

Iradord Acporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!

F. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

# Towanda, Wednesday, May 2, 1849.

Virginia Election.

From the Tribune of the 30th inst., we cather partial returns of the recent election in Virginia. The Delegation in the XXXIII Congress, contained six Whigh. They will now be reduced to faree. The legislature will be Democratic, as usual.

Jour Mi-Borrs whigh is defeated in the Sixth district by Seppon, democratic, by 300 majority, in consequence of a Taylor Republican candidate being in the field.

#### The Foreign News.

The news from Europe which we publish in an other column, will be found unusually interesting. The Tribune to which we are indebted for the particulars says. "There is War in almost every quarter of Europe. In ITALY the Austrians have destroved Brescia, the blood of her inhabitants staining the ruins of their churches and their homes. GENOA has been bombarded for twenty-four hours by the Piedmontese troops for revolt and, Republicanism. In Sexus the old quarrel has resulted in a new battle, with its horrors of dead and wounded. and no great principle to shed laster on the gloom I EXMARK is defeated by GERMANY, and defeated where she has hisherto been the victor-on the sea In HUNGARY the Austrians are more decidedly losers than ever. Thirteen hundred of their dead strew a single field : Pachner has fled to Russian protection in Wallachia, and Bom is master of Transvivania. The King of Prussia refuses the German Crown, and all there is uncertainty. France still plays the part of a spectator, ber Government making her false abroad while by attempts to sup press Thought, shackle the Press and gag Speech at home, they make ready the new Revolution.

Thus in doubt, struggle, suffering unspeakable dies the Old Order that the New may rise from its ashes. Terrible, incomprehensible is the process but let us believe that the result will be worth the

#### To Assessors.

By the following sections of the "Act to create: sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth." it will be seen that the Assessors are authorized to re-asses real estate, which may have become improved in value, rince the tri annal assesments. An abatement of five percent, is also to be made on all money due on unpatented lands, This section remains in for only one year from Ith May last, and those interested should avail emselves of its provisions.

SECTION 29. That from and after the passage o this act, the State Treasurer be and is hereby required to abate five percentum of the purchase mon-ey due on all unpatented lands appropriated on war-rants heretofore granted: *Provided*, The said purchase money to be paid into the treasury on or

fore the first day of May, eighteen bundred and fifty. SECTION 31. That the assessors of the several counties of this commonwealth are hereby authorized and directed to re-assess, between the revious nnial assessments, all zeal estate which may have been improved by the erection of buildings or other improvements subsequent to the last preceding triennial assesment, subject to appeals as new provided by law, and all re-assessments made during the past year, are hereby declared to be as commenced destroying all before them, and as the

# New Goods.

Our membants generally are availing themselves of the extension of the New York and Erie Railroad, to lay before their customers, in anyance of the open space in the center, jumping upon and the usual time, their assortments of Spring Goods.

Many of the store new display their terms of the display their terms of the sessembly's mace, the emblem of their Many of the stores now display their tempting atray of New Goods. A reference to our advertiseing columns will at all times direct the purchases where he can procure the greatest bargains.

Our merchants no x combine as great facilities for punishing goods at low prices, as can be procured at any neighboring town. More obliging and genilemanly merchants, better and cheaper goods, and finer stores cannot be found than our town boasts of.

"THE TROY HOUSE."-By a recent visit to Troy. "The Thoy House."—By a recent visit to Troy, we were much gratified to observe that the damage done by the late fire at that place, is well night a blanket coal who was about to demolish the obliterated by the public spirit of its inhabitants who have erected on the ruins, neat and commedi

" V. M. Long, of the Troy House, whose taven was destroyed, has crected one of the finest buildings of the kind in the County, and m which he now entertains the public in a style seldom met with. A visit-will ensure satisfaction, if a gentle. building were already in fiames. A cry was now manly and obliging landlord, and good accommodations can give it.

Taoy Division, No 358. S. of T. was instituted at Troy, on Saturday last by Geo. Sandrason, D. G. W. P. for this District, assisted by bruthren from Smithfield, Towarda, and Athens Divisions. The Troy Division commences under auspicious circomstances. The following persons were installed as officers.-

WM. DWYER, P. W. P. WM. DWYER, A. K. AXYELL, W. P. ARASPUS WEZER, W. A. M. H. Case, R. S. Accessos Pomesiov, A. R. S. R. C. Rockwell, F. S. Janes Adams, T. ار ټيانه م F. J. Calants, C. LINSING NORTHBOP, I. S. SAMUEL GRIPTIN, O. S.

"The Speckhanks Ruberns" comes to a decked with new materials throughout. It is now one of the nealest of our exchanges. Our friend Cuarway has published It long enough, to be entiiled to the hearty support of the whige of Susque That the question of the fact

OF We are indebted to H. Mixifor a samply to Mineral Water which has been tried and pronous cell an excellent anicle. It is kept always on hand at his Drug store, and will be found a superb drink

Ton Barurises Stennan Mr. David C. Kirlien, has arishimed a pagin of \$50 int. Pr with this time: Since the Enquire was eliscontinued that place has been without a paper.

# a muster most an example in the Latory solid in the Latory solid in the Latory solid in the Latory has then recently the scale of a appallate. V. On Friday last (April 27) a son of James Houghtaling of Yorkshire, in the town of Lis

Broome sounty a boy only eight years old, cut of his father's head, with an axe! The circumstan DESTRUCTION OF BRESCIA. ces, as we have learned them, are as follows:-

The father had been ploughing his field; and, in state of intoxication, left his team and lay down in a furrow. The little boy sock the team to the bara, and while the father was this lying, probably, insensible under the effects of liquor, literally seven ed his head from his body. We learn that ar elder brother witnessed the fatal act. The boy with blood on his person, immediately informed others of the deed, and bousted that he had done i because his father shad, choked him, in the night before. We learn that the deceased though uddic ted to intemperance, had accumulated considerable property which is thus suddenly left to his fami ly. Some contradictory and suspicious rumors are affoat which we now Jorbear to mention. The furts as related are almost incredible, and we await with much interest the development of the truth by the Corner's jury, which was to have assembled the next day (Saturday,) . The youthful, and precorious destroyer of human-life is probably too young to suffer the punishment awarded by the

salutary treatment. The mother and son will be brought to our village to day:

laws of the land to the murderer. He will, we

presume, be sent to some corrective institution where

his early but dangerous propensities will have a

Montaeat, appears to have become quieted since the fearful riot of which we give an account A meeting was held on Friday last, by the Tory party requesting that the Governor general may be recalled. The streets are protected by cannon, and the Parliament sitting in the Market buildings.

# GREAT RIOT

### CONGLAGRATION at MONTREAL

MONTERAL, Thursday, April 26.

Last night when the Legislative Assembly were in session, engaged in discussing the Indicature Bill, a loud shout gave evidence that a riot was fomenting outside. In a moment stones were thrown in, through the windows, and many of the members rushed behind the Speaker's chair.

Vollies of stones continued to be thrown in incesantly—the benches occupied by members of the House, and the galleries appropriated to specialors, were soon deserted, many of the gentlemen flying up stairs to the Library. In a short time the only. nember visible was Mr. Stevenson. [a tory, from Prime Edward, of the minority, with McNub, Sherwood, &c.] who had placed himself on a bench between two windows, and eyed the havoc without

For some time the stones were thrown only from the front of the building, but the windows in the rear were in a short time attacked, and few left unbroken in the whole range. A slight cessation of the disturbances then occurring, several mem hers ventured into their Chamber from the Lobby [a large apartment richly salorned with pictures between the Assembly Chamber and the Chamber between the Assembly Chamber and the Chamber of the Legislative Council,] but the rioters recom-menced their attack and the House was again menced their attack and the House was again speedily cleared—not a member left in it. stones continued to be harled in through the shattered windows with fearful violence. At last the cry was raised in the direction of the Library, "THEY COME!" and those who had taken refuge there rushed along the center of the chamber, disappearing behind the Speaker's chair whence there is a passage leading to other parts of the building, or out of it into the street ] The Lobby at that end was crowded with members and clerks. About a dozen sembly Chamber, one of whom waked up the steps and seated himself in the Speaker's chair, while another looked round, multering something about dissolving Parliament. Some of these fellow valid and effectual as if made in pursuance of law, elegant gas lights near the ceiling were beyond reach, sicks were thrown at the glass globes till they were broken. One fellow then visited the front row of the members' benches, and struck down all their papers to the ground with his sick; another tore up the benches and threw them into power, and was marching off with it, wen Mr. Chisholm, the Sergeant-at-arms, whose duty it is to guard the mace, caught it by the gilded crown on the top, and would have rescued it had not two or three rioters struck at him with clubs till they local him to quit his hold. They then carried off the mace, and all of them left the Chamber; some of them, however, soon came back again, and several members having again entered, the rioters contented themselves with overtiming a few benches. But for the exertions of Col. Gugy, and Mr Robinson (bro.her to the Chief Justice of Upper clerk's table, not an article of furniture would have

been left unbroken.
One fellow who had armed himself with a rod and went striking at every article, at length retired, and those in the rear of the Speaker's chair were obliged to consult their safety by flight, anthe building had been set on fire at the end next McGill-st. [formerly called the Haymarket.] The awning shed forth a blaze of light as if the whole heard of "Save the Library," and Sir Allan McNab urged that exercions should be made to effect this, but every one seemed bent on making his escape

from the fire which was fast progressing. Wd left the Reporter's box by the outside way, and learn that Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Badgley went to the Library and to save a few volumes but were unable to get them out, and compelled to pass through the Legislative Council Chamber, and thence descend, outside, by means of a ladder from

The Parliament, House and other buildings are otally destroyed.

Many arrests have been made this morning.

Burning of La Poplaine's House Great Meet-ling of the Poplaine's House Great Meet-ting of the Poplaine's April 27.6

Last night the mob burned Las Fontaine's (the leader of the French party) house, and then broke the windows of Dr. Nelson's house, and also of many others. There was a great meeting lo-day, sal which resolutions were passed paying the Home Government to recall Loud Elgin. The speaker recommended the people to retrain from violence, and the meeting dispersed without father outleast. The Parliament wist to day at the Rousecous Market-House, but only to adjourned No thusiness nan's phogoe, heve heven anancia belomment and

Wixov who, with Croft, is charged with the destruction of the ship Franklin, has returned to Bough for trial. The trial of Croit is now in pro-Brown in continued in against of Lancince in Source

Twesty roug nersons disid of consumption in Hou ion had week, which is the largest number that ever thed of that discuse in one week in that elle The Accuse (Mr.) Basis Honney Frederick Angustus Wingate, who stole \$25,000; has been tried and convicted.

# ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA!

Bloody Buttle in Spain-Benish Fleet Captured. BATTLE IN SCHLESWIR

The Combrid with London papers of the 12th nd Liverpool of the 14th, arrived at 21 o'clock The Cambria has 48 passengers for Boston—and she will probably reach there at about 5 o'clock Friday morning. She has on board £52,000 in

WAR AND BREAD-TUFFS.—In consequence of the sumption of hostilities is tween Germany and Dennark, whereby the supplies of Grain from the Baltic have been all but suspended, the Liverpool mar-ket for Breadstuffs for the last week has evinced some marked symptoms of reanimation.

ENGLAND.—All quiet,—England is quiescent, but with the less glowing prospects of the revival of

IRELAND .- Mr. Duffy's Trial .- Mr. Duffy's re trial is proceeding with, but the result would not be known in Liverpool till the 15th.

THE EFECT OF MISERY -The reports for the past rear from the District Poor Law Inspectors to the year-from the District Poor Law inspectors to the Commissioner at Dublin, record a volume of misery most dispiriting to glance over. Every page of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasants; of Ireland under sufferings that have had no parallel in the history of the suffering and the suffering suffering that have had no parallel in the history of the civilized world.

A cloruyman from the parish of Connaught eave the whole district is almost a wilderness. "Out of 12:000 inhabitants, which was the population of this parish 4 years ago, I am aure we have not 6,000 at preasent; and as for tandholders, I am positive there is not one out of five semaining, so that the creatures that still five and move here may be term. ed rather an accumulation of dead and dying hu manity than what is generally meant by a popula

FRANCE.-- Electorial Preparations .-- FRANCE is tran puil, but all parties are preparing for a great election

CHOLERA IN PARIS.—The Cholera is making say ravages among the troops who are quartered in the temporary ba racks erected in the several quarters of Paris. It is believed that the dampness of the weather has much contributed to the development of the disease. Measures have been adopted for their removal into more healthy quarters.

There are at present 30 vacant seas in the Na tional Assembly in consequence of death or resignation. There are more than 60 members confin ed by indisposition to their apartments.

A gentleman usher of the Assembly died on Sun

ARRESV OF THE SPANISH PRETENDER.—Letter from Perpignan state that Count Monterpolin and his companions had been lying quite close to the frontier where he was expecting some of the Car-lists chiefs to come and receive him. He was subsequently betrayed by a guide whom he had large-ly paid to conduct him, into Calabria. The peas-ant, who guessed at his indentity from the extraorlinary respect paid him by his companions, instea of conducting him across the frontier as the Prince believed, led him into a French village where he gave him up to the authorities. On being searched he sum of 4,000 trancs was found on his person.

Tracy.—The End not Yet.—Renewed distraction Genoa, and Tuscany is preparing to resist the farther encroachments of Austria.

Rome, though quiet, is posettled. The Pope continues at Gaeta. The King of Naples is prepar ing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians and has been restrained by an apprehended rising of the

SLAUGHTER OF THE IMMARTANTS.—After a siege of eight days, Brescis, or rather the ruling of what was once Orescia, is the possession of the Austrians. The town was bombaided for six hours and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses, where they were burned alive.
The Milan Gazette of April 3, contains samma

y of the revolt and capture of Brescia. It says the inhabitants of the city, taking advantage of the ab-sence of the greater part of the garrison, revolted against the Emperor and constituted a Provisional Sovernment and a Committee of Pablic Safety They then arrested and ill treated some officers who left the citadel to consult with the local authori ties—intercepted several carriages chair money Small behaved rather like savages than money Small detachments were drawn from Verona and Mantoa detachments were drawn from the anarchy forment intercepted several carriages containing ladies in order to save the city from the anarchy forment-ed by the Camozzi and the Raimordi. Marshal Raynan also repaired to the city, and on the 30th ult, sat down before the wall with 3,200 men and six canson. He offered terms of arrangement which, not being accepted, he divided his force into five detachments, each of which attacked one of

The artillery of the citadel opened its fire at the same time. The attack was terrible, as each house was taken by assault, but on the 1st inst the

victory was accomplished

The Concardia Turin says the Austrians surroun ded the town so that escape was impossible. The camage was immense.

BOXBARDMENT OF GENOA. Letters from Torin of the 8th met announced that field. Del-la-Marmora had hombarded Genoa for 24 hours, and the city

had been set on fire in several places.

A deputation from the Municipality had waited on him on the evening of the 5th, to request an armistice of 48 hours, an order to proceed to Turin to armoge a capitulation.

The armistice was granted, and the deputation proceeded to Turin, where they arrived on the 7th inst. The Triumvirste hall fled from Genos, with

the exception of Avezzana. in the The The Avezzana. The agitators Accanedette and Mirellin had em barked for Leghom.

BLOCKADE OF PALERMO AND VENICE .- On the 7th inst. Lord Palmerston received notice of the block ade of Palermo by the Neapolitan Government. On the 31st of March the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced of an American

SPAIN - Sanguinary Battle The Constitutionne on the authority of a letter from Perpignan, states that a sanguinary battle had taken place at Catalon that a congulary could not maken place at Carnon-ia between the Royalist chief, Pons Quesdelsh and Dabrera, in which the two generals were killed. Other accounts say that Cabrera, who that been wounded in the action, took ratuge in a tavern, where he was discovered and put to death by the Emiguleph . However of Guranasi

DENMARE AND PRUSELL -- Danish fleet Captures Awful explosion — Hostilities having recommended between Denmark and Prussia, a Daniel free hi attempting to expense the fortress of Rekember on the 5th inst. were utierly defented and a like-of-battle ship and a frigure fell into the hands of the former commander. The line of baille ship grounded, and taking fire exploded with 700 on board.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SCHLESWIG -- We have accounts from the Army to the 4th last. On the 3d Gen. Rye ended the Konigson and collect Schleswig by three different rouds. His division was in all 8,500 men, of different arms, in three was in all 8,500 men, of different, arms, in three separate columns. One of them marching toward Hadersleben, consisting of about 2,500 men, felt in Scott Co. Ky, on the 8th not, aged 91. He was not the Schliewing Holsteiners and Gellerin the Revolutionary war, and served three through that town after come, little lighting and the Cinciumsi (and believed to be the fast,) whereby the Danes lost 4 killed and 10 wounded.

# The Danes on the 4th, had presention of Hader en, and sent an advanced guard to Marms to open and sent an advanced guard to marine to open the mad. Of the 31, in the stateming, and the pead. Of the 31, in the stateming, and the pead on the Sumalirett. These took the different reades, as cut off as advance living took the different reades, which had some artillary and consisted of 4,000 or 5,000 mes. Teny were attacked at Arzhel and wear Agencual.

near Crarenstien, at the same moment; but as they retired rapidly from both places, the Darres returned to theirposition, and remained there summered.

On the 4th some new of the men were killed and about twenty wounder and some few wounded Germans fell into the hands of the Danes.

THE DAKES STILL RESOLUTE.—Though the loss of the Christian and Gelior is deeply felt in Coperhagen there no desponding. Measures have been to equip immediately the Desich frigate, and to equi) another line-of-battle ship; also, the S. H. Jold of 80 guns. It is expected they will be ready for sea by the 16th:

GERMANY .- The Imperial Crown Refused .- Cenimi Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the offer of the Imperial Crown made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly, was no vening fel

Australa.—The Hangarians Victorious.—A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Australia, the latter losing 1,300 men,24 pieces of cannon and 40 wagons.

BEN NOT DEFEATED.—The Nienna journals con radict the rumors of Gen. Bem's defeat by the Rustracet the runters of teen, sem's deteat by the Mas-sians and the flight of his troops into Wallschia. It appears, on the contrary, that the Austrian Gen-eral, Puchner, surrounded by a hostile population and hard pressed by the Magyar triegulars, has thought proper to resign his command and place himself under the protection of the Russians in Wallachia.

achia. He was accompanied by three other Austrian General and his troops were left to the care of Gen-

RUSSIANS GOING BACK.—The Russian forces a Cronstadt were very short of ammunition and were preparing to recross the frontier and recire to that

#### The New School Law.

The following is given as a rummary of the prininal alterations in the School Law, as established by the bill recently passed :--

The Directors are empowered to levy a tax sufficient to keep the Schools open not more than ten months each year. The Schools are required to be ept open at least four months in each year.
The Treasurer of the School fund is made Co! ector of School taxes. The collector is to fix a ime and place, when and who o he will receive the

chool taxes and is to receive two per cent, for colfecting. If it is not paid at the time designated, the Constable is to collect it. Sub-districts are not interferred with Committee of the sub-district, and the Directors

diragree as to the employment of a teacher, the people of the sub-district have the right to elect a peacher who must, however have been first examined by the Directors. All moneys subject to taxation for State and coun-

purposes are made subject to school tax.

The State appropriation of two hundred thousa lollars is continued: but it is not made the basis of

The people do not vote on the question of taxa-The Superintendent is required to furnish to each School a copy of a new map of the State of

Pennsylvania—large size.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL .- The Wilkes Barre Advocate, after noticing the action of the Legislature, in tavor of the completion of the North Branch Ca. nal, remarks that the citizens of the counties more particularly interested in the work, have an interest in paying in their State Taxes before the first of July next. This is correct and every Northern county should see to it at once. If the taxes from the North Branch counties are paid in, it will sid materially to secure and swell the appropriation to the North Branch Canal, this year. And we trust the late treasurer of this county will pay over to the Treasury the taxes of the people of Columbia county, still remaining in his hands.—Danville Intell.

place, but who spent the past Winter in Santa, Fe. rrived here last week. The con pany with which be came in, were 20 days in performing the trip. Mr. R. attempted to make the trip late last Fall but was compelled to return owing to the intensity of the cold. He had his feet frozen, and lost several of his mules, during his return to Santa Fe, after having traveled about 200 miles this way. Mr. Reed states that trade is greatly overdone, in that place, and that prices of goods are low .- Lexington (Mo.) Express.

ANEXATION OF CUBA.—We saw a gentleman the other day, who had been spending the winter in Havanna, and he told us he was surprised to find the subject of the amexation of Cuba to the United States so generally discussed there, and that the entiment amount the people was almost unanimous y in favor ot it. We also learn from him that annexion was not only regarded there as possible, but as a probable thing, and that the impression was, that something fooking to it had passed between the government of the United States and Spain.-Baltimore American

INCREASE OF POPULATION,—Mrs. Miller, residing near Fahnestock's brick yard, Harrisborg on Monday morning last gave birth to five boys, all of which are alive and doing well. What makes this case singular is that at her first confinement she gave birth to five and at her second to three, and at this her third to five, making in all fee children in four years, and all living.

SMART MARKET TRICK .- One of our exchange papers relates the following clever market-house trick:—A gentleman, rather mused to marketing, purchased a fine looking aweet smelling roll of bu ter weighing some ten pounds, took it home, out it in two and found to his surprise, that he had been dealing in the regetable as well as the butter line. To the depth of about an inch all round was good inter-all the rest was masked potatoes.

FIRE AT LUDLOWVILLE—The flooring and saw mills belonging to Andrew Myers at 'Ludlowville, 12 or 15 miles north of thaca, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the buildings from the torches of some fishermen. There was a large quanti-ty of wheat in the mill and the loss is heavy.

Succes.—James L. Platt, son of the late Levi Platt of Plattsburgh, shot himself through the heart at the City Hotel in Oswego on the 23d inst Ources Times from which this information is derived, says he was a young man of fine education and address. He left a letter addressed to the Coroner, stating that he fell by his own hand.

THE TWENTY BOUT GALLON LAW is revived in Massachusetts. A bill has passed these readings in one branch of the Legislature prohibiting the cale of spiritoous liquors in less quantities than wenty-eight gallons, except for me cinal and accramental purposes, under pain of im prisonment.

Braswarian .- Our markets abound in the most delicious strawberries and blackberries. The crop of both promises to be very fine. We saw a few days ago a quart of the finest, largest and most delicious and fragrant strawberries; that were raised on a lot in the rese of the city, which a few months ago was an navedoemed swamp - N. O. Delta.

#### The Revenue Bill.

We have received a copy of the later and of the second of the later and of the later and of the later and of the later and for the global extinguishment of the later to State. It provides face: 1,) that the Second of the Commission of the Commiss the stock of the State at its market price, if not above par, and to hold and apply the same and the accrulebt. All revenues [sec. 2,] derived from taxes

on collateral inheritances and the per centage on bank, railroad, coal mining or other improvement company charters, together with the tax on distille-ries, breweries, billiard rooms, bowling salcons, theatrical craablishments, cating houses, &c., to be paid over to the Commissioners as soon as they be applied to the purchase of the debts of the Com-

monwealth: the commissioners [sec. 3.] to receive the interest accroing on such of the debts as may be field by them, such interest likewise to be applied to the purchase of the debt; so as to form a constantly accumulating fund. The Commission ers are required, [sec. 4.] on the lst Monlay of September, 1851, and on the same day every third year thereafter, to certify the amount of debt held by them, to the Governor, who shall cause the certificates of the same to be cancelled, and issue proc-lamation of the extinguishment and lischarge of so much of the debt. The Commissioners are also [sec. 5,] to report to the Legislature in 1852, and every third year thereafter, the amount of the pub-lic debt so liquidated, and what reduction of taxes may in consequence be made; and if a balance [sec. 6.] shall remain in their hands at the time of baking their triennial statements to the Governor, t shall be invested as soon as may be; with other revenues appropriated, in order to form a new ac-cumulating fund. They are also authorized [sec. 7.] to receive any gifts, grants or bequests that may made, and apply the same to the exticguishment of the debt, making report of such grants, &c., to the Legislature. The Commissioners are required [sec. 8.] to keep full minutes of their proceedings, receipts, disbursements, &c., and the faith of the Commonwealth [sec. 9.] is pledged that these funds and any other which may be appropriated, shall be inviolably applied to the liquidation of the State debt, until the same shall be completely ef-

The act then proceeds to prescribe at length [secs. 10-16,] the manner of secertaining the amount of and collecting collateral inheritance, taxe., &c. It provides [sec. 17.] that after the list of July next, stock and bill brokers shall pay an additional sum of 50 per cent. upon each license grant-ed under the act of May 7th, 1841, and exchange brokers, 100 per cent.; and the provisions of the above act, [sec. 18,] are extended to real estate and merchandize brokers. It turner provides, [sec. 19.] that no person shall keep a billiand-room bowling saloon or ten-pin-alley, without having first taken out a license which shall be granted only for one year.—For such license in the city and county of Philade phia. \$100 shall be paid, and in the other counties of the State, \$30; and any peraon keeping either without a license, shally upon conviction, be fined not less than the amount of such license; nor more than \$500, or be subject to imprisonment not exceeding three months, and costs of prosecution. No person [sec. 20.] shall keen a beer house, eating house, restaurant or oyster-cellar, where mall liquors, oysters, &c., are sold, without license; and the same [sec 21,] shall be classed by the appraise of mercantile taxes, in eight classes, and shall pay their license [sec. 22.] as follows, according to their respective classes:

Annual Sales. License. 1st class-\$20,000 and upwards, 2d 3d 15,000 " 10,000 4 4 5,000 30 3.000 44 .20 2 000 " 1,000 " 7th

-But this not to be so construed as to conflict rith the provisions of the act changing the mode of granting tavern licenses in the city and county of Philadelphia, nor shall it apply the feme sole boarding house keepers, whose recepts do not amount to \$2,000 per anum; and the appraisers, [sec. 23.] before entering on their duties, shall take an oath or affirmation before a judge of the Court of, Common Please, faithfully and without partiality to houses, eating houses, oyster cellars, &c , the list to be delivered to the county treasurer. The appraisers shall receive 374 cents for each person so returned, as their full compensation, to be paied by the treasurer; so far, however, as regards the city and county of Philadelphia, this duty devolves on the appraisers appointed under the act changing the mode of granting licenses, and the fees shall be the same as are therein prescribed.

The price of a licence for a theatre or circus, in the city or county of Philadelphia, [sec. 24,] is fixed at \$500; in Atlegheny, \$200, and in any other county of the State, \$80 ; and in addition to the liconse now required to be, taken out by venders of melchandize, [sec. 25.] all manufacturers, venders, or agents, [except apothecaries for the sale of simple medicines,] engaged in the manufacture or sale of nostrums, medical compounds or patent medicines, shall each take out a license, paying therefor to the country Treasurer, [sec. 26,] according to their sales, as follows:

Annual Sales. License. 4th class, from \$100 to \$200 3d " " 200 to 500 2d " " 500 to 1000 1000 to 2000

and those whose sales exceed \$2,000, shall pay a tax of \$50, and 3 per cent, upon all sales above \$2,000. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of these sections [sec. 27.] shall be ined not less than \$50, nor more than 500, and the provisions of the act [sec. 20.] of 7th April, 1830, graduating duties upon wholesale dealers, and re-tailers, with the several supplements thereto, except so far as they are inconsistent, are extended to this act. The State Treamsurer is required [sec. 29.] to abate 5 per cent of the purchase money due on all unpatented lands, appropriated on warrants heretolore granted, if the purchase money be paid into the treasury before the 1st May 1850.

Every county hereafter formed; [sec. 30,] shall pay an installment tax of 500 to the Commonwealth, pay an installment tax of 500 to the Common wealth, which shall form part of the sinking fund for the liquidation of the State debt. It is also made the duty of the appraisers of the recantile taxes? [sec. 34,] to make annual return, as venders of merchan-dize are now returned, of all distilleries and brewe. ries in there respective counties, with the names of owners of each, and the number of gallons distilled id whether of spirituous or malt liquors; such distillers or brewers, [sec. 32] to be classed and to pay annually for their licenses; according to their

asiness, as follows:
Annual Sales.

Ist class, over \$100,000 \$100 " from 0175,000 to \$100,000 75 3d 4th 45 50,000 to 75,000 to 50,000 to 50,000 to 50,000 to 50,000 5th (20,000 to 30,000 to 15,000 to 15,000 20 10,000 4 ... 44 ... 15,000 do ... 10,000

10th not exceeding 2,000 to 2,000 5 This section, however, is not to apply to distilieries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which

The 24th and concluding section authorizes a remakes ment between the triepnial assessments, of all real estate which may have been improved by 

THE COLD AT QUEEN, The cold was so intense at Quebec on Saturday week; that the lice in front of the city was again consolidated, and is now crossed over not only by loot passengers, but by cattle, with as much security as it was a formight agonal agent wave column

#### The New Hills Law

This Bill has now been signed by Governor Jahnson, and has therefore become a law. Milling training in thus abolished entirely, and encourage must held out to Volunteers. A tax of fifty cents is to be letted upon all persons subject to militially, who do not attach themselves to a volunteer company. The Pennavlyania Intelligence. company. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer says:
"Adjutant Gen. Irwin has been at the seat of Go. vernment for several days past, and is adopting the ball into effect. He has given instructions to the several Brigade la spectors to countermand their orders for parade the ring, which had been geterally issued

We have occupied one page chiefly this week with important public laws, and will endeavor to find room for the new Militia Law, at full length, next week. For the present we will just give the substance of some of the principal provisions of the aw, as follow:-

The first sections makes it / the duty of every free white male person, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who has resided in this commonwealth routh, to provide himself with such unform as may be considered a proper uniform for a volunteer company, which shall in all cases, be a substantial uniform; fit for service."

The law then provides for the forming of the tersions thus uniformed, "into companies of not ess than 30, rank and file," and into battalions,

regiments and brigades.
The companies are required to meet, by companies, for training and discipline, not beat than twice, and each battalion and regiment, for training

and inspection, not less than once, in each year.

The assessors are required, under a penalty o 350, to turnish to the County Commissioners, a lie of all persons between 18 and 45, in their respec-tive townships, &c. and all who are not uniformed organized into companies, "shall be considered delinquent militia men, and subject to a fine of 50 cents for each year that such delinquent remains ununiformed," &c.; which fines the Commissioners are to have collected as are the State and county

Each company of not less than 30 rank and file s to receive \$50 a year, and companies of not less than 50, receive \$75 a year,—to pay armorer, keep

up armory, and provide music.

The Brigade Inspector is to be allowed for all easonable expenses incurred or paid by him, and \$10 for each company, \$15 for each ba \$20 for each regiment he shall have organized within the year,—provided that the amount to be paid him in any one year, shall not exceed \$250. Each county is made a separate brigade, and the first Monday in June, 1849, is fixed as the day for the election of Brigade Inspector and Brigadier General.

eneral.

The different counties are formed into Divisions

rivals at New York on Wednesday, from the Island of Hayti. The war between the Haytines and the Dominicans has commenced. The city of St. Domingo was placed under martial law, about the 23d inst. and all the men capable of bearing arms were mustered and marched out, moder their President dent, to meet the Haytien President Soloque, who, with his forces, was approsed to be advancing to

wards the city.

A battle took place on the 18th of March, which resulted disastrously to the Dominicans, they having lost a large number of men (killed, wounded, and prisoners,) and several pieces of artillery—the towns of Las Matas and St. John falling into the hands of the Haytiens: The force of President Soloque was constantly increasing. A decisive but the was expected to take place soon; and the chapter of the place soon; and the place soon is the place of the pla ces of success appear to be in favor of the Haytiens A flotilla, consisting of five war-vessels, with 200 troops on board, recently left St. Domingo for Azza, w'ere it was thought a severe battle would!

THE EMIGRATION OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.-A letter from Van Buren, one of the Western starting points for California, dated March 27th, says: The estimate of the emigration from this post may be made from the following facts. Nine hun-dred strangers are at this, town, and Fort Smith two hundred from Memphis are on the Arkanss

on their way; thirty from Pittsburg; one thousand are raid to be coming up by land from Napolem, at the mouth of the River. How many more an coming, your readers, who are better informed on the subject than Tan, are better able to judge. The Rev. J. N. Mathit, is preaching at Fort Smith. The boats bringing cholera reports spread considerable alarmamong the emigrants. Day before

yes enday, the steamer Pennywit, which had bun-ed six deck passengers and one from the cabin, on her passage up from New Orleans, a tempted to land at Fort Smith, but was ordered off by Gen. Arbackle, who had ranged a file of eight men to prevent the landing of the toat. I have sought in ain for Arbuckle's authority for this act,

HENRY CLAY OUT AGAINST SLAVERY -Henry Clay addressed a meeting of the citizens of Fayett County, Ly., beld last week, against perpenaing slavery in that State. The resolutions offered by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge declared-

"That as hereditary domestic slavery, as it exists amongst us, is contrary to the rights of mankind-opposed to the fundamental principles of free Go vernment—inconsistent with a state of sound go rality—hostile to the presperity of the Commonwealth, it cought not to be made perpetual: and that the convention about to meet to amend the Consttution of this State affords a proper occasion of which steps should be taken to ameliorate the codition of slavery in such way as shall be found practicable in itself, just as regards the master of slaves, and boneficial to the slaves themselves." Kentucky will soon be among the free States.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF COAL OPERATIONS.-A unusually large meeting of the coal operators of Schurlkill county, hold at the American House Pottsville last Saturday afternoon, the following olution was unanimously atlepted:
"Resolved," That we continue the suspension of

on coal shipment untill the committee on the san of the trade shall advise a resumption of the sam? Going West, The Winchester Virginian street that Dr. Perry, from Montgomery County, M

passed through that town, a few days ago, with gang nearly one hundred negroes, on his way " PENNAYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD .--- HO HOMAS H BENTON addressed the citizens of Pill

burgh in lavor of this Road, at a meeting held a louday evening last. PHOTOGRAPHY .- Such improvements have rece ly been made in Photography in Europe that it is expected that the natural colors of objects may jet

e produced by the sun's rays on paper. THE VERMONT LICENSE LAW, which it was co

tended was unconstitutional, has been decided the Supreme Court of that State to be constituted D. D. Walker, Esq. of St. Lauis, has received the appointment of private secretary to Mr. Hannel gan, minister to Berlin.

TRUE ECONOMY. The apparaielled success Meachant's Garding Oil, in the cure of diseased in Horse and Caute, and even in human flesh, daily becoming more known to the farming out munity. It can hardly be credited, except by these \*\*Son Any person, see, 83.] carrying on any discretelling spream without a license, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be liable to indict ment, and on conviction shall be liable to indict ment, and on conviction shall be liable to indict ment, and on conviction shall be liable to indict ment, and on conviction shall be liable to indict ment. Oil. There is nothing in the shape of a remely for such diseases as Fresh grounds; Galls of all kinds. Sprains, Bruses, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Pol Evil, Wind Galls, Cullous, Spavins, Sweeny, Fishla, Sand Crackes, Founders, Scratches, or Grease, Mang. or, that can at all compete with it, in point of tivity and cheapness; as the quantity of this Oil ob of any other Horse Oil, and is therefore much chesper, without taking into consideration its superior strength. See advertisement in this paper. A paraphilet of description may be had gratis of the