Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!
Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, August 29, 1849.

Democratic Nomination.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming County.

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

The North Branch Canal.

We have no information to communicate to our readers more definite than the news we gave last week. The governor being absent from Harrisburg, engaged in "showing up" General TAYLOR, throughout the State—of course the reports of the different officers, as to the appropriation for the North Branch, cannot be officially declared until his return.

The Rome Conventions.

The Conventions of Delegates from the different branches of the Democratic party of New York, which met at Rome, on the 16th inst., as our readers have already been apprised, separated without effecting any measure of union or making any apparent progress at reconciliation.

We have examined, with attention, the proceedings of both these bodies, and we can see in the proceedings of the Hunker branch no cordial disposition or wish to harmonize with the other branch, who had met them at their invitation to devise means of union. On the contrary, it appears to have been their intention to outmanœuvre the Free Democracy, and place them upon ground which would make them in public opinion despicable or ridiculous. In this, they relied too much upon the generalship of their leaders in chicanery and finesse and found that the latter, though their ranks did not contain the old and worn-out hacks who have directed the party operations of the State for such a length of time, were impregnable; and baffled in their designs, adjourned in evident discomfiture, with hardly a move which might be construed into a semblance of the wish for union.

The attention of the Democracy of the North has been earnestly directed to these Conventions, as the means by which the great Democratic party of our sister state might heal the breach which has been unfortunately created in their ranks, and become in solid phalanx, once more the vanguard of the Republican party. We deeply deplore the unsatisfactory result, but cannot say in view of the influences which have been brought to bear, to perpetuate the difficulty, that we are in any way disappointed. We were satisfied from our knowledge of the firm integrity and unwavering consistency of the talented men who compose the leaders of the Free Democracy of that State, that standing as they did upon the Jeffersonian platform—the "ground from which no Northern man should recede"—that the great principle of Freedom would at their hands be neither "apalled, compromised or corrupted"—that after the manly stand and trying struggle of the last campaign, they were not the men to recede from their ground, for the sake of the "*Spoils*"—and that union, if there was union, must be upon the principle which every free state, with a single exception, has declared.

On the other hand, the slavery-propagandist influence of the entire country has been exerted to baffle the expression of true sentiment in the Hunker party. The Washington Union has fulminated its decrees, and sent forth its diatribes, without number, to that party, directing its course in the Calhoun channel, (now, thank God! generally repudiated even the South,) that there might be no union except upon the Calhoun platform.—Its echo, the *Pennsylvanian*, has also gratuitously tendered its advice to the same effect: while now that their counsels have been acted upon by the dough-faces of New York, their rejoicings are undisguised—while their perversions of the proceedings and spirit of the Free Soil Convention, are disreputable, but perfectly in keeping with their former conduct and previous character. Even Gen. Cass, at a time when such a document was liable to be construed into a direct interference the proposed coalition, with the flimsy pretext of controverting an idle newspaper paragraph, perpetrated and published to the world a second edition of the doctrines of his Nicholson letter—doctrines exploded last fall, and repudiated by the entire party in the North, and which at the South, even, failed to do execution.

Joined with these unpropitious counsels, unfortunately that state contains within its borders, (though abiding there against their own wishes) some of the most servile and abject minions of the Slavocracy of the Union, whose interests are at variance with the success of the party, and the union of which would consign them to that political grave which knows no resurrection. While professing a desire for harmony, their efforts have been insidiously directed to procure a contrary result.

With such influences at work, the result could not be problematical. That the mass of both sections of the party in that State agree in sentiment in regard to the Extension of Slavery, and the constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon the subject, we have never doubted, and the proceedings of the Hunker Convention have confirmed us in our belief. They are ready to take the position of the free Democracy, and, but for the wiles and management of the most unscrupulous and subtle leaders, who ever misdirected the expression of public sentiment, would do so any day, and would have done so at Rome. Our hope is, that they will cast off those who now, bankrupt socially and politically at the North, are using them, for the purpose of appeasing the South.

When John Van Buren, at Cleveland, declared that the great Democratic party was dissolved,—melancholy as that truth is, it is nevertheless true. The segregation for all harmonious action, is certain and complete. This result the South and their adjuncts in the North have brought about, and they alone are responsible. The measure was concocted and declared at the South, and fully carried out at the Baltimore convention. What body or assemblage of men at the North before the meeting that body ever dreamed of making Slavery a political test. Let Florida, Virginia and Alabama answer. They spoke out for their interests—not mealy mouthed but plainly, that they would support no man who was not pledged in opposition to the Proviso. And when the Barnburners of New York, as the Representatives of the majority of the Democracy of that State, laid their credentials before that body, how were they met? Not in the same spirit of harmony, which was willing to support any man not hampered and tied hand and foot to the Slavery-Moloch of the South, but by derision, contempt, scorn and rejection, on account of their advocacy of the same doctrine which the Hunkers have now affirmed at Rome. 'Tis strange, passing strange! And yet that same Hunker party now talk of Slavery being no test of capacity for office in any section of the Union, when Southern Democrats, with a few honorable exceptions, are ready to cram the test down our throats as they did last fall.

Will Northern Democrats submit to this dishonorable imposition? They will never support any man for the Presidency, pledged to the South. If Southern Democrats should again make this a test—then we ask, where is the great Democratic party of the union? We answer, most emphatically, that it is divided—dissolved—into as many fragments as there are States. The recent elections do not controvert this fact. They show that the party should now be triumphantly recovering itself from its late defeat, and strengthening itself by the folly of a weak administration which is forgetting its pledges and outraging its professions. So long as the South shall attempt to force upon the Democratic party, its peculiar views, demanding candidates pledged to such views, the party of the union can never act in concert. Such is now the course of the Washington *Union*, the sole democratic organ at Washington. A more fruitful source of tribulation to the party than this same organ cannot be conceived, and it is of itself enough to cause the dismemberment of the democratic ranks. In the late campaign it did more to drive Democrats from the support of the party, than any other cause, by its pertinacious and confident claims of Gen Cass, as an ultra slavery-propagandist.

The south are answerable for this division in the state of New York, and for a similar state of feeling which exists in many northern states, dormant, it is true, but ready to burst forth to the severing of party ties and the risk of political ascendancy.—The test which they established, has corrupted many men in the North, whose ambition pointed out the friendship of the South as necessary to reach the goal of their wishes. One by one, they quietly and meekly took the collar, each striving after the other, to see which should prove the most obsequious. Though of great influence, the masses cannot be lead by such leaders, and what is the consequence? Disunion and defeat are inevitable, if such a course be persisted in. If men can be found at the North base enough to lend themselves to the schemes of the South for the selfish purpose of personal aggrandizement there can be no union of the party unless such men are lopped off as foul excrescences.

The South have taken an untenable position and they must recede. They would be the more willing to do so, but for the efforts of unprincipled and designing men, who feel that they have forfeited the respect and confidence of the north, and can only hope for political vitality by keeping the south in a state of ferment, and by setting themselves up as its champions in the North. It is now certain that slavery will never be tolerated in California, and as *interest* is taken from the question, it becomes a mere naked one—of goat's wool, if you please—and precedents and practice being in favor of the side of Freedom, they should submit as quietly as in the case of Iowa, Wisconsin and Oregon, to the declaration of human rights as proclaimed by the Jeffersonian ordinance. The passage of that ordinance has heretofore outraged no right of the South—if it is not contemplated to extend slavery now, its re-adoption should not be opposed by any slaveholder.

The separate organizations in New York will this fall nominate each a state ticket, and the result will be that the Hunker party will find themselves in such a minority, that they will be willing to cast off the leaders who are now seeking to estrange them from their brethren, and will unite, before a twelve-month goes round, on the Jeffersonian platform of *no more slave territory*.

Susquehanna County.

The Democratic Convention of this County met on the 20th inst., and placed in nomination the following ticket:—

Representative—SIDNEY B. WELLS, of Clifford.
Commissioner—JOHN D. MURPHY, of Silver Lake.
Treasurer—O. G. HEMPSTEAD, of Montrose.
Auditor (3y)—ALMON SPOOR, of Herrick
" (2y)—CALVIN D. COBB, of Middletown.

We congratulate friend HEMPSTEAD, upon his singularly good fortune, for we have too much confidence in the Democracy of Susquehanna to doubt his election by at least a cool thousand. It is not often the hard services of an editor are remembered by the party, and we chronicle this case as an honorable exception.

☞ There are upon our books the names of many of our patrons, who beside being indebted to the late firm of E. S. GOODRICH & SON, have not paid us a cent since, now nearly two years. A moment's reflection will show them the injustice they are guilty of, in receiving and reading the paper, without rendering an equivalent for the labor and money expended upon it. Such, we are sure, will avail themselves of the coming September court, to make ample amends, and not subject us to the unplesant duty of either *dunning* or enforcing our rights.

☞ Read the excellent article in another column upon the subject of North Branch Canal. Its author—Hon. JESSE MILLER—is probably as well acquainted with the resources of the State, as any man within its borders—and his statements may be implicitly relied on. The North Branch has no truer nor better friend in the State.

A PUFF—At one of MASON & CANDEE's cigars from the manufactory at Binghamton, a bunch of which we discovered on our table, has satisfied us that it was *ne plus ultra*, and we recommend the doubting to try them for themselves.

ANOTHER CIRCUS.—Spalding & Rodger's Circus performed here on Saturday last, to overflowing houses, both afternoon and evening, and on Tuesday next, DAN RICE'S Circus is advertised for this place. The inimitable drollery of Dan himself, is enough to draw a crowd.

Delegate Elections.

We take this occasion to say a last word to the Democracy of this county, before the Delegate meeting, to urge them to see in person to the selection of Delegates to represent them in County Convention. They should attend at the usual place of holding such meetings, whether they have seen a notice or not, between the hours of three and eight P. M. A few hours thus spent could not be better employed for the welfare of the party, and the success of its candidates. Elect good and true Democrats as Delegates, who will honestly and faithfully represent the wishes of their constituents, and the success of the ticket is beyond a doubt.

VERY CORRECT.—We cut the following authentic paragraph from the Norristown *Watchman*:

"The Democratic and Free Soil Conventions which were in Session at Rome, N. Y., during last week, adjourned on Friday, after agreeing to unite in one body, and support a single State ticket at the next election.

The editor must have read their proceedings with care, and probably understood the matter about as well as some of those who are now writing homilies on the consistency of the Hunkers and the treason of the Barnburners.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The official returns of the election held in this State, show that the Democrats will have a majority of six in the Convention.

Progress of the Cholera.

The Cholera has entirely disappeared from Philadelphia. No cases or deaths have been reported since last Monday, and the Board of Health have discontinued the issue of their "Daily Bulletins." As a consequence, business has materially revived and the city is fast resuming its customary life and activity. The people of Philadelphia have abundant reason to rejoice at the early disappearance of the pestilence from amongst them, and to be thankful that its ravages have been comparatively slight during a season of fearful mortality; when many other cities have been sorely smitten by the hand of the destroyer.

In New York, the reports of the past week, exhibit a marked diminution in the progress of the Cholera, and it is hoped that with the approach of cool weather, the disease will rapidly abate. For the week ending Thursday, 23d inst., there were 449 cases and 208 deaths reported, against 635 cases and 273 deaths in the corresponding period last week.

Boston and Buffalo appear now to be the only points where the Cholera prevails to any extent.—In each city, the deaths during the past week have averaged about 15 per day.

The pestilence has evidently passed its climax, and there can scarcely be a doubt that a few weeks more will serve to free our country entirely from its ravages.

We have frequently been asked if the North Branch Canal is so valuable an improvement, why it was that capitalists did not take the stock and complete the work? To this we have in our opinion a very satisfactory answer. At the time it was first offered to a company, the money market was depressed and stocks of all kind were selling very far below their value. The state of Pennsylvania was herself forcing all her bank, bridge and turnpike stocks upon the market, and in many cases, sold them for less than half their real value.—Scarcely had the country recovered from this state of things, until the demand for money to prosecute the Mexican war presented a new object of investment, and in some degree unsettled the money market. These are we think sufficient reasons for the stock not having been taken We have not the remotest doubt that if the same opportunity was now offered, it would be taken forthwith, and that it would immediately command a premium.—*Keystone.*

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.—Abbott Lawrence, the newly appointed Minister to England, is now in Washington. It is said that he will leave the latter part of September. Our Minister to France, Hon Wm. Rives, passed through Washington a few days ago, with the intention of taking passage immediately for Europe. He takes London in his route. Robert P. Letcher, late Governor of Kentucky is expected in Washington in the course of the present week. The President, it is rumored, has tendered him a foreign mission. Mr. Clay, at last accounts, was at Newport, R. I. Mr. Ewing left Washington on Saturday on a short visit to Piney Point. The President visited the factories and then received calls Tuesday. He left for Beaver New Castle and Mercer, yesterday in restored health. Hon. D. M. Barringer, our new Minister the Court of Madrid, who has been for several days at the Irving House, N. York, left that place yesterday in the steamship America for England.

FURTHER FROM THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Sir George Simpson returned on Monday last from his annual tour of inspection through the Hudson's Bay Territories and North-Western settlements of this Continent. We learn with regret from him that no clue has been obtained to the whereabout, or the fate or Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. Sir John Richardson, indeed, is on his way back from the frozen regions and may be expected in Montreal early in September. His exploring party will however continue their search under the orders of Dr. Rae of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir John's second in command throughout the summer. Although it would be almost criminal to abandon hope in such an enterprise it is impossible to conceal from oneself the unwelcome truth that the chances to a successful issue become fearfully diminished by the lapse of time.—*Montreal Courier*, 16th.

Capt. DAN DRAKE HENRY died in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in St. Louis on the 17th inst. Capt. Henry was a man of more than ordinary courage and valor He has braved death a thousand times in the service of his country.—His hair-breadth escapes from the Indians, prairie wolves, and lastly from the Mexicans when taken prisoner in company with Capt. Cassius M. Clay and other brave Americans, have elicited the warmest admiration of his countrymen.

POISONOUS WHEAT.—A gentleman who has been for a few weeks near Cedarville, Green county, informs us that a farmer in the neighborhood, whose wheat was affected by the rust, had a portion of it cut and ground into flour. His family used it, and all of them were made sick. Some of the bread was given to his hogs, and five or six of them died from eating it. We advise carefulness in eating flour made of new wheat.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate states that recently fire was discovered issuing from the ground in the lower part of that town, and that for the space of twenty or thirty feet square it appeared to be in a state of entire combustion. A sulphurous smell arose from it, and water, though applied freely, did not extinguish it Ashes were, at first, used with success, but subsequent examination show very little, if any, traces on the ground of the action of fire.

REMAINS OF AN ELEPHANT IN VERMONT.—Prof. Agassiz on Friday last called the attention of the Scientific Association now in session at Cambridge to the bones recently revealed on the route of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad as the first ever found in Northern States.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The whole number of deaths from cholera in New York, since the appearance of the disease there, (about the first of June,) to yesterday, inclusive is stated at 4,489. For the same period in 1832, the mortality was 3,474.

The North Branch Canal Again.

In our last, we took occasion to refer to the importance of the completion of this work, and promised to show that it is practicable, without an increase of the public debt. This we will now endeavor to do.

According to the estimate of receipts and expenditures, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of December last, and ending on the 30th of November, 1849, by the late state treasurer, the Hon. Arnold Plumer, the excess of receipts over the expenditures of the year, will be $323,8000. This, in the general result, will, in all probability, be nearly correct. Many things, however, have occurred since the estimate was made at the commencement of the late session of the late session of the legislature, to affect its details, which Mr. Plumer could not have anticipated.

The law passed in 1846, increasing the collateral inheritance tax from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent., with the additional inducements held out for its prompt payment by recent legislation. The acts increasing the taxes on bank dividends, on brokers licenses, the change in the rate and manner of granting tavern licenses in Philadelphia, together with some new objects of revenue, with the high prosperity of the country, and its increasing population, wealth and business, all tend to swell the receipts of the treasury.

On a careful review of all the sources of revenue, with the actual results of seven months of the year before us, and after comparing opinions with those well acquainted with the finances of the state, we are of the opinion the receipts will exceed the estimates of Mr. Plumer by about the sum of $170,000.

On the other hand, the expenditures will be more also. Mr Plumer estimated the expenses of the public works at $700,000 They will be at least a million. This discrepancy arises from the old debts being much larger than stated in the last annual report of the canal commissioners. The law which allows the non-accepting districts, to receive a certain per centage of their state taxes for a given time, will add, probably, to the school expenses about $50,000 annually, for two or three years. But the suspension of the cancellation of the relief notes, will for the time being, lessen the estimated expenditure. On a review of the changes on both sides, they nearly correct each other, and leave Mr. Plumer's estimated balance without any material alteration.

To illustrate our meaning more fully, we present the following statement:

Estimated amount of receipts for the year ending 30th Nov., 1849, as made by the late state treasurer,		$3,852,300
To which add estimated increase over the late treasurer's estimate,		170,000
Total amount of receipts, according to our estimate, will be,		$4,022,300
The estimated amount of expenditures for the year as made by the late treasurer, is	$3,528,500	
To which add increased expenditure for payment of old debts on the improvements,	300,000	
Do. for increase of school expenses,	50,000	
	$3,878,500	
Deduct from this sum on account of relief notes not cancelled, but $76,000 instead of $200,000, as estimated being cancelled,	124,000	
Total expenditures according to our estimate,		$3,754,500
The balance of receipts over expenditures, this year, according to our estimate, will be,		$267,800

The expenditures on the improvements, this year, on account of the extraordinary amount of old debts, it will be perceived, has been placed at $1,000,000. This sum ought to be diminished next year, under proper management, at least $350,000; but it is apprehended that the old debts will prove much greater than the amount reported last year by the supervisors, and that there may be $100,000 more than the appropriations of this year will cover, to be provided for next year. Besides, the expenses of reparing the Portage road, and laying new rails with a view to accommodate the increased trade anticipated from the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad will be large. We shall, therefore, in view of these things, only claim a reduction on the improvement expenses, next year of $150,000

There will, also, be a suspension of the cancellation of the full sum of $200,000, of relief notes, next year, which will be more than was suspended this year, by	76,000
The total estimated reduction of expenses of next year is	$226,000

Taking the receipts then, of the next fiscal year, ending the 30th November, 1850, to be the same as this year, although there is reason to believe they will be greater, we will arrive at the following result:

Estimated receipts from existing sources of revenue, for the next year, the same as the current year,		$4,022,300
Estimated expenditure of next year, the same as the present,	$3,754,500	
Less by the reduction above explained,	226,000	
		3,528,500
Balance of receipts over expenditures for the year ending 30th Nov. 1850		$493,800
To this add the balance of the present year,		267,800
And we have		$761,600

arising from present sources of revenue, which may be applied to the completion of the canal, between this and the 1st of December, 1850.

But if the legislature will act promptly, when it meets, and pass the bills which have been recommended, or others that would answer the same purpose in regard to retailers' and tavern licenses, two hundred thousand dollars additional revenue, may be brought into the treasury, next year, from these sources, which, added to the above sum, would make $961,600, or nearly one million, that might be expended on it, within the coming year. The laws recommended, are just, and would not prove onerous to any one.

We aver, then, in the absence of extraordinary casualties, and with the proper legislation and reasonable economy in the administration of our affairs, that it is practicable to complete the North Branch canal, and to take tolls upon it, before the close of the year 1851, without increasing the public debt a single dollar. We would then, with our increased revenue, and the revenue to be derived from the canal itself, be in a condition to commence paying off our public debt, at the rate of one million of dollars per annum, which would increase largely every year, by the diminution of the debt, and the increase of the revenues.

Some may think so favorable a prediction as this, wild and visionary. Those who know us best, have never accused us of being over-sanguine in such matters. What we state, we solemnly believe, and are perfectly willing that our statements shall be noted and remembered. If we are right, give us credit for that which is due to us, and if we prove substantially wrong, we will bear the charge of having undertaken to enlighten the people upon a subject of which we ourselves were ignorant.

In the mean time, the constitution ought to be so amended as to pledge all the surplus revenue to the liquidation of the public debt, as soon as the canal is completed. It must be continually borne in mind, that the suspension of the sinking fund act for the present, and the passage of the revenue bills recommended, are pre-requisites, and are indispensable to the realisation of our calculations.

N. B. Since writing the above, we have carefully reviewed our calculations and estimates, and we believe that they will be more than realised. We have overlooked some items which will increase the surplus balance of receipts, and we also believe we have allowed more for increased school expenditures, on account of the non accepting districts, than will be demanded.—*Harrisburg Keystone.*

THE REY ABDUCTION CASE.—After a long investigation the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans was held to bail in a considerable sum, to take his trial for the offence charge against him in connection with this affair. If it shall turn out that Rey was really and forcibly abducted at the instance of the Spanish authorities of Cuba, and that he is now in custody there, our Government will of course feel called upon to act as becomes the dignity and honor of the nation. The *Washington Republic* expresses the opinion that bribery to an immense amount has been employed to suborn witnesses and to induce them to forswear themselves. Also that Rey ar Garcia was fraudulently, if not forcibly kidnapped, and carried on board the Mary Ellen. He doubts the innocence of both the captain and crew of that schooner, and believes that Garcia, who left New-Orleans without a single change of clothes, was put on board the American vessel, Andrew Ring, nominally for quarantine, but really for a prison; that vessel being all the time kept under the guns of a Spanish man-of-war, so that she could not possibly escape out of the harbor with Garcia on board; while the fact of his performing quarantine in an American vessel was but a trick of the crafty Spaniard who governs that island, to induce the people of the United States to suppose that Garcia was free. He adds:

"We have not a doubt that the confession of Garcia to our Consul, Mr. Campbell, in the presence of the Captain of the Port that he came voluntarily from New-Orleans, was an acknowledgment extorted by fear of death, and that he has long since retracted it, if he has not gone to his grave—We learn from Havana that the Captain-General has refused permission to Mr. Campbell to visit Garicia in prison, and when we last heard from him he was confined on board a Spanish man-of-war."

A KIDNAPPING CASE—THE OFFENDERS CONVICTED.—The *Westchester* (Pa.) *Village Record* publishes a sketch of the trial and conviction of Amos McFarlan and Solomon Staites, on the charge of kidnapping a colored boy. The outrage was committed in the vicinity of Downington. The principal witness in the case was the boy who was kidnapped, a stout, hearty looking fellow, apparently about fifteen years old. The boy was an apprentice of Wm. Evans, of that village, and had been coaxed off by the defendants, on pretense of getting him a better place in Philadelphia or Baltimore. He was taken to the former city in the cars, kept there several days, and thence he was sent, as he supposed, to Wilmington; but on his arrival he was taken to a gloomy building and fastened up This building proved to be a slave establishment in Baltimore. The story of the boy led to the restoration of his liberty, and to the punishment of the parties implicated in the abstraction. McFarlan, one of the parties convicted, is a young man, who has some advantages; he has only been a few years married, and within a year or two kept one of the principal hotels at Downington. His coadjutor was a colored man of 25 or 30 years of age. Both were convicted, and the former was sentenced to six years, and the latter was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, and $500.

MR. COLLAMER AND ABOLITIONISM.—Some of the Southern papers call Mr. Collamer the Postmaster-General, an Abolitionist, in consequence of certain insinuations by Mr. Inge. Mr. C. thus notices the charge brought against him:

"I am not now, nor have I ever been an Abolitionist, and I have always received the most bitter opposition from the Abolition party in my own State. I have always held that nothing should be done by the General Government in relation to the subject of Slavery in the several States. I have always discountenanced and opposed all measures, public or private, intended to intefere with or disturb the institution as existing in the States, as recognized by the Constitution. At the same time, it is due to justice and myself to say, I am an Anti-Slavery man; that is, I regard Slavery as a very great political and moral evil, and think nothing should be done by the Government to increase or extend it."

NON-RESIDENT DEBTORS.—The New York Mirror of last evening, says:—"A writ was granted in the Common Pleas yesterday, and an order to hold a non-resident fraudulent debtor, who is hourly expected in this city from abroad. It appears that by the new code, non-resident debtors may be held to bail, or in default imprisoned, on the creditors making an affidavit of fraud against him. The law applies to citizens of other States, or persons coming from abroad." This is a valuable hint to strangers, among which we hope we give no offence, by including country merchants, and we doubt not they will duly appreciate the information. Deleware and New York are the only two States, (Rhode Island excepted,) which have not emerged from their ancient state of semi barbarism.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, if the Government refuses to permit stamps to a newspaper, its publication is at once suspended or disallowed. This is called "Freedom of the Press." The London Globe contains the subjoined, which shows that this boasted liberty is but a name:

"The Irish stamp office authorities have, by directions of the Government, refused to register the proposed new series of the *Nation* newspaper, or supply stamps for it. Therefore, Mr. Duffy's new project is knocked on the head."

The following is an extract from Haynau's proclamation. Haynau is commanding-general of the Austrian forces:

"Doomed to death is every person, no matter of what rank or sex—doomed to instant death, on the spot of the crime, is every one who dares to assist the cause of the rebels, by words, or by deeds, or by revolutionary dress."

Besides this brutal order, he has levied a heavy fine upon the Jewish communities of Buda Pesth, including clothing for about 70,000 men, and 1,000 well caparisoned horses. Such is the character of the tyranny against which the Hungarians are now warring.

IOWA ELECTION.—The Burlington (Iowa) *State Gazette* says that the returns already received are sufficiently full to render certain the success of the entire Democratic ticket in that State. There are but two Congressional districts in Iowa, both of which were represented in the last Congress by Democratic members, William Thompson and Shepherd Leffler, who were elected in 1848, and will serve during the next session.

MAINE.—*Home Exemption.*—The Legislature of Maine adjourned last Wednesday morning, after a session of little more than three months. The *Portland Advertiser* says—"The Home Exemption Bill has been signed by the governor. It exempts real estate to the value of $500, and if a debtor is not the owner of real estate to that value, then $500 of personal property, to be by him selected, *in addition to the specific exemptions already provided for.* The change is not to affect existing debts."

A DEFAULTER IN CUSTODY—Nathaniel Dendy late U. S. Consul at Marseilles, whose defalcation has excited so much attention, is now in the custody of the U. S. Marshal at Philadelphia. He is detained upon a *ca. sa*, issued upon a judgement which he has confessed in the U. S. District Court for $156 443 67, in favor of the United States of America. It is represented that he is in an impaired state of health.

THE MORTALITY in St. Louis during the cholera is stated by a distinguished divine of that city whose labours among the sick gave him an opportunity of judging, to have reached the enormous amount of *eight thousand persons.*

THE COINAGE OF GOLD DOLLARS at the mint in Philadelphia has reached $1,764,539. The gold coin for the first six months of this year is $2,375,379. The silver, $598,590. Copper $25,805,89.—Bullion in the mint $1,329,087.

Foreign News by the Steamer Canada.

The steamer Canada arrived at New York on Saturday last, with seven days later news from Europe. The principal information is the cheering news from Hungary, which will be found below:—

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.—The news from Hungary still continues favorable to the Hungarians.

It is also reported that Klapka, the Hungarian General, attacked and captured Raab, and after seizing a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war, fell back to Comorn.

As far as it is possible to trace the operations and position of the contending armies, from the confused and conflicting published accounts, it seems that the Hungarians were at the latest accounts occupying the line of the Theiss, and that they still maintained their position at Szegeden. Gorgey is supposed to be somewhere about Tokay, but there is no authentic account of his precise position. The same uncertainty prevails respecting Bem, in Transylvania, of whose operations there are a great variety of reports.

The London *Daily News* gives currency to the following, on the strength of a correspondent, who says that a courier from Galatz brought the news

The Austrian and Russian army, 60,000 strong, after occupying Hermannstadt and Cronstadt, and other small places, advanced to Sarteani. Bem collected 40,000 men, and charged against them.—The battle ended in a complete defeat of the Imperialists. They fled precipitately leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, nearly all their artillery, and 800 prisoners, among whom is Gen. Halemberg.—Bem took possession of Hermannstadt and Cronstadt.

Under the head of the "Latest Intelligence," the European *Times* says the Vienna journals of the 5th inst., supply us with news from Hungary of great importance, if true. It appears that on the 4th inst. the Hungarians stole a march and surprised the garrison of Raab. A sharp conflict ensued, which ended in the fortress and city being occupied by the Hungarians, where they found 80,000 bushels of oats, 2400 head of cattle, and large stores of miscellaneous provisions, which they carried to the citadel of Comorn; nor were these all the trophies of their victory, for they captured six guns, and took two companies of Austrian infantry prisoners. Klapka commanded the Hungarian troops, who afterwards quitted the city of Raab, and took up their abode in the fortress, where they seized the Vienna mails.

ITALLY AND ROME.—The latest intelligence from Rome is to the 30th ult., at which time nothing final had been decided on, and things remained in nearly the same state, so far as the Papal Government is concerned, as they were on the day Gen. Oudinot entered Rome. The commissioners named by the Pope had arrived at Rome, and commenced proceedings by dissolving the whole of the Roman army—even the troops which had remained faithful to the Pope.

There is a report in France that Garribaldi had defeated a large Austrian corps which attempted to arrest his progress. He had, it is said, laid down his arms in the little republic of San Marino, and claimed the protection of that republic. The Austrian commander at Bologna refused this surrender, and sent off forces to put him down. Garibaldi, however, had been joined by a great many Hungarians and Rimini, who had pronounced favorable to him.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—It is now ascertained that the vote in the Late Legislature will be a tie on joint ballot. The Whigs have a majority of three in the House.

KEEP IT ON HAND.—A gentleman said not long since that his boys carelessly allowed a young horse to run away with a drag or harrow which was several times thrown upon the horse, lacerating his flesh in the most cruel manner, so that hardly any part of his body escaped unhurt. He applied Merchants Gargling Oil faithfully for one week, and the horse was well.

Many farmers have been so successful in the use of this Oil they will not be without it in their stable a day. Much valuable information may be obtained respecting this Oil by consulting a pamphlet to be obtained of the agent free of charge See also advertisement in this paper.

☞ CANAL MEETING.—We, the undersigned citizens of Bradford County, feeling a deep interest in the completion of the North Branch Canal, and being desirous of making every effort in our power for securing the completion of the same—do hereby recommend the holding of a Canal Mass Meeting in the Borough of Towanda, without distinction of party on Monday afternoon and evening of the first day of next Sept. Term of Court, for the purpose of divising means to secure early and efficient action by the next Legislature providing for the speedy completion of said Canal.

C L Ward	P Powell
Rogers Fowler	E D Montanye
David Allen	O Powers
J M Griggs	A R Potter
Russel Fowler	Joseph Powell
Jedson Blackman	M T Carrier
I Scoon ver	W C Bogart
O P Lyon	E Rinker
A K Stanton	R C Baldwin
G Smith	Wm Keeler
Wm North	Chas K Ladd
S Cranmer	T P Woodruff
D Kellogg	C M Goodenough
A Mullane	B Kingsbery
Myron Kellogg	M H Lanning
John Hanson	E W Hale
L S Burnham	G R Barker
E H Delong	R D Cleveland
J F Woodruff	F Watts
Geo W Fox	R K Marshall
Joseph Ingham	A D Montanye
Wm Lantz	J D Montanye
D L Scott	W H Perkins
V E Piollet	Stephen Pierce
Wm S Dobbins	Wm R Storrs
I H Stephens	S V Shipman
Wm Scott	John Beidleman
J C Adams	H Dickerson
J B McGill	J B Nevins
W H H Brown	Wm Watkins
N D Warford	C T Smith
J Hart	W A Chamberlin
S Stevens	J D Goodenough
Gould Phinney	D Vandercook
J H Phinney	L H Scott
J B M Hinman	C M Manville
H Fairchild	H Mix
B A Baldwin	H C Porter
E M Bowman	W W Kingsbery
I Huchal	Isaac Myer
Jacob Jones	G H Stephens
S L Fowler	E Tomkins
E W Baird	D C Hall
S C Stevens	D Bartlett
Saml Huston	Z Cross
S S Bailey	S C Naglee
E A Parsons	P C Ward
N J Keeler	G H Bunting
Henry Booth	A Pennepacker
P L Shaw	D Lord
L E DeWolf	J N Newton
G B Overton	E T Fox
B Thomas	O H P Kinney
R Pratt	H M Myer
James Warford	I LaMoreux
Morgan Waters	G H Drake
Joseph Kingsbery	I T Smith
Dorsey Weston	Wm Briggs
H S Mercur	Wm Elwell
D F Barstow	D Wilmot
H P Moore	Chas Dennis

☞ BRADFORD COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting held at Towanda on Thursday Sept. 20th., for the organization of a county Medical Society, and an adoption of a constitution recognizable by the State Medical Society. Every Physician in the county is requested to attend.

Doctor Baker,	Doctor Drake,
" Blyss,	" Horton,
" Newton,	" Ladd,
" Barnes,	" Wells,
" Hoyt,	" Kiff,
" Allen,	

August 27.