Bradford Beporter.

te Alexandra an an an an an an an an an

Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1845

AGENTE .- We wish it distinctly understood that we have not at present, any AGENTS. Consequently no person is authorized to receive monies due to this office, and receipt for the same except the proprietors.

The Oregon Correspondence.

We regret that we have not room to lay before our realers the correspondence between the British and Ame rican Governments on the subject of Oregon, since Mr. Calhoun become secretary of state. It should be read by every American citizen, as it involves the most important consequences. We cannot see how any impartial or intelligent person can read it without being convinced of the worthlessness of the British claim. Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr Packenham in 1844, was a clear and unan swerable vindication of our title to the whole of the Oregon Territory drained by the waters of the Columbia .--Mr. Packenham in his reply ingeniously avoids the points in his antagonist's argument, and makes up the deficiency of reasoning on his part, by the coolest assumption for Great Britain, of that which he has not the least tenable ground to sustain. We believe the general feeling on the receipt of the Message was of universal satisfaction,-not that the question was settled but that just forbearance and liberal offers had been made and the justice of our cause was placed in so strong a light, the results whether of peace or war, were regarded with comparative indifference. Mr. Buchanan resumes the negotiation with an exposition of our claim to the whole territory, but offers to compromise with the forty-minth degree, making free to Great Britain any port or ports south by Van Couver's Island. He ably shows our general right to the whole, leaving our title to that particufar portion drained by the Columbia to rest upon the convincing statement of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Packenham replies without answering. If the claim of Great Britain is no stronger than he makes out, then it is indeed weak. He declines the offer, and Buchanan withdraws it, with an irresistable statement of our claim which cannot be refuted.

The Oregon question has given rise to many rumors of war, and much speculation amongst those used to manufacturing public opinion. At one time it has been find and certify the amount on which finding judgmen used to excite the fears of the peaceful, and at another to raise the ire of the belligerent. But we must confess, and the money's aforesaid in part or in whole as the case that we have 'never been able to perceive' but one phase of the matter. Our title to the whole of the Oregon, by the right of discovery and of possession, has ever appeared to us most plain and satisfactory.

We have no fears of a war with Great Britain on this subject. With all her grasping avarice, with all her selfishness and ambition to extend the area of her possessions, which has so distintly arked her policy and purpose, from her earliest history, she is too coolly calculating to attempt the forcible occupancy of Oregon. She has stretched out her arms, in every direction, and conquered and subdued, and arrogated to herself many of Hibbard to John H. Smith, for one hundred and two the fairest portions of the earth. On the eastern and western continents, and among the islands of the sea, the ty redeem the logs; but as he was unable to do so, an British lion holds dominion, and too often his reign is written in ensanguined characters on history's page .--Her prohibitory course checked and crippled the growth of our Republic, for awhile, in its infancy. And her powers would have darkened the sun of our liberty, as it rose, to shed its light upon the world, had the spirit of freedom been extinguishable.

England has reached the climax of her power and her course must hereafter be retrogressive. The genius and statesmanship which has raised her to her present unenviable (upenviable because upsafe) position will not suffice to carrry her safely amid the whirlwind she has sown. She may point to the popular outbreaks of the United States, as the glimmerings forth of the volcanoe which shall finally consume us, and make a wreck of the " last the sole repository of freedom ;" but let her take heed of the fires within her own breast. The stern, the grim, the staring defiance of the man made desperate by his own sufferings and the wrongs inflicted upon his family are to be dreaded. Think ye, that the heart is not made wolf which looks upon those, for whom the heart feels, and sees their degradation and misery, and hears their pitcous exclainations of want. Death is sweet to such, and sweeter still when accompanied by revenge. And though fear may still for awhile, yet the time is fast approaching when the laboring classes will demand their rights, and demand them in a voice which must be heeded.

The weight of her power has made and unmade kings.

The several Democratic papers at the Capital are ma ng arrangements to furnish their readers with full re ports of the proceedings of the Legislature. Those wish ing to obtain ample reports of the bosiness of our law makers will do well to subscribe for one at least of them The "Bradford Reporter," by the way, will receive, as usual, early and condensed reports of the sayings and do ings at Harrisburg, for the benefit of its readers.

" The Harrisburg Argus" will be printed daily and weekly during the session at the following terms :--Daily during session, \$2 00

Paper for the Session

Weekly 1 00 The Pennsylvania Reporter will be printed semi ceekly during the session, and furnished to subscriber luring that time for \$2.

The Democratic Union will also be published semi veckly during the session for \$2.

Bradford County Court.

TUESDAT. Dec. 9, 1845. WILLIAM B. SPALDING, VR. S. S. HINNAN .- This was an issue directed by the Court to try the right to money's arising from the sale of the real estate of John Myers.

The plaintiff claimed the money arising from the sal aforesaid to apply in payment of a judgment in his favor, against John Myer, in the common pleas of Brad ford County no. 192 Dec. term 1840, alleging that said judgement remains due and unpaid.

The defendant claimed the money's aforesaid, to apply on a judgment in his favor against said John Myer in the common pleas of said county, no. 480 Sept. term 1941, (on which judgment said moneys were made by John N. Weston, Sheriff, of said county by virtue of a Vend, Expo., duly issued ou said judgement denying the allegations of the plaintiff, and alleging that the gjudgment on which the plaintiff claims the money was fully paid, and that satisfaction of the same ought to be entered, on which allegation of payment, issue was joined If the jury believe that the judgement in favor of the plaintiff, to wit : no. 192 Dec. term 1840 is paid they shall find for the defendant, and the money aforesaid shall be applied on the defendant's judgement, to wit judgment no. 480, Sept. term 1847.

But if the jury believe the plaintiff's judgment re mains due and unpaid in part or in whole, they shall so shall be entered against the defendant for costs onlymay be, shall applied in satisfaction of the plaintiff's judgement agreeably to the finding of the jury. The jury found for the plainti \$19 14.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1845. ALEXANDER HIBBARD, VS. WILLIAM GIBSON .-This was an action of assumpsit brought to recover the value of a large quantity of pine saw logs. The fol-

On the ninth day of May A. D. 1835, about seve hundred pine saw logs were sold at Sheriff's sale by vir tue of an execution in favor of William Keeler, agains dollars. Smith offered to lat Hibbard have an opportuni arrangement was effected, by which Gibson agreed to take logs and pay Smith thirty dollars for his bargain. and pay certain debts due by Hibbard, and after receiving sufficient lumber cut from the logs to indemnify him for the paymenthe made, he was to dispose of the balance for the benefit of Hibbard.

The defendant contended that he was to take the logs and dispose of them merely as a trustee of Hibbard, and and that having received no benefit from them, was not liable. The plaintiff contended that by the terms of the agreement, Gibsom became the absolute owner of the logs, and that he was bound to pay him their value.

WILLIAM H. OVERTION, VS. JAMES SHIELDS .- This was an action of ejectment to try the right to a piece of land in Athens tp. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

SATURDAT, Dec. 19, 1845.

judgment

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW .- The December number of this publication is already upon onr table, filled, as usual, with valuable and interesting papers. The contents are

lowing facts appeared in evidence on the trial.

The jury returned a verdict of no cause of action.

D. CHASTELLECX VS. Z. EDSELSTINE .--- This was at action of ejectment, for about forty acres of land, situat in Wyalusing tp} After a hearing of the facts the defendant confessor

a well engraved likeness of Hon. CALEB CURHING, and

the 5th says that the thermometer at that place was down to ten degrees below zero, and the snow lies in heaps more than fifteen feet, and then falling. so thick that it was impossible to see at a distance of a foot. The St. Lawrence was piled up with floating ice. This degree of cold is more severe than the frightful climste of Moscow in 1812.

Bradford County Temperance Society.

At a meeting of the Bradford County Temerance Society, held at the Court House, on Monday evening, December 1st, 1845, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the next Legislature, praying that nonorable body to pass a law authorizing the citizens of each township to decide at the coming Fall elections, whether licenses to sell intoxicating drinks shall be granted in their respective townships.

On motion, the chair appointed the follow ng named gentlemen said committee : George Sanderson, | William Scott,

Johial M'Kean. Joseph Towner. N. N. Betts, E. O. Goodrich, Henry Booth.

The committee, through their chairman, G Sanderson, report the following form of petition

To the Hon.the Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

The undersigned, citizens of the township of ____, County of ____, repspectfully repre-sents :- That under the existing laws regulat ing the licensing of houses for the entertainment of strangers and travelers, such houses are legally authorized to vend spirituous and malt liquor- ; and that from the pernicious effeets of their sale and use, arises much expense to the citizens of the several townships and enchained the Senate and the audience in the counties, in maintaining paupers. and in the galleries, by a most eloquent and comprehenadministration of the criminal laws of the comnonwealth.

to enact a law authorizing the citizens of Brad. possible to read without being impressed with ford county to decide at the coming fall elecnons, whether licenses shall be granted for the soon be prepared to meet acrisis which those sale of any intoxicating liquors, within their who had watched the indications in England respective townships. And we, &c.

On motion of Mr. Towner, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.-The N. Y. Sun gives the following important items of news from Oregon.

The Hudson Bay Company's bark Cowlitz, at Honolulu, brought intelligence from be settled without a resort to arms, it must be Oregon City to the 28th of July, inclusive .-The Americans have full possession of the country south of the Columbia. Being in the which we claim, or we must yield to her claims majority, and under a republican constitution and surrender what we believe to be our rights. similar to that of the Territory of Iowa, the Americans in Oregon elect all officers of government, appoint judges and administer the government refused to submit our rights to the laws. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company favor independence, and a number of influential Americans have taken the same side.

Parties are said to be very nearly balanced. on the question of maintaining a separate gov- to hold on to our own rights than place then, ernment, independent of the United States and England, and if a sufficient number of Americans can be persuaded to join the independents and turn the scale, it is proposed to issue a declaration of independence. taking in the whole territory in dispute, the Hudson Bay Compa ny to cede the forts and trading posts to the ed and justified on the ground of the settlers having occupied and improved a wilderness in sued by those in whose hands the matter rests which the Hudson Company of London has been a mere hunter or temporary resident, and over which neither the government of the Unit- in his message, and his approbation of the ed States nor that of Great Britain exercises the rights of sovereignty. The crops are most abundant. There is a

great want of vessels. The two sailing packets running between Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, cannot accommodate the commerce of the Columbia -Freight it was supposed would advance fifty to a hundred per cent. when the crops came to market.

Tup C OF THE PEESIDENT'S [Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.].

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1845. The Senate did not sit to day. The House of Representatives did but little better, in the way of furnishing materials for a letter. The only thing of interest which transpired in that branch, was the delivery of a highly appropriate enlogy on the character of the late Hon. J. H. Peyton, representative from Tennessee by his successor, the Hon. Milton Brown, after which the House adjourned to Monday

> WASHINGTON. D. C., Dec. 8, 1845.) Monday night, 9 oclock.

next.

A crowded audience have been electrified today in the Senate, by a most interesting discussion, embracing a view of our relations with England.

After the presentation and disposal of some communications from the departments, and several petions and memorials, Gen. Cass rose and stated his desire to call the attention of the Senate to the resolutions submitted by him a few days since; it was his attention to move that they be taken up to-day for consideration. Mr. Sevier and other Senators wishing to introduce some bills and other unimportant business before 'the Senator from Michigan proceeded. Gen. Cass gave way, and Mr. S. introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, which was referred to the committee on public lands. After the introduction and disposition of some other business, Gen. Cass moved that the resolutions be taken up-the motion was agreed to, and the resolu-

ions were then read. The resolutions having been read, Gen. Cass rose to present the consulerations which urged him to submit them ; and for nearly an hour sive view of our relations with England. He began by alluding to the contents of the Presi-We therefore, pray your honorable bodies dent's message, which he believed it was imthe conviction that our country could not too and other portions of Europe, had for some time anticipated-We were rapidly approaching a crisis which would demand all our energies, our means, our patriotism, and the union of all who were devoted to free institutions to

> meet. The negotiation with England on the Oregon question had gone to its extent-there was now a pause-and if the controversy should by the preceding of one or the other-England must lessen her demands to the territory The controversy could not be settled by the interference of a third power-already had our arbitrament of an European power-the bias of the nations of Europe was against us and against our institutions; and we could not again submit to the indiscretion of entrusting our rights to their decision—it would be wiser

in the hands of those who were naturally or from circumstances hostile to us. War, said Mr. C., is a great calamity ; but here was a greater-the loss of national honor. He did not fise to address the Senate as to the nature of the negotiations which had transpired with England, nor to endeavor to arrive at suggest the course which should now be pur--he would, however, state his cordial adhesion to the views expressed by the President

course which had been pursued in the controversy with England respecting Oregon. No Oregon, when compared with our rightful James K. Polk ?" claims, were so widely different that he saw no hope of compromise when he reflected upon the manner in which these pretensions were sustained-the boundary of her demands and

FIFTERE FEET OF SHOW .- The Quebee Gazette of Proceedings of the 29th Congress. of England-if her last propositions constituted her ultimatum, and our refusal brought out a declaration of war, that war should not be for a por-

tion of Oregon, which she claims, though it might be given as a reason. He would hope, or rather he would wish, that England may be inclined to re-consider the results to which her course seems to tend. But he had little hope that she would relinquish her pretensions-he could not point to an instance of her yielding in similar cases ; if she had ever relinquished a claim to territory which she had at any time made, the exception, if there be one, would only prove the general rule by which she is govern-

ed. Gen. C. then went into an examination of the opinions and declarations of the British lords in Parliament touching the English pretentions to Oregon, and quoted from the speeches of lords Russel, Clarendon, Aberdeen, Mr. Peel; and commented briefly from time to time upon the character of speakers and the tenor of their opinions-all of whom expressed an unvielding determination to hold on to the claim which En-

gland had set up, to its utmy st extent. The debate in Parliament from which Gen. C. quoted, occurred I believe, last spring. After reading and commenting upon the determination of the leading English lords in Parliament, not to yield up a foot of the territory, Gen. C. says-under these imposing circumstances, we may well enquire, "watchman; what of the night ?" Gen. C. after remarking eloquently and appropriately upon our proper course as a nation under the present exigencies-upon the spirit and policy which more than anything else would urge England to bring the war upon us-and on the fierce passions which would be awakened and strengthened in the American bosom in their resistance to the power which would crush free institutions, concluded his remarks by a happy

quotation from President Madison, and urging upon the Senate an enlighted and provident forecast in preparation, and a firmness in answering the pretensions of England not with defiance, but with the firmness of a nation knowing its rights and determined to maintain them.

Mr. Mangum followed in opposition to the resolutions, and took the ground that they were uncalled for-that the matters embraced by them would be attended to by the proper departments, &c., and that it was highly in politic to agitate the subject at this time, &c.

Mr. Allen replied to Mr. Mangum, and in an eloquent strain of argument showed up the groundless nature of the objections and apprenensions of a Senator from North Carolina.

Gen. Cass's Resolutions passed the Senate. and the Texas Resolutions adopted by the House.

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec, 16, 1845. Tuesday night, 8 o'clock.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions of Gen, Cass was taken by ayes and navs, and EVERY SENATOR VOTED IN THE AFFIRMA-TIVE ! !

A message from the House was announced. It was the joint resolution for the admission of Texas as State of the Union. The resolution was read, and referred to the committee on the Judi-Then the Senate adjourned. ciary.

In the House of Representatives, the Texas resolutions were the order of the day, and came up in their order. An attempt at discussion beng manifested, and the Democracy satisfied

the question was understood in all its bearings by every man, woman and child, throughout the civilized world, thought proper to demand the previous question, and put an end to useless. stale, flat and unprofitable debate. By this movement the question on engrossing the resolutions was carried, and when the main question new government. This movement is sustain- what would be their actual result, nor to came up for final adoption, every species of legislative trickery was resorted to in order to oostnone the subject for future Whig and Aboition operations; but after such a speech as we have read in an hundred newspaper essays, from the mouth of Mr. Rockwell, the vote was taken and the measure triumphed by 141 to 56. Tomorrow. or at furthest the day after, the day afparty, he trusted, could be found in our coun- ter the Senate will have concurred, and then it try who would desert our government upon will be no more a question as " to whom does this question. The pretensions of England to Texas belong ?" than it has been, " who is

HORRIBLE AFFAIR .- A Slave whipped to Death .- A herrible instance of cruelty is related in the New Orleans papers, the facts having been before the public by a gentleman who resided next to the person accused. The gentleman stated that he lived next to the oakery of Messrs. Mark add Loarpe. That on Thursday the 27th ult., he heard the groans of a negro boy, called Chatbotte, alias Monstache, belonging to those persons-that the slave received that day upwards of fifty lashes -that groans and cries for mercy were again | heard, when the slave received lashes more .---On the Saturday night following, he was again whipped. On Sunday night, groans again were heard, when the slave received upof one hundred lashes ; and on Monday morning early he died and was buried. The deponent further stated that he boy died from severe chastisement. Mr. Mark, appears, did erated ; for the good principle or good pure blood salnot live in the bakery, and it was Mr. Loarpe who inflicted the whipping. The latter was immediately arrested by order of the Recorder and placed in prison. After a post mortem examination by the physician, a verdict was returned that the deceased had come to his death from lockjaw, caused by severe whipping received at the hands of some person unknown to the jury. The body bore marks of having been cut with the whip from the neck the introduction of mineral medicines. Remember to the knees. A few months ago an individual was under examination for a similar affair long life. in New Orleans, but it was decided that there was no law to reach the case. The frequency of such atrocious acts shows that if there is no law, it is time that one was enacted.

Williamsport and Elmira Ball Boad Com

Pursuant to notice a Convention of Dela from Pennsylvania and New York asse at Elmira on the 3d instant. DAVID Hen of Geneva, was President, assisted by the Vice Presidents; and A. S. Thurston L. Covell, of Elmira, and James Freeland Philadelphia, were Secretaries. Mr. Chester B. Evans presented to the ng an able Report, which concluded with following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the selection of anil oute, the public interests as well as the inest of the stockholders require that the m presenting the most level surface and the the est distance, should be adopted, provided object intended by the construction of them s thereby attained.

Resolved. That the contemplated road in the village of Williamsport to the village Elmira and the continuation of the same reto the head of the Seneca lake will conner the most important points the New York is Erie Railroad, the Canal, the Buffalo and bany Railroad, and lake Ontario at Sodus Par with the Canals and Railroads of Pennsyle nia.

Resolved, That in a national point of view this road is of great importance as it is the ma direct route from the northern frontier to capital of the Union.

Resolved. That the importance of reaches by railroads and canals the Coal and Iron the gions of Pennsylvania is becoming_more m more apparent to the citizens of the cent and western parts of the State of New Yet and the counties bordering on Lake Erie Ontario; and that while we have no object to the efforts-now made to accomplish this th iect by other routes 'and should rejoice to , railroads constructed for the accommodati of the public, we are convinced that nature b designated this route as the most direct, cheapest and affording the greatest facility

for trade. commerce and travel. Resolved. That a Railroad from General he foot of Seneca Lake to the navigable ters of Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario ; a distant of twenty-two miles, would form an imperant link in the great chain of communication between the North and South and afford her and great facilities for trade and commerce

CLOSE OF THE SEASON .- The Mauch Churt Gazette of the 4th inst. says: "The recen cold weather has closed the business of the shipment of coal from the Lehigh the present season, though the canal is still open and lumber & Merchandise were passing on Thursda last. On Monday last, about 100 Mules start ed for their winter quarters in Bradford County. The Lehigh Co., intend stocking about 15,000 tons of coal during the winter upon the deposit at this place in addition to that whi will be denosited at the Summit : so that ther will be able to send during the coming season, nearly double the amount shipped during the just closed. Other Companies on the Lehgh, are preparing also to increase their business next summer, and there appears little doth that the amount of coal which will be sent from this region in 1846, will far exceed thr. of 1845.'

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN .- The erports to Great Britain in the month of Novemper from New York reached nearly two milions of dollars, one third of which was bread-

stuffs alone. About two thirds of the aggre gate exports for the month were in shipment o Great Britain and dependencies. The total value of the exports from that port-for the eleven months is \$80,095,348, being \$1,468.243 less than for the same time the previous year The total value of the imports, is \$653,255, 727, a falling off of \$1,458,494.

THE NIAGARA BRIDGE .- Matters in rela tion to the proposed suspension bridge over the Niagara, between the falls and the while pool. have progressed so far as that a commutee of five from Canada, and the same number from New York. was appointed to take measures for procuring the necessary legislative acts, with a capital of \$200,000.

HIGH PRICE FOR PEWS .- The sale of pews n the new Presbyterian Church, on Fifth treet, Pitisburg took place on twenty-eight of the pews were sold, the lowest at \$30, and the highest for \$1000. No CRANGES IN THE WEATHER WILL MATERIALLI affect the body if the blood is pure. Every individual even the most diseased, has within him a germ or too of that original pure blood of our common mother Eve: which germ of the pure blood is the supporter of his like and is in constant struggle to throw off the beterogen ous, corrupt humors, which are the causes of disease m the individual. By purging the body of this diseased individual of its bad humors, you allow the germ of pun blood to gain ground and to make blood of a better cushty, and so on progressively till the whole mass is regenways striving to be predominant over the had or diseased humors. Let all who wish to be of a fine healthy habit; who wish to have a sound mind in a sound boly : 800 desire to be able to stand without injury the continual changes of this climate ; who desire to have healthy children, use the Brandreth Pills, which will effectual clearse the blood of all bad or corrupt. humors, and restore the human body to the state of health enjoyed before Brandreth Pills place within the reach of all health and

And there are many , among the nation's of the earth, which look upon her with jealous eye, or still smart from injuries inflicted, and would rejoice to see their old foe, and the foe of religions and political liberty, blotted from the face of the earth and a new dynasty arise, to give impetus to the growth of liberty. From these, she has much to fear; and still more to fear from the vastness of her possessions, and the tyrrangical, illiberal and narrow policy which has marked the administration of her power toward them. Her own island is overshadowed with financial gloom; her harvests have not been propitious, and her poor are starving for want of bread; and the means whereby to earn it. She is in the worst possible condition to go to war, and especially with as formidable an enemy as the Unifed States would be.

But in her most properous state we do not believe she would declare war for the Oregon. There has a nation ond and third quarters of the present year, the sales risen up in the west which can boldly say to the British lion, " thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." This na- land offices were \$1,581,389. The Commissioner retion is the United States. British arrogance and presumption is checked in her presence, for twice has her power and the indomitable resolution and unconquerable valor of her people been manifested. Her territory is too extensive, her resources too numerous, and her population too well united to admit of a successful war being carried on against her. The clarion of war but sounds, and never did the Fiery Cross of Scotland rally warriors from hill and date and ingleside more speedily and effectually; and never warriors more brave and hardy. $\overline{\Lambda}$ Fighting for their homes, their liberties, and their friends, wo be to the base hirelings of kings who dare to pollute the soil with their footsteps.

England places too high an estimate upon the value of her possessions in Canada, to be willing to risk the maintenance of her power over those colonies in carrying on a war with the United States for a strip of land of no value to her, and for which she cares nothing. When she has threatened, and blustered and stormed long enouch she will quietly give up the possession of Oregon, to those who had possession long ago; for she knows the moment that a blow is struck, it severs the power that binds Canada to her, and makes another free and republican government in this western continent.-It may suit the purpose of speculators to raise the cry of war, but depend upon it we are to have no war, for the United States in a contest like that for Oregon would be, would carry a moral weight with her which would do more toward annihilating England than a century in the common course of events could do.

EXERCISES IN THE ACADENT .- Those who take an interest in our Academy, will find a pleasure in visiting it on Friday evenings, when the composing and declam atory exercises occur. The four semi-monthly papers •• the teachers.

an article on "English Politico-Con mercial Comp nies" by the same gentleman. No. 3, of the "Songs of Labor," by J. G. Whittier ; a critic upon Sue's Wandoring Jew; A "legend of Westchester county, N. Y." ty John Quod ; "Spanish ballads" ; " The Malthusian Theory"-discussed in a correspondence between Alex. H. Everett and Prof. Geo. Tucker, of the University of Vifginia, (concluded); "Kauffmann's Mackeldy on Modern Civil Laws"; with various other literary political and critical articles worthy of perusal.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFricz .--- The Washington Union publishes the Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, from which we learn that during 1844, the sales of the public lands amounted to 1, 745,763 acres and the receipts into the land offices were \$2,207,678; and during the first, sec-

amounted to 1,266,668 acres, and the receipts into the commends the pre-emption system, and a graduation of the price of refuse lands according to the value to actual settlers.

RUFUS ELLIOTT DISCHARGED .- On Saturday last, on application of his counsel, Wm. Rufus Elliott, who stood charged with killing Wm. Z. Kendall, was discharged by the criminal court of Washington, D. C. The application for the discharge was based on the presentment of the grand jury, that Mr. Kendall came by his death from a pistol shot fired by the said Elliott in self defence.

THE COAL TRADE .- The quantity sent from the Schuylkill region last week, by Railroad, was 10,464 11. which will be increased next week, if another snow storm does not occur. The supply of Anthracito Coal sent to market in 1845 will vary very little from two million tons. The Journal says, in 1844, the quantity sent to market was 1,631,669 tons-increase in 1845, about 370,000 tons.

SERIOUS Loss .- A flock of sheep, numbering som 909, belonging to a drover at Rome N. Y., scared by a locomotive, ran upon the ice of a sluice way. The ice gave way, and the whole flock were buried in the way ter. Before they were got out, some 300 of them were drowned.

JORN VAN BUREN, Esq., made his first effort at the har of the Supreme Court of the U. States on Thursday, The Washington Journal says-" For upwards of four hours he kept his numerous auditory enchained by his powerful reasoning and ease and eloquence of man-Der."

LAST WORDS OF COX. ELLIOTT .- The last words u are well written and read, and the general enterprise and Com. Elliott, whilst laying in an apparently unconacious proficiency manifested, reflect the greatest credit upon state wore-" I am about to be launched into Eternity; stand by me, and keep my head to the Union.

.

MESSAGE .- The Montreal Herald, which may be presumed to foreshadow the British comments on the message, holds the following strong language :

"We regret to see that the tone of the Message is decidly unfriendly, and that there appears in it a studied determination to make no compromise whatever of the conflicting claims of the two countries. "The successful villany practised upon

Mexico in Texas, is now recommended to be adopted towards Great Britain in Oregon .-Grants of land are promised to all who choose to' go and settle there, and the certainty of them title to possession being confirmed by the U. S. Government distinctly held out. Mr. Polk will find that England is not Mexico.

"The style of impudent bravado adopted towards the European governments, and the threats against them if they dare to establish any new Colonies in North America, although necultarly silly, are intended no doubt to irri tate; they shew clearly that if Mr. Polk can possibly excite a war during his administration he will certainly do it.

"We much fear that the control of public af fairs in the United States has fallen into the hands of had men.

This is from an English press in Canada, and though the tone is as flippant as impudent it will undoubtedly find a responsive echo in the mother country.

JOHN B. GOUGH .- The National Police Gazette has a very hard story against Mr. Gough, whom the editor claims to have found in the house in Walker street-which is said to be one of ill-fame : he then made no pretence of having been induced to drink soda, drugged, &c., but begged the gentleman who went there to find him not to expose him .--The editor says that Gough was the companion of a harlot night and day throughout his stay there, and once left the house, went to his hotel, procured a change of linen, and came back to his filthy and drunken debauch. The editor intimates that this was not Gough's first visit to the den in which he was found .-This is a black statement, and we trust Mr.

Gough can and will refute it. THE CORSET .- At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, Dr. Pierquin

read a paper in favor of the corset as, an article which should be worn by females. He ridiculed medical men for attributing consumption and various other diseases to this cause, and declares that the inferiority of the muscles interest in a corset making establishment.

that of our claims were sundered by seven degrees of latitude; and the question now is shall we recede ? Shall we yield a known and declared right on the arrogant demand of any power, and from a dread of what that power may do by an adherence to our rights ?-The proposition was not to be thought of-and said Mr. C., I mention it, but to denounce it that people who would yield a right to purchase a temporary exemption from the injuries or wars which may be threatened by an arrogan and grasping power, will sooner or later sink beneath the oppression which weakness and timidity invites-they but sow the wind to reap the whirlwind-he would repeat what he had said on another occasion-" it was much better for a nation to defend the first inch of soil from invasion than the last."

In view of our country's just rights, he beieved all the feelings and prejudices of our political parties would be merged and buried n the exalted determination to maintain them -in this we would all be united. In alluding o Oregon, he said the duty of our country was plain and the destiny of Oregon was before us. The tide of emigration to that country could not be stayed by our government if it were disposed to do so-the country will soon be peopled by our brethren-our citizens-a people having our blood and loving our institutions -they must be sustained or abandoned by us -we must extend to them protection, laws, and government, or they must depend upon themselves and becomes independent. Alreahad the people of Oregon organized a tempo-

their memorial was placed before the Senate. asking for the aid and protection of our government. It was our duty to extend that protection. He alluded to the probable consequences of abandoning our people who may hoose to settle in Oregon.

He then took a rapid glance at the state of things which would exist, were the vast country of Oregon inhabited by the people of two nations so wholly distinct in their political eduof the U. States-he considered also the impossibility of the people of both countries, under present circumstances, or under circumstances

which will soon exist, of continuing a joint occupancy. He made a most convincing argument that it would be an erroneous policy to admit a foreign settlement, subjected to a foreign government, to be made in Oregon by the side of the settlements of our citizens; and having shown in a strong light the necessity and the policy of maintaining an undivided jurisdiction over the country which we claim, he said, as we

we must go on. He next referred to the course | same period of time.

THE MONTOUR ROLLING MILL .-- Ruralizing in Danville, a fortnight since, we took occasion ary government ; and it was but last week that to visit the famous Montour Rolling Mill. It is truly a sight worthy of attention. but to describe either its magnitude or construction, are very different matters. We need only say that the Rolling Mill is one of the largest establishments in the U. States, is 270 by 360 feet-employs some two hundred hands and disburses monthly

about \$12,000 ! Major HENRY BREVOORT, has the chief man agement of the concern and we are pleased to know that it is conducted skilfully and ecocation and principles as those of England and nomically. It is the life and soul of that community. Every branch of business is invigora. red and sustained by its operations. - Luz. Dem.

> LUMBER .- The Columbia (Pa.) Spy says: Vast quantities of lumber have been shipped from this borough on board canal boats and railroads cars. destined for Philadelphia Baltimore, Washington, and almost every where else, within the past two months. The market has indeed been lively, and our merchants have reaped a golden harvest therefrom. The de-

mand for good lumber is said to be unprecein that part of the female frame requires the could not recede nor retrace our steps without a dently great, and the sales here have been laraid of this outer case. Dr. P. must have some surrender of our rights and our national honor, ger than ever known to be before within the

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

Having ourselves witnessed the beneficial effects of this article on the persons of several of our inhabitants, we hesitate not to commend it to all those who have usfortunately lost their hair. We refer such to the certifycate of Mr. Holmes .- Bristol Phanix.

" Bristol, R. I., Feb. 16, 1841. Mr. Baylel-Sir: Having about four years since, thro' disease, lost the hair from the top of my head, and having used many articles recommended to restore it. I will induced, from the recommendation I saw in your "Phenix," to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I am now happy to say, that after using three bottles, my head is covered with a fine growth of young and healthy hair. Seveni of my friends and acquaintances have also used it to their entire satisfaction. I therefore cheerfully recommended it to all who are suffering the disagreeable sensation caused by baldness. JAMES A. HOLMES. The above certificate is from a respectable young man, an overseer in the Steam-Mill, whose statement can be believed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.-The Rev. William Andrews, (Universalist) will presch at Monroe on next Sunday, (28th inst.,) at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the Court House in this boro', in the evening, at early candlelighting.

A SHAWL FOUND. A Sha will, FOUND, it has been stored, in Towards, partially burid in the snow, a large Blanket SHAWL. The own er can have it by calling at this office, and paying charges Dec. 10, 1845, • :•