

Wradford Aeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, July 11, 1849

Democratic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming County.

Of Advertisements, &c., intended for publication in the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night, to ensure their insertion.

Democratic Convention.

Our accounts from the Pittsburg 4th of July Convention are very meagre. We learn however, that JOHN A. GAMBLE of Lycoming County, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, on the second ballot, as follows:-

FIRST BALLOT. Gamble, Mason. Dimock

52 | Gamble, 17 Brodhead

SECOND BALLOT.

The North Branch Canal.

The friends of the North Branch have been most outrageously swindled, and now our Federal officers, are endeavoring to keep up the delusionvide Mr. Ball's letter to J. C. Adams, which we published week before last. The Harrisburg Keystone publishes the letter, with the following remarks.-

"It is amusing to see how Mr. Ball is trying to find apologies, to hide and palliate the deception which has been perpetrated, by the present federal administration and its friends, in regard to the completion of the North Branch canal. On examinafion of this letter, it will be perceived that the state freasurer tries to find an excuse for the anticipated deficiency of funds in the treasury, by referring to the cholera and the temporary disturbance of business on the Delaware division; but is exceedingly careful to omit to tell, that a large amount of money is already in the treasury, and will be increased by the 15th August, the time mentioned for the preparatory steps toward the completion of the canal, which ought to be applied to this work, and would be, had not Governor Johnson recommended, and his friends advocated, its application to a sinking

In another circular of the state treasurer, under date of May the 16th, to the county officers, which is of quite a partizan characte, although addressed to men of all parties, full of reflections upon the past, and boasting of the present efforts of the department, he remarks:.

"The general assembly, at its late session, act ing under the patriotic and salutary recommendation of the Governor, established a sinking fund, with a revenue sufficiently large to make it practically and efficiently useful. Under its auspices the state debt will be reduced; the public credit per-manently restored; and the people at no distant day relieved from the taxes now levied upon their prop-

Now the administration, and the state treasurer. must have most extraordinary creative faculties, if they can complete the canal and pay off the state debt, at the same time. However absurd such a prorosition may appear, it is the humbug which the administration is attempting to impose on the people, and in which Mr. Ball is aiding and asssis-

But again the state treasurer speaks in a complaining tone of the legislature, for making such large appropriations to pay the old debts on the public works, without knowing where the money is to come from. We would like to know whether he is in favor of taking the money out of the treasury, and applying it to the sinking fund, instead of paying the debts due on the improvements. This was the course of policy he advocated, as a member of the legislature, and the one which he would still wish to pursue, so far as we can judge by his letter, and by his conduct generally. At the conclusion of this famous letter, the state treasurer says-" Rest assured that all in my power to do to secure the re-commencement of the North Branch canal, shall be done." Now we would recommend the friends of that measure, to ask him, whether he is willing to take the responsibility of retaining in the treasury, the money now there belonging to the sinking fund, and such as may come into that fund between this and the meeting of the next legislature, and recommend to that body, the appropriation of them to the completion of the canal, and also to suspend the operation of the sinking fund act, until the canal shall be completed? This is a simple, direct and practical proposition, easily understood by every body. Let the friends of the measure propose it to the governor and treasurer, and see what they will say to it."

Military Officers.

We are enabled at last, to give the result of the late Military election, as also of the election for Major General, which came off on Monday, 2d inst. The following is a list of the officers:

Major General. W. E. BARTON, of Bradford.

Brigadier General. Theodore Wilder, of Spring Brigade Inspector .- John A. Codding, of Pike.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATALLION. Lieut Colonel.-H. W. Root. Major.-Geo. K. M'Vannan.

2D VOLUNTEER BATALLION. Lieut Colonel.—Amos B. Eddy. Major.-Gaylord Frisbie. 4TH VOLUNTEER BATALLION.

Lieff Colonel .- Bertrand E. Whitney. First Major. - Jonathan Homet. Second Major .- W. W. Woodburn.

JAIL DELIVERY.-A man by the name of Ruscell Cook, confined in the county jail for horse stealing, made his escape on Wednesday night last, by cutting through the door, to the bolt of the lock. He left a note for the Sheriff, expressing his entire satisfaction with himself his family and his board. A horse belonging to James Elliott was taken the same night, and being found on the road by which Cook was tracked, is supposed to have been taken by him.

Mr. Cook was traced to the western part of the county-and was retaken and brought back on Saturday last.

of, declines taking an Auditorship.

Fourth of July at French's Mills, Pa-

The celebration at French's Mills, gave substantial proof that the inhabitants of Northern Pennsylvania have not lorgotten the struggles of their day was beautiful, and as

 $^{\rm st}$ Fresh morn began so streak the East With first approach of light, $^{\rm tr}$

he stars and stripes were floating in the breeze and the deep-toned thunder from "the brazer throat of war," as it roll'd away o'er hill and vale, preclaimed the seventy-third anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. At sun rise a national salute was fired. The people began to collect at an early hour, and, by twelve o'clock a large concourse had assembled, when the roar of the cannon announced the arrival of the Hon. David Wilinot, Orator of the day. The procession was soon organised under the direction of L. Copley Esq. Marshall, and conducted to the ground prepared for the occasion.

The exercises were commenced by an eloquent prayer from the Rev. S. R. Jones, a Chaplain in the American Army during the last war with Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Rev. Wm. Haskell. Mr. Wilmor then which we have been promised for publication. took the stand. His Oration was eloquent and pariotic, breathing in every sentence the advancing spirit of the age. Without dwelling upon the past. he portrayed in pleasing style, the flowery paths, and cheering prospects of the promising future.-He said that with the settlement of this country, a new spirit sprang into existence. Then the true objects of human governments began to be understood, and the individual rights of mankind came o be acknowledged and respected. This spirit still exists, and under the influence of the christian religion is destined ere long to renovate the world. In this onward march of knowledge and of liberty, our country must take the lead, and the omnipotent arm of that same God which delivered Moses from the thraldom of Egypt, will yet deliver our world from the dominion of ignorance

and every species of oppression. The following were among the regular toasts. which were well suited to the occasion, and drank with becoming zeal, and patriotism.

The memory of Washington; before whose name joyful nation bows in gratitude; justly styled the Pather of his country. Let none usurp the title. The Orator of the day. A champion of liberty; the bold defender of the unahenable rights of man-

These sacred rights he'll never yield, Nor bribes, nor threats, can make him falter,

"When every arm is Freedom's shield, And every heart is Freedom's altar." Emancipation from every species of tyranny and from all manner of tyrants. May the time soon

When the land of the free, and the home of the brave, Shall bear on its bosom, nor master, nor slave."

John Mitchell and his banished countrymen. The last sound that reached their cars when Tyrants forced them from their native shore, was their country's piercing cry for bread: Those exiles shall yet return, and the first sound that welcomes them to Erin, will be the exulting shout of Liberty.

The American Ladies, beautiful, virtuous, and ntelligent. May their approving smiles ever cheer us onward in the paths of sobriety and patriotism. Many excellent volunteer toasts were drank, and the exercises of the day closed only with the set-

Melanchely Suicide.

An inquest was holden on Saturday last, in this borough, upon the body of ISAAC FOSTER, and from the testimony we elicit the following particulars.-He has been staying in this place for a few weeks H. P. Moore, past, and boarding at the Bradford Hotel. On Fri- Elkanah Smith, day night last, Mr. Stephens' attention was attracted to his room, by the burning of a light at an un- Jerry Culp, usual hour. He immediately knocked at the door, but receiving no answer, and finding it fast, suspecting that something was wrong, gained an Tho's. P. Woodruff, entrance by the window, when he found Foster lying upon the bed, entirely senseless, and suffering from the effects of the mineral poison he had taken. Physicians were immediately called, but the poison had already done its work, and all efforts to counteract their effects were unavailing. He died in about four hours from the time he was first discovered. His death was caused by Arsenic and Morphine, a large quantity of which was found in his trunk, brought to this place with him, probably for the purpose for which it was used, as he has heretofore, upon two or three occasions, when laboring under mental depression, made fruitless attempts upon his life.

Among his effects were found the following lines: "Farewell brother, sister, mother, and love. I to dust from whence I came. "This from one that loves you all.

"L FOSTER." No reason is known which should induce his to commit this dreadful deed. We are informed however, that he was subject to intervals of extreme mental depression, during which he spoke freely of the folly of living, which feeling joined with his peculiar disbelief of a future state, may have caused him to take his own life as an act cal culated at once to free him from the troubles which seemed at times to oppress him.

Mr. Foster was formerly a resident of this place and has connexions in this vicinity. Within the last two or three years he has resided in Port Jervis, N. Y. His remains were taken to Monroeton,

on Sunday last, for interment. Remayals.

We learn by the Bradford Argus that the fol lowing appointments and removals have been made by the Post Office Department for this County.:-. Daniel Budy, P. M. at Leraysville vice A. S.

Smith, removed. I. H. Ross, Pike, vice Edward Crandal removed. Peter Allen, Rome, vice Wm. E. Maynard, re-

These gentleman who have been removed, are all efficient, honest and capable officers, and must have been ousted by the administration which "hates and louther prescription" solely on partizan orounda.

DEATH OF HOM. CALVIM BLYTHE .- We learn with The well-known Book dealer, will be in sown on the 17th iner regret the decease of the Hon. Calvin Blythe, with an assortment of Bosks for seperior to any ever offered to which took place in Fairfield, Adams county on the 20th ultimo, aged 57 years. Judge B. was a the 20th ultimo, aged 57 years. Judge B. was a History; commissioned officer in the war of 1812; was in out by Dunas, James. Miss Pickering, Bulwer, Grey, Gore, the battles of Chippewa, Ningara, &c , and behave Ned Buutline, Reynolds, &c. We would say, to those whe ed with great gallantry. He was early in life a wath to get a choice let of reading and cheep, call on Gridley member of the House of Representatives from Mifflin (now Juniota) county, then Secretary of the of the Magazines. Commonwealth, under Gov. Saulzz, Atterney Ge-

Faurth of July.

The seventy-third anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this place by the scholars of the different Sunday Schools, who met forefathers, and that their hearts are yet warmed by at the Methodist church, and after listening to suitthe fire of Patriotism, and the love of liberty. The able addresses from the clergy, were marched to the Court House, where a plentiful collation had been prepared, after discussing which, they were dismissed, appearently legisly delighted with the exercises of the day.

At Wm. Griffis', at Rummerfield Creek, the day was made the occasion of an "old-fashioned" celebration, which went off with great edal. We re gret we were not there in time to be able to prepare a full account of this spirited occasion. A returned soldier of the Mexican war, Mr. JAMES MITTER, gave a most humorous and interesting ly quiet. account of his campaignings in the late war, having served through the entire war, and been in nearly every battle. Rev. S. F. Cour then addressed the audience, at the conclusion of whose ad dress, several hundred sat down to an elegant dinner prepared by Griffis, while a six-pounder made the surrounding hills reverberate with its echoes.-We must not forget a patriotic poem, read at the conclusion of the ceremonies by a Mr. Clark.

The sound of music, before we left, announce that the votaries of Terpischore, were tripping on "the light fantastic toe;" while to all appear ance the patriotism of the crowd, had hardly began to evaporate. A large delegation from this place were highly pleased with the celebration.

The Ward House

Mr. C. L. WARD has been erecting in this boough, a large public house which in a few weeks, will be opened to the public. It is unequalled in size, or in arrangement, by any hotel in our vicinity, and will be turnished in elegant style. We shall give a more minute description in some future number, of this building, which is really an ornament to our place. It will be seen by the correspondence which we publish below, that the manimous voice of our community that it should be denominated the "Ward House," has prevailed over the delicacy which might otherwise have giving it a name not so fitting. The letter displays very plainly the general feeling which existed, tha the public spirit and liberality of the builder should have at least this slight testimonial: a feeling which all of citizens who have not had an opportunity to sign the letter, concur in.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Towanna, June 21st, 1849. C. I. WARB, Esq: Dear Sir :—The undersigned, your fellow citizens of the boro' of Towanda, have just heard of your intention to designate the splendid House built by you here, as the "Franklin House," take the liberty so far to interfere with your private concernments, as to ask you to change the name to that of the "Ward House," This place has been heretefore, largely benefitted by your iberal spirit, and the taste displayed in your various buildings and improvements; and we should feel gratified if you would forego your private wishes and yield to this request. This large and splendid Hotel, where one was so much needed, would thus be appropriately named, and would be the fitting and just monument of your public spirit and enter-prise. We hope you will feel no delicacy in yielding your own desire, to the unanimous wishes of your fellow townsmen. We are, dear sir,

Edw. Overton, Thomas Elliott, J. W. Merent. Mercur, Sam'l. Huston. J. K. Smith. Wm. Scott, I. D. Montanye B. Kingsbury E. T. Fox. E. 8. Grodrich H. Booth, James P. Bull, M. C. Mercur. B. F. Powell, Chas. K. Ladd, Hiram Mix. W. A. Chamberlin. Daniel Bartlett. Jno. F. Means. D. Wilmot, Wm. 8. Dobbins, Wm. Elwell. E. A. Parsons.

Towayna, July, 8th, 1849. GENTLEMEN .- On my return from New York last evening. I received your extended favor of the 21st

ultimo; and hasten to reply.

The appellation given to either a public house, or a private residence, is purely a matter of taste. In reference to the new Hotel to which you referit was my intention to have called it the "Bradford County House," as a testimonial of my respect for the citizens of one of the finest border counties of Pennsylvania; and I felt no little disappointment, when I found the name appropriated by another public house in our borough. After this, it became in a great degree a subject of indifference to me what appellation was given it. I certainly should not have ventured to adopt the one you desire, as

dictated by my own choice.

The building, however, being for public accommodation, I recognize fully, the right of my fellowcitizens, to be consulted in the name it shall bear and the great unanmity with which your request is urged, as well as the very flattering terms in which it is conveyed, leave me no alternative. I therefore yield my own preferences on the subject, and remain, with much esteem.
Your grateful fellow citizen.

C. L. WARD.
To Messrs. E. Overton, Thos. Elliott, D. Wilmot Wm. Elwell, J. C. Adams, U. Mercur, and others

ERIE RAILROAD,-The money article of the Tribone, has the following paragraph in regard to the Erie Railroad and cholers:-

The receipts of the Eric Railroad for June have

not yet been made up, but they will exceed \$60,-000. In view of the falling off of travel on all railroads this season, by reason of the visit of the Cholera, this is doing better than we anticipated. The extent to which the fear of Cholera has influenced travel this year on the river as well as on the railroads, is not suspected by those who have paid no attention to the subject. The people in the interior have been unnecessarily alarmed by the Cholera reports, and as a general thing, cannot be indu-ced to approach the City, either on pleasure or business. The same cause prevents the departure of many of our citizens who have usually made Summer tour, as they are alarmed at the chance of being attacked by Cholera away from their family physician. The June or July reports of the various railroads will show that, in this way, the influence of the Cholera excitement has been very exterreive and injurious to transportation companies of all kinds.

T. E. Gridley.

enstoners. All subscribers can commerce with the July N.

Saturday last.

Commonwealth, under Gov. SHULEE, Atterney GoHon. John C. Clark of New York, says the
ueral, Judge of the Dauphin, Lebenton and Schaylkill district, and Collector of the port of Philadelkill district, and Collector of the port of Philadel863,000,895,000. Increase from 1823 to 1848, \$47, phia. He was an amiable and generous gentleman. \$40,000.

LATEST NEWS BY THE TELEGRAPH.

Chalers in Albany. ALBANY, Friday, July 6-5 P. M. The Board of health report three new cases Cholera since yesterday, but no deaths.

Cholora in Springfield-SPRINGPIELD, (Mass.) July 6.
A breakman on the New-Haven road died this morning of Cholera. This is the first case that has occurred in this town.

Canadian Affaire

MONTERAL, July 6. No cases of Cholera have been reported to-day A meeting is now being held of the British Chil torm a branch of the League. There is a large attendance. The Magistrates direct the Troops to be on the alert, but I am happy to inform you that here is no need of their services—all being perfect-

A great meeting in favor of the Halifax Railroad was held at Quebec to day.

The ships Boreas and Millicete have arrived at Quebec, from New York.

Chetera in Cincinnath

CINCINNATI, July 6. The Cholera interments to noon to-day were 91 other diseases 57. The weather is very wet, and coal fires are necessary for one's comfort. wires to St. Louis are not working.

Chalera at Richmond. BALTIMORE, July 6.

There were 27 cases and 11 deaths by Choler at Richmond on the 4th and 5th of July. The Chalers and Westher for Philadelphia

PAILADELPHIA, July 6. The Board of Health report 34 cases and 12 deaths from Cholera within the past 24 hours. The weather is very pleasant.

Hen. Henry Clay's Iliness. CINCINNATI, July 6. In consequence of the wires being down beyond this city, we have nothing further in relation to the illness of Hong Henry Clay. A rumor prevailed there this afternoon that he was dead, but it was wholly without foundation.

A RECOMMENDATION.—At a season when the providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting people whose reliance has ever been in His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the Arst Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the vaious branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religiou denominations to abstain as far as practicable from all secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the Infinite Goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty in His own good time to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

Z. TAYLOR.

FATHER MATHEW'S LEVER -Rev. Theobold Mathw received several thousands of visitors to-day in he Governor's Room, City Hall. An interminable stream of human beings of all grades, men, women and children, continued to pour through the room from 10 o'clock, A. M, entering at the centre door, passing the honored guest, and giving him a hearty shake of welcome and making the exite on the

Scarcely one person passed the distinguished Apostle without giving utterance to some word of ongratulation, and several Irish were moved to tears on beholding their celebrated countryman. One man, apparently of the laboring class, in his in his shirt sleeves, rushing in spd falling on his knees before the holy father, berst into a flood of tears. Others passed steadily with the tear of joy trem-bling in their eye, but had scarce reached the outer door when they gave vent to their emotion in a paroxyem of weeping.

There were five or six persons who took the pledge, it was not Father Mathew's intention to give it here but he could not refuse the request. The first persons who received the pledge from him in America were Francis O'Conner and Mary Fagan, both thoroughly Irish.

When we left at half-past 12, the tide of enthusi-

ter was referred recommended the follow-

ing action:
"That, while the posture of standing in public prayer, and that of kneeling in private prayer are indicated by examples in Scripture and the reneral practice of the ancient Christain Church e posture of sitting in public prayer, is no where mentioned, and by no usage allowed; hut on the contrary was universally regarded by the early as heathenish and irreverent; and is still, even in the customs of modern and Western nations an attitude obviously wanting in due expression of reverence; therefore this General Ascembly resolve: That the practice in question be considered grievously improper, whenever the infirmities of the worshipper do not render it necessary; and that Ministers be required to reprove it, with earnest and persevering admonition. The recommenda-tion was adopted,

SENATOR BESTON .- Governor King, of Missouri SENATOR BENTON—Governor ming, or missouri, has published a letter in the Lexington Journal, in which he concides with Senator Benton in his views of slavery. Old Bullion is being backed up by good Democratic support. At a meeting held in Chariton county Col. Benton's course was endorsed; while at another, held at Springfield, got up to denounce Col. Benton, Major Phelps, a member of Congress, offered for adoption the resolutions of the late Baltimore National Convention on the subect of slavery, but they were voted down as being unsuited to the occasion. In Jefferson county, at the meeting called to second the resolutions of the State Legislature and Calhoun's Southern address, Benton's friends assembled and being in a majori ty, passed resolutions fully sustaining his appeal to he people upon the subject of the resolu sed at the last session of the Legislature.

AN OBLIGING POSTMASTER.-Wm. H. Chandler, Esq., editor of the Evansville Journal, has been appointed Postmaster of that place. Mr. C. says it a card which he publishes in the Journal : "I will open; distribute, and deliver the mails no matter at what hour of the night they, may arrive, and give those who may desire it an opportunity to answer their letters by return mailkeep the office open on Sunday at least four hours, and longer if requested-will procure a more central office as soon as it can be done, and in fact do all and more than any reasonable man would ask,

ACCIDENT AT MILLFORD, CONN.—Andrew Clark was firing a swivel at Milford, Conn., on the night of the 3d inst., when it burst and tore off a large piece of his leftside and killed him. A Mr. Hill was also wounded by the explosion, so that his life was despaired of when our informant left. A frag-ment of the gun flew one fourth of a mile and broke off the limb of a tree which it strock. The swivel was rammed full to the muzzle. Clark was warned to fire it with a slow match, but persisted in touching it off with a red hot from held in his

and if I fail to give satisfaction will resign."

THE GOLD DOLLER.—Three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and thirty-ninegold dollars have been coined at the mint in Philadelphia, up to the 28th ult. The tray coin is every where admired for its beauty and convenience.

The Overland Route.

FROM THE PLANS -The Cincinnati Chronicle published a letter from a correspondent giving sad news from the Plains. The emigrants travel very slowly, in consequence of the heavy rains having so moistened the sed that the wheels of the wagons cen it through. Dissensions, cholers, unfit equipments and want of provisions resulting from impruience and waste, have broken up many companies. Nothing of the game kind larger than prairie chickens, can be discovered for 200 miles out. Turner and Allen's first train had suffered severely, and the deaths were very numerous. The second train was about to start early in June, and would carry a U. i, mail across; but it was probable a number of those who had engaged to go would fail to do so, as there was much disratisfaction and charges of misrepresentation against the proprietors of the trains. The wagons carry six passengers, and are worth, with the mules, \$700. The passengers pay \$1,200 for the privilege of taking them to California. I has been found that pack mules answer between the carry the carry that the carry the carry that the carry the carry that t sengers, and are ter, for they can carry more than they draw, with the additional weight of the wagon, and their movement is more rapid. The grass is in very fine con-

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANIS.—We promised a few weeks since to give an estimate of the number of wagons and persons that would probably cross the plains this season. In making this estimate we give the number of wagons, and from this make our calculations as to the number of persons now on the plains. The wagons that crossed the river at this place, by ferry and steamboats, number 1,508; at Duncan's Ferry four miles above St. Jos 685; at Bontown, Savannah, and the ferries as far up as the Bluffs, say 2,000. This makes the number of wagons 4,193. A fair average would be about four men, and eight mules or oxen to each wagon. From this statement it would appear that ere are 16,762 persons on the plains-544 mules and oven. A number of emigrants, anticipating some difficulty in getting through with wagons, went with pack mules, which wo ably increase the emigration to at least 17,000, and the number of cattle and mules to at least 34,000 From the best information we can get, about 10, 000 persons have left Independence which will in crease the number of persons to 27,000.—St. Jo seph (Mo) Gaz 15th.

RETURNING EMIGRANTS.—Several emigrants have stely returned from the Plains, perfectly satisfied with Prairie life. They report a great deal of sick-ness on the Plains, frequent loss of oxen and mules, and everything else calculated to deter persons from crossing the Plains. Whether those tales are told for the purpose of justifying them in returning, or to deter others from venturing on the Plains we know not. We have seen letters from several per sons, some written at Grand Island, which state that the health of companies were good, and all getting along as well as could be expected—but that large numbers are daily dying with cholera on the Plains we don't exactly believe.—St. Josephs (Mo.) Gaz.

OREGON MINERAL WEALTH.—Iron ore is known to exist in this country. It is said that there is an extensive bed of good pipe ore ten miles below the ity and one mile from the Willamette river. Other eds of iron ore, more or less extensive, are said to have been discovered. Extensive beds of rich lead ore have been discovered in different portions of the territory. Black lead of a superior quality is known to exist in abundance in the middle portion of Oregon, between the Columbia and the possess Copper of a very pure quality is said to exist in the western portion of the Territory, between the British possessions and the Columbia. Eastern and northeastern Oregon abounds in granite and marble. Sandstone is found in different portions of the country, some beds of which are sufficiently hard for building purposes, while others are soft.

Limestone is also found in different portions of country. Stone coal at the Cascade mountains.

in the neighborhood of the Columbia, on the Cowlitz river on the Columbia in Catalamet bay and in the vicinity of the coast, about 70 miles below the mouth of the Columbia. The coal from these ocalities has been but imperfectly tested. A good article of coal exists in abundance on Vancouver's Island, and the same vein crops out on the coast

south of the 49th parallel.

Platinum is said to exist in quantities in the Flatad country, in the neighborhood of Fort Okanagun. Gold has been discovered in several different places in Oregon but nowhere as yet in great abunlance. Within the last three weeks gold has been discovered on the Santain river a tributary of the king its rise in the neigh Assembly recently in session at Pittsburg, "to adopt measures for arresting and absting the growing for sitting in public prayer," the committee to whom the matter was referred according to the santiam are making \$4 per day, and think the prospect good for finding the gold considerably abundant when from the disappearance of the snow, they shall be able to penetrate into the mountains. We have conversed with several who have returned from the California gold mines, and all agree in ascribing a striking similar. larity in the geographical character of several por-tions of Eastern and Southern Oregon and the gold regions of California, and they all unite in the con-

dent opinion that gold will be found in great abon-

dance in Oregon.—Oregon Speciator.

CORE.-Many persons see corks used daily without knowing whence come those useful materials.

Corks are cut from large slabs of the cork tree, a species of oak which grows wild in the countries of rope. The tree is stripped of its bark at about 15 years old, but before stripping it off the tree is not cut down as in the case of the oak. It is taken while the tree is growing, and the operation may be repeated every eighth or ninth year-the quality of the bark continuting each time to improve as the age of the tree increases. When the bark is taken off it is singed in the flames of a strong fire, and after being soaked for a considerable time in water it is placed under heavy weights in order to render it straight. Its extreme lightness, the ease with which it can be compressed and its elasticity are properties so peculiar to this substance, that no efficient substitute for it has been discovered. The valuable properties of cork were known to the Creeks and Romans, who employed it for all the purposes for which it is used at present with the exception of stopples; the ancients mostly used coment for stopping the mouths of bottles or vessels The Egyptians are said to have made coffins of cork, which being spread on the inside with resinous substance preserved dead bodies from decay. In modern times cork was not generally used for stopples to bottles till about the close of the 17th century, wax being used till then for that purpose. The cork imported into Great Britain is brought orincipally from Italy, Spain and Portugal. The nantity annually consumed is upward of 500 tour.

THE WYOMING STEAMBOAT.—The Wilkes-Barre Advocate of the 4th inst., gives the following notice.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMBOAT.—Arrived at this Port on Monday evening last, Steamboat Wyoming Capt. Convense, direct from Tunkhannock, with a load of passengers, ladies and gentleman, from the latter place. The Wyoming left her moorings at Tunkhannock at half past 2 o'cleck P. M., and arrived at this place at 9. Deducting for stoppages, she was 25 hours making the trip. It is a beautiful boar, and attests the energy, enterprize and public spirit, of the citizens of Tunkhannock.— We learn from a gentleman who came on the boat that it encountered no impediments the water even in its present low state being abundently sufficient to admit of the Tunkhanneck navigating the Suquehanna between the points mentioned, without

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY OF GOLD PENS.-A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writing from Syracuse, New York, says;

There are more gold pens manufactured here in this place than in all other places beside in this country. There are five or six large establishments employed solely in this business. The principal of those is the well known firm of Benedict & Barny; those is me went anown arm or peneuric et mainy, they emoy an extended and deservedly high reputation and manufacture more than any other establishment in the United States. Besides the great quantity bearing their own name, they manufacture o order pens having the name of some fifteen or twenty other firms scattered all over the country.

A Woman Biller by a Rattlemake.

nce of The Tribune Two Rivers, Pa June 27, 1849. Mr. Gratter: Dear Sir-One of our neighborn Mrs. Hawk of Masthope, was bitten by a railly snake on the 21st inst, under very singular circumstances. She went down cellar to the pork barrel stances. She went down censur to use pork Darrel to take out some pork for cooking, and put her hand into the barrel, when a large rattlesnake seized it and inflicted its poisonous bite. As the barrel stood near the wall, it is supposed that the reptile stood hear the wan, it is supposed that the replies had made its way into it by passing through some crevice in the stones. Mrs. H. endtred the most intense agony from the bits; her hand and arm swelled to about three times its usual size. Various remedies were used, but the most efficacions were a plant, snake ween, and and anger. Yours is this morning pronounced out of danger. Yours J. D. respectfully.

PLANK BOADS.—The first plank road we hear of was built in Russia; the first built in America one laid in Canada during the administration of Lord Sydenham; and the first in the United States was that leading from Syracuse, New York, to Onedia Lake, a distant of Fourteen miles. The success of this work during the past four years to its stock holders and besides in giving perfect sens. factory to the public has started several others, until in the state of New York alone, there are now in progress upwards of one hundred plank conde-cone of them fifty-three miles in length. These mads have risen to such favor that from being mere feed. ers of railroads and canals, or connecting isolated points where more costly works are not warranted they are actually run parallel to, and in com-petition with both railroads and canal. Indeed, the plank road connecting Utica and Syracuse runs for the whole distance (over 50 miles) alongside of the State canal and railway. The system—its economy in the prime cost, and certainty of profit in presenting ample equivalents to secure travel on a par with its formidable rivals—must have been well tested before such an enterprize could have been at all justified.

RECEPTION OF FATHER MATHEW. Father Ma. thew arrived at Castle Garden about 5 o'elock P M. on Monday and was received by the mayor. A large procession was formed and accompanied him to the Irving House There was much exerc.

ment, and cheering, &c.

The following is Father Mathew's reply to the iddress of the Mayor of the city of New York, at his reception:

reception:
I have long wished for the pleasures I now enjoy. Providence prevented me from fulfilling my promise of visiting America, but thank God; i now stand among you, and am only sorry that this extreme felicity has never been my fortune before now. I cannot promise you much exertion, but what

I can do I shall do freely.

I feel prouder on this day than I can give utter. ance; gratitude is too swelling to find words of sufficient expanse to convey tny sense of it. All I can say is, I thank you—from my heart I thank you. You have received me as you receive your greatest citizens; you have received me as you receive your most renowned generals and most envied riends of your happiness and your race. I deeply feel the honor; but my-friends I am undeserving of it. If I deserve anything for my perseverance in the cause which I have followed, the reception you have given me this day repays me for all.

I have been witnessing the beautiful scenery

which surrounds your city and have been lost in astonishment looking at the vast commercial flees which flow in here from all parts of the globe; if s too grand to be comprehended at sight. I am nly sorry that ill health prevents me from addressing you as I ought: the intensity of my feelings precludes the possibility of giving utterance to them est honor I have ever received?

STATE IRSANE HOSPITAL -We paid a visitto le Insane Hospital now being erected near Harrisburg, and were gratified to find it so far advanced as it s. notwithstanding some delay in obtaining the brick

in consequence of improphions weather.

The building is 300 feet in length when completed agreeably to the plan and draft of the architect and builder Mr. Haviland, and will present a beamful and imposing appearance, and can be seen for many miles around. The walls of the foundation and first story of the building are erected up to the floor of the first story, with the exception of the north wing which is rapidly going up, there being

a strong force of workmen engaged upon it. The interior plan of the first story is such as degree. They appear, as pointed out, complete, nothing being omitted that could add to the periection of the arrangement. Hospital is being erected unider the superintendence of Mr. Wells, a gentleman evidently well qualified for the task, and who gives the most assiduous attention to the duty he has assumed. When completed it will be one of the finest, best and most beautiful public buildings in our country -Penna. Tolegraph.

No Tidings of Sir John Franklin.—Letters were received yesterday from the Hudson's Bay Territory by way of the Saut St. Marie bringing inelligence from Fort Simpson of date the 4th of 06tober last. The writer of a letter from that postsays, "eighteen men of the expedition arrived here yesterday from Fort Confidence sent to be kept during winter. They went round from the mouth of the McKenzie to the Coppermine but no vestige of word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else except Esquimanx whom they saw in large number. A very large party of those daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the McKenzie and as on a former occasion, wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that wasin them. But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed w Canada as soon as the McKenzie breaks up next-Spring. Rae is going with one boat again to the

GOV. KING OF MO. AND SENATOR BENTONshort time since we stated, what we deemed good amhority, that our estimable Governor concided with Col. Benton, in his views of Slavery, and of the Jackson resolutions. We rejoice to be able now to announce that the Governor has published, in the Lexington Journal, an able letter or address on the subject, which confirms all we stated. This we shall publish shortly, for the especial benefit of the Calhornites; and we now ask them to recollect, hereafter, that the State Administration and Col. Benton stand together against the Jackson resolutions—that the people of Missouri, also, are with Gov. King and Senator Benton will soon be exdenced beyond the possibility of a doubt.—St. Low-

Official notice has been published, under direcion of the State Treasurer, that the notes of the Bank of Susquehanna county, the Honesdale Bank, and the West Branch Bank, will not be received in payment of tolls due the Commonwealth. All the other banks in the State have officially

informed the Treasury Department that they will edeem their notes in specie in Philadelpha The following notes of other States will be taken for tolls :- State of Delaware, New Jersey, and the

city of Baltimore, which may be marked par in the city of Philadelphia. GLORIOUS BOSTON NOTION.—The Bostians talk of fitting cut an expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin. One of the public spirited citizens writes. "Let us then no longer want for the movement

of the United States Government. Let us in Bos ton rise by subscription the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to cover contingencies and let us no out the expedition without delay. If Bostonians will , their vessels may sail out of the harbor in this bocause before three weeks are passed." SPANISH HISTORY.-When Gen. Scott was in

Mexico he seized and brought home near 5.0W volumes of Historiacl works, all, in the Spanish land ruage. Some of these are said to be three hunlred year old, and contain a perfect history of Mexco from its conquest by the Spaniards. It is the intention of the government to extract from these volumes all that may be useful in forming a com-plete history of New Mexico and California, and the works will then be returned to Mexico.