

North Branch Canal.

The looks for receiving subscribers to the stock of this Canal were very favorable on the 17th inst. at Wilkes-Barre; when the whole amount of the capital—one million of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each—was subscribed in less than six hours!

This intelligence will be highly gratifying to all who feel an interest in the permanent prosperity of Northern Pennsylvania. The bright hopes which the commencement of this work had shed upon our future prospects—and which for a time have been clouded by the doubts and difficulties attending the fiscal embarrassments of the state—soon seem about to be realized. We shall soon, no longer be regarded as denizens of a remote and lighted region—but join hands as neighbors, and be placed upon an equal footing—so far as the advantages of a ready market and the facilities of transportation are concerned—with the most favored portions of our own State, and of our prosperous neighbor, New York. Our mines of coal and iron—our forests of timber, and our fertile grain and grazing lands, will now be fairly opened to the plastic hand of industry, and the generous struggles of enterprise.

Eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the stock was taken by a number of intelligent and wealthy capitalists of New York city; about one hundred thousand dollars by Philadelphia;—the remainder was subscribed by residents on the line of the canal. One dollar per share was paid upon each share at the time of subscribing, agreeably to the Act of Assembly; and the charter has probably, ere this, been issued by Governor Shunk. A meeting of the stockholders will be called in a few weeks, for the purpose of electing officers, and organizing the Company. It is understood the work will be pushed rapidly forward, as soon as a charter can be obtained from the Legislature of New York; to enable the canal to be connected with the works of that state. If there should be the slightest difficulty in the case—we may look for the busy noise of preparation to be sounded along the line, as soon as the ensuing summer.

We have been asked—Is this subscription to the stock of the North Branch Canal, bona fide? Will the work go on? We say yes—to both of these inquiries. Let any one who doubts take up with us the map of the country. Begin at New York city; Jersey city is on the opposite side of the river, and there commences the Morris Canal. Pursuing a circuitous route through the Bergen marshes, it crosses the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, and enters the thriving city of Newark. Onward, in a course nearly North, passing the village of Bloomfield, it reaches the extensive manufacturing village of Paterson. Onward still—it arrives at the Little Falls of the Passaic, and crossing that river at Powerville, it enters and traverses the valley of the Rockaway, and at length rises to its summit level, two miles North-west from Drakeville, at Hopatcong pond. Thence it is traced along the Musconetcong river to near the Anderson Iron works, where it crosses that stream; and passing by Hackensack, Baskingtown, Mansfield, Broadway and New Village, it reaches finally, the Delaware at Philadelphia opposite Easton. Whole distance—101 miles.

The Morris Canal Company has recently been reorganized; and now numbers amongst its principal stockholders some of the wealthiest, most sagacious and enterprising capitalists in the Union. The canal has been improved and its capacity greatly increased. It will be opened for business again, we are informed, in a few weeks.

But to the map once more: cross the Delaware at Easton; up the valley of the Lehigh—on, through the Great Blue Mountain, into the coal region at Manch Chunk, which is 45 miles from Easton. Thence through the magnificent locks of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and through scenery of mountain, rock, and river, unsurpassed for sublimity and beauty—we reach White Haven, 24 miles from Manch Chunk—70 from Easton. Here we find the Lehigh and Susquehanna rail-way, constructed by the Lehigh Navigation Company—running over to Wilkes-Barre, in the classic vale of Wyoming.

Nay—no cavilling about the transportation. It is constructed with iron T rail, and will carry over loaded boats as well as the Portage rail-way on the Allegheny, which is 17 miles longer and has seven inclined planes more than this; and was not, as in the case here, designed and constructed for the very purpose of conveying boats with their cargoes. Speaking of this rail-way and route, reminds us to remark in this place, that no one need be surprised at seeing transportation lines formed and goods shipped from New York city through this route to Wilkes-Barre—down the North Branch canal to the Juniata, and on to Pittsburgh. It is some seven or eight miles shorter distance than by Philadelphia and Harrisburg. We have always told the Philadelphia friends that the North Branch would yet be a part of the Main Line!

Once more en route: from Wilkes-Barre up the North Branch of the Susquehanna—running eight miles through the richest coal field in the world—pass the mouth of the fine valley of the Lackawanna—cross the Tunkhannock, which drains two thirds of the fertile table lands of Susquehanna county—upward still—over the Mesophoria, Tuscawara and Wyalusing, which drain the remainder of Susquehanna and the North Eastern section of Wyoming counties. Cross the pretty valley of Wesunick, and we reach Towanda. Here, with your leave, readers—we rest for a brief expirium.

Observe at this point, Towanda and Sugar Creek, within a mile of each other—the (village conveniently disposed in the distance)—flowing to the river. On the Carbon branch of the Towanda, are large deposits of iron ore, and bituminous coal, in the midst of forests of excellent timber—not more than fifteen miles from the line of canal. On Sugar Creek too, and its tributaries, are immense resources in timber; and the valley extends far up into a cultivated and prosperous region.

We again resume our progress: up the Susquehanna to Athens and the Northern boundary line of the state; thence along the fertile valley of the Chemung, and we finally reach Elmira, where the Chemung Canal opens before us, through lines of navigation already completed—the whole Western world! Or, if you prefer the route—we continue from Athens up the North Branch of the Susquehanna—unite with the New York and Erie railway, near the state line;—thence on to Owego, where we have the Ulster and Owego railway at our service, upon which to reach the Cayuga lake. From Owego to Binghamton by the river 22 1/2 miles, and we connect with the Chemung canal, and supply Ulster and the salt villages along with 40,000 tons of coal per annum.

The North Branch Canal Company's works will extend in Pennsylvania from the mouth of Solomon's creek—four miles below Wilkes-Barre, to the state line near Athens—say, 105 miles. They comprise, according to the law of 1842, and the several supplements:

1. Fifteen miles of finished canal now in use, from Solomon's creek, four miles below Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, (including the navigable feeder,) on which, in 1842, over \$10,000 in tolls were taken. This portion cost the state \$655,000.

2. What is termed the Tunkhannock Line, on which has been expended \$1,128,265 19. Thirteen miles on this portion have been finished. This line extends from Pittston to the Wyalusing creek; fifty-four miles and nineteen chains.

3. The Tioga Line, from the Wyalusing creek to the village of Athens, thirty-five miles. Cost, so far, \$1,222, 011 19. Thirty sections—about twenty miles—on this line are finished; one or two of the locks complete, with the necessary buildings; and all the remainder of the line in a great state of forwardness. So, also, on the Tunkhannock line, the heavy portion of the work has been at least half done. The estimate of the State Engineer makes \$215,656 08 necessary to complete the Tioga line; and \$1,015,599 95 to finish the Tunkhannock line. It is now supposed that \$1,000,000 economically expended—dispensing in some places with the costly cut stone work, will complete the whole work—105 miles in length.

This will be all the Company will have to pay for it. No other canal or railway can be laid in the valley of the Susquehanna—and the state has no right to resume the work until 1855, when it must repay the Company what it cost to complete it, and seven per cent interest—deducting dividends declared.

From Wilkes-Barre to Elmira is about 115 miles—this distance added to those of the Lehigh improvements and Morris canal, make 335 miles from Elmira to New York city—with a short portage on the way, upon which as we have seen, no transshipment will be requisite. This unfinished North Branch Canal is the only link wanting to connect Northern Pennsylvania and all the fertile regions of Western New York, with the three great commercial cities of the Union—Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore! From Elmira to New York city by this route, the distance as before stated, is 335 miles. Between the same places, by way of the Erie canal—the route now pursued—it is 444 miles. Even the Montezuma salt villages on the Erie canal, will be as near to Philadelphia by this route, as they now are to New York through the existing improvements!

Then look at the immense country to be supplied in this way, with coal and iron, in one direction, and salt, lumber and plaster in another! Not many years will have elapsed, before half a million tons of coal will, every year, find a Western market through our improvements. In England, the consumption of coal now more than averages a ton to each individual inhabitant. How many millions of inhabitants are there in the cities and villages of the great country embraced in the view we have taken. We firmly believe that the tolls from coal alone, will pay the cost of finishing the canal, every three years after it is completed, and in full operation.

But enough—and more than enough on this subject. Why repeat again the facts and arguments we have for years been urging in behalf of this improvement! We have no time to spare to rehearse croakings now, the work has fallen into the hands of far-sighted, enterprising men, and it will go on. Even should they hesitate—its immense advantages will be seen by others. Nothing now, save a foreign war, or some great national revolution, can even delay it. The North Branch canal, we say again, will be completed, and that within two or three years at the extent. These are the honest convictions of one who has never faltered in his faith on this subject; and who, with others in a like spirit, and pledged to the same result, never has relaxed, and never will rest their exertions, until the desirable end is accomplished.

Affairs of State—Texas Negotiation.

The quiet, elevated and statesman-like mode of conducting our public affairs adopted by the present national administration, offers a striking contrast to the course pursued by that of John Tyler. It was exceedingly discreditable in a national point of view, and every way humiliating to an American citizen, to observe the facility with which certain presses—not distinguished for either integrity or ability—acquired information of the views and movements of the Executive in regard to matters of state.

There was often a pitiful, huckstering spirit manifested in communicating in advance with these minions of Executive favor; so as to afford them an advantage over others, infinitely their superiors in influence, ability and every proper quality of a free press. Nothing of this kind has yet been seen in reference to the present administration. The important and delicate negotiations, past and in progress, were and are conducted apparently under a proper sense of what belongs to elevated diplomacy—conducted in fact, just as we should expect men of the ability and experience of President Polk and Secretary Buchanan, would carry out the purposes and measures of their administration.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 12th instant, struck with the contrast we have referred to, and laughing at the blunders of certain of its cotemporaries, in the statements they have put forth from time to time on the subject of the Texas negotiation, remarks:

"In all this Texas business, the Federal Executive have understood themselves and their opponents; their own duties, their own position. They have been perfectly aware of all the Mexican, English and even French machinations which have been used for preventing annexation, and of public opinion in Texas upon that measure. They well knew that every citizen of Texas born in the United States was desirous of returning to our confederacy, and they had no reason for supposing that the German or Irish immigrants, who had sought the American shores for freedom and a better condition, would prefer Mexican, French or English to American rule. They therefore knew that whatever the government of Texas might wish or attempt in relation to annexation, the people had but one wish, and would tolerate but one step on the subject. And they fully comprehended all the movements of the European agents in Texas, and knew exactly how to counteract them. And they understood much better than any journalist in New York, the warlike demonstrations of Britain, and the best mode of rendering them unavailing; and instead of being long blind to imminent dangers, they have been engaged, as the possessors of a 'subtle information' now admit, in preparing for determined and vigorous resistance."

And what is and will be the result? The Texas question, instead of being "more complicated," is plainer than ever; Texas will not annex without the slightest difficulty. France will not openly complain, but will secretly, if not openly, rejoice, and Britain will not be mad enough to plunge into a war that will terminate in her ruin. Those who suppose that our Federal Executive and high officers are idle, or blind to their position, because they do not proclaim all their movements to every manufacturer of "tremendous excitements" for the daily markets of New York, have yet much to learn."

A Good Saying.—The following, though it does not apply with much force in this latitude is, nevertheless, the truth: "A printing office a place to loaf at. Ha!—What an idea! It is something like making a hen roost of a candy shop, or a pig pen of a handsomely furnished parlor."

MURDER BY ROW.—On Thursday, 17th inst., as Owego, died of delirium tremens, ELIZABETH VOLSTERS, aged 39 years.

Death of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The Old Hero has departed this life! He expired on the evening of Sunday, the 8th inst., in the 78th year of his age. He fainted on the morning of that day, but revived and lingered until 6 o'clock, when after having taken an affectionate leave of his family and friends, he calmly died, as none but a Christian could.

There had been much reason to anticipate the decease of the Statesman and Sage, and the nation were hourly expecting it; but when it came, all were ready to pay the tribute of respect to his memory. Never before was there such a general and spontaneous grief manifested for the passing away of any of our great men, as has been produced by the news of the death of Gen. Jackson. And to no man does our nation owe a deeper debt of gratitude. His bravery and fortitude while leading the armies of his country; his devotion to her rights and interests, and his firmness in the most trying hours, have been the leading causes of producing for him such a wide and unbounded popularity as he enjoyed.

A Scrap from History.

Every one knows that the chief improvement in the science of Arithmetic, is the modern system of notation, the adoption of what are generally termed Arabic numerals. But every one probably does not know, to whom Europe was first indebted for the introduction of this great improvement; and hence we venture to recall the fact in this form, that it was one of the Roman Pontiffs. We assure our Native American friends that we have no political object in view in this present writing, and in thus rendering "unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's."

The immense influence which the adoption of these numerals and the decimal system, must have had on the progress of science and civilization, will be more readily comprehended, if we reflect upon the enormous difficulty which must have attended the Greek and Roman modes of notation, when employed in arithmetical calculations, for the purposes of life. Try, reader, if you do not at a glance perceive it—a sum in simple addition, using the Roman numerals. And then, to keep a book account, in the same way!—We should infinitely prefer the mode practiced by an illiterate shop-keeper we once heard of, who pictured every article in the way of charging to his different customers—even though we might now and then, as he did, mistake a cheese for a grind-stone, on looking over for the purpose of settlement. But we are keeping his Holiness in waiting; and must return to our history.

Silvester II. who was elevated to the Holy see near the close of the tenth century, is the Pontiff to whom we refer. His early history is curious and interesting, as given by Simoni and others. His original name was Gerbert, and in several particulars, he was one of the most extraordinary personages of the middle age. He was educated principally, in Catalonia in Spain, then a part of the Carlogian empire—where literature was more cultivated than in his native country, France; both because it was undisturbed by Norman barons, and because it enjoyed the advantage of a free intercourse with the learned Mahometans in the southern provinces of the Peninsula.

From some of these eastern savans, he probably derived the mathematical knowledge evinced in his works on Arithmetic and Geometry, which still exist. In his subsequent travels he founded a large library, and seems to have been the most celebrated book-collector of the tenth century. For some years before the death of Louis V., which terminated the Carlogian succession—he acted as Secretary to the Archbishop of Rheims, and appears to have had much to do with the correspondence of most of the great personages of France at that period. His sagacity in discerning which party was likely to be successful at the eventual epoch, that witnessed the commencement of the Capet dynasty, was attended with its usual consequences. He obtained the see of Ravenna, and soon after, the dignity of Supreme Pontiff under the title of Silvester II.

If Gerbert really introduced the great improvement to which we have referred, it is certain it must have been unintelligible to most of his cotemporaries; and it is probable that its use would be rejected by the indolence and prejudice of the few who were capable of comprehending it. We may be almost assured it was even undervalued by himself, in his eager pursuit after honor and power, and amidst the important revolutions in which he performed a considerable part.

How different is the estimate of posterity! Few, but those who are curious on the subject of history, know saught of the Pontificate of Silvester II. The events of time are daily receding further from the eye, and they are already hid from most observers, by the interest of succeeding revolutions. Even the extinction of the royal family of the great Charlemagne, and the elevation of the Capeta, are already dwindled into objects of cold curiosity, which no longer interest the feelings of mankind. But the introduction of an improvement in science or useful arts, is rewarded by a fame which is often increased by time. The political events of those days, which are not described by great writers, soon vanish from the minds of men. Whilst men like those who bestowed upon us the Arabic numerals, and the blessed art of printing, will be celebrated as long as the world endures, by all those who enjoy the benefits of these admirable inventions. Even their disputed claims will be studied with unabated interest in the different ages. Away with the empty rewards and transitory fame of political service. The renown of deeds which affect only the fortunes of a state is limited. The glory of inventions and discoveries, which aid the general progress of the whole human race, is alone secure from decay.

Histoire de France, 1821.—[Edinburgh Rev. 1821.

FIRE AT ITHACA.—A destructive fire occurred at Ithaca on the morning of Monday, 10th inst., commencing in the stables of the Franklin House, destroying thirteen buildings and injuring others. The loss is estimated at about \$12,000, partly covered by the insurance.

Six valuable horses were burnt to death in the stables where the fire caught.

The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as at the same time a fire was kindled in a plough shop in the rear of the Ithaca Hotel, and near the furnace of V. Conrad, but it was fortunately discovered and extinguished without material damage. Had this last been undisturbed for a short time, it would probably, owing to a strong southwest wind prevailing at the time, have swept a great portion, if not the entire village lying west and northwest of that point.

Three young men, named Kelley, Coon, and Wilson, have been arrested and lodged in jail, on suspicion of being the incendiaries.

LAYD SLIDE.—A land slide, carrying off sixty acres of land, occurred on the 3d inst. at Hudson, N. Y. In its passage it crossed the Rondout stream, literally clearing the bed of all obstructions, and depositing its contents to the height of about fifteen feet in the bed of the stream for about 160 yards, forming a dam at one dash across the whole stream, impervious as masonry could make it.

THE OWEGO GAZETTE.—We hear that brother Barnes, retired from the Owego Gazette, to be succeeded by Mr. Penroll, lately of an Alabama paper. We trust that this sacrifice will have the happy effect of healing the unfortunate division in the democratic ranks of that County.

Owe no Printer Anything.

Dear Reader! It is said that while a man is in debt, strawberries (as they are pickled), loose shoes will pinch, and the kiss of your wife or sweetheart give you a terrible shock, probably after the manner of a gal-vanic battery. That all the joys of life will be as insipid as homoeopathic soup, compounded of one grain of stone, to forty-two gallons of water.

Now, if by this be the dreadful effects of promissory debts, how lamentable must be the condition of that unfortunate individual who has allowed his newspaper bill to go unpaid and is in debt to the Printer. "I pity the Printer," says Uncle Toby, and the benevolence of his heart was not misdirected. Still he ought also to have included their non-paying subscribers. For the Printer when he stops awhile in his toil to think of debts, duns and delinquents, feels a consciousness of recititude diffusing itself through his frame, and lighting up his unhidden heart. But the subscriber! Does he think of the injustice he has been guilty of, in receiving, week after week, the gladly welcomed paper, freighted with information from every quarter,—with but a passing thought of the Printer and a half formed, self condemning resolution to pay him up,—like the rest of human resolves, (alas! of nature) made only to be broken. If he is fully aware of the injustice,—nay, the sin—of his course, he is much more to be pitied than the neglected Printer. The upbraiding of a self accusing conscience, the consciousness of weekly doing wrong, preys upon his mind and renders his days unhappy, and troubles his "sleep o' nights." How much more he is to be pitied than the Printer!

Reader, do you find something resting like a moral incubus upon your mind and destroying its peace? If so, examine your situation and see if you are not owing for one, two, or three years subscription for the Reporter. If you find that you are, you may cry out as the one of old, when he served the problem which had so long occupied his attention—*Eureka!*—for you have discovered the source of all your unhappiness. Go then, then, and pay the printer, and thy mind will be at peace; thy home seem like a new home, and thy heart feel more at ease than ever.

DEATH OF GEN. SALLADE.—The Harrisburg papers bring us information of the death of Gen. JACOB SALLADE. He died Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., after a short illness. Gen. S. was born in Berks county, and for the last twenty-five years has occupied a prominent position in the democratic party. He was appointed clerk of the Orphan's court of Berks county, under Gov. Schuylers in 1823, and under Gov. Wolf's administration he was appointed Prothonotary after the death of Gen. Adams, which office he held until the election of Ritner in 1836. In 1839 he received the appointment of Surveyor General from Gov. Porter, and removed to Harrisburg to attend to the duties of said office, at which place he has resided ever since. He was in his 56th year.

EXECUTION OF A FEMALE.—The atrocious spectacle of hanging a woman in this, the Nineteenth century, was witnessed at St. Lawrenceville, Ill., on the 23d ult., in the presence of eight thousand spectators. Her crime was the murder of her husband, by administering poison. She lately attempted her own death by eating glass, and her stomach, upon examination was found to contain a number of pieces of brick and glass, by which she had in vain attempted to save herself from an ignominious death.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday evening last, a horse and wagon, and two men, were precipitated from the Narrows, about two miles from Towanda. The wagon was completely demolished, and the driver, Mr. TRAZEL, was considerably injured. His fellow-passenger, was nowhere to be found, and after some search, he was given up as drowned. In the morning, however, he was found, safe and sound, enjoying a most profound nap, upon the rocks by the water's edge, where, as he was "half seas over," he had crawled in blissful ignorance of the danger he had gone through.

STANDING COMMITTEE.—The following named gentlemen were appointed a Standing Committee for Bradford County, at the convention last September. There should be an early appointment of Committees of Education for each election district, and from the said committees full and sufficient notice of the place and time of holding the several meetings.

Stephen Pierce, G. F. Mason,
Wm. S. Ingalls, C. H. Herrick,
D. Vandercook, Harry Ackis,
V. E. Piodett.

TENNESSEE.—The canvass for Governor, in this State is going on with much spirit. A. V. BROWN, the democratic candidate, and E. H. FOSTER, the whig candidate, are traveling over the state together and addressing the people. The election takes place in August next.

MORE GOODS AT ATRERS.—By our advertising columns, it will be seen that KINGSBERRY & Co., are also on hand, with a large and complete assortment. They have given at least one good evidence of their intention of selling cheap—viz: ADVERTISING.

RETIRES.—We learn by the Owego Gazette, that Schaffer, the thief that broke jail at that place a few weeks ago, has been retaken at Ithaca, where he has been concealed, and brought back to his former lodgings.

THE CROSS.—The refreshing shower on Saturday morning, came very apropos, for the suffering vegetation, and another small favor of the kind would, we have no doubt, be very thankfully received.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF N. Y.—The President has appointed CORNELIUS W. LEWIS to this post, to take effect on the first of July, in place of C. P. VAN NIES, resigned.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Sarah Bliss, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, who had been laboring under partial derangement, lately drowned herself in the canal.

THE PRESIDENT has been much indisposed, but we rejoice to learn he has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume the duties of his office.

THE CASE OF C. J. M'NULTY.—The Circuit Court of the United States, sitting in and for the county of Washington, rendered a decision on Tuesday upon the demurrer put in by the counsel for C. J. M'Nulty, against the indictments before the Criminal Court of said M'Nulty, for embezzlement of the public moneys. Judge Craigh delivered the opinion of the Court, and overruled every objection of the counsel; for the defendant in support of the demurrer, whereby the indictments stand affirmed.

REPORTED LOSS OF A BRITISH PRIVATE.—Halifax papers to the 12th inst. mention the rumor at St. Johns, that a vessel had been lost at St. John's, and that sixty men had perished. It was said to be either H. M. frigate Spartan, or H. M. troop ship Apollo, from England, via Halifax. The latter vessel has been out seven days, and had not yet arrived at Quebec. The 69th Regiment was on board.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION of New Hampshire assembled at Concord last week, and nominated for Governor the Hon. Jared W. Williams. The speakers denounced the course taken by John P. Hale.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

This regular Mail Steamship, arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon, with London and Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., making her passage in about fifteen days.

The excitement which had existed previously in relation to the Oregon question had entirely subsided.

The American Provision Market was in a very healthy state. Cotton was dull, and the prices barely sustained.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 24th. These three nights of protracted discussion evoked nothing new.

The newly treaty between England and France for the prevention of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the Foreign Office.

The Catholic Bishops are upon arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland.

The money Market was in a healthy state, and good paper was readily discounted at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Money has been in greater request on the Stock Exchange than in the Discount Market.

Germany appears to be in a state of high excitement in consequence of the schism of M. Ronge, the new Luther, who demands marriage for the Catholic priesthood, and the celebration of mass in the native instead of the Latin language.

The steamship Great Britain is expected in the Mersey on the 30 of July, and will leave Liverpool for New York on the 28th. She continues, as heretofore, to excite great interest in the Thames.

The project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is in a fair way of being carried out.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son is the most striking event in the continental news. The obstinate old man was very unwilling to give up the semblance of royalty, and was only induced to do so it is said, by the earnest entreaty of cooler and wiser heads. The resignation of Don Carlos, coupled with the declaration of his son, points to an alliance with the young Queen of Spain by a large party in that country.

Indian Cholera in Sheffield.—It was last week stated in the public papers that ten of the children of Sheffield Workhouse had an attack of Asiatic Cholera, the most virulent kind, and that one of them had died.

Tom Thumb is still the lion of the day in Paris.

Poland is still in a disturbed state: at Warsaw the prisons are daily increasing the number of their victims. The danger of correspondence is greatly augmented.

The House of Lords has passed the Heavy-side divorce bill.

New Process of Making Iron.

A correspondent of the Public Ledger says:—The new process of making iron directly from the ore, without use of a furnace, which you noticed a few days since, induced me to visit this place, (Bordentown, New Jersey,) to see for myself, and for the use of all interested, how far the discovery may be useful, and practical, and economical.

I find it promises more than your report led me to expect. The process is simply this:—Pulverize six tons of iron ore and mix it with two tons of Anthracite coal-dust. Through a funnel on the top of a reverberatory gas puddling oven, let the mixture fall on the usual slag bed below. Work it up into a loose and coarsely granulated mass, (not into balls.) It is not smelted yet. Push the semi-fluid heap to the far end of the hearth; introduce four tons of cast iron, (pig metal); when incandescent, heap it on the bubbling ore, and work the whole together into balls, which are then treated as if the whole were pig metal, in the usual way.

The presence of the pig metal seems to attract the iron from the ore, the silica flowing off without the aid of any flux. Two hours are required to complete the process.

The ore used in this experiment is similar to the magnetic ore at Reading, Pa. It analyzes 60 per cent. In this process it yielded 50 per cent. of metallic iron.

The pig iron was from Danville, Pa.; its quality, cold, short, and entirely unfit for making bar iron in the usual way.

The iron resulting from this experiment, exceeds, in fibrous and ductile qualities, every thing of the sort I have ever seen. I regret that I cannot leave the bar I send you for public exhibition, just now, as I want to take it elsewhere.

This process is the invention of Mr. Clay, of Wales, perfected by Mr. Green, a very enterprising gentleman of New Jersey. Unless we be deceived in the result of its application, on an extended scale, it will effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of iron. Every furnace will double its work by the addition of a puddling hearth and a set of rolls. And it will so cheapen the article, that it will form the sole material for the construction of ships and houses, posts, and pillars, wheelbarrows and cradles.

KILLED BY A FIRE CRACKER.—The painful forebodings that were entertained have been realized. The annual loss of life, caused by the detestable practice of letting off fireworks in the public streets, during the two or three weeks preceding and following the 4th of July—a practice which the authorities are, with-out ever trying to prevent—has commenced this year with a vengeance and highly respected citizen, Mr. Van Zandt, the aged gentleman who was knocked down the other day, by a horse which had taken fright at the explosion of a fire cracker, died yesterday of the injury then sustained. How many more!—N. Y. Advertiser.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The northern papers are publishing extensively a paragraph, stating that there being no penitentiary in this State, we hang men for stealing a pair of suspenders! Their authority for this is the Raleigh Register, whose over-weening anxiety for a penitentiary, leads him to misrepresent facts, even to the jeopardy of the good name of his State. He stated that Hardy Carroll was hung, and that he believed it was for stealing a pair of suspenders; and then gave a lament over the want of a Penitentiary. The fact is, Carroll was hung for burglary, and not for stealing a pair of suspenders. We hope our northern cotemporaries will correct the error.—North Carolinian.

News from Texas and Mexico.

The late news from Texas and Mexico is important, going to show the strong feeling of the people of Texas in favor of annexation.—The Galveston News says—The Telegraph has for several weeks past been endeavoring to convince the public that President Jones is a sincere and ardent friend of annexation. We have been accustomed to judge of public men by their acts, rather than their professions.—Nothing would afford us more pleasure than to be able to concur in the opinion with the Telegraph. But this inference of Mr. Jones' friendly disposition towards annexation, is certainly not drawn from any statement of existing facts, but directly in the face of them.

Every preparation throughout the Republic was making to push the election for delegates to the Convention with vigor, and from all appearance, any proposition save that of re-annexation of Texas to the United States, would be rejected with scorn and indignation by the people, who are unanimous upon that subject.

Maj. Donelson and Gen. M. B. Lamar, arrived in Galveston on the 25th ult.

Mr. Wells, the well known dancer, was attacked on Saturday week, while bathing in the gulf, by a shark—his side was cut, much bruised, and two of his ribs broken. At last accounts he was getting better.

The Picayune gives the following extract from a correspondence, showing the movements of the noted British Charge. The letter is dated

Houston, June 2, 1845.

The only items of news of importance here, is the arrival of Capt. Elliott from Mexico, with the acknowledgement of our independence by that Government. The acknowledgement is unconditional. I understand, except that we are to exclude the Yankees. The last moving charge left here for the seat of government, Washington, an hour after his arrival, but his mission will be no go. The people have got their dander fairly up for annexation, and nothing else will suit. Yours, &c.

BANISHMENT OF SANTA ANNA.—The Mexican steamer Neptune, Capt. Parkinson, arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst. from Havana, bound to New York; put in for a supply of fuel.

Capt. Parkinson informs the Courier that the brig mail steamer Medway arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 1st instant, having on board as passengers General Santa Anna, lady and family, who had been banished from the Mexican territories. They were to proceed to Venezuela. The brig mail steamer Dec, also arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., with Gen. Bustamente on board, on his way to Mexico.

In one of the Havana papers we find it recorded that the French Legation had been insulted in the streets of Vera Cruz, just previous to the sailing of the Medway, and that the Minister had demanded from the Mexican government immediate reparation for the indignity offered, or the alternative of furnishing him with his passports.

Gen. Santa Anna was received with every demonstration of respect on his arrival at Havana, being escorted to his lodgings by bands of music, while little attention was paid to Gen. Bustamente, thus showing that popular opinion was quite unfavorable to the newly constituted authorities of Mexico.

We have no positive particulars as to the course pursued by the Mexican government, in banishing Santa Anna, but Capt. Parkinson informs us that he understood that the decree prescribes an absence of ten years—that his private property was respected—that he had with him a large amount of money, and was in good personal health and spirits.

It is stated that all anticipations of war between the United States and Texas had subsided—and a strong practical evidence that such was the case, is the fact that the Neptune, the property of Mexicans, had been ordered to New York to reft, which would of course not have been done if the owners were apprehensive of such an event.

Dwelling house Consumed with two of its inmates!

On Saturday the 7th instant, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning, the dwelling house of Mr. John Printup, situated near the Erie canal, about three miles west of the village of Fultonville, was consumed by fire, and horrible to relate, a grandson of Mr. P., a lad about twelve years of age, and a daughter of Mr. John Cross, living in the family of the building! and Mr. Printup, a man between 60 and 70 years of age, himself soverely, if not dangerously burned!

The fire was first discovered by boatmen who were lodging in their boats laid up in the vicinity for the night, and who were awakened by the vociferous howling and barking of dogs in the neighborhood, and who immediately gave the alarm.

There were nine persons in the house, and seven of them were enabled to save themselves in their night clothes only—several of them being more or less burned by coming in contact with the raging flames. It being in the dead of the night, and a frame building as dry as tinder, from the recent dry weather, had a few minutes more elapsed before the fire was discovered, every one of the inmates must have perished!

Although Mr. Printup's grandson was sleeping with him, he could not be rescued—his shrieks were distinctly heard, but it was beyond human power to snatch him from the devouring element. The girl was lodging in an upper apartment of the house, and that portion of the house, and who undoubtedly at once suffocated and overcame by the smoke and flames.

This sad calamity was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary! A man by the name of Sturm was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion, and after an examination before Justice Hand, of Fultonville, committed to the county jail to await his trial. We refrain from giving any particulars of the particulars elicited at the examination, or any of the rumors abroad, as such a course might have a tendency to prejudice the minds of those who may be called to judge of the matter in the jury box.—Fonda Sentinel.

LEGAL WRIGHT OF RYE AND CORN.—By an act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th of April, 1845, it is provided "that from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of Rye and Indian Corn in this Commonwealth, shall be fifty-six pounds for each and every bushel thereof."

WASHINGTON LETTER.—It is said, has expressed an earnest desire, to be relieved from his foreign mission, and to return to his homestead on the Hudson.