

THE REGISTER

V. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1851.

Blank Books and a fresh supply of *Journalists* Blank just printed and for sale at this office.

CONCERT.

Messrs. Van Orman and sons, who performed on Monday evening at the Court house, to the general satisfaction of the audience present, will give another concert of instrumental music this (Wednesday) evening. Admittance, 12 1/2 cents. They are well worth hearing—none of the usual humbug kind.

New Paper.—We received yesterday the first No. of the "Sullivan County Democrat," dated May 3, which of course came from away out yonder in the woods, at the further end of this double representative district, in only 17 days—being almost as soon as we could get papers from Wisconsin, Iowa or Texas, or even Potter and McKeen counties, and in considerable less time than we could get news from Oregon or California. [We would suggest when election time comes on, the starting of an expedited express, or a low-string telegraph line to bring the returns from that "sequestered region."] It is very handsomely printed, and got up in a very creditable style, editorially by Michael Marjett and R. H. Forster. Their enterprise and spirit deserve entire success. They recommend people to read their paper—and "laugh and grow fat." The senior editor at any rate ought to know what would produce that result, if any body.

New Novels.—We have recently received from Swann & Dyrepaort, the enterprising publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York, two new novels—namely "Kobels and Tories, or the blood of the Mohawk," a revolutionary legend, by Lawrence Labree, Esq.—The other is the "Heirs of Derwentwater," by E. L. Blanchard. They contain at least upward of 200 pages each, and are sold at 50 cents per copy. From what we hear from those who have perused them (we have not had time yet to read them) we should think they were popular publications which must command a ready sale among a reading public.

Any person having borrowed a copy of the novel entitled "Pocahontas," belonging to this office, would confer a favor by returning it, as we had not yet had an opportunity of reading it through our

Fatal Accident.—We learned last week after our paper went to press that a young man named Dudley Chamberlin, a son of Tully Chamberlin of Hartford was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting in a grove near the University (late Franklin Academy) on the 10th inst. A son of Mr. Gates, of Hartford, was in his company, though he had remained a little behind to allow young Chamberlin a chance to get a shot at a squirrel in a tree. Hearing the report of the gun, and seeing him fall, young Gates ran for help, but when Mr. Richardson, who first reached him got there, he was quite dead. The ball from his gun appeared to have entered the back of his head, and passing up through the skull, lodged under the skin on the top. By this it is presumed he had his gun by the muzzle in one hand carelessly swiveling behind him while turning his head to watch the movements of the squirrel. These circumstances we glean from the correspondence of the Democrat and other reports. This sad case should add another caution to young gunners upon the careless use of fire-arms.

Military Titles.—The way some third, fourth or fifth rate great men are often dignified with a military title as a handle to their names, is amusing indeed. It would sound quite superfluous to be sure, to say General John Quincy Adams, General Henry Clay, or even General James Buchanan, but debbing some of the politicians of a lower order with these titles, which they have never really acquired legitimately, is not a very unimportant thing now-a-days. For instance, an exchange paper announces that Mr. Banks (the newly elected Auditor General) succeeds General Purviance, and Mr. Brawley succeeds General Laporte. We should like to see the horse that ever galloped on parade with such a General on his back. One might say to that horse as one stage driver, said to another, whose coach broke down with Mr. L. on board, some years since, as the story goes: "You must have been a great fool," to undertake to carry that man all at one load!

Fire at Wilkesbarre.—The Wilkesbarre Farmer says that a building owned and occupied by Mr. Jacob Lantzler & Co. as a Soap and Candle Factory, near the canal in that place, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night the 11th inst. The inflammable materials composing the stock in the building, caused a brilliant illumination during the progress of the fire. A working rain was falling at the time, discouraging all attempts to rescue the property, if such a thing had even been possible, from its inflammable character.

Drowned.—On Monday evening the 12th inst. says the Towanda Democrat, a young man named Joseph Dushier, in the employ of Bennett, Pitcher & Co. was drowned in the Susquehanna river near the Dam. The deceased was in the act of swimming his horses—being on one and tending the other, and after getting into the stream the horses took opposite directions, thereby pulling him off of the horse he was riding into the water. The deceased being unable to swim, sunk down and was drowned before aid could reach him.

The deceased was 23 years of age, and his parents reside in Cherry, Sullivan Co. Pa., where he was taken the next morning by his friends to be interred.

The Farmer.—Our village is now pretty effectually guarded from incendiaries by a well organized Night Watch, some eight or ten of whom patrol our streets every night, well armed and equipped with good swords. Over one hundred of our young and middle aged men have voluntarily enrolled themselves to take their turns and thus to guard the lives and property of the town from further deprivations. Properly as well as courage should take warning, as any attempt of further villainy in firing buildings, might prove a fatal undertaking under the existing state of affairs.

All bar-rooms are now closed on Sunday at Hartford, Conn.

Opening of the Erie Railroad.

This great event was duly celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday last week by an excursion of the first train of cars through to Lake Erie with the officers and members of the Company and a very large number of invited guests, among whom were the President of the United States, most of the members of his cabinet, many of the New York City and State officials and other distinguished citizens. We give an account in another article of the excursion of the President and suite from Washington to New York. On Wednesday morning early, President Fillmore, Secretaries Webster and Graham, Postmaster General Hall and Attorney General Crittenden embarked on board the Steamer Erie at New York for Piermont, attended by the large company of other guests alluded to, amounting in all to some 400 persons.

The Steamer was decked with flags and green boughs for the occasion, and at 6 o'clock moved from the wharf with national strains pealing from the band and the salute of cannon upon the dock. The air and scenery of a beautiful May morning rendered the trip up the Hudson enchanting, and at 12 o'clock the Erie rounded by the dock at Piermont, where crowds of the people on the wharf and on the roofs of the houses greeted the party with repeated cheering on their passage from the boat to the cars. During the brief delay before departure, the President and each of the Cabinet in turn had to acknowledge the complimentary calls of the many in a short speech. There were six splendid new cars in the train, used for the first time in this excursion, all of them finished, furnished and decorated in an elegant manner, the Presidential car, the last of the train being festooned inside with the national colors. Behind this was an open platform car, from which the landscape could be viewed, and from which the speakers could address the people; and on the forward car a kitchen, with ample provisions were prepared for the guests. In this manner the procession started from Piermont on their western trip, followed by another train of cars and an extra locomotive to provide for any accident or emergency.

At all the brief stopping places, Oxford, Goshen, Middletown, Port Jervis, Narrowsburg, Chehocken, Equinunk, Deposit, &c. they were greeted by crowds of the people, who were briefly addressed by one or another of the distinguished travellers. A brief greeting and response also took place at the Susquehanna Depot. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune thus describes the entrance into, and the passage down the valley of the Susquehanna:

"The rich afternoon light streamed over this beautiful valley which stretched so broadly beneath and leaving the rock out of the summit, whose coat was over 250,000, we passed over the cascade bridge, 188 miles from New York, where the train passed to allow the party to survey it. It is a single arch, 250 feet in width across a ravine 184 feet in depth. In an road here we ever seen a point more remarkable. The blackly wooded gorge over which it is thrown opens a little beyond into the Valley of the Susquehanna. In ordinary times it would be so rapidly crossed that the passengers would be hardly aware of the bridge until it was passed. It is impossible to detail the dimensions of each part of this structure. It cost about \$70,000, and was a year and a half in building—three miles beyond we reach and cross the Sturtevant viaduct, 1,200 feet long, 110 feet high and of 18 arches, with spans of 30 feet.

Over these stupendous works we glided down to the Susquehanna. The view back upon them is magnificent. The severe simplicity of the structures is well set in that of Nature, which shows the stern lines of dark hills immediately behind. The declivity led us along the green level of the Susquehanna Valley. It is beautifully cultivated, and the landscape is of fascinating loveliness. The graceful genius of Mr. Willis has not left it quite unadorned with poetic association, for his Glen Mary nestled in this serene and sequestered beauty.

At Binghamton and Owego there were large masses of the people who turned out to meet and greet the visitors, some of whom addressed the citizens as they were called out. The party were joined at Goshen by ex-Gov. Seward, and at Binghamton by ex-Senator Dickinson who also made speeches at various places beyond.

The train reached Elmira, 273 miles from New York, at 7 o'clock, where the military and fire companies paraded to greet them and where after partaking of a sumptuous entertainment, a general reception of the ladies and gentlemen of the place was given by the President and suite during the evening. The whole party staid at Elmira over night.

We glean from an exchange paper the following condensed account of the termination of the excursion to Dunkirk, etc.:

The train of cars with the President, Cabinet, etc. left Elmira at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, amidst cheers from a large crowd of spectators. Stoppages were made at various towns on the road, where large numbers of persons were gathered to salute the President and Cabinet. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and in answer to repeated calls, short speeches were made by President Fillmore, Mr. Webster, Mr. Hall, Mr. Seward, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Graham.

The largest demonstrations were at Corning, Hornellsville, Colton, Great Valley, Little Falls, Albion, Forestville, and Allegany. Cannonading greeted the arrival of the cars, at those and other places, and in some cases flags were presented to the President and Cabinet. At several towns the cars were greeted with an array of ladies. At Dayton two men lost each a hand by the bursting of a cannon which they were loading. At Great Valley a large party of Seneca Indians were assembled from their reservation.

The cars arrived at Dunkirk at half past four o'clock in the afternoon. Thousands of spectators hailed the arrival with continued shouts, the church and steeple bells were rung, and cannon fired—Triumphal arches and banners were every where to be seen, and the bands of music and fire-arms greeted the people, who seemed half mad with excitement.

After dinner speeches were made by several of the distinguished visitors. Mr. Loder read a history of the Railroad. After which the closing display, illumination, bonfires and fireworks took place.

On the following morning the President and Cabinet left for Buffalo in the Revenue Cutter, where they were publicly received. Mr. Webster is almost exhausted with fatigue. His son, Fletcher Webster, is seriously ill at Dunkirk.

The return excursion train left Dunkirk at 11 o'clock. The celebration has passed off with excellent feeling.

By a later dispatch from Buffalo it appears that Mr. Webster's son who was taken suddenly ill, was much better. The dispatch which is dated at Buffalo on Saturday, says:

Mr. Webster and his son (who is better) have just arrived from Dunkirk, in the Niagara, one of the boats of the Erie Railroad Company, who have to connect the line to Detroit. He was accompanied by Mr. Risley at whose house he staid while at Dunkirk. Mr. Nottingham, agent of the Erie Railroad Company, and a number of friends were invited on the occasion. Last night he made a long speech.

On Friday evening Mr. Webster made a speech at Dunkirk. A dispatch of that date says:

It was announced that Mr. Webster, who had been detained by the sickness of his son, would address the citizens this evening. This announcement brought a large number down to Dunkirk, who with our citizens repaired to the large dining room of the Lorain House. Mr. Webster commenced speaking at 7 P. M., and said that the event which had separated him from the rest of the party which had caused his detention at Dunkirk was a painful one—the detention itself had been very pleasant. He then adverted to the subject of River and Harbor improvements, and showed the absurdity of the arguments used by those who opposed the Erie Railroad Bill.

Mr. Webster then took up the subject of the New York and Erie Railroad, and spoke of the magnitude of the undertaking and the energy and perseverance required to sustain and carry forward such an enterprise to a successful completion. He dwelt with emphasis on the public spirit of the Dunkirkers. He said that no enterprise in this country in the world could be brought to completion. He referred to the Railroad being constructed between St. Petersburg and Moscow at the expense of the whole Russian nation, as the only enterprise in Europe that could be brought in comparison with it, and that time was not as long, nor did it pass through such rugged and uneven country. The Erie Railroad is a work that confers honor on the State and Nation.

The President's Tour. President Fillmore and the members of his Cabinet, says the Sussex Register, left Washington on Monday morning on his visit North, to attend the celebration of the Erie Railroad. At Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and intermediate places, the distinguished visitors were received with every imaginable demonstration of respect and enthusiasm; and the many kind expressions of welcome were duly responded to by the President, and by Messrs. Webster, Crittenden and Graham.

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning the President left Philadelphia in a special train prepared by the Camden & Amboy line, and at Burlington, Bordentown and Camden, and on the boat toward at the Garden a salute was fired from the Battery, under the direction of Gen. Morris. After the reception in Castle Garden, the President proceeded to review the troops drawn up on the Battery. The whole body then formed in procession, passing through Broadway and the principal streets of the city. The whole line of the procession proceeded with an imposing array of banners and the reception of the President at the Emporium of Commerce and Trade was very flattering. The military and various societies were out in large numbers.

The Contested Election. Some of the Locomotive papers out of the district, have been telling marvellous stories of the illegal votes. Col. H. B. Wright of Lozano was posted against the Whigs in contesting the election of Hon. Henry M. Fuller. That the public may see a portion of the party in the district that we copy the following from the Wilkesbarre Farmer, one of the oldest Locomotive papers in the district:

"We publish this week the principal and most important part of the testimony taken at Danville in the case of the contested election. A more detailed and complete account of the proceedings, with the name of evidence we have rarely seen strung together. A miserable object or two, suborned with rum and money—admitting, under oath, that they had been recently drinking in the room of the contestant, are brought forward and emptied of Aetery trash that would not have been listened to for a moment by any intelligent jury. The contestant in this case expects to prove nothing, because there is really nothing to prove beyond the ordinary irregularities which attend such elections. The whole and sole object is to give himself notoriety, and to keep himself before the public at the expense of that public, in order that he may not sink to the level of nothingness, where he belongs. This is the sole motive for kicking up this disturbance, but we much mistake the signs of the times if the proceeding is not having a contrary effect from that desired by the party interested.

The same paper announces later news from the investigation as follows:

"The contested election case has been progressing at Danville since Monday. The Telegraph reports this morning four more illegal votes discovered as having been cast for H. B. Wright, as well as all at that place. This is proving decidedly the wrong way.

CONTESTED.—The two Houses of the Legislature met in Joint Ballot and proceeded to choose a Governor. On the first trial more votes were cast than there were members present, whereupon a second ballot was held, which resulted in the reelection of Thomas H. Seymour (1000) by three majorities. The vote was evidently meant for him, was cast for Charles H. Pond. After this, Green Knick (who) was chosen, Lieut. Governor, and Thomas Clark (who) Treasurer, by one majority each. The scale was turned in their favor by Temperance votes.

The Locomotive candidate for Secretary, John P. C. Mather, and for Controller, Rufus G. Finney, were elected by two majorities.

From Texas.

Late advices from Galveston have been received at New Orleans, from which we learn several interesting items. The election for Governor and members of the State Legislature excites unusual interests, and the field is occupied by a much larger number of candidates than has appeared in any previous canvass. The reason alleged for this is that those who are to be chosen will have the control and disposition of the \$10,000,000 received from the United States.

About the 16th of last month a party, consisting of two Americans and two Mexicans, on their way to the Rio Grande to purchase stock, were attacked by Indians some three miles below San Patricio. Two were killed and the others escaped with severe wounds.

The party surprised, and two of whom were killed, are supposed to be from the Colorado. The American that was fatally shot exclaimed as he fell, "O, my poor wife and children!" which circumstance leads to the belief that he had a family. He had a belt around him containing \$1800 in gold. The other American, also had \$1000 in gold, secreted in the same way. But the savages seemed more intent upon the acquisition of horses than gold or silver, or even of scalps; for on this occasion they left their victims without any other traces of their barbarity than the wounds inflicted by the arrows by which they were transfixed.

The United States Marshal for Texas has made the census returns of all the counties in the State except the following, to wit: Galveston, Cameron, Starr, Webb, Wharton, Fannin, Grayson, Benton, Cook and Collin.

The entire population of the counties returned is 131,925 whites, and 52,556 slaves. It is estimated that the white population of the counties named above is more than 35,000, and that of slaves 10,000. According to this, the total white inhabitants of the State would be 168,000, and that of slaves 62,000; making an aggregate of both free and bond persons amounting to 230,000. The present population entitled to representation in Congress is 205,000, which secures to Texas two Members in the lower house.

Fatal Explosion at Patterson. Four persons were killed and 26 injured by the explosion at Patterson. The locomotive, the boiler of which burst, was of superior workmanship, weighing twenty-two tons, was made for the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, and cost \$20,000.

Of the injured persons, one, the foreman, had his jaw broken and was so badly scalded that he died the second day after the accident. The other persons injured were scalded and bruised, but none of their bones were broken. It is believed they will recover.

Michael Kane was thrown by the explosion up with the locomotive and his legs became entangled in the wheel of the engine, and there he remained suspended on the tottering fragments of the shattered building for a space of nearly two hours, expecting every moment to be precipitated to the ground, and crushed by the locomotive. The walls were propped up and the sufferer liberated from his perilous situation, and found to have suffered comparatively.

The body of Thomas Bustard was extricated from the ruins dead. His watch, in his vest pocket, was ascertained to be without a back. Subsequently, a man picked up the back of the watch in the street, some fifteen yards from where it was blown from the pocket of the deceased. It had been struck from the watch as it severed with a knife.

The boiler, it seems, was made capable of sustaining 100 lbs. to the inch, and the day previous it had been tried with 120 lbs. to the inch; but there were but 70 lbs. on, when the explosion took place.

EXTRAORDINARY AND DANGEROUS FEAT.—On Sunday morning, Messrs A. F. Foley and J. H. Mann, conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, discovered, when they arrived at Harrisburg, two Irishmen asleep, seated one on each of the cross pieces of the seat on the trucks, under the car, a distance of only eight inches from the ground. They must have placed themselves in that situation at Hollidaysburg; before the cars started on Saturday evening, and rode the distance of about 145 miles in that manner, merely to elude the expense of \$4 each, but at the same time placing their lives in momentary jeopardy, seated so close to the wheels that their backs rubbed the grease and dust from the axles of both the trucks. They were so literally covered with dust, that it was difficult to determine at a glance whether they were black or white individuals.

A Stranger Found Drowned.

The dead body of a man was found in the Delaware River, near the dwelling of David Buswell, in the town of Wallpack, N. J., on Saturday the 10th inst. The body appeared to have been in the water ten or twelve days; there were no papers about it, excepting a two dollar bill on the State Bank at Hartford, Connecticut, and some brown paper around tobacco. The body was not recognized by any person who saw it; the hair was nearly black, height 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, weight when living probably 150 pounds. Suspensions of foul play are entertained, as marks were visible of a blow across the face the face and over one eye. Blood appeared in the inner corner of the eye, and some blood had fallen upon the bosom of his shirt, and probably dried there before he was thrown into the water. He had on two pairs of brown satinet, pantaloons, a flannel shirt and a flowered shirt outside, a dark colored handkerchief tied round the neck, and on his feet were a pair of thick coarse boots. The boots had rested on a rock in the river and held him in the place where found. He had a pocket book of morocco, having three apartments, the centre fastened by a steel clasp; \$2 3/4 cents were found in the pocket-book; \$4 cents in silver and cents. Perhaps the newspapers north of us may, by investigating, be able to obtain some information as to the identity of the body, and also, whether a homicide has been perpetrated.

An Interesting Incident. The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot relates the following: The other day in conversation with Miss Dix, the philanthropist, during her visit to Greenville, a lady said to her, "Are you not afraid to travel all over the country alone, and have you not encountered dangers and been in perilous situations?" "I am naturally timid," said Miss Dix, "and diffident, like all my sex; but, in order to carry out my purposes, I know that it is necessary to make sacrifices and encounter dangers. It is true, I have been, in my travels through the different States, in perilous situations. I will mention one, which occurred in the State of Michigan. I had hired a carriage and driver to convey me some distance through the uninhabited portion of the country. In starting, I discovered that the driver, a young lad, had a pair of pistols with him. Inquiring what he was doing with arms, he said he carried them to protect us, as he had heard that robbers had been committed on our road. I said to him, give me the pistols, I will take care of them." He did so, reluctantly.

In pursuing our journey through a dismal looking forest, a man rushed into the road, caught the horses by the bridle, and demanded my purse. I said to him, with as much self-possession as I could command, "Are you not ashamed to rob a woman?" I have but little money, and that I want to defray my expenses in visiting prisons and poor houses, and occasionally in giving to objects of charity. If you have been unfortunate, are in distress, and in want of money, I will give you some. Whilst thus speaking to him, I discovered his countenance changing, and he became deathly pale. "My God," he exclaimed, "That voice!" and immediately told me that he had been in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, and had heard me lecturing some of the prisoners in an adjoining cell, and that he now recognized my voice. He then desired me to pass on, and expressed deep sorrow at the outrage he had committed. But I drew out my purse and said to him, "I will give you something to support you until you can get into honest employment. He declined, at first, taking anything, until I insisted on his doing so, for fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get into honest employment. He declined, at first, taking anything, until I insisted on his doing so, for fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get into honest employment. He declined, at first, taking anything, until I insisted on his doing so, for fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get into honest employment.

A MODEL DEED.—The Stockton times recommends all its friends to the following form for a driving letter. It was sent by a San Francisco lawyer to a Stockton lawman, and is worthy in its way.

SAN FRANCISCO March 7, 1851.
MR. DEAR SIR: Send me, if you please, without any delay, \$800, the balance of our fee for professional labors in your service, at Stockton in December last. You were kind enough to mention the first day of February past, as the day on which you would settle. If you can't send \$700, send \$600, if not \$600, then \$500, if not that \$400, or \$300, \$200, or \$100, or \$50, or \$25, or \$10 or \$5.

I haven't a dollar to pay my board, to buy a hat, a pair of boots, or to have my ragged coat mended, and scarcely a quarter to take a drink with. Nobody will lend me, or pay me, or trust me; and it's too cool to sleep out nights. As to paying my debts, I might as well try to keep all Stockton drunk and keep sober myself.

To speak seriously, I am d—d hard up, and now is your time if you want to do me a service.

POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers are hardly satisfied with the census of that city. The Bulletin says that in 1840 the population of New Orleans and Baltimore was within a fraction of being alike, New Orleans then numbering 102,000 souls, and Baltimore 102,318. Boston then had a population of 98,882, and Cincinnati 48,892. Now the relative position is as follows: Baltimore 169,035, Boston 158,768, New Orleans 116,407, Cincinnati 116,168. Of twenty-four cities, each with a population of over 20,000, we find that the rate of increase has been less in New Orleans than in any one of the remaining twenty-three.

TRAVELLING MECHANIC originated the word "Journyman."

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamship Europa and Arctic, we have English dates to the 30th April—31 days later than previous intelligence. The news is not very important excepting in regard to cotton, which has declined more than was anticipated, and has for the present killed the market on this side of the Atlantic. The advices in regard to Breadstuffs, are not very encouraging. The private letters speak much more favorably than of late in regard to American stocks. The demand was more active for various descriptions, and improvement in quotations had taken place.

In England the Easter recess of Parliament and the imminence of the opening of the exhibition have full leisure to the journals to crowd their columns with the history of its progress. The unpopular move of an opening by the Queen in military state, has been abandoned, and fifteen thousand persons were to be admitted to the spectacle of inauguration. The royal visitors were arriving for the great Exhibition. The Prince and Princess of Prussia, with Prince William from Berlin, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands had reached London. The Ottoman steam frigate Tera Bahi had arrived at Southampton with the Turkish contributions. Several officers of high rank came in, and on dropping anchor she was saluted by the platform Battery and by the United States frigate St. Lawrence.

From Ireland we hear of a letter from the Pope, praising and sympathizing with the Irish prelates and people in their bold stand for the Church. There was a broad daylight attempt to assassinate a Mr. Billings, in the County of Meath. He had gone down to collect rent.

In France the public mind is evidently extremely unquiet. Propositions of all kinds are showered upon the Assembly, by which the authors hope to smooth the rough passages of the coming elections. It is clear that Louis Napoleon is not enamored of the prospect of privacy to which an election would undoubtedly suffer him to retire. The fate of the Republic will excite Paris as much as the great Exhibition excites England. But the alarm as to an outbreak in the capital seems greatly calmed, if they are not entirely vanished. Serious disorders are, however, expected on this occasion in the southern departments, which exhibit most riotous tendencies.

In Italy there is nothing but a proposed alliance between Southern and Central Italy with Modena and Parma. The Plague had appeared in Genoa, supposed to have been communicated by some hides, and five of eleven cases had proved fatal. On the 9th of April the Court-Martial of Piacenza condemned 14 bandits to death, and one to 30 years imprisonment with hard labor. Fifteen of the former were executed immediately, and the punishment of the other four was commuted to twenty years of *carcere duro*.

In Germany the old regime is rapidly restoring itself. Prince Metternich, its incarnation, has returned to Vienna.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—A letter from Bern of the 15th April, in the *Debat* says, "I hasten to inform you that the federal government has just received a communication from the English Legation, in which it protests against refugees being sent to England. The United States, therefore, is now the only country open to them. The first detachment of Hungarian and Italian refugees who lately deserted from the army of Keldetzky, arrived at Bern on the 12th, under the command of Col. Durri. They propose going to America by way of France. A great number of their friends under the government of Kossuth."

MARKET DAYS LATER.—By the arrival of the Cambria, we have news three days later than the above. Cotton was still depressed, and trade generally dull.

The British and Continental news is quite unimportant. The all absorbing topic in France is the great Exhibition, which was sense of thirty thousand persons, without disorder or accident.

Emigration from England and Ireland continues unabated.

All danger of a Ministerial crisis in Paris was over, but the old story was current that Louis Napoleon was making great efforts to prolong his term of office.

The Portuguese insurrection had subsided. Austria and Russia had demanded of the Sultan that he retain Kossuth and his fellow patriots for two years longer. The Sultan is inclined to refuse, and to throw himself on the protection of England and France.

Nothing new from Germany.

THE GAZETTE EXAMINER.—A telegraphic dispatch to Liverpool, on the second day of the exhibition, remarks:

The attendance to-day, although not so great as yesterday, was very large, including a great number of foreign and provincial visitors. At Hyde park Corner, and all the roads leading to the building, a vast concourse of people assembled. The weather was cold but fine, and the scene most animating. Several packages arrived from France and other countries this morning. During the day, at least 30,000 visitors went to the exhibition, and upwards of 100,000 persons visited the Park.

A lady in a short dress, and with loose trowsers, gathered at the ankle, passed through town a day or two since, and produced quite a sensation among those who chanced to be in and around the depot. Her dress was very rich, and we have the authority of a lady witness for saying that it was beautifully becoming. We learn that it begins to be noticed that those who are most disposed to adopt the new style have small feet, and those opposed large feet. The success or failure of the fashion will depend therefore, on the understanding of Spring field Republicans.

California has issued a \$50 gold coin, octagonal in shape.