SLAVE BOUGHT.—A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier, writing from Detroit, Oct. 15, states that the negro excitement has somewhat subsided. The military was on Friday night withdrawn from the jail yard, since which time a police has been on duty. On Saturday night a large meeting was held at which the Mayor presided, and speeches were made by H. S. Bingham, Messrs. Joy and Emmons, and others. The meeting was enthusiastic. Yesterday a subscription of \$500 was raised for the purchase of the negro. It was headed by H. Ledyard, Esq., son-in-law of Gen. Cass, with \$50. The negro was last night released from custody, and was really unable what course to decide on. He said he had always been treated in the kindest manner, and regretted that he had caused all this excitement. His owner, who is a brother of Hon. Mr. Rose, of Geneva, paid all expenses, to the amount of about \$200, pocketing the \$300 as the value of the negro, and left for home. So the great insurrection has at last ended.

This morning large numbers of negroes are crowding over to Sandwich, Canada. We do not anticipate any further trouble, for fugitives will hereafter be cautious how they remain in town.

## Southern Items.—Important from Texas.

Baltimore, Oct. 21.

A general Indian War is anticipated in Texas. The depredations by the Indians near Saliva are to a great extent. Two daughters of a German were taken off by them. The Boundary Commission had reached San Antonio, where one of their teamsters killed George Tennant by stabbing him with a bowie-knife. Another of the teamsters had an altercation with a Mexican near San Antonio, killed him, and made his escape.

THE HUGEST YET!—We notice that some of the papers are bragging of their 40 and 50 lb. pumpkins, as being of extraordinary size. Mr. J. B. Cross, "mine host," of the Tiger Hotel of this place, has shown us four pumpkins, raised in his garden, from one seed, which are "some pumpkins" indeed. The aggregate weight of the four is 218 1-2 lbs. of which the largest weighs 82 1-2 lbs. If these can be beat, we should like to see the evidence.—*Towanda Reporter*.

HANDWORK OF MISS FILLMORE.—None of the articles on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, just now, attracts more notice than a large Gothic arm chair, backed and cushioned with beautifully wrought needle work, in worsted, the handwork of the daughter of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

## Southern Opinion of the Fugitive Slave Law.

A gentleman of the highest respectability in a Slave State at the South recently said in a note to his friend here: "I go for Union and the laws, but I do not hesitate to pronounce the obnoxious law (the Slave Bill) as repugnant to the spirit of the age, as well as to Northern feeling, and a most unwise and unfortunate piece of legislation even for the South and Slavery."

He also asks his friend what he finds to be the general sentiment here on the subject "in the social circle and apart from the influence of business; to which the New Yorker replied that he regretted to say there was no such "general sentiment" here and probably will not be just so long as "Cotton is stiff at six teen cents."

## Assault on Bennett of the Herald.

This morning about 9 o'clock, James Gordon Bennett and John Graham, late Opposition candidate for District Attorney, met in Broadway near the corner of White st. Bennett was accompanied by his wife, who, however, had just stepped into a store. Graham, who was accompanied by Mike Murray, somewhat known as a "fighting man," struck at Bennett with his fist as he approached, but the latter partially dodged the blow, which took effect on his hat and knocked it out of all shape. With the second blow Graham knocked Bennett down, after which he struck him several blows with his fist and a small whip he carried in his hand. Bennett suffered most in the face, his nose appearing very much swollen and bloody after the encounter. These are the facts as related to us by several eye witnesses. There were a number of spectators to the outrage, but no attempt was made to prevent it, and we believe that up to this time, Mr. Graham has not been arrested.—*Tribune Nov. 9.*

## Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

Walter Malony, regular Opposition, pledged to repeal, succeeds Wentworth, Opposition. Campbell, regular Opposition, pledged to repeal, succeeds Baker, Whig. Yates, regular Whig, succeeds Harris, Opposition. Browning, regular Whig, succeeds Richardson, regular Opposition. Twenty-five members of the Legislature heard from, showing great Whig gain.

ANOTHER SLAVE ESCAPED.—The Chicago Democrat says: On Tuesday a fugitive was "put through by daylight" for Canada, under the following circumstances, which are too good to be lost. A slave escaped a few days since from one of the back counties of Missouri and came to this State. His pursuers hearing that he was in Quincy, Ill., passed over to that city, taking with them another slave who was to identify the runaway, and whom they hired from his owner at so much per diem, giving a guarantee that they would return him "in good order and condition" as when received. At Quincy they were informed that the fugitive had taken the underground track for Chicago; and forthwith they proceeded to this city, bringing their man who was to identify the fugitive along with them. Here, however, they received the unkindest cut of all. In the first place, they learned that the man they were after was not here and never had been; in the next place, the colored people got their heads together, gave the negro their support, and for their identification purposes a hint as to how "things was working," and on Tuesday evening they shipped him off by rail to Canada, where by this time he is safely set down beyond the reach of his pursuers; they, poor fellows, decamped for the South the same evening, their departure being hastened by a threat of "tar and feathers" from the excited colored population, who are up in arms, and nightly, as well as daily, on the watch for white gentlemen with sal-low complexions and broad brim hats.

When a man owes you a debt don't think of suing him. If you do, you will never get your money. He, then, thinks that you have forfeited all claim to his consideration, places himself in the position of an injured man, and denounces you as a hard, skinflint creditor. Indeed, some debtors prefer being sued, because it stops all further dunning.—The judgment is obtained, and there's an end of it. The money is securely invested in court. If you would collect a debt, you must adopt another plan. Call on your debtor; be as polite as possible, talk of anything else except the object of your visit; if you can afford it, ask him to dine with you; call again; if he is in distress, sympathize with him, and when you get a fitting opportunity, say a word about "the little matter that is between you," and excuse yourself for speaking about it, because you are a little hard-pressed, and may be he'll pay you.

A REBURE.—The Lancaster Union thus properly rebukes the thousands of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, who are in the habit of complaining of the evils of bad government, and neglecting to discharge their duty on the day of election.

"The Whigs are an undoubted majority in the State, and it is the fault of their stay-at-home brethren that they are now laboring under the mortification of a defeat. We have hundreds of men in our ranks who will grumble a whole year at the evils of locofocoism but who will not devote a single half day towards ridding the country of them. It is the shameful negligence and indifference of such as these that brings disgrace and defeat upon the whig party of the State and Nation."

Hon. Joshua Giddings, in a speech in Cleveland, said that "the policy of Gen. Taylor would have consecrated to freedom, with the certainty of fate, every rod of territory acquired by the Mexican war." Why did he profess Free Soiler, then, oppose that administration, and the carrying out of that policy, by his refusal to elect an Administration Speaker.

## Later from California.

Another Terrible Conflagration.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.

The steamship Alabama arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 17th of September, being two days later than those brought by the Crescent City, at New York. There has been another terrible conflagration at San Francisco, by which one hundred buildings were destroyed! There is no other news of importance.

The Alabama reports that the health of the Ishmael was good, and that the excitement relative to the attempted revolution in New Grenada had died away. "Kiss continued to fall, though it had produced but little effect on the roads, which were in such order as to enable all to pass over with slight difficulty.

The passengers by the Alabama, as a matter of course, have considerable gold with them.

News from the Plains.—Starvation—Cholera—Indian Depredations—20,000 Persons yet beyond the Desert.

We are indebted to Hawley & Co's Express for the Sacramento Transcript of yesterday, containing two letters from Capt. Waldo, one written at Great Meadow, Humboldt River, the other dated Truckee River, Sept. 12.

He states that the Relief Committee have not a single pound of Hour east of the Mountains, that he entered the Desert on the 7th inst, met two men who had given up to die of starvation; same day two men died from starvation on Carson Desert; that those who wagons have no food but their poor exhausted animals; that footmen subsisted on putrid flesh of the dead animals along the road, and disease and death are consequently sweeping them down.

The Cholera made its appearance on the 8th and eight persons out of a small train died in it in three hours. The Indians take every advantage to steal their animals, and thus many are left more than six hundred miles beyond the settlements. Fighting between them and the emigrants occurs almost daily. Twenty thousand persons are yet beyond the Desert, of which number fifteen thousand are now destitute of all kinds of provisions, yet the period of their greatest suffering has not arrived. It will be impossible for ten thousand of this number to reach the mountains before the commencement of Winter.

From the Truckee to the head of the Humboldt the Cholera is killing them off: the sick surround the Truckee Station unable to proceed. Capt. W. was about starting to try to persuade such as were from four to six hundred miles back to return to Salt Lake. He calls for ten thousand lbs. of flour for the Station at Truckee, and the same amount for the Summit. He says that those back several hundred miles will die of starvation unless relieved.

We regret our inability to give as much of the details of this terrible scourge. He asks for contributions, and offers to the City Council his claim to \$10,000 worth of property, if they will forward that amount in flour and articles for the sick to that place. His report is fearful. A black man from Boston rode express 400 miles with the information. Cannot something be done here to save the lives of these our countrymen and friends? Many of them are women and children, widows and orphans, their husbands and fathers having died with the Cholera.—*Alto California, Sept. 24.*

Another disgraceful row, or rather murder, occurred in Moyamensing, Philadelphia county, on Monday night. Two officers were shot, one receiving two balls in his body, and the other three. The assassins fired from a concealed position, when an attack was unexpected by the officers, and escaped discovery. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for their apprehension.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer*.

## ROUGH & READY—No. 1.

The members of the Rough & Ready Fire-Engine Company are hereby notified to meet at the Engine House on Saturday the 16th at 4 o'clock P. M. R. C. STICKNEY, Foreman. J. C. MILLER, Secy.

## MARRIED.

In Rush, Nov. 8th by Eld. H. H. Gray, Mr. Josiah P. Devine, to Miss HANNAH R. DREW.

## DIED.

In Jessup Township, on the 2d inst, Miss MARY MEXAM, aged 55 years. She had been a regular member of the Baptist Church for many years and manifested a full assurance of hope until the end.

In Bridgewater, at the residence of his father-in-law, Wednesday the 6th inst, Albin D. HIND, eldest son of Preserved and Anne HIND, in the 31st year of his age.

In Springville, November 1st, 1850, Mrs. LERT HICKCOX, wife of Mr. James W. Hickcox, aged 49 years.

She was attacked suddenly and became insensible, from which state she did not recover, but expired in about 22 hours. Thus a devoted wife and mother has vanished from earth, leaving many warm friends to mourn her loss. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death.

## NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that a meeting of President, Managers, Secretary and Treasurer of Belmont & Ogdensburg Turnpike Road Company, will be held at Mumfords Hotel in Belmont, on the 1st Thursday of January A. D. 1850.

By order of THOMAS MERRITT, Secy.

## Lackawanna & Susquehanna Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting for choosing officers to conduct the business of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad Company, for the year, and until such others shall be chosen, will be held at the Hotel of J. Gore, in Carbondale on the 14th day of January next.

E. R. FIERCE, Secy.

Carbondale, Nov. 6th 1850.

200 BARRELS of Flour, Salt & Pot. to be sold by LYONS & CHANDLER.

Lancaster & Westport, Nov. 11th 1850.