

Bradford Reporter.
Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!
Freedom for Free Territory.
E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.
Towanda, Wednesday, Jan'y 23, 1850

REMOVAL.
The office of the 'Reporter' is removed to the third story of the brick building, north side of the Public Square, next to the Bradford Hotel—entrance between Messrs. Adams and Elwell's offices.

The Ball Opened!
After "seven long weeks" of alternate hope and agony, Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY finds himself a defeated candidate for the Clerkship, defeated too by the men whose support his recency to southern principles, should have commanded to the last moment—and assumes his position as the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, with his heart full of bitterness and disappointment. The expectations raised by a caucus nomination have been crushed—the office which he craved is beyond his reach—his hopes have fled—

"Like the baseless fabric of a dream."
That he should at once denounce the Democrats who deserted him, seemed natural—that he should turn his vituperations and abuse to those upon whom he had no claims for support, is understandable. If he had one spark of manhood in his breast, the former would have been the objects of his censure. But he bends in humble submission to the degradation—nay, more, he licks the dust at the feet of those who have humbled him, and seeks by servile offices to render himself still more contemptible.

Against DAVID WILMOT and PRATTON KING—(more particularly the former)—his abuse is levelled. They had no part nor parcel in his nomination. The columns of the *Pennsylvanian* have groined with the multitude of articles, to prostrate David Wilmot. In season and out of season, he has been assailed with a ferocity and bitterness worthy of a political Haynes. To him, no honest and independent man, under similar circumstances, would have been abashed enough to have looked for support. Yet, enjoining that with all men, as with himself, principle was like a garment, to be put off and on, as suits the wearer's convenience, he did ask and expect Mr. Wilmot's support. And, for "seven long weeks" he indulged this hope. Mr. W. refused to bow to Southern dictation, in voting for a Speaker selected by the South—without incurring Mr. Forney's displeasure—then bore in silence his first votes for a Clerk—but when the question was settled, and Mr. Forney was defeated, the vials of his wrath are unckerked, and his paper that day forth is silent no longer. At once he discovers that Mr. Wilmot is a "disorganizer" and a "demagogue," and calls him a thousand other hard names which are current in the *Pennsylvanian's* vocabulary. Suddenly is the veil taken from before his eyes; and instant and deep his perception of what, for "seven long weeks" he had failed to notice.

The principal of his attacks appears in the *Pennsylvanian* of Nov. 19, and is headed "Wilmot and the Mexican War." We give it in full to our readers:

"One of the most efficient enemies of the last war with Mexico, was DAVID WILMOT, the representative from Bradford, Tioga, and Susquehanna counties, in this State. It is a fact, that cannot be successfully denied, that ever since he introduced the Proviso, he has been as constant and as bitter in his opposition to the Democratic party, as GUNNISON, or any of the other Federal leaders in Congress. When Mr. Fox and the Democratic party took ground against his anti-slavery movement, Wilmot distinguished himself by opposition to and abuse of the last administration—During the present session of Congress, he voted for Root, of Ohio, for Speaker, a man who has gone as far as any man in the country, to abuse, misrepresent, and ridicule the Democratic party, a man whose opposition to the late war, was that of a prejudiced and malignant opponent of all that was patriotic and right. Upon the war itself, Mr. Wilmot did not allow his sentiments to be misunderstood. His course led to the procrastination of the war, to the loss of many valuable lives, sacrifice of the war material, and supplies, and to the direct aiding and comforting of the country's enemy.

The amount of money also, which the protracted legislation, consequent upon the efforts of Wilmot and his supporters, added to the efforts of the Whigs, against that war, has cost to the National Treasury, would startle the country, if stated in dollars and cents. The national pride, was the cause of protracted legislation, and the enemies of our institutions in foreign countries. In order to gratify his malignity, Mr. Wilmot did not stop to count the consequence of his fatal folly. He did not blush at the bad company in which he found himself. He did not then hesitate, when acting by the side of southern Whigs, northern Federalists, and all the worst enemies of the Democratic party. The denunciations of the war—the ridicule of the brave men who fought in it, the open applause of the efforts of the Mexicans—were glad music in his ears; and during all that trying period he never opened his lips, either to vindicate the war against its foes, or to say one kind word in favor of the gallant men who fought under the American flag. He, whose heart beat with sympathy for the southern slave (far better off in most cases, than the poor American soldier, who has compassion for the poor American soldier, who could dilate, by hours, against Southern aggressions, had no anger to express at the story of Mexican aggressions. Based in the attempt to excite the Southern blacks to servile insurrection, he could not hear the cries for succor of his own distant and gallant countrymen; and even when every eye brought intelligence that these brave men were in danger of being overwhelmed by superior numbers—when for months no tidings reached their agonized families and friends, David Wilmot turned contemptuously away, and resumed his labors in favor of the so-called "Human Freedom," which, under the plea of preventing the extension of slavery, tries to break up the solid foundations of the Union, and to make free of those whose united efforts alone have made that Union the admiration of the whole civilized world, the beacon to the oppressed, and the terror of the oppressor.

Can infamy and falsehood go further than this!

Th: debase and hired perjurer—whose business is to bear false witness, for pay—would stand against the thought of entering such malice, apparent and black-hearted calumny. The author of the article need never fear for his pre-eminence in the perpetration of unfounded, wicked and infamous lies. No one but JOHN W. FORNEY is capable of diving so deep into the dirty pool, and coming up so covered with mud. The man who could invent the above and the author of the falsehood about Mr. Wilmot's opposition to the Tariff of 1846, need no further efforts to ensure themselves a renown of infamy through life.

Some little exercise can be found in the disappointment and rage which his defeat has engendered—The cringing sycophant dare not even show his teeth at his southern masters who have struck him—he feels the brand of slavery-propaganda burning on his brow, and maddened to desperation by a feeling of shame and self-abasement, strikes at those whose noble defence of their principles makes his treachery the blacker. In his blind malignity he has oversteered the mark. He has put forth a charge too idle and false to command attention any where. It will serve only to exhibit the extent of his malice and disappointment. It falls powerless at the feet of the one it was intended to harm. We defy him to point out a vote of Mr. Wilmot's upon any question acted upon by Congress, which is not radically Democratic. When he was filling and backing upon the Tariff question, and his master was shaking in his shoes, DAVID WILMOT, alone of the Delegation from Pennsylvania, was meeting the question openly and fearlessly. When the miserable clique of which the *Pennsylvanian* is the mouth-piece, have been advocating banks and special privileges DAVID WILMOT has fought the battles of the Radical Democracy with zeal and efficacy. It is not necessary for us in this latitude to defend his Democracy. But while there is a drop of Democratic blood in our veins—and we shall be careful not to let it out—we will defend him in the Riant against the malignant and unscrupulous attacks of the *Pennsylvanian*.

Why does not Mr. FORNEY notice the election of A. J. GLOSBERGER, the editor of the *York Gazette*, as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House? He was a candidate unobjectionable to any Democrat. A warm supporter of Gen. Cass, yet as he came up as a Democrat, not as a servile truckler put forth by the South, Mr. Wilmot cordially supported him. We rejoice in his election, which is a direct reproach to FORNEY, and a capital commentary upon his defeat.

These constant ebullitions of wrath show there is a concerted plan on foot, to write and lie down DAVID WILMOT. New and continued demonstrations may be looked for. They are not a new thing, however,—being merely a repetition of the "Foreign influence" which have heretofore been employed in a vain attempt to put him down. A galvanized specimen of them cannot harm him now. The Democracy of Bradford have repeatedly spurned the proffered yoke. The *Pennsylvanian* may issue its pronouncements—but it cannot swerve them from their cherished principles, or lessen their confidence in a Representative who has served them honestly and faithfully.

Correspondence from Harrisburg.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1850.
The most important business in the Legislature during the past week has been the discussion of the resolutions introduced some days ago by Mr. Meek, of Centre county, instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for abolishing corporal punishment in the Navy. The Resolutions were warmly advocated by Messrs. Meek, Corwyn, and others, and opposed by Judge Porter, on the ground that the Legislature was transcending its powers in attempting to instruct our members of Congress on any subject; they passed almost unanimously.

A bill has been introduced and passed in the House, increasing the salaries of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Surveyor General, the two first to 1700, the latter to 1400. It was up in the Senate to-day, and passed two readings. It will undoubtedly become a law. It is in itself right and just as the salaries of those officers has heretofore been entirely inadequate to the services performed by them.

The only legislation which will be required, this session, for the North Branch Canal, is the appropriation of a certain amount to prosecute the work. As the Governor has stated in his message that the sum of \$300,000 can safely be applied to that object, I think the friends of that improvement will agree to take that amount, without contest, and incorporate it in the general appropriation bill, when it will undoubtedly pass. It has been said the Governor will even consent to increase it \$50,000 so as to make an appropriation of \$350,000, which will be amply sufficient for the present year, and will ensure the completion of the work beyond doubt. There seems to be a perfect agreement among the friends of the North Branch, that this is the safest and surest course to pursue, as a separate bill devoted exclusively to this object would meet with determined opposition, and might be defeated while the policy of simply appropriating the amount recommended by the Governor meets with greater favor and would be far more likely to succeed.

The Canal Commissioners are in session, and are beset on all sides with applicants for places.—No appointments have been made as yet, and probably not will be made before next week.

The election of State Treasurer will take place next Monday—the prominent candidates are Arnold Plumer, who preceded the present incumbent, E. A. Penniman of Philadelphia county. Mr. Dimock of Susquehanna, Dr. McClintock of Allegheny co., and Gen. Bieler of Schuylkill.—My own opinion is that Mr. Plumer will be re-appointed.

The town is full of strangers, some drawn here as candidates for places on the Canals and Railroads, others as candidates or friends of candidates for State Treasurer &c., besides there is at present in session an Educational Convention; and through of Lecturers, Singers & Moonshiners are present to enlighten the members and community at large on the respective favorite topics.

COLLISION ON THE N. Y. & ERIE RAILROAD.—A collision occurred on the New York & Erie Railroad on Saturday night last, a freight train going west, meeting an empty cattle train coming east. Much damage was done, and three men were severely injured.

Wm. C. Wess last week retired from the Tioga Banner, his partner Mr. BASTON, assuming the sole charge. Mr. Wess has been a fearless and able editor, and we wish him success in some lucrative and less laborious calling.

Mr. Forney's Card.
The defeated candidate for the Clerkship, appears in the *Pennsylvanian* in a most remarkable "card," which he evidently plays out as his last trump. The great "bribe," bows his head in cheerful submission to the block, and meets his fate like a martyr. The recent Democrats who finished him; she hugged close to his bosom, and his misfortune only inspires him with new zeal for the "institution" which was not to be satisfied with a single victim, but demands a hecatomb.

We should have been content to let Mr. Forney season this dish, of his own cooking, to suit his own taste, but for the gratuitous fling he makes in his card at the members from this district, and several other Free Soil Democrats who did not support him. From the time Congress first convened until this "card," he is silent in regard to the political sins of the Free Soilers who refused to support the southern candidate Mr. Cass. Not a word is breathed about their recency—to judge by the columns of the *Pennsylvanian* their conduct is not considered so heinous and disorganizing as to demand a rebuke. After a lapse of six weeks the vigilant defender of pure democracy wakes up from his lethargy, and suddenly discovers the political iniquities of these offenders.

Pending this remarkable development, it should be remembered Mr. Forney was a candidate for the Clerkship, and it may be, was extravagant enough to suppose that he could possibly obtain the votes of Free Soil members. From our knowledge of his character, and his list for office, we have no doubt he had the hardihood to suppose that Free-men of the North would support him in his shameful apostasy from their principles!

True Bill found against Prof. Webster.
The grand jury at Boston on Thursday morning last, after hearing all the evidence, found a true bill against Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. Piney Merrick, Esq. has been retained as counsel for the accused. The examination before the Grand Jury was not wholly *ex parte*; several witnesses were examined who said they saw Dr. Parkman after his disappearance.

The Clairmont House, Waverly.
The following article from the *Tioga Freeman*, meets our hearty endorsement. "Mine hosts" of the Clairmont, are well known in this vicinity and to commend their skill in entertaining the travelling community is needless here. Strangers, however may rely upon the best attention, and upon certainty of facing well.

The public will be well pleased to learn that Solomon Minier, who for many years was the gentlemanly proprietor of the public house in Barton, and A. M. Coe Esq., late of the Tioga House, in this village, has opened a large and splendid public hotel at Waverly in Tioga County, where they are fully prepared to contribute to the wants of the travelling public. The House is entirely new, and for internal arrangement and splendor, it surpasses anything of the kind in this country. It is situated 18 miles below Owego near the Erie Railroad depot, in one of the most healthy and thriving villages in the State. That Waverly, and the "Clairmont House" are destined to outstrip in the career of prosperity, all the other villages and public houses in this region of Country, shrewd, and far seeing business men cannot for a moment doubt.

"MIXING REGISTER."—We have received the first number of a neat democratic paper, established at Portville, by Messrs. HALL & VLICK. It seems to be edited with ability.

New Post Office.—A post office has been established at Bentley creek in this county and Benjamin F. Beck, appointed Post Master.

LATER FROM THE CALIFORNIA.—A letter was received in the early part of this week, dated at San Francisco, by his friends in this place, dated at San Francisco. He had left the mines in consequence of the rainy having set in, and had engaged for the winter in the government Steam Mills at San Salito at \$8,000 a day and found. His companions, MENARDI, COLLINS and JESKA, were still at the mines; having all just recovered from severe sickness, during which, Lanning had the sole care of them. For some time Collins' life was despaired of; he became very low, was delirious, &c.; but, together with the rest, was quite well when Lanning left them, and would follow him to San Francisco in a few days to spend the winter.

Lanning met Nesbit and Burkitt at Sacramento city, on their way to the mines, where they pursued wintering, as stated in a letter from Nesbit, which we published a few weeks ago.—*Owego Gazette.*

REMARKABLE RIVER.—The Florida Sentinel contains an account of the examination, by a committee of scientific gentlemen, of the river Wacissa, in Florida, with a view of testing its capacity for a water power for manufacturing purposes, and the practicability of connecting it with the St. Marks by a canal. The head waters of the river are thirty feet above the high water in the St. Marks, at Newport. The Sentinel describes the Wacissa river as one of the natural curiosities almost peculiar to Florida. It takes its rise, like the Wakulla, in springs of great volume, forming an immense basin with bold shores, from which it runs in S. E. direction, in a deep and broad channel, about fourteen miles, to a swamp, where most of it disappears through a subterranean channel, by which it is discharged into the Gulf. This river is said to contain a greater volume of water than the Potomac or James River, and like these rivers have a similar rise in Florida, it is affected neither by drought or freshet, affording one steady, uniform and unvarying current all the year. The committee are of opinion that more than ten times the water power of Lowell can be found there at a small expense.

THE CALVEANS.—A plan has been adopted by the Second Municipality of New Orleans, by which, a cost of about \$200,000, a protection can be afforded to the city against a threatened overflow. The Commercial Bulletin says:
The works now in progress, and which in a week of favorable weather may be completed—are the elevation of a levee or dyke along the new canal, on a level with the Mississippi River, from said levee to the city, and from the canal along the centre of Claiborne street up to the line dividing the city from Lafayette, and then along said line towards the river, to such point of natural elevation as will entirely protect every portion of the Municipality.

The North Branch Canal.
The Report of the Canal Commissioners, a copy of which we have received from Harrisburg, contains the following favorable information in regard to the North Branch Canal:
Upon receiving official information from the Governor, that a surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was in the Treasury, applicable to the completion of the North Branch extension, under the provisions of the act of the 10th April, 1849, to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the Board took steps at the earliest practicable period to place a corresponding amount of work under contract. Proposals were publicly invited, and on the 1st of December, the contracts were allotted, at prices ranging from twenty-five to thirty per cent below the estimates of William B. Foster, Jr., Esq., the engineer appointed by the Board. The letting of the sections was so arranged as to place the most difficult portions of the work under contract, with a view of bringing the whole line into use as early as possible.

It may be said with truth, that the early completion of this work is a financial measure. Connecting, as it soon must, by means of the New York improvements, with the most populous portions of western New York, and with the great chain of lakes, with the return trade, cannot fall in a very short time, to yield a revenue more than equalling the interest on its entire cost. But should a canal connection between its northern terminus and the canals of New York be delayed, there can be no doubt that the tolls derived from the trade thrown upon it, and conveyed from and to the terminus at the State line, by means of the Erie railroad, and other channels of transportation, will be far greater in amount than the interest on the sum now required for its completion. In addition to this, the impetus which will be given to trade, agriculture, and the mining interests of that section of country along its line, must necessarily cause a rise in the valuation of taxable property, which will be another source of revenue to the Treasury of the State. The amount expended on this canal is two millions four hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty cents. For years the Commonwealth has been paying interest upon this dead capital. At the time of the suspension of the work the amount estimated for its completion was one million two hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and fifty two dollars and eighty-one cents. The recent contracts, under the act of the last session, have been allotted at from twenty-five to thirty per cent, under the act of the last session, have been allotted at from twenty-five to thirty per cent, under that estimate. In every aspect in which this question may be viewed, the Board entertain no doubt, that the early completion of this canal, would materially advance the public interests.

J. D. Doty of Wisconsin.
This Democratic Representative in Congress, from Wisconsin, has addressed a letter to one of his constituents from which we make an extract. It shows the true position of the southern dictators in Congress, and the reasons which influenced him in refusing to bow to their decrees—
At the commencement of the session, it was concluded that the north had the right to the speaker; yet the south asserted her claim and maintained it, in order that the committee might be constituted to favor her views of the question. This proposition, which embraced the vote of packing the committee, was a most objectionable and offensive to me. I was so arranged, however in a small democratic caucus of the democratic members, that Mr. Cobb was nominated, and many of the democrats of the north voted for him thirty-one times, in succession, when his name was withdrawn. The northern democrats then very generally united upon Judge Potter; but you will observe the south withheld their support; several southern men voted for him. After his treatment he withdrew his name—deeming the course of the south unjust and insulting. A few votes had been given to W. J. Brown while P. was running; and Father Richie undertook to electioneer for B. The entire democracy of the north rallied to his support—abandoning their own man; although it was understood, the south was dictating to the north what northern man should be the candidate. Three men of the north refused to vote for Brown, and they defended his election. Southern men then declare, they have no confidence in any man in the north; and they will not vote for another.

At this stage of the case, the southern men brought on the debate of yesterday, in which they clearly stated the issue; denounced the north; threaten to dissolve the Union; and then cast the vote for the southern man. P. Some of the northern members are still disposed to yield to the pretensions of the south; and long have they voted for a southern man. But so long as this is the issue I can vote for no man residing in a slave State; self-respect would forbid it, if the opinions and feelings of the north did not. There was no time when my vote would have elected Mr. Cobb; the vote upon Brown shows clearly, that if the southern democrats will vote for a northern democrat, he can be elected. The vote for P. was therefore if *elect* do not; and did not cast the first day of the session; *elect* a democrat Speaker.

It is important to the Democratic Party to have the Speaker, and if the party is broken down in the House, the south is responsible for the disappointment and its loss. I will not with the cry of disunion in my ears, any longer yield the political power of this government to the south, if my vote can be used in support of the southern man. If the States will be first, so soon as the southern members take the first step [something besides talking] in favor of a dissolution. J. D. DOTY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JAIL OF ADAMS COUNTY.—About 3 o'clock this morning, fire was seen issuing from the window in the second story of the Jail of this county. The alarm was at once given, but all the efforts of the firemen and citizens were unable to stay the progress of the devouring element. But most melancholy to relate, two human lives were lost by the catastrophe—JACOB JANSZKAS and JOHN TOUER, both insane and confined for safe keeping, each occupying a separate room. Every effort in the power of man was made to effect their rescue from a fate so terrible, but in vain. The immense volume of smoke issuing from their apartments was perfectly suffocating, and those who attempted to enter were driven back staggering. It is therefore evident the deceased were asphyxiated from suffocation ere their rooms were reached. Eventually, the body of Touer was recovered, but life was totally extinct—and a portion of that of Janszkas, after the falling in of the building.

The origin of the fire in the room, but how is left to conjecture alone.—*Gettysburg Compiler of the 7th Inst.*

BENTON AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondence has been published in the National Intelligencer between Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, and Mr. Benton of Missouri, in which Mr. Benton acknowledges the receipt of the Carolina resolutions approving the Southern convention, and promises to lay them before the people of Missouri. The Convention, it is to be held at Nashville on the first day of June, and Senator B. is very significantly accepting this early time for trying the slavery issue in Missouri, where he considers the sentiments of the people to be against it.

AYERS PLACE RIOT.—Robert Long, a young man 25 years of age, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, last week, for riding and assaulting in setting fire to the Astor Place Opera House during the riots in May last. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the state prison for three years and six months.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A member of the Philadelphia bar, on Wednesday afternoon, made an attempt to commit suicide, inflicting serious gash in his abdomen during a fit of temporary derangement. The wound was sewed up by a physician, and the sufferer was conveyed to the Luzerne Asylum.

AVIARY TRAGEDY IN CAROLINA.
A heartrending occurrence took place here in the early part of this week, which has been in the death of Mrs. Mary Brennan, wife of John Brennan, called "Big John Brennan" as he is familiarly known by a name of distinction from others of the same name. A noise and outcries proceeding from Brennan's house were heard by neighbors frequently during the afternoon of Sunday last, and continued on through the evening and early part of the night. But as this had been common for years, Brennan having been long addicted to intemperance and cruelty to his family, they attracted less attention than they would have done but for that cause. Some alarm was however excited from the long continuance of the disturbances and particularly by the means which in the night began to be heard.—About 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Brennan was observed to be thrust out of doors with a young child, both in a most deplorable and suffering condition. Some of the neighbors now went to the house, but were driven out in the darkness by Brennan and his family, who were armed with knives and threats that from the desperate character which he has been considered to possess, much intimidated them. On Monday morning Mr. Brennan was found to be helpless and covered with bruises from head to foot, many portions of the body and head pounded almost to pulp. She lingered in a state of great bodily suffering though of mental insensibility until 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning when she expired.

She left 8 children—two of whom were much injured, one of them has a hole on the top of the head—made as she says by her father with the flint-poker. Brennan was arrested on Monday for "Assault and Battery" (Mrs. Brennan being then living) and after an examination before Justice Root, was committed to Jail. On Tuesday an Inquest was held over her body, Justice Joel as Coroner, which rendered a verdict of murder at the hands of John Brennan her husband. The unhappy circumstances of Mrs. Brennan have excited sympathy for years, and Brennan has been 2 or 3 times previously arrested and confined in Jail. Her connections are highly respectable, and her untimely and awful death much deplored not only by them but by an excited and indignant community.

Additional Items by the Canada.
Lord Denman's resignation of the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, in consequence of illness, has been accepted by the Cabinet, and Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Grand Duchy of Lancaster, has received the important appointment.
A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension of an individual named Katz, who during the past week has absconded from the London Stock Exchange with some thousands of pounds.
The Athenæum says that Lord Ashley has suggested changing the name of Ragged Schools to "The Colonial Training School," as being less connected with the idea of degradation.

Three German Jews are in custody, in London, for having employed an engraver to forge Russian bank notes to the amount of £150,000.
Mr. Beckwith, late secretary to the Leeds Infirmary, has been sentenced to seven years transportation, for embezzling upwards of £1,000 from the funds of that institution.
The First Lord of the Admiralty, appreciating the distinguished services of Captain Sir James Antarctic explorer, has awarded to him a vacant captain's good service pension of £120 per annum.
The Queen and Prince Albert have contributed five hundred pounds toward the fund for promoting female emigration, which is now rising under the auspices of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

The next batch of convicts under sentence of transportation will be forwarded to the new settlement at Perth, Western Australia.
The late Comptrolleur General, Sir Gabriel Wood, has bequeathed £70,000 to erect and endow a hospital at Greenock for shipwrecked and distressed mariners.
An explosion took place in a colliery near Wrexham, Denbighshire, in which forty men were engaged. Three who signalled the engine man to draw them up, were so burned by the flames that two died and the life of the third is despaired of. The others escaped unhurt, by passing into another pit.

The Agnes, Ahrensfort, from New York for Bremen was wrecked on the coast of Texas, the 19th of December. Twelve of the crew and seven passengers were saved; and the master, nine men and thirty four passengers were drowned.
It is supposed that the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in the Gorham case will not be given before the middle of February.

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Proceedings of the XXXIst Congress.
FIRST SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19th.
SENATE.—The Senate was organized at the usual hour.
Resolutions were presented against the appointment of Chaplain.
Mr. Mason, of Va., offered a resolution to pay the First and Sixth Auditors for examining accounts and claims of Wm. Collins, \$750 each.
Several petitions were presented from abolition districts, and Mr. Berrien moved to lay them on the table. The motion was taken by yeas and nays, and carried—yeas 25, ays 19.
The Commissioners on Finance sent in a communication stating that his annual report would not be ready for several months.
Mr. Dickinson, of New York, offered a resolution of inquiry, whether the 12th paragraph of West Point Regulations interfered with religious opinions. It lies over.
Mr. Benton introduced a bill for defining and limiting the boundaries of Texas, and fixing territory as 150,000 square miles, and paying Texas \$15,000 indemnity for territory relinquished. The bill was referred.
Mr. Foot, of Miss., called up his territorial bill, and advocated its principles, which was, afterwards appropriately referred.
The Judiciary Committee reported a bill in favor of the election of Senators by the people, which was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

Objections to a call of the Senate, the Secretary of State communicated the Valparaiso correspondence.
On motion, the Senate then went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.
HOUSE.—The House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 M.
A joint resolution for the collection of revenue, was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Bayley, was read, and ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
An election for Door-keeper was then gone into. The first ballot resulted in no choice; Homer, 65; Ayres, of Ohio, 32; Toles, of Ia., 23; Hood, of Ill., 19; Cole, 14; Randolph, of Va., 15; no scattering.

Four more ballots were had without a choice, when Ayres and Clark were withdrawn.
Two resolutions were made to postpone the election, and rejected.
After a call of the House was made, the first ballot was taken, when many Whigs cast their votes. The ballot resulted as follows: Toles, 90; Flood, 51; Cole, 45, when, there being no choice, the House adjourned.

The Loss of the Ship Caleb Grimeshaw—Sixty or Seventy Lives Lost.
The New York Courier has a long narrative of the loss of the ship Caleb Grimeshaw, by fire, as her way from Liverpool, having on board nearly four hundred passengers, a number of whom, sixty or seventy, contrary to the first reports, appear to have perished. On Monday the 12th of November, flames were discovered in the forward hold, and the consternation among the passengers became appalling. Some refused to work longer at the fire engine, and abandoned themselves to despair while others rushed to the quarter boats, lashing at the davits, and crammed full, a owing their selves in like sleep, without regard to the possibility of the boats sustaining them. By the use of force the Captain and crew were able to clear of them, while the other was carried away from the decks by the immense number who instantly crowded into her. These all perished, with others who sprang from the chains after the boat was sent down.
The construction of a raft, was commenced, under the direction of Captain Hoyle, from the spar and planks on deck. As soon as it was finished, the passengers became uncontrollable, and contrary to the orders of the Captain, and in spite of his endeavors to prevent them, launched the raft, but the levels from the "Hibernia" ca. k." and removed the beef and pork they contained in the raft. The smoke increasing, the passengers became restive and about sixty of the strongest rushed to the aid, fearing that it might be overboarded, at once it admit, and amidst that day were scarce visible. The next day, the 13th, the wind blew heavily from the eastward, and Capt. H. does not believe it possible that the raft could have withstood the sea, and has little doubt that they were lost.

The boats were then filled with such of the passengers and crew as there was room for; those whom no place could be found, were packed wild; their shrieks of despair were frightful—Maddened by the increasing heat, they began to cut holes in the deck, and to save the water tanks containing some 2200 gallons notwithstanding the entreaties of the captain. The boats were kept afloat five days, when the British bark took them on board. Several of the passengers died from exhaustion. The names of the entire list of passengers are published in the Courier, but as the survivors have not yet arrived from Fayal, the bark port in, the names of those lost cannot be known. The bark was to sail, in a week or two, with them for New York.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—General Taylor, in conformity with the act of Congress of the 14th of August, 1848, entitled an act to establish the territorial government of Oregon, declares and proclaims the ports of Nequally (on Fagers Sound) and Portland, in the collection district of Oregon, to be constituted ports of delivery, with all the privileges authorized by law to such ports. The proclamation is dated the 10th inst. The act of Congress only allows these two ports of delivery in that district.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The quantity of gold being imported from California into New York, during the year 1849, is estimated by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce at nearly seven millions and half—nearly four millions by the steamers and store ships, and the rest by passengers. This is a pretty fair item, but far short of some of the estimates made by enthusiastic letter-writers at the commencement of the gold fever. The amount which has gone to England probably not much less than the sum above named.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A vessel arrived at 89 ton last week with a yellow girl, a slave, belonging in Wilmington, S. C., who had been selected on board by the mate. The vessel had been searched of board several times to find her. The authorities at Wilmington spoke the vessel several times, after loudly announcing that they would search her if she did not show herself. It was unsuccessful. She remained in her hiding place. During the voyage the girl was fed by the watchmen, without the knowledge of the master.

THE HUNGARIANS AT WASHINGTON.—Gov. Tyler, his sons, and other illustrious Hungarians were introduced into the Hall of Congress, on Tuesday. They were cordially and enthusiastically received on both the Senate and House of Representatives. The members were eager to take these unfortunate but noble captives by the hand.
The refugees had an interview with the President on Wednesday, and were cordially welcomed by Gen. Taylor, in a brief speech, to a participation in the political privileges of American citizenship.

ELECTION OF STATE LIBRARIAN.—The joint Liberty Committee of the Legislature, met on Wednesday, and after various ballottings, succeeded in electing Mr. Thomas C. McDowell, State Librarian. Mr. McDowell was Consul to Brazil under President Polk's administration.

MILITARY.—It is stated from authority, that of the 1200 regular troops stationed in California, since the 1st of January, 1849, no less than two-thirds of the number deserted within the first eight months.

ATTORNEY TO STEAL THE PAPERS IN THE PARK.—Mr. Case, during the trial, was made a week or two absent to obtain the evidence, given before the Coroner's jury in the Parkman case. Supposing that the evidence was in the possession of the Coroner, his office was entered and his desk and safe forced open. A list of the witnesses in the case was carried off, but the document wanted was not there.—*Boston Traveller, 7th.*

EXTORTION OF A COFFEE POT.—As the wife of Mr. Plass, of Brooklyn, was preparing her morning meal a few days since, the coffee pot, which was standing upon the stove, suddenly exploded; the confined steam forcing the top against the ceiling with great force, and throwing the boiling coffee in to the face and upon the neck and arms of Mrs. Plass, who is very badly scalded, and fears are entertained that she will lose both eyes, as she is now entirely blind.—*Balt. Clipper.*