# TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1849.

See Regular Sheet of This Morning.

For The Tribune.

## LINES

Suggested by the refusal of the Sultan to give up the Hungarian Exiles.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

God bless thee, noble Sultan! and forever
Good angels keep thee, if it be a fact.
That thou art bravely making an endeavor
To save Kossuth—God bless thee for the act!
It will be written, read, applauded, cherished,
When Russia's ruthless myrmidons have perished.

The Russian deems thy Moslem creed infernal,
And while he proudly vaunts his Christian faith,
Consigns the Mussulman to flames eternal,
To wailing, utter darkness, and the death
That dying never dies, through all the stages
Of untold torments and unnumbered ages.

He, like the Pharisee, looks up to Heaven
And boasts his righteousness of life and heart;
Thou, like the good Samaritan, hast given
A sufferer aid, and done the Christian's part.
May God reward thee, when we all assemble
Where vassels shall rejoice and tyrants tremble.

The followers of Christ should love each other—
It is the Saviour's positive command;
Yet, Christian Russia hunts a stricken brother,
Outlawed and exiled from his native land.
Hunts him, to take away the life God gave him:
While thou, an infidel, hast sought to save him.

She is not satisfied to see him languish,
From kindred, wife and children far apart;
To know that sickness, poverty and anguish
Wringe drop by drop the life-blood from his heart.
She craves his life, and hunts him as a tiger
Would hunt a wounded lion by the Niger.

Let Russia bear the Christian name no longer,
Write Tyrant, Heathen, Monster, on her sky;
Her iron throne is strong, but God is stronger,
And when a few more years have flitted by,
His arm will rend her lengthened cords asunder,
And make her power a by-word and a wonder.

The world has looked on Hungary, admiring
The noble daring of the gallant band
That struggled on, with hope and zeal untiring,
To win the freedom of their Father land.
And bitter words and burning tear-drops started
In many a land, when hope from them departed.

What cause had Russia for her interference?
What wrong to right, what grievance to redress?
None: yet she sent her armed, enslaved adherents
To help the weaker Austrian to repress
The feeble rays of Liberty that lighted
The land now ravaged, ruined, crushed, benighted.

And though he sees her banners proudly waving,
O'er hill and plain where Freedom's champion's
She turns unsatisfied, with conquest craving [died.
A further sacrifice to power and pride—
Turns to the scaffold, to the horrid slaughter,
And Nero-like, pours human blood like water.

This blood will be a witness, swift and fearful,
Against the tyrant at the judgment throne;
The desolation wrought in homes once cheerful,
Each bitter pang, hot tear and dying groan,
His rage has wrung from victims unoffending,
Will sting his soul with anguish never-ending.

Be thou undaunted by his haughty bearing,
Unmoved in purpose by his flaming wrath;
He has the lion's cruelty and daring,
But Heaven will turn his footsteps from thy path.
Thy duty is to save the Christian Stranger—
Do this, brave Infidel! and fear no danger.

## LINES

*Sent with a Bouquet to a Lady*—BY A. K. GARDNER, M.D.

In ages past, ere clocks with iron hands
Marked the swift flight of Time through all the lands,
The turning petals of bright, fleeting flowers
Served to mark well the march of short-lived hours.

Let me recall in these prosaic days,
This one alone of all its ancient ways,
And by the presence of these flowers portray
The hours remembered, though now far away.

Lit emblem these of all such transient pleasure, [ure;
They die, ere scarce the swift-winged time they measure
Too soon, alas! their brilliant hues depart—
But Memory's perfume lasts and cheers the heart.

*New-York, Feb. 1849.* [Literary World.

## Gleanings from Foreign Journals Received by The Tribune.

☞ The city of Berlin, so beautiful and so well built, has nitherto suffered much from scarcity of water.—The rivulets, frozen in Winter, remain in a state of putrid stagnation during the Summer. An insupportable stench is the consequence, and the diffusion of dangerous miasma renders Berlin exceedingly insalubrious in hot weather. The celebrated agronomist, Albert Thaer, has just proposed a system of irrigation, the expense of which will be comparatively trifling—that is to say, $500,000. He proposes to convey the water required from the Lake of Betts, situated some fourjmiles from the city, which will afford a copious supply of the pure element for drinking and cleansing purposes. M. Thaer's system has been approved, and will be carried into execution without delay.

☞ In Normandy and Brittany the apples used for cider are in extraordinary abundance. In the memory of man the trees were never seen so loaded. The farmers have been obliged to fix props repeatedly under the branches to enable them to support the heavy weight of fruit that bends them to the earth. The cider crop will, in most places, be twice or three times more abundant than in ordinary years.

☞ The debts of the various countries of Europe may be classed in round millions: Great Britain, £670,000,000; France, 320; Holland, 160; Russia and Poland, 110; Spain, 83; Austria, 84; Prussia, 30; Portugal, 26; Naples, 26; Belgium, 25; Denmark, 11; Sicily, 14; Papal dominions, 13; Greece, 8; Bavaria, 3; Frankfort, 1; Bremen, £600,000; Hamburgh, £1,400,000. Total, £1,785,000,000. Debts which are not enumerated, £215,000,000. Grand total, £2,000,000,000.

IMPORT OF PROVISIONS FROM AMERICA.—Mr. Gardner the provision broker, gives the following as the import into Liverpool alone, from the United State, for the last twelve months: 26,000 tierces Beef, 37,000 barrels Pork, 224,000 cwts Bacon; 15,000 Hams, 50,000 barrels Lard, 100,000 boxes Cheese, 8,000 firkins Butter.—The value of the above is £1,000,000 sterling.

☞ Odd addresses to letters have become popular in the papers lately. The *Eastern Counties Herald* gives one, beautifully definite: "Hannah Hall, widow, half way between the Church and Gass works nearly opposite the wall with a row of trees behind it on the same side of the street as the Gass works goes down with a step, a few doors from Mr. George Hobson's tea totler, Burlington."

☞ *La Corsaire* states that, at a grand dinner at the Elysée, M. de F——, a representative, having said, in rather a loud voice, to a person near him, "We must think of doubling the allowance of the President," Louis Napoleon, overhearing it, replied, "Do not, sir, poison our dessert with those terrible questions of money."

A FALLING OFF!—At the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Nicholson, brother-in-law to Mr. Hudson, at York, last week, a portrait of the ex Railway King was put up, and the first bidding for it was six pence. It was ultimately knocked down to one of the family for ten shillings. How are the mighty fallen!

☞ Professor Johnston, of the University of Durham, has issued a pamphlet in which he shows that whole meal bread contains one-third more nutriment than that made from fine wheaten flour. The oat is more nutritive than the whole grain of wheat.

☞ "Some pumpkins" is a commendatory phrase in America. One pumpkin, grown by a spirit-merchant in Carmarthen, was carried last week to the *Walsham* office; it filled a large wheelbarrow, was 6 feet in circumference, and weighed 84 lbs.

☞ We learn from the *Oxford Chronicle* that the annual expenditure of the Bodleian Library is now about £4,000; of which sum £1,375 is defrayed by proceeds of various benefactions; about £650 by matriculation fees; and about £1,500 by "library dues."

☞ At the meeting of medical men concerning the state of poisons, on Wednesday, Mr. J. Bell stated that he knew one person who had sold, during the last three years, between 3,000 and 4,000 cwt. of arsenic.

☞ Punch teaches how to do the obstreperous colonies: "They won't take our paupers after they have become convicts. Let us send them out as emigrants before they get into prison."

The *Preston Chronicle* says of agricultural meetings: "With a boiled leg of mutton on the table, people think of eating turnips rather than growing them; and, with the bottle before them, thorough draining may be thought of, but it is not as regards land."

ROYAL ALLIANCE.—A matrimonial alliance is definitively fixed to take place between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. The marriage will take place early in the ensuing year.

☞ Marzini has left Switzerland for London, where a brilliant reception attends him, and where he will publish a monthly review with the title of "Review of the People." While in Switzerland he has lived in the most retired manner.

☞ Rabbit-skins, which were selling some months ago at two shillings, are now, it is said, eight shillings per pound. They are used in making the soft felt hats now so fashionable here and on the continent.

☞ The Austrian Ministry have got at loggerheads on the reorganization of Hungary. Prince Schwarzenberg goes out, and who will be Premier in his place is not known.

☞ At Frieburg, in Baden, eleven young peasant girls have been arrested and imprisoned for adorning with flowers the graves of fallen Republicans.

☞ A gentleman of Darlington, who is upward of 80 years of age, but still a resolute pedestrian, recently walked in one day from Darlington to Newcastle, more than 33 miles.

☞ A Leeds pickpocket, the other day, stole from the pocket of a police inspector, who was in plain clothes, a paper containing—a pair of handcuffs!

☞ The Austrian officer who superintended the flogging of Madame Maderpach was Captain Graber.

☞ The Bishop of London held an ordination at Fulham last week, when two natives of Africa were admitted into holy orders.

☞ Her Majesty's visit to Glasgow cost the loyal citizens upward of £1,800.

☞ The revenue of the Railways of the United Kingdom amounts to no less than £12,000,000 annually.

☞ Lady Franklin still remains in the Orkney Islands.

FIRE AT BATON ROUGE, LA.—A. Bradford's Sadlery establishment burned up, loss $4,500, insured $2,500. Kugler's tailor shop, loss not stated, on Oct. 15.

# THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL.

## Coal—Seeing the Elephant—Camp on North Platte—Advice to Emigrants, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

130 MILES FROM FORT LARAMIE, Aug. 2, 1849.

In several of my letters, written since crossing the South Platte, I have stated my impression that Coal would be found in this portion of the mountains. Many evidences of this presented themselves on our route. On the bank of the Platte, some 80 or 90 miles west of Laramie, we found a veritable mine near our encampment—this vein cropping out of the bluff, of some 1½ to 2 feet thick. In our travel since (some 40 or 50 miles) nearly every abrupt bluff shows forth the same article, lying imbedded in soft sand-stone—oftentimes there are two or three veins, one above the other, (say from six inches to three feet thick.)—Our opportunity for getting specimens has been very imperfect, and therefore I have had to content myself with breaking off by hand, or by using a stone to knock off a sample of the out-cropping mineral, and of course it cannot be expected that I, who profess to have little if any particular knowledge by which to distinguish one quality of coal from another, should be able to determine of what kind it is. I succeeded, however, at one point where parts of the bluff seemed to have been more recently broken off, in getting a specimen, which I considered quite a pure and excellent coal; it was too light for either the bituminous or anthracite, and too hard for the former—it broke into squares, and the sides broken off were exceedingly glossy and hard, so that you might moisten the corner of a white linen handkerchief and rub it on the newly fractured side without soiling it. On putting a single lump of it on the fire I found it did not burn *so soon* as I expected, but when well heated it burned with a bright blaze, and apparently would make a good fire; there were slight evidences that it contained some sulphur, but not much.

I have seen coal from England, and also the coal from the mines near Jefferson City, Mo. which it resembles very much; I do not know what is its proper name, but I have heard these kinds called Cannel Coal by some. That from England was called Canal by some—by others Kenne Coal. I should suppose that it is, of all other Coals, the best suited for generating *Gas*, it might, however, be all consumed in the operation, and therefore leave nothing in the shape of coke, which generally pays the expenses of its manufacture from many kinds of Bituminous Coal.

There is one thing perfectly certain, that the quantity here is entirely inexhaustible, and I venture the assertion, from the attentive examination I have given it for the last few days, that the quality will be excellent. So far as I have seen it, there is a layer of sandstone above it of from 20 to 40 feet, and the veins, some of them are three, one above another, which have shown themselves in the exposed escarpments of the bluffs, sometimes from 15 to 30 feet between them. In every case but one that I have seen, (out of near a dozen,) the dip was from 35° to 45° to the north, or a little west of north, while the other case was nearly west; but it is very evident, through all this country, that the original deposits of Nature (if the theory is founded in fact, which asserts that these deposites are made upon a level basis) have been violently disturbed by extraordinary causes. In fact, this country presents, to my mind, numerous and extraordinary characteristics worthy the attention of every geologist, while the scenic painter, mineralogist and botanist could not fail to enjoy the highest rational feast of the mind in the stydying, classing and sketching Nature and her productions as she is seen in this romanting and interesting country. Nothing could be more easy, safe or pleasant to a company of scientific lovers of romantic and unexplored nature—geologists, mineralogists, botanists and scenic painters—to form a company of themselves and dependants, properly fitted out, in all about 25, a year or two leisurely spent in traversing these wild mountains, hills, valleys and cañons, their discoveries would vastly interest as well as profit them, and prove invaluable to the country. In some future letter I may attempt to describe the general outlit (aside from the instruments of their professions) such a company would require to make them comfortable, without incumbering themselves with many things, which all inexperienced persons are sure to provide before they start on such a trip. I have seen part, at least, of the Elephant, and can give them some useful suggestions. If you had passed over the last 150 miles of our journey, you would have seen astonishing proof of this, in the vast waste of valuable articles which litterally strew the ground the whole way—that have, before starting, been considered of great value and much convenience, are now seen broadcast on the banks of this wonderful river as entirely useless; such is the extent of this (here) necessary waste, that it would not pay badly to send wagons and teams along to pick them up, and carry them "back," not exactly to "old Virginia," but to the States, and there vend them as old wares. The best wagon would not bring $20. Indeed, only yesterday I was offered an excellent one for that sum, with four pair of good carriage-harness and other "fixings" to match, but refused. The owner was obliged to leave it on the road. His partners had owned the horses and the wagon; they took it into their heads to "pack," and left him on the banks of the Platt, 200 miles short of the Gold Mines, with his wagon and gearing.

A great amount of distress and much disappointment has been occasioned by the formation of stock companies. There are only rare instances where division after division has not occurred; first, one or two, or a larger *minority*, become obnoxious to the majority, who at once propose a division of course; as majorities rule here, it is decided upon; and these divisions are nearly always made more in accordance with *might* than *right*, and the minority are told that it is Hopson's choice—take it or leave it. Soon the majority fall out among themselves, and a new division is again made, and so on is this process constantly reenacting the whole road. One man puts too much sugar in his coffee, and his comrades will not stand it; another will not go and bring a pail of water when, it is supposed by some, he ought; while another pulls too much of the blanket to himself toward the cool of the morning, and therefore he must divide. My advice to all is—fit out yourself in what you are able to bear, and go on your own hook; and if you are a gentleman you will be allowed to join almost any company; and if you do not choose to join, you can go alone, and that safely, as I know instances now of single individuals rejoicing on their way to the Diggins. J. W.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF ALABAMA.—It is not generally known that the State of Alabama abounds in coal, iron and marble. The coal is mostly bituminous. The *Mobile Herald* says that the amount raised this year on Warrior river will be greater than ever before. Over two hundred flat boats have been projected or built to carry it to market. A correspondent of that paper says:

"Of the extent and value of the coal deposites in this region there can be no doubt. Most of the coal beds hitherto found are less than four feet in thickness—in strata too thin for mining—but several of them are four feet thick and upwards. Those above three feet are more numerous still. I do not mean that they are found in numerous places merely, but that they are different strata, clearly defined, lying one above another. The far greater number are above the level of high water, appearing in bluffs which overhang the channel of the stream, and indeed at the bottom of its bed. The river runs on coal, sometimes bare, sometimes shielded by sand or rock, for some one hundred miles. The coal is bare in all the little streams that run into the river. The greater part of the land in the coal region is public, and may be obtained at the Government price.

"The dip of the coal is uniformly in the direction of the natural drainage of the country. All the Warrior beds, thick or thin, are so, and therefore require nothing but ditching to keep the mining operations free from the ingress of water. This is true of those on the North river, also, as far as has been examined. Those on the Cahawba river are at an angle of 45° with the horizon. They dip obliquely across the drainage of the country, and will, it is apprehended, require great power to keep them dry."

## California Emigrants.

In brig Robert, from Fall River, Oct. 23, for San Francisco:

*Members of the Association*—Thomas D Chaloner, President, Fall River; John W Pratt, Vice do, Freetown; William A Bull, Treasurer, Fall River; Ezra H Wheeler, Secretary, do; Charles Wilson, Fall River; Robert Porter, Freetown; James H Hathaway, Dighton, Directors; Oliver Hathaway, Emery Read, Benjamin F Clark, Alfred Smith, Henry S Hooper, George Cadine, Ariah Tisdale, George O Chaloner, Theodore J Kerr, David A Atwell, Lebbeus A Crane, Amory G Davis, Charles Sanford, Warner Cook, Fall River; Abraham Manchester, Erastus Hathaway, John Manchester, John Manchester, Joseph Fish, Harrison M Jackson, Benjamin M Hambly, Jr, Tiverton; George W Paine, Samuel R Boagg, Luther Pickens, Rhoda B Pratt, Freeborn Nichols, Erwin Pierce, John T Tew, John Hathaway, Freetown; Philip D Sherman, Westport; Samuel C Danforth, Springfield; Benjamin Grinnell, Dighton and Crow—Geo Collins, Master, Fall River; Ariah Tisdale, First Mate, do; Joseph Davis, Jr, Second Mate, do; Crew—Elias Hathaway, Fall River; John Manchester, Tiverton; Gideon Manchester, do; Ezekiel Nichols, Freetown; Edward Pratt, do; George Baker, Taunton; Wm Robinson, Cook, Freetown; Philip M Tew, do do; Thomas V Chaloner, Steward, Fall River.

In ship Gold-Hunter, from Fall River, Oct. 26 for San Francisco:

William Wood, Master, Fall River; John Hunter, First Mate, do; Job Collins, Second Mate, Somerset; George H Brock, Third Mate, Nantucket; Gardner L Sherman, Thomas Langley, Dorcas H Mitchell, Thomas Hathaway, John Beaton, Robert G Whitney, William G Rogers, Ray G Sandford, George Brown, cook, Fall River; Francis H Boyd, Nantucket; Thomas Coleman, Jr, do; John Johnson, Hoogkasey &c. *Passengers*—Richard Chalmers, Samuel Brown, Fall River.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—Reinhardt's steam-saw-mill burned up, Oct. 18, loss $7,500, no ins.

# OHIO.

## The Legislative Anarchy—How to Result.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1849.

Now that the Election is over and Returns have been received from all the Counties, it still remains a matter of doubt how parties will arrange themselves at the meeting of the Legislature. Of the members elected in conformity with the law, there will be in the House, thirty-one Whigs, thirty-five Loco-Focos (including two Independents,) and six Free Soilers, giving once again the balance of power to a few members who profess to act independently of either of the great parties in the State.

But we have learned in Ohio that the law is not always the rule by which such matters are to be determined. There are certain functionaries commonly known as County Clerks, who, in these latter days, assume to themselves the power of annulling the law and issuing certificates of election according to their own sovereign pleasure. Last year furnished us with precedents to sustain both the Legislative and Judicial powers of such officers, and this year it is understood that the Clerk of Hamilton County has again pronounced the law dividing that County into two Districts unconstitutional; and issued his certificate to the five Loco-Focos elected from the whole County. If such be the case (and there is little reason to doubt it) two more Locos will present themselves with certificates at the meeting of the Legislature, making the number of that party thirty-seven instead of thirty-five. But the two Whigs elected from Cincinnati will also be present, with certified abstracts of the votes given in that District, and on the evidence thus furnished will claim their seats. Thus the question will again be presented at the outset which caused so much difficulty last Winter and delayed the organization of the Legislature for more than one month, and which was finally settled by a corrupt and disgraceful bargain, in violation of law and the plainest principles of honesty.

The natural inquiry is, How will this fruitful subject of discord be settled this year? Will the law as it stands upon the statute book be sustained? or will the doctrine prevail that a portion of the people may at any time not merely set aside the law, but declare for themselves, without the aid of a Legislature, in what way they shall be represented? In the decision of this question, excluding both sets of claimants from the disputed district, there will remain twenty-nine Whigs, thirty five Locos and six of the Free Soil party. Supposing, therefore, that the two independent members elected in part by Whig votes, act with their party, as is probable, then the Locos will equal in number the two other parties united. But it is scarcely to be expected that all the Free Soil members will act with the Whigs upon that question. All of them were elected by the aid of Loco Foco votes, and one at least, previous to the election, declared himself opposed to the Apportionment Law as it stands—and was supported expressly on that ground. The probability, therefore, is, that the Whig members from Hamilton County will be excluded. One thing only favors a contrary supposition, viz: that in such an event the Free Soil party will lose all power and will have to take its place quietly in the minority with the Whigs.

The position of matters in the Senate will be much the same as in the House. The parties will stand—Whigs 17, Loco-Focos 17, (including in each case each Free Soiler as can be counted on with certainty as acting with these parties.) In addition to these, there will be Brewster Randall, the Speaker of the last Senate, and two claimants from the First District of Hamilton County. It will remain with Randall to say which of the two shall take his seat. If his action heretofore furnishes any criterion by which we are to judge, the Whig claimant will in this case be successful. Such will be the position of the Legislature, as near as can be ascertained at this time. It is scarcely probable that the Assembly will be organized on the first day of meeting, and perhaps not for the first week.

The Circuit Court of the United States, deferred from July last to the present month on account of Cholera, is now in session in this city. Several cases of importance are expected to be brought to trial, and more than a usual number of distinguished members of the bar are in attendance. I noticed, last week, Mr. Ewing, Secretary of Interior, Mr. Corwin, Judges Lane, Wright, Spelding, &c. Should anything of general interest transpire, I will endeavor to communicate it.

SCIOTO.

## Canadian Affairs.

From our Anti Annexation Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1849.

The removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto is making a great fuss in town; the anger of the Montrealers, however, is not so great as I had expected. They effect to believe that the removal will do them no harm—in the sour grapes way, somewhat. There cannot be a doubt that there is a good deal of discontent, and that the hands of the Annexation party will be a good deal strengthened in consequence. There will not be many more Annexationists, it is true, but they will not be met in Montreal by so strong a body of opponents. The officers of Government exercised a strong influence over the citizens generally, whom they met in society or in business. On the other hand, the Government being in Upper Canada will have the effect of stopping any Annexation movement there, if there is any chance of one, and without Upper Canada the Montrealers may back away as long as they like—they can do nothing. There will be a strong effort made to bring in the French to the movement in Montreal, they being very discontented about the removal. This will fail, however; they will stick true to their leaders.

Mr. Viger, Receiver General, has resigned his office, but none of the others, although it was rumored that Messrs. Zachè and Lesslie were about to do so. Mr. Viger is officer of a bank here, is wealthy, and is an old man, and does not wish to remove, of course. He has no talent and little influence, so his place will be easily filled with a better man. It is not known who will be his successor. It is thought that a great many French members will not go up to Toronto for the session. It is possible that some may stay away, but they will be few indeed who cannot be there part of the session at least, and the majority is so large that some can be spared now and then. The officials are all in despair. The canals close in about a fortnight, and they must be off bag and baggage before then. Many are leaving their families to come up in the Spring, as their houses are taken till the 1st of May next. Government pays all expenses of themselves and families, and nice jobbery there will be no doubt. Passage tickets are issued for each member of a family, but it would be difficult to check a fancy that any one might have to increase the number of his family suddenly. Packing-boxes are also being issued to the clerks for their furniture, and such a hurry-burry among the poor men's families will be a caution to obstinate Governors.

Mr. Joseph S. See has been dismissed from the situation which he held in the Inspector General's department, for speaking disrespectfully of the Governor. He would have been discharged long before this had Mr. Hincks been at home.

There has been a regular decrease in the number of vessels arrived from sea at this port for the past three years. In 1847, 221 vessels; in 1848, 164; in 1849, 133. This is the effect of the completion of the canals, which enable large barges and propellers to come down to the upper lakes and freight down to Quebec, instead of any loading at Montreal.

Produce market is dull; superfine Flour, 21s—Pots, 33s 6d; Pearls, 32s—which is a decline. Wheat, 4s 3d a 4s 4½d; Peaze, 2s 4½d; Barley, 1s; Oats, 1s 2d; Flaxseed, 5s 2d. Freights to Glasgow, 3s 3d; to Liverpool, 3s. The receipts of produce at Toronto are large, but prices low. Wheat, 3s 4d a 3s 8d; Flour, 17s 9d a 18s 3d for superfine. Yours, SAVILLE.

AN INCIDENT.—During the trial of Cogrell, for kidnapping, which took place a few days since at Hillsborough, an incident occurred which created considerable fun at the expense of big wigs and counsel. A Miss Sloan was testifying and was requested to state all she knew about a certain transaction.

*Witness*—I was in the sitting room when Mary came from the kitchen hurriedly and Cogrell after her. He caught hold of her at the sitting room door, and said Mary you have been here long enough; come and go home now.

*Attorney for defendant*—What did Mary say?

*Attorney for the State*—Stop there—I object to the question!

Here a discussion of nearly two hours took place, in which four or five lawyers participated. After which the three judges held a long, serious and excited discussion on the subject, and finally, in a very formal and pompous manner, stated that it was the opinion of a majority of the Court that the question must be answered. The Court Room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the most intense interest was manifested at this stage of the proceedings. The question was repeated—"What did Mary say?" and the witness answered—

"She didn't say a word!" [Richmond Republican.

HEROIC ACT.—The *Binghamton Republican* tells the following story: "An incident occurred at the late fire in this village worthy of notice. The devouring element had wrapped the whole of the interior of the store in flames, and the heroic firemen had begun to despair of saving the block, when it was whispered there was a quantity of powder in the building. The stoutest hearts were quailing before this new danger, when a fireman, Mr. James Halstead, seized a lantern, and forcing the clerk (who slept in the store and knew where the powder was) to accompany him, entered the cellar, and groping his way with his terrified companion, soon appeared again, amid the breathless suspense of the few who knew his fearful errand—bearing a keg of powder, charred with the rapidly advancing flames!

WINE IN BERKS CO. PA.—The crop of grapes has been unusually good in Berks Co. this year, and it is said that a great deal of good wine will be made there.

## The Pacific Railroad—Letter from Col. Fremont.

In the course of his speech before the recent Pacific Railroad Convention at St. Louis, Col. Benton read the following extract of a letter from Col. Fremont, dated:

MONTEREY, (Cal.) June 27, 1849.

"I shall be anxious to receive the best information relative to your plan for the railroad—what the prospects are for its adoption, and towards what point of this country it will probably be directed.

"In conversing with Mr. Butler King and Gen. Persifer Smith a few days since, this road was a subject of general interest. I mentioned that the line explored in my last journey was admirably calculated for the road, passing the mountains between the Arkansas and the Del Norte, with scarcely an inequality of profile, and with knowledge obtained since our disaster showed what would have been the character of its extension further west, to the Great Basin. A reference to the map will show you that this line crosses the valley of the Del Norte at the northern edge of the New Mexican settlements, a handsome and fertile country, whence a branch road might be thrown down the valley of the river and through the settlements to Santa Fé. The road would enter the basin at the southern end of the Mormon settlements, and cross by way of Humboldt river. About midway of that river's course, a large valley opens into it, and upon *this an excellent way is a low pass near the head of the lower Sacramento valley.* Before reaching this pass, a way diverging to the north affords a very *practicable valley road into Oregon*, and, in my opinion, far the best by which you can reach that country.

"Immediately after this conversation, Gen. Smith determined upon a party to explore that part of the route which I have last described, with a view to report upon it at the ensuing session of Congress. He afterward called upon me to request that I would send him a written communication, to the same effect, in order that hereafter the credit of the suggestion might remain with me. It is not pleasant to see the work pass into other hands, but private means are inadequate to such undertakings here."

Col. Benton concluded his speech as follows:

We live in extraordinary times, and are called upon to elevate ourselves to the grandeur of the occasion. Three and a half centuries ago, the great Columbus—the man who was afterward carried home in chains from the New World which he had discovered—this great Columbus, in the year 1492, departed from Europe to arrive in the East by going to the West. It was a sublime conception. He was in the line of success, when the intervention of two continents, not dreamed of before, arrested his progress. Now, in the nineteenth century, mechanical genius enables his great design to be fulfilled. In the beginning, and in barbarous ages, the sea was a barrier to the intercourse of nations. It separated nations. Mechanical genius, in inventing the ship, converted that barrier into a facility. Then land and continents became the obstruction. The two Americas intervening have prevented Europe and Asia from communicating on the straight line. For three centuries and a half this obstacle has frustrated the grand design of Columbus. Now, in our day, mechanical genius has again triumphed over the obstacles of nature, and converted into a facility that which had so long been an impassable obstacle. The steam car has worked upon the land, and among enlightened nations, and to a degree far transcending it, the miracle which the ship, in barbarous ages, worked upon the ocean. The land has now become the facility for the most distant communications, the conveyance being invented which annihilates both time and space. We hold the intervening land; we hold the obstacle which stopped Columbus; we are in the line between Europe and Asia.

We have it in our power to remove that obstacle—to convert it into a facility—and to carry him on to his land of promise and of hope, with a rapidity, a precision and a safety unknown to all ocean navigation. A king and a queen started him upon his great enterprise. It lies in the hands of a Republic to complete it. It is in our hands—We, the People of the United States, of this first half of this nineteenth century. Let us raise ourselves up. Let us rise to the grandeur of the occasion. Let us complete the grand design of Columbus by putting Europe and Asia into communication, and that to our advantage, through the heart of our own country. Let us give to his ships, converted into cars, a continued course, unknown to all former times. Let us make the iron road—and make it from sea to sea, States and individuals making it east of the Mississippi, the nation making it west. Let us now, in this convention, rise above everything sectional, personal, local. Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great road upon the great national line which unites Europe and Asia—the line which will find, on our continent, the Bay of San Francisco at one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis and great commercial emporiums at the other—and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor, the colossal statue of the great Columbus, whose design it accomplishes, hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing with outstretched arm to the western horizon and saying to the dying passenger, there is the East! there is India.

## Late from Texas.

Texas papers to Oct. 16 have been received at New Orleans. We learn from the *San Antonio Western Texan* of 5th inst. that the Camanches have made overtures to consolidate peace with the United States, which have quickly been responded to by Major Gen. Brooke. We deem the information hereon so interesting that we extract it without abridgement, as it appears in the paper:

IMPORTANT INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.—By the politeness of Major George Deas, Assistant Adjutant General, we have been furnished with the following official document for publication.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS, September 22, 1849.

MAJOR—I have the honor to report that I have to-day had a visit from two Camanche chiefs, Pra-pro-whop, or Buffalo-hump, and Key-hon-ne, who are direct from the camp on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, for the purpose of communicating the result of a council lately held by the whole Camanche nation, to elect a successor to Mo-pin-ne-co, late head chief, he having died since our last intelligence from the camp on the Brazos.

The election resulted in the choice of Buffalo-hump, who upon assuming the dignity called upon all the chiefs and warriors to speak their minds freely with regard to their relations with the whites.

The council lasted ten days, when it was finally determined that they would be great fools to war with the United States. They had been to war with Texas when Texas was weak, and they had gained nothing by it, and that now if Texas was united to the United States a war would lead to the destruction of their nation.

Buffalo-hump says that although he may not—be able to stop at once small parties, he is determined to preserve peace, and he hopes that these small parties will not be considered by the whites as a cause of war.

He also wishes me to say that in the event of a council, it is the wish of the Indians that it be held at the Llano or at this place.

It is with the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant. WM STEELE,

Bvet. Com'g at Fredericksburg.

Major GEO. DEAS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH DEPARTMENT, San Antonio, Sept. 28, 1849.

It is the desire of the Headquarter Commanding to reciprocate fully the friendly disposition manifested by the Camanches, as set forth in the communication from the commanding officer at Fredericksburgh, dated 22d inst. herewith published for the information of all concerned. At the same time, it is to be understood that there be no relaxation in the vigilance along the border. If any thefts are committed, every effort must be made to detect and bring to punishment the offenders. Retaliation by killing the Indians, when overtaken or surprised, must be avoided, if possible, excepting in instances where murders may have been committed on their part, of which the evidence should be clear.

The scouting parties now in the field, below the frontier line, will be kept actively employed until the country is cleared of the lawless banditti which lately infested it, particularly toward the Rio Grande. By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. Brooke. GEO. DEAS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The *Galveston News* of Oct. 13, says that the Sugar and Cotton crops will be better than has been anticipated. The Sugar crop, it is now thought, will be the best ever raised in Texas. Planters say they can make money by producing Sugar at 9½ cents per lb. The Wheat crop in the north-east Counties has failed entirely. The Cotton crop in Trinity Valley will this year be 3,000 bales.

The corporation of the town of Liberty, capital of the County of the same name, situated on the Trinity River, thirty miles from its mouth, offer to emigrants a donation of one inner or building lot and four acres of land for cultivation in the environs, provided within twelve months from possession a good dwelling be erected on the inner lot, and the four acres be placed in a state of cultivation—the whole subject to a tax of $1 a year.

GOLD ON THE GILA.—We learn from a private letter dated at Lagrange, Texas, Oct. 12, that a company which started from that point for California in May last had been heard from. The party had arrived at the Gila River, from which point they write that appearances indicate that gold is as plentiful in that region as it is described to be on the Sacramento. The difficulty in procuring provisions from the settlements of Texas, which are the nearest sources of supply, made it impossible for them to stop to dig for the precious metal.

They write that parties taking that route for California should go in strong companies, as the number of Apache Indians which infest the way makes it dangerous for small ones to attempt it. Several small parties are said to have been cut off by them.

A number of respectable persons about Lagrange, who had been driven away from that part of the country upon charges that they belonged to the clan of Regulators, had returned after investigation had shown they were wrongfully accused. It appears to have been a concerted scheme on the part of the depredators, that such of them as might be arrested should implicate the most deserving citizens, with a view to produce opposition to those who were endeavoring to rid the country of them. It is feared that they have so far succeeded in fomenting discords and suspicions through the country, that mischievous feuds will grow out of it. [Washington Republic.

A NEW-YORK COMPANY OF OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.—A letter from Santa Fé, Aug 15, in the *Fort Smith Herald* says:

Capt Gildersleeve's company from New-York, with oxen, done very badly. Their oxen died—their wagons scattered, and were out of provisions. Two of their men started to overtake us and got lost, as we heard from one of their crowd. I am trying to follow the escort with pack mules, which is to accompany Col. Collier, Collector of Francisco, who are to leave here in a day or two. There are a large number of emigrants on the Rio Grande waiting to get off with the escort. The Indians around are very troublesome—have killed some emigrants already; but there are some soldiers to start with Capt. Chapman to morrow, to whip them out. The Captain went out the other day to offer them peace, and they came pretty near getting his scalp. Corn is selling at $2 50 per bushel; coffee, sugar, meat and bread, sell at 25 cents per pound.

COCOA SHELLS.—20 bags, fresh, just received. For sale by WASSNER & YOUNG, 122 Chatham-st.

## Weekly Report of Deaths

*In the City and County of New-York, from the 20th to the 27th day of October, 1849.*

Men, 72; Women, 70; Boys, 60; Girls, 57—Total, 259.

| Disease. | | Disease. | | Disease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 3 | Drowned | 4 | Measles | 18 |
| Apoplexy | 1 | Dysentery | 3 | Mortification | 1 |
| Asphyxia | 1 | Erysipelas | 2 | Old Age | 7 |
| Atrophia | 2 | Fever | 3 | Palsy | 2 |
| Burned, Scalded | 4 | " Puerperal | 1 | Premature birth | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | " Remittent | 2 | Pleurisy | 1 |
| Cancer of stom. | 1 | " Scarlet | 4 | Rheumatism | 1 |
| Cholera | 6 | " Typhoid | 3 | Rupture | 1 |
| Casualties | 6 | " Congestive | 1 | Small Pox | 4 |
| Cholera Infantum | 2 | " Nervous | 1 | Spinal Disease | 2 |
| Cong. of mother | 3 | Heart, Disease of | 3 | Spine | 1 |
| Colic | 1 | Inflam'n of brain | 1 | Suicide | 3 |
| Consumption | 43 | " of bowels | 3 | Schirrus | 1 |
| Convulsions | 18 | " of chest | 1 | Teething | 1 |
| Croup | 3 | " of heart | 1 | Ulcers | 1 |
| Congest'n lungs | 2 | " of lungs | 15 | Ulcer'n intestine | 1 |
| Debility | 6 | " of stomach | 2 | " stomach | 1 |
| Diarrhea | 6 | " of throat | 2 | Unknown | 4 |
| Dropsy | 2 | " of liver | 1 | Unknown | 1 |
| " in the head | 3 | Intemperance | 1 | Whooping cough | 1 |
| " in chest | 1 | Lues Venerea | 1 | | |

AGES—Under 1 year, 87; 1 to 2 years, 32; 2 to 5, 20; 5 to 10, 11; 10 to 20, 15; 20 to 30, 30; 30 to 40, 43; 40 to 50, 28; 50 to 60, 9; 60 to 70, 12; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 4; 90 to 100, 1; Unknown, 1. A. W. WHITE, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, Oct. 27, 1849.

## Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 116, 138 to 150.

## Law Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judges Oakley, Vanderpoel and Sandford—Decisions—*Am. Mutual Ins. Co. of Philadelphia* adv. *Thomas P. Stanton*—To recover $6,500, amount insured on steamer Anglo-Saxon, which never ran where and was injured during the voyage from New-York to New-Orleans. Plaintiff considers, under the code, that he has a right to proceed against the Company, although they have no property or rights of action here, the insurance having