

Bradford Aleporter.

Free Soil, Free Specch, Free Men! Fraedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, August 22,1849.

Democratic Nomination. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOHN A. GENBLE, of Lycoming County.

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

North Branch Canal... Important Letter.

The following letter has been handed us by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. The suggestions it contains are important, and claim the immediate attention of the people of the Northern counties of the State interested in the completion of the Canal. It probably was not written with a view to publication; but as the writer is not in the habit of temporizing, or concealing his opinions upon any question of state policy-we feel fully at liberty to give the letter to the public.

HARRISETEG, August 14, 1849

My DEAR SIR:-From a conversation I had today with the Auditor General, who has been making an investigation into the present and probable condition of the Treasury between this and the Ist of February next, preparatory to making a report to the Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Appropriation act of last session. I infer there will be no money in the Treasmy applicable to the North Branch Canal this year. This is attributable to the heavy appropriations which were indispentable last session to pay oid improvement debts. and to the withdrawal of about \$200,000 to the sinking fund, about \$100,000 of which is now in the Treasury. You will perceive, on referring to the duties of the Auditor General and State Treasuarer that they have to ascertain the ability of the Treasury to meet the February interest. There is now about \$100,000 in the Treasury applicable to the sinking fund, and it is estimated that there will be \$100.000 more belonging to it come in between this and the 1st of February. As I understand the Auditor General upon his estimates of receipts and expenditures to the 1st of February, and after deducting the above \$200,000 for the sinking fund. there will be just about money enough in the Treasary to meet the February interest. Thus, it is plain, that the sinking fund will prevent the recomnoncement of the work on the North Branch this tear, and will retard its completion hereafter unless n can be suspended. I am apprehensive that the Commissioners of the Fund are about making are. rangements to purchase stock; as directed by the act I think this ought to be prevented, if in any way it is possible. The people all along the line, ought

in my opinion, at opce to ask the Commissioners to postpone the investment until the meeting of the Legislature -I cannot doubt that such a course would be sanc-

tioned by their Representatives. By making the appropriation and suspending the cancellation of the relief notes, the Legislature cerfamily intended the completion of the canal; and under such circomstances I consider the investment of moneys which ought to go to the canal, as inconsistent with the obvious purpose of that body.

There is no time to be lost, if you design any movement on this subject. You ought to ask the Commissioners to delay the investment for a short time at least; and in the mean time the Gov's friends in the North ought to ask him to recommend to the Commissioners to delay investing the money untithe meeting of the Legislature, and when it does tipet to recommend a suspension of the sinking

tand act, until the canal is completed an early commencement of the work next year and a reasonably speedy completion of it, bright. The Sinking Fond Commissioners are to have meeting to-morrow.

C. L. WARD, Esq. Your Friend. J. M. LATER FROM HARRISBURG!

Since the foregoing was in type, and just as ou

paper was going to press, we received the agreeable intelligence, contained in the annexed note:

Monday Evening, August 20, 1848. E. O. Goodfich, Esq-Dear Sir: I have this mo ment a Telegraphich despatch from Harrisburg. through the othice at Owego, from from the Hon Jesse Miller, stating that Auditor General Pursiance has decided to report in fivor of commencing the work on the North Branch Caval this season! It is also thought that Mr. Ball, the State Treasurer, will concur in the report. The dispatch is dated Saturday afternoon-there being no mail yesterday (Sunday) from Owego, it did not reach me until this

From what is known of the state of the Treasury, there probably will not be more than \$150.000 applicable to the work this senson; so that I still deem the suggestions of Mr. Miller as contained in his letter of the 14th inst. timely, and worthy of consideration. If, by some decided effort next water, on the part of the people interested, the law creating a Sinking Fund can be suspended we may have, during this year and the next, half money enough to finish our canal, without increasing the state taxes a single dollar. That the sinkmz fund is at best a doubtful and illusive scheme, must be evident to any one in the slightest degree conversant with the finances of the State. To say nothing of the relief notes, debts to domestic cred stors, and interest certificates of all kinds, (three classes of debt amounting alone to upwards of a million of dollars) due and demandable at the Treasury, at any time-there is due and demand a file of the funded debt of the state, over two millions and a half. Some of this has been due since 1941, and about two millions of it fell due in 1846. With what face then, can the state go to a board of stock brokers in Philadelphia or elsewhere with the avails of the sinking fund, and purchase its own debt, postponing its payment in the meantime? Better by half complete a meritorious improvement, and to instice to the people of the valley of the Susquebanna. Such a scheme of political trickery smuggled through, near the close of an arduous session of the Legislature, without examination or debite, absorbing measures for revenue brought forward by the friends of the Canal, avowedly for the purpose of completing it without increasing the general bunlens of taxation, cannot be sustain ed by the people of the North. Suspension, or repersuaded will be demanded with one voice, if that voice be not stifled in the sickly are na of political strife, or lulled into silence by selfconstituted partizan leaders for their own purposes L Very hastily & truly yours, C. L. WARD.

DAGURREOTYPES -Messrs. Taylor and Pearce, are located in No 1, Brick Row, where they have riven some excellent Daguerreotypes of our citiione, which are worth a visit,

The late Democratic "Union and Harmo-.. y conventions," held at Rome, adjourned without making any approach to the object of their meating

HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzeme, was unanimon ly nominated by the Whig State convention, as the caudioaic for Canal Commissioner.

The building, containing a Court Room, Jail and office, is now nearly completed, and will become pickly the court at the next session. A post description of it will not be uniformized as such of the court states at may not have had an opportunity in making personal inspection.

The building is located on the east side of the Public Square, at the centre. Its dimensions are 55 by 82 feet. The first story, which is built of substantial stone work contains the jailor's apartments, now occupied by sheriff Dobbins, and the cells for the safe-keeping of prisoners. There are four of the latter, constructed in the most safe manner, and with a regard to the comfort and convenience of the occupants withe scale are supplied: by drains, and water is conveyed from the reservoir erected by Mr. Ward, so that an abundance of this article, so necessary to the comfort and cleaniness of the prisoners, is ensured.

The second story which is upon the level of the public square, contains the public offices, which are now occupied by the different officers. They are located upon each side of a spacious hall and contrast most favorably as to convenience, with the cramped rooms just vacated. The Commissioner's office is in the first room, on the south side, where also may be found the Treasurer, who has not yet occupied the next room, intended for him. The south-east room is occupied by the Register and Recorder. On the north side in the first room is the Prothonotary, in a large and commmedious room, where crowds who have business at the office have ample verge. The next room, is intended for the accommodation of the Grand Jury, and will prove a convenient room. The north-east corner, is oc cupied by Sheriff Dobbins, as his office.

The court room is situated in the third story, and s one of the largest and most spacious rooms in Northern Pennsylvania. Its arrangements are made with a view to the comfort and convenience of those who are obliged to frequent it, while its size makes it capable of holding the largest number of neonle who will probably ever be congregated in it, occupying the entire third story. At the west end and fronting the Judges deak, a gallery extends across the room, beneath which are two Jury rooms.

An excavation has been made upon each side of the building, for the distance of fifty feet, forming a jail yard in the north, and a yard for the accommodation of the jailors on the south, where will also be erected buildings for fuel &c.

The building is erected in the Grecian Ionic style, under the directory of I. Lamereuz. architect. and is both an ornament to the town, and a credit to the county. The workmanship is of the most durable and substantial kind, and the building will probably remain for years for the accommodation of the

The above description, necessarily brief and imperfect, is to enable the reader to judge more of the accommodations of the building, than its ap-

In connection with the subject we have been furnished by the commissioners with the following statement of the cost of the building prepared from the book of the office, and certified to by their

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Aug. 20 1849. Am't expended on court house, in 1847, \$8,567 02 1848. 7,205 93 to Aug. 20, 1849, 1,693 52

- \$17,466 47 Total,

This is the amount, it will be seen, expended up the 20th of the present month. It includes, we derstand, the materials on hand which are suffierent to finish the building, and leave only a small balance due to workmen and merchants.

cle of our Herrick friend entitled " Evening by the Susquehanna", that the types have conjured up from is bosom a "maid" instead of a "Naiad", no parater case, more of poetry, and less of reality. Alion " in the same article

Importance of Good Nominations.

We trust our democratic readers will pardon u for again calling the attention of the people to the necessity of attending the delegate elections, and having a full and fair expression of public senti-ment, in the election of candidates to represent nem in the next legislature. It will, on account the apportionment and in many other respects, be an unnsually important session. The ablest and best men of the party ought to be put in nomination.-Experience is also requisite, and we can perceive o good resulting to the party, or to the public i crests, by dispensing with the services of men wh have proved themselves competent and faithful to the interests of their constituents, who have been but a short time in the public service. It is admitted by every man who has been in the legislature. hat for the first year or two particularly the first, he has much to learn to make himself useful. Now is t not tolly in the public to discard a representative. ust at the very time he has acquired the knowledge requisite to be useful to them? The public interests have suffered much by this mistaken policy: but if he has shown himself unworthy of their fidence, the sooner they throw him overboard the hetter. Adnerance to the usages of the party, in sustaining regular nominations, is at this time, especially important. Whatever difficulties may exst in any of the counties or districts, let them be settled by the nominations. It is much better to submit to a temporary wrong, which may be corrected at another time, in the proper way, than to disorganize the party, and thereby create distrac-tion and bad feeling, which it usually takes years o cure. By care in the nominations of senators and representatives, and consulting the wishes of the people fairly, we can, beyond doubt, carry a majority, not only in the houses, but in the senate The latter body will be very close, and there is no room to indulge in schisms in any of the districts Those who may be the cause of the defeat of any of the regular nominated democratic candidates, for the senate and house of representatives, this fall. will indeed incur a high responsibility to the party throughout the state.—Key Stone.

A TIMELY RESCUE.-An interesting, little son of Mrs. CHASE, of the Owego Pemale Seminary, came very near being drowned on Saturday last. He vas standing on some plank that are stretched over the river in rear of the Store-house occupied by Wm. H. Bell & Co., and accidentally fell into the river. Fortunately his perilons condition was disovered by some boys who gave the alarm. The boy immediately sunk, and was forced by the current some six or eight rods down the river, into six feet water Mr. J. C. Hubbard of the firm of Greenly & Hubbard, and George E. Rich, plunged info the river, and by diving succeeded in rescuing the boy from a watery grave. He had been in the river from 8 to 10 minutes before he was raised, and life appeared to be extinct; by the timely sistance, and skillful treatment of Drs. Churchil & Hoyt, aided by kind friends, he was restored to lite and health.—Thoga Freeman.

The number of deaths in Sandusky, from July 9th to Aug. 7th was 307.

andrace of the Bradford Reporter.

My Dear Sir—Afreeaby to a write yes, and let me here say my filend, yen will find nothing very interesting or new to you but if you down anything write worth publishing you can correct, amend and add to, so that it may be passable. As I am about fulfilling my promise to you, do not forget yours. I expect to find several numbers of the Bradford Reporter when I reach San Francisco. You undoubtedly ere this have seen and publish-

ed different accounts of Chagres and Pananta,

and it will be entirely needless for me to give you

It was like all others, enduring some few hardships,

but seeing sights and enjoying scenes that would

well repay us, even for our journey thus far. At

the time we left Panama there were twenty five

undred Americans on the Isthmus, all anxiously

awaiting a passage. Several versels arrived coon

after we got there, but they were immediately

bought up by speculators, and the passage was put

up from two to two hundred and fifty dollars in the

teerage. We thought ourselves fortunate in get

ting a passage in a small schooner, consequently

we set sail on the Schooner "San Juan," (pro-

a description of them and our passage to Panama

nounced in Spanish, San Wann) on the 21st day of April, twenty three souls all told, W. E. Singer Master. The schooner was bought by a company, and Singer serves as Capt. He being our friend, Henry Overton and myself got our passages for \$150,00 each. There were no charts to be found. except an old Spanish one, a copy of which we secured, and with it set out to coast it up to San Francisco. We had but a small quantity of water abourd when we left Panama, and from the information received from our Indian pilot, we concluded to run into La Tablos a small place about eighty miles from Panama. The pilot ran us into the mouth of a small river, and we found when too late that the town spoken of was some ten miles up the river. We were here in a very dangerous situation, laying six days and nights, surrounded by reefs and ledges of rocks within a few yards of us. and where the tide rises and falls twenty feet in twenty-four hours. You can imagine our situation there with the wind and current both against us. the water breaking and foaming over the rocks and we at times expecting our little vessel to be dashed to pieces upon them. The current sets in and runs out this river like a mill-tale; at different stages of the tide a boat can land on shore. At such times we often went ashore on hunting and exploring expeditions. You well know that on the former expedition I would be the first one, conse quently at every opportunity, I was ashore with my gun, and were I tell you of the immense amount of wild game in the woods and small prairies and ravines here. I would hardly be believed At every few rods not one but droves of deer would jump and fly away from you, monkies innumerable hopping about upon the trees over head. Parrots chatting and calling and talking as if they were sole possessor here. I killed a couple of the latter of a larger and different plumage from any l had ever seen, merely for the sake of their feathers, and had some some of my fair friends in Towands them made into a fan, I would venture to say, they would think them the most beautiful ever seen. The monkies we left alone, having a specimen of killing them, we let the poor things be. I will tell you the story-coming up the river from Chagres a party of us went but a short distance into the woods, and discovered two old monkies with their six young ones up a large-tree-two or three of the party immediately fired bringing down the mother dead. The old father of the family was still in the tree very severely wounded, the young ones immediately ran to him for tion and while holding on the limbs by one hand, he would pass the young ones down into a hole in the crotch of the tree where they were in safety. ticular difference except that the bath has in the The poor old fellow now made some most lamentable cries, and by his actions seem to ask to be so that the same agents, are guilty of a crime of spared, but one of the party soon put an end to his commission, by substituting that word for "commu- misery by shooting him dead. He was the largest one I ever raw. When about leaving the place we heard a rushing noise above us and looked and beheld the trees were completely covered with monkies in every direction, and the more we looked the more seemed to be coming. I have heard since that when they are wounded their comrades kill them, this may account for their coming in such numbers upon us. We left and then I made up my mind never to kill a monkey. We found a few Indians about the country near La Tablos, and were visited by quite a number who brought us eggs, chickens and beans; also a white man visited us, a Frenchman, who was the only white citizen of the town, and who was making a splendid fortune out of the poor natives by distilling "agua udente," a kind of strong liquor which they are very found of. While laying in this place one of our company shot a fine bullock, this was quite a treat for us. At last a fair breeze came and we were once again upon our journey; one days sailing from the place we left brought us into the Pacific Ocean; after sailing some twenty five miles from the coast we laid our course for San Francisco. From that time until we reached here, I cannot give you a fair description. We have experienced all kinds of weather, mostly storms and calms, not much fair weather; we have been in calms and not a breath of wind for days and nights, and then would come a thunder storm, which are so terrific upon this coast that the stoutests heart tremble at witnessing them; our little vessel herself would fairly tremble under the repeated crashes of thun der that seemed to burst upon her decks. I have stood many a night upon her when she has been cosed and pitched to and fro while it seemed as if could hear the lightning hiss about the chains and who has never been upon this coast can even imagine the awful grandeur of one of these storms.

The rainy season had just commenced as we left Pacama, and hardly a night has passed but what we have had rain. It seldom rains during appearance. the day; then it is either a light breeze or calm .-At such times it is a sight to see the immense drayes of fish that follow our yessel. We have een but few Whales, but sharks, black fish, and other large monsters in abundance, thousands of dolphin, alvecore and a dozen other kinds, have followed us for days. We amused ourselves at first by catching them, but soon got tired of the sport as we caught so many that we would throw them overboard; but what stopped the fun more particularly was that one evening just before dark we caught a fine alvecore, weighing about twenty five pounds which was intended for breakfast; du-

which poisoned it; we eat of it for breakfast the other place than in Mexico, would constantly be next morning, and soon after there was a great time in taking emetics. Thanks to Dr. Lade, he supplied me with a bottle, and a great service it has been to us. Fortunately so one was seriously injured, and sure then we have bennended ourselves with movely looking at their samples, occasionally one would jump on board, but he was

soon in his native element again. It is fine sport to have the porpose come a vessel, they come in droves of thousands, some of them turns somersets as they jump out of the water; others awimming close alongside, and giving you a knowing look then disappear, as much as to say, " excuse me if you please."

In sailing along up the coust, the most re ble signt is the coast itself. It is one continued chain of mountains from the bay of Panama as far as we have yet come, they are all of a volcanic nature, some of their peaks were lost to our view, being far above the clouds, others again in view, being volcanic with smoke pouring from their tops, at night the blaze from them could be as distinctly seen. About the 10th of May, we were beginning to get near Realijo; a port in Guatemalia, and intended to make into that place, but from not having a good chart it was impossible to find it, we were detained some six or seven days in hunting for the place.

I have kept since I left home a short diary of our ravels &c., a few extracts may be interesting to von. "Friday 11th May, very sick, and for a sick person such a place is enough to kill a well person without being sick. At 12 o'clock, M., we were in Lat. 11° 8', very good breeze, to-day Lat. 12, we expect to reach Realijo; this is seven hundred miles from Panama. It is doubtful if we reach there as expected. If calculations come out as usual we will reach there next week.

The rainy season has now fairly commenced, not only rains but pours down. I sleep on deck and being soaked through every night with the rain, is not a very good medicine for one that is sick, and can but just drag himself about. I would rather suffer this than sleep below where it is so very hot, and where the cockroaches are in swarms and large as fists, besides a poisonous reptile called centipedes, and then also tarantulas, whose bite is very poisonous under its full of them. Sunday 13. As I expected we did not reach Realijo last evening, we are running along the coast, South in search of the town, three of our men have gone ashore to find natives, and enquire where the town is-they have returned-found no natives.

We came very near losing our vessel to-day ipon the breakers near shore. Capt. Singer displayed a good deal of coolness when in the greatest danger, and his orders which saved the vesse like a hero. What is to come next God only knows. Here we are arrived at last at the place we supposed Realijo was, but no such town here, and now we are almost out of water, we will not reach it to-day. Monday 14; In sight and opposite some land as yesterday. Tuesday 15; Passed a miserable night, half sick and lodged on the anchor chains-towards morning a heavy rain. We caught a good supply of water, enough to last for ten days so now we are bound for Acupulco." coasted along as before experiencing nearly the same weather rather more rain, accompanied always with thunder and lightning. The view along the coast up was more magnificient if possible than that we had passed. Mountains so high that we at times would be in sight of them for two or three days, and whose tops were only discernable when the sky was clear.

We cast anchor in this port on the 8th inst., after aving off and on along the coast some six or eight days in order to find the harbor; and now tor a faint description of this place, the scenery around

The coast some few miles to the south and south east of Acupulco, presents some of the most subtime and beautiful scenes. I ever witnessed in the whole course of my life. I have viewed the beautiful scenery of our own county with admiration. and have gazed with wonder and astonishment at the mighty works of nature displayed throughout our land; but all that I ever have seen sink into insignificance compared with these. To stand upon the deck of a vessel on the great Pacific and turn your eyes towards the continent you will look upon her mountains whose tops are lost in the clouds, her vases washed by the waters of the ocean that runs mountains high, and surge and foam and roar like distant thunder, such was a scene I will never forget. Our vessel was sailing along finely up the coast, and as we passed along, the scenery would alternately change from the beautiful to the sublime, and then again to that which would make one shudder, so high and terrific the rocks rise from the sea, with the eternal thunderings of the waters in caverns that reach far under them. At one time we would see the mountain sides covered with the most beautiful green verdure, and soon after would appear the barren rough and rugged sides of some volcanic moun tains with scarcely a green spot upon it, whose desolation looked such that man nor brute could live upon it. Amidst scenes like these is to be seen far away from the sea, a narrow channel or entrance through the rocks, the bluffs on either side being very high. No person in viewing it when passing up the coast (without he was acquainted with it) but what would take it to be ome cove or small bay that set in but a short distance-and still this is one of the entrances to the harbor of Acupulco, which is bound in time to be famed throughout the whole world for its beauty and safety. Would that I had the power of giving a just and fair description of this beautiful bay, and the thousand scenes that surround it. It is about two miles through a narrow passage, high mountains and rocks rising perpendicularly on each aide irons after being blinded by its brilliancy. No one to the anchorage in the bay, and four miles to the city where anchorage is within a few rods of the beach. The city of Acupulco is situated at the N. W. point of the bay, and as you turn a point at the inner entrance to the S. E. presents a very fair

> The town is built of houses made with brick burned in the sun-all one story high and roofs tiled. It contains about three thousand inhabitants nearly every one natives—there were a few Spaniards and negroes here, and one German.

The bay is completely surrounded by high mountains except at the narrow entrance heretofore spoken of, and the water in the buy may be as smooth as the surface of a mirror, while the ocean may at er they thought her recovery doubtfel.—Newark the time be lashed into fury by storms sweeping over her bosom. It is but a step from the outskirts of the city to the west, perhaps a quarter of day morning, by order of Judge Lynch. He had a mile from the main plaza, when you stand upon moon, (and only about ten or fifteen minutes,) town and bay, and where if the scene were in any Pittsburgh Post.

visited by thousands. Nature has made this place lewer by some hundreds of feet than the mountains and character after while man has dug out the trees and brush and cleared away the rocks that obscured the view, but make a particularly to make a pasthe for the braze to come through from the ocean to the city. At all times during a hot day will be found at this spot a fine cool and retreshing breeze. Upon the right of this upon a high bluff of rocks is the observatory, a rude hovel is built there, where a man is stationed who hoists flags when any vessels are in sight. To the right further still and nearly north are cannons placed upon heights that overlook the town,-next comes a road or path that leads towards the city of Mexico, to the west are high mountains that no person can gain their tope, running around to the east, where they terminate in the sea, with the exception of a narrow gorge in the mountains to the left of East where a pass leads out into the country. A short distance from the city to the south east a high point puts out into the bay upon which is situated a good Spanish fort, well garrisoned. Acupulco boasts of but one Church and from the great devotion manifested by her citizens for it, I should judge it answers a better purpose than if they had a dozen It is very richly omamented with images, paintings pictures &c. They have during service a full band of music with drums &c., and play some very lively and good airs, also violins—and when they play one thinks of anything else but religion.

The Church is occupied nearly at all times, both night and day, where hundreds of Senoras and Senoritas can be seen kneeling for hours upon the hard stone floors, and pavements, outside the church, and kissing the dust. To see them one will believe that their devotion comes from the heart, and if so their religion most certainly will carry them: through, as well as any other. The men are great rogues, they do not mind the church as much as the women-they will lie, cheat, and steal every thing can lay their hands upon. They do no work, the women do it all.

The streets are very irregular and narrow, and generally paved—they are kept very clean by the convicts who are chained together and employed in sweeping the streets, and conveying away the filth &c. The back part of the town is under and along the base of a mountain and the houses stand very close together and in order to get from one to the other, one is obliged to scramble over rocks that require the use of hands as well as feet. In a great many parts of the city are beautiful yards filled with cocoa, orange, lemon and other trees loaded with fruits and flowers. They are mostly enclosed by high walls; but in many instances they remain exposed to view, the walls being shaken down by an earthquake that destroyed the city a few years ago. Ruins of old Spanish houses, and walls, and courts can be seen in every di-

The markets are open each day from daylight in the morning till 8 o'clock, A. M., and again from dark until 9 o'clock P. M. Everything sold s by the women. It is a sight to see them there by hundreds sitting around open the bare ground with their wooden bowls and travs before themgenerally smoking a cigar, and selling their fruits &c. The market indeed consists almost entirely of fruit-and of such a variety and quality as to almost surpass belief.

They have almost all the fruits of the northern clime, and all those of the southern, to write the names of each kind would fill a half column in in your paper. The natives almost entirely live upon their fruit, which has been so bountifully provided for them. The natives are not a large class of men, but well formed and very active, and what is remarkable they keep themselves very clean and neat, this may easily be accounted for, by their bedaily as well as the men." The Senoritas generally, are very good looking, some of them quite pretty. Their hair is the most beautiful ornament about their person-jet black and very fine it reaches almost to their feet, they are very proud of this and take great pains in displaying it to the best advantage, they are easily got acquainted with, and are very fould of the Americans. It is customary for the Americans to be very polite to them, bringing them eigars &c. and sitting down in some cool verandah and pass away the time as pleasantly as i chatting away with some of our own fair girls. I have heard much opposition expressed against smoking, and I sometimes had an idea of stopping myself, but hereafter I will smoke for the sake of he enjoyment I have seen here.

Our vessel sails for San Francisco to-morrow t day is the 20th, she is now fitting up almost ready to start. The ship Copicpo is now in this port with one hundred and fifty passengers, she is direct from Panama, but made very slow time almost forty days coming here. I forgot to say that we were until the 8th inst. before we arrived at this port-48 days, we calculated when we left, or most of those on board, to be in San Francisco in thirty days. so you see how they are disappointed, we are now ome 1500 miles from Panama and two thousand from the former place. Capt. Singer calculates t will take us full as long to get there as it has to come this far, our captain is a good seaman and opon several occasions we have been placed in posiflons that required an experienced man upon the sea, he has always been equal to any emergency as yet and all have confidence in him. My friend H. C. Overton is well and in fine spirits, he looks more like a Spaniard than an American, were you to see him at a Fandango dancing with a Senorita you would think him one in truth, tanned by the sun and his face covered with heard you would hardly know him. My respects to friends.

Respectfully yours. Tho. B. OVERTON. ACCIDENT -Mr. Richard N. Horton, of Sheshe quin township, was thrown from his wagon, on Saturday last, and instantly killed.

An Accident occurred on the New York and New Brunswick Railroad, on Wednesday last, near Jersey City, which it is feared will result in loss of life to a German Girl aged about 15. She was crossing the track and looking toward a train-the 4 o'clock train from Newark-which was m front of her; when another train coming from the oppo site direction, knocked her down and bruised severely. The train was immediately stopped, and the conductor, Mr. J. W. Woodruff, remained with her affording every assistance in his power to alle viate her sufferings, and procured the attendance of several physicians from Jersey City, who dressed -from the condition of which, howev

An Indian was hang at Chippewa Falls on Sun stabbed a Frenchman named Marshal. The Indiring the night it was left exposed to the rays of the a beautiful level spot that overlooks the ocean, an was one of several brothers who have been the ring the night it was left exposed to the rays of the as well as of the whites. an was one of several brothers who have been the

Foreign News by the steamer Hiberais

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New York, o Friday last bringing important news from the Old World, which will be found below:

Hungarian The Hungarians continue successful Again they have defeated and outmaneuvered the enemy—placed the Austrians in peril and cut of the Russians from their base of operations. The three great generals are now in communication with each other, and ready to act together if neces. sary. Their respective positions are rendered acure by the nature of the country, while there nothing to prevent their emerging from their far nesses when occasion presents itself. population serve them with heart and hand, bring them food, horses, and intelligence of the enemy.

EFFECTS OF THE ENGLISH DESATES ON THE AUG. TRIANS.—The London News of Aug. 3, has Vienna dates to July 28. The English papers with the de. bate in Parliament on the Hungarian question had arrived and the Vienna public were occupied extensively in studying the translations, which an peared on the above date of Lord Palmerston, peech. This it is said has been a clap of thunder to the Ministry.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS .- The news of Goiges aving beaten the Russians at Jasseo [This name incorrect; the despatch we think must mean a say Jasz Bereny or Jasz Agathi, in the territory of the Magyer tribe of Jaszgyes which lies thirty of miles east of Pesth and forty miles south-east of Wartzen.—Ed. Trib.] entered Kaschain and cross ed the Theiss, came at the same time and already there were rumors of intentions to negociate in

Successes in the South-Ben -Temeswar in eported to have surrendered to the Magyars. The an Jellacnich was continuing his retreat toward the south of Syrmia. Bem announced his victory to Koseuth in these three words : " Bem. Bon, be um." In a later dispatch he says: "Our country requires now to conquer only two Generals more —Julius and Augustus."

RUSSIANS COUNTERMANDED AT CRACOW.—Letter rom Cracow of the 23d June, state that a number of Russian troops who were on the point of leaving the above city for Hungary, had received counter orders. Twenty railway wagons had arrived recently in Cracow filled with wounded Russians.

ANOTHER BATTLE-RUSSIANS. DEFEATED.-From Post cript in Liverpool Courier, 4th—The account from Hungary, through Paris, Vienna and Cologne, announce annother battle in Hungary and another victory for the Hungarians at Erlau. It appears the troops of Dembinski and Paskiewitch came to an engagement, which ended in the defeat of the Rec. siaus. Paskiewitch is cut off from his line of opentions, and Dembinski, Bern and Gorgey are in com-munication. Haynau is described as in a most perilous situation.

THE SOUTH IN POSSESSION OF THE MAGYARS. The Magyar generals are masters of the whole Southern line, from Esseg, the main fortress of Sclavonia, on the Drave, the extreme south-east town of Hungary, to Orsova, facilitating their com-munication with Belgrade and the Turkish prom-

Austrian Government Frightened -The Calnet of Vienna are obviously in a state of alarm -A peremptory order has been issued prohibing the purchase of foreign stock, shares, &c, the object of the purchase of foreign stock, shares, &c, the object of the object ject being, it is supposed, to prevent money bem ent out of the country.

THE BATTLE OF WAITZEN-NEW VERSION desperate battle was fought at Waitzen between the Russians commanded by Paskiewitch and the Hm. garians under Gorgey, in which the former was defeated. The army of Gorgey has broken through the lines and marched north, thus affecting a jun tion with the main army. A letter from the set of war says: "The attack of the Hungarians now Paskiewich's division was tremendous, and the Russians were borne down and compelled to yet before the terrible onelaught of the Magyara via

fought with unexampled courage and daring "
Another letter describes the Russians retreats Dunda Kesz as a disorderly flight before Dembis ski's hussars, and states that the Russians mere on saved from annihilation by the arrival of Romber It was admitted in Vienna on the 20th, that he rictory of the Hungarians at Waitzen had been con-

TURKEY-The Turks Aiding the Hungarians-Allyices from Constantinople state that an army of 80 000 men is ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier to protect the Turkish territory and to disarm any who may be driven seros the figure

Russia - Republican Conspiracy - A Polish paper tates that a Republican Conspiracy has been discovered in Russia-that numerous arrests ame been made, and that the whole affair was directed by a Secretary of Count Orloff-280 persons ta. been arrested. Officers with lettres de cichet base been sent to Moscow and to other cities to mis the members of the conspiracy, which was mended to overthrow the reigning and establish a le-

No PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SARDING-The Austro-Piedmout Treaty is not yet senied as from appearances, it is likely to be at present the all. On consenting to the payment of 75.000 00 indemnity money, the Piedmontese Government further insists upon an amnesty being granted to the Lombards, the Venetians and the of Parma and Placentia, which Austria perempt rily refuses to comply with. Both parties hat expressed their determination to make no came sion, and it is said that under the circumstants Sardinia has demanded the support of France

RUMORED ESCAPE OF GARIBALDI. The Muin Go zette of the 22d, states that a rumor is current at the Neapolitan frontier, that Garibakli had embartel for America, under facor of disguise, and that bands now on the Tuscan Appenines, merely keep ? his name as a sort of prestige.

CHARLES ALBERT DEAD .- Charles Albert E King of Sardinia, died at Riber July 28.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSIONS.—The Predent has been on a tour to the South. On his to turn to Paris he is to review the whole of the arm of the Seine, amounting to 150,000 men. The spectacle is at present fixed for the 15th of August

Forms Gorag Ur.-The funds are also on the al vance, so that material prosperity is with the grad of the public. The President is still accessed aiming at the Imperial Crown.

THE EXPECTED RESTORATION.—The Lings Journal says his reception in the provinces did not warrant the hope he is said to entertain of being eelected for ten years. We put no faith in the ports of reaction in France-of the restoration the Orleanists or Bourbons. The day is past to royal dramas, and Louis Napoleon is not the ma to found a dynasty.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND .- Queen's Visit to Irelan -The Queen having quitted Osborne House of Ireland on the 1st inst. the Parliament was pro-

rogued by commission. The speech delivered the close contains nothing very novel.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin and Belfast at making the most active preparations to give a loral and enthusiastic reception to the Queen, and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

A son of Mr. Levon, residing about 7 miles the side of Harrisburg, was taken by his father on Sonday last, to have several tumps removed that he had about his neck. He was in excellent health when he went to Harrisburgh-had the operation performed, and died in less than three hours there after.--Lebanon Adv., Aug. 9.

MURDER -- A man named Stone stabbed and kill ed a man named Mills, in a drunken brawl, near Martinsville, Henry county, Va., eight or ten days since. Stone is going still at large.