

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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, May 25, 1850.

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## Ratio of Representation.

Our friend of the Montrose Democrat, is quite "put out" with the proceedings of the fate Democratic meeting, held in this borough. He echoes the opinion of certain gentlemen here, that the appointment of five persons as a committee to confer with the remaining counties of the Senatorial district, is taking the advantage of Susquehanila, who has only appointed three. We must confess we don't see the monstrous injustice of the thing Suppose Wyoming was to appoint a committee of ten would it be must to the other counties? We imagine the arrangement to be made, is not to be effected by any particular force in the Committee, but is to be the result of mutual agreement, where in each County is to concur. No County, with any desire for harmony and success hereafter, would go into such a conference, with any desire to overawe or over-vote a smaller county. A proper recard for the rights of each county should, and we have no doubt, will prevail. So our neighbor may calm his troubled mind.

The ratio of representation to be fixed upon, is another thing. (Here let us help the Democrat further out of its trouble, by correcting the typographical error, in the resolution of instruction, so that it will read to "recognize the relative population, number of taxables, or democratic votes in the counties.") Such a ratio we believe, as did the meeting, would be just to each County. It is an arrangement similar to that which Susquehanna now acts under in nominating a Senator, if we have been informed correctly. It offers to the other Committees of this Senatorial district, all the rights, and influence and claims, to which they are entitled by the usages of the State Convention. They can choose as the ratio, either their population, number of taxables, or Democratic votes .-Can anything be fairer than this?

The following shows the number of taxables of each County, with the vote for Longstreth in 1848:

•	Taxables.	Longstret
Susquebanna,	6116	2416
Wyoming,	2142	948
	, ——	•
Total,	8258	3364
Bradtord,	8669	3741
Excess of Bradford	4,11	277

Showing that Bradford has a humber of taxables and Democratic votes areater than both the other counties. The population of each county of course cannot be determined accurately.

Bradford will ask nothing of her sister counties which is not clearly her right, but she will never consent to be put upon equal with Wyoming confaining only a quarter of her population and Demo cratic strength. She seeks no control of the Senatorial Conferences, but an influence proportionate to her vote, which shall protect her from undue influences in the other Counties, whose interests are more closely blended by being within the same Representative district. We have no doubt, the Committee, when it meets, will be actuated by the kindest and most liberal feelings, and be able to arrange all the preliminaries in a satisfactory manner. Such we know, is the spirit of the gentlemen appointed by Bradford.

In this connection, it is amusing to notice the consistency of Mr. Ward's organ, here, the North Pennsylvanian. That paper approved most cordially of Messrs. Canfield and Piolier's proposition that each County should be equally represented.

The very next week, in speaking of the proposed change in the mode of electing Delegates to the State Convention it says:

"In a party convention where candidates are primally settled upon—it is right that the party should be represented according to its strength in the respective counties."

Certainly: and this is all Bradford asks for .-We hope to see the plan adopted by the next State Convention.

## The North Branch Canal.

The friends of this improvement, have great reason to be thankful even for the unsatisfactory provisions made for its completion. Under the section appropriating \$250,000 to the North Branch, we understand the Canal Commissioners will feel authorized to place a portion or the remainder of the work under contract, immediately. There is no Treasury, provided no untoward and unexpected ac cidents occur to make extraordinary expenses necessary.

We think we may safely congratulate the people of the North Branch, upon the certain prospect there now is, of an immediate completion of our Canal, and the realization of those hopes which have so often been disappointed, that it will require the merry notes of the boatman's horn, echoing among | Phelps of Vt. | Benton of Mo. | Davis of Miss. our mountains, to satisfy them they are not again to be cheated. The resumption of the work now, is its certain completion.

N. Y. & E. RAILROAD.-From the Tribune we learn that there are about 5 000 men at work on the Erie Railroad beyond Corning, and the whole ed this Fall, and the remainder by May, 1851; so Road is finished. The Road from the State line to closing the store for the evening. "Rrie has been leased for eight years by the line from Dunkirk to the State line at 8 per cent annum.

The letter of our Harrisburg correspondent, this week, is well worthy of perusal. It exposes day morning last. The origin of the fire, is an-

One of the most affecting and awful occurrences mill in Shemaquin themshed the name of furley, employed in ed boine, at 1 o'close Sauday closes them and with his wife

our weeks old, retired to rest, in an upper room, leaving a fire in the store below who about a another family residing in the house, were awakened by smoke and found the house in flames .-An attempt was made to awaken the Hurleys, but the rapid progress of the fire prevented it-and the three perished in the flames & Sillillia I !!

As soon as the house was consumed, search was made for the remains of the unfortunate firmily. The mother was found lying directly under the snot where the bad stood, the blackened remains of the infant yet upon her arm, which was entirely consumed above and below the child, while the part underneath, was preserved uninjured. They both probably perished by suffocation, before touched by the flames.

The body of Mr. Hurley was found in a spot indicating that he had probably left his bed, and searched for the door, but was overcome by the heat and smoke, and perished. It was very much injured by fire-the head being almost entirely

The fire is supposed to have caught in the bedroom floor from the stove-pipe, and the family being very spuch fatigued, did not wake, (if they woke at all) until-too late to escape. This unfortunate affair has created a deep and mournful feeling in the neighborhood. Mr. Hurley was an Irishman-a sober and industrious man, and much respected by those who knew him. He had been married about a year.

## The True Question at lange

The Southern members of Congress, or the greater portion of them, have lately issued an address to the reople of the South, regarding the establishment of a journal at Washington, to be devoted exclusively to the interests of the South, and todefend her "peculiar institutions." We regret exceedingly, we have not room for the address entire-for it gives the best idea of the true purposes and wishes of the South we have yet seen. It seems that even the Washington Union, is not ultra enough for the interests of the South, but they demand an organ there which shall make all considerations minor to the propagation, extension and perpetuation of slavery. They complain that there is no papers there which "consider the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, as paramount to, or even equal to the maintenance of some political organization, which is to secure a President, and who is an object of interest, not because he will certainly rule or ruin the South, but chiefly because, he will bestow office and spoils." Against such as imputation as to his southern orthodoxy, Father Ritchin interposes a most touching and earnest appeal, and protesty against the necessity of a southern organ, from the past course of the Union

"In the contest going on," says the address, some sixteen millions worth of negrop operly is involved directly, and indirectly, though not less surely, an incalculable amount of property in other forms." Listen to this startling acknowledgement, ye who imagine the South are battling against the principle of Free Territory, merely because it is an abstraction! Here is the plain acknowledgement by southern men, who make no secret of their purposes that the question is one of property, not principle. It is a question whether Freemen shall inherit and possess our newly acquired Territories or whether they shall be given up to the rapacity of slave-holders to increase the value of their " six teen hundred millions worth of negro property."not be denied. It is to extend over those territories the curse of slavery. Those who tell you othdinance is extended to those countries.

We hail the establishment of the journal contemarguments it will advance for the justice and bles sings of slavery, that it should be extended and perpernated. We lear, however, it will not be established. The advocates of slavery-propagation it the vast disparity between the growth and prosperity of the Slave and Free states, and make plain the blight and mildew that institution casts upon their advancement: Discussion by such a paper, would be fatal to the hopes and prospects of Northern Dough-faces. It would exhibit, to the North the monstrous designs of the Slavery-propaganda, and made all attempts at deception by the Northern adjuncts fotile.

One of Daniel Webster's constituents, who takes exception to the sentiments of the distinguished Senator's late Boston speech, closes a some with scathing review of his remarks with the following eloquent passage:-" Men, after all, are doubt entertained, that the money will be in the but light-houses, shining over the headlands; principles are the eternal stars of heaven, and the humblest mariner may take his ovservation from hem, and be certain of his true position."

> OUTGOING SENATORS.—The following is a list of Senators whose terms expire in 1851, and whose successors will be chosen by the Legislatures to be elected this fall. The Whige are given in italics Frience of W.I.
> Greene of R.I.
> Dayton of N.J.
> Hamlin of Me.
> Webster of Mass.
> Webster of Mass.
> Vuice of Florida.
> Dickinsen, N.Y.
> Dodge of Wis. Turney of Tenn. Sturgeon of Pa. Baldwin of Conn. Cass of Mich. Pratt of Md. 13 dem 4 8 whigs.

Fixe in Mongorton.-A disastrous-fire occurred work will be done at the contract time. Of the 125 at Monroeton on Saturday, 11th inst., by which the miles beyond Hornellsville, 75 or 100 will be iron- entire stock of goods in the store of J. H. PHINEY, was destroyed or greatly injured. The store-room that the whole line to the lake will be ready for was dissovered in flames, but by strenuous exercions the cars at that time. The Road from Dunkirk to the building was saved. The loss is estimated at the State line, six feet guage, is under progress, as | \$2,500, and we are happy to learn, was-covered is the Road from the State line, to Erie. The by insurance. The fire is supposed to have origiwhole will be completed by the time the Erie nated from a spark from one of the candles, after

FIRE AT CANTON -A dwelling house, building for Charles E. Rathbone, in Canton township, and nearly completed, was destroyed by fire, on Mon- 2 the iniquities of the apportionment bill in glaring known, as there had been no fire in the house for several days.

## their

which they passed a great number of laws. for the benefit of the people, and others, that had many laws. Pennsylvania would certainly be a well governed State, for there seems to be no end to the creation of new laws. But amid the multitade very few indeed are ply mineral (amport) the mass being acts of incorporation, and bills of speial inglalation, which in a importy of supply tend to deprive the people of certain rights and privile-

ges, and bestow them apon a select few. Among the general laws, may be enumerated, as the most important ones, the amendment to the constitution providing for the election of Judges, a Bill to elect Auditor General Surveyor General and prosecuting Atterueys, a Revenue Bill, a General appropriation Bill, and last, though far from being the least. a Bill to divide the State into districts, and apportion the representation in the two branches of the legislature. I believe, I informed you in my last of the defeat of this Bill in the House by a decisive vote of the Demogratic members, against the report of the committee of conference who view it in all its phrases as unequal, unjust and appressive upon the Democratic party. Immediately on the defeat of the Bill, in the House, another was read in place by Dr. Smith of Cambria, and also one in the Senate by Mr. Muhlenberg, but it soon became apparent that the Whig majority in the Senate would never permit the passage of another bill more favorable to the Democratic party. Indeed it was distinctly understood that the traitor Speaker would go even farther than his Whig allies to annoy and outrage the feelings of the Democracy—under this state of things, a portion of the majority in the house who happened to have their own districts in a shape to please their own peculiar riews, concluded on Monday to move a reconsideration of the defeated Bill and finally pass it into a law, acting under the impression that in consequence of the peculiar organization of the Senate it would be impossible to obtain one any better. The motion to reconsider prevailed and the previous question was immediately ordered this looked a little like forcing the opponents of the Bill to immediate capitulation, and when the year and nays were taken on the main question, a quorum of members did not vote, the day was spent in motions to adjourn and to put the main question until the hour of adjournment arrived, and the mem bers separated without taking a vote. On Tueslay morning, however it was apparent that a determination to pass the Bill and close the session was presented and the House at once proceeded to take a final vote on the main question which prevailed, and the report was adopted by 48 year to 43 nays so the Bill was finally passed and immediately sent to the Governor for his approval and

I gave you in my last a single instance of the unequality of the Bill as it was reported and has finally passed. I herein enclose a list of the details with their population attached, which will enable your readers to analyze it for themselves, but cannot refrain from citing an instance or two in the Senatorial arrangement, showing the palpable injustice done to the northern counties. For instance Bradford, Surquehanna and Wyoming with population of 17,827, are allowed one Senator.-Luzerne, Columbia and Mountour with a por plation of 17,619-one Senator, while Bedford and Somemet with 11,210 taxables have a Senator and Juniata, Mifflin and Union with 11,634 taxables have Westmoreland and Fayette it takes 19,229 taxables to be entitled to a Senator, while the Whig erwise-or assert that slavery can never go there district of Adams and Franklin can have a Senator -deceive you, and are not worthy of your confi- on a population of 14,005. Turn then to Philadeldence. Whether by positive enactment-by non phia City and County, in the city 22,730 Whigs intervention, or otherwise, the result will be the have two Senators, while the 54,554 Democratic same, unless the blessings of the Jeffersonian Or. | population of the county are allowed but three. At an equal ratio with the city, the county would have been entitled to five Senators instead of three; or plated by the address. Let us see what kind of at least within a small fraction. Such is justice politically administered by Whigs aided by a traitor renegade in the Senate. There are, it is true, apparent inequalities in the bill which show advantag is on the opposite side but these, when scrutinizshrink f.om discussion—southern men in Congress | ed, will be found to exist, mainly in counties which have fought the census bill, because it would exhib- could not be otherwise arranged; and that it was a work of necessity rather than choice. The Bill is full of inequalities, and in many respects very exceptionable-so much so that the Whigh who voted for it have found it necessary to publish an address explanatory of their votes. The thirteen Democrats who voted in favor of it have also placed upon the record their reason for voting in favor of it; while that portion of the Democratic party which opposed it to the very end have also made public their reasons for not voting for it; and even the Governor, sent in his protest at the time of signing it; so you will readily perceive that there is a great wrong somewhere, or it would not have been deemed necessary by every body who has had anything to do with the bill to make their respective excuses to the people.

The following is the arrangement of the districts as contained in the Bill, which rebody seems willing to father, every body condemns, and yet which is to govern the people of this commonwealth for the next seven years.-

	SER.	ATORS.	TAXABLES
ı.	Philadelphia City,	2	23,730
3.	Philadelphia County,	3	84.554
3.	Montgomery,	1	13,516
4.	Chester and Delaware.	r	20,036
5.	Berks,	۲×	18,282
	Bucks,	1	12,151
7,	Lancaster and Lebasson.	2	28 552
8.	Dauphin and Northumberland	1. ī	12,358
9,	Northampton and Lehigh.	" i	16,194
0.	Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and		10,124
	Pike,	1	12,102
	Adams and Franklin,	1	14,005
	York,	1 `	13.060
3.	Cumberland and Pervy,	- F	13;009
4.	Lycoming, Sattivan, Centre		•
	and Clinton,	r	13,449
a.	Blair, Cambria and Huntingdo	ן ימי	18,408
D.	Isuzerne, Golombia and Montor	ır, þ	17,619
7,	Bradford, Susquehanns and		. 1
~	Wyoming,	F	F7,827
о.	Tioga, Potter, McRean, Elk,	_	
۵.	Clearfield and Jefferson,	F	T3,934
<b>y.</b>	Mercer, Venango and Warren		I4.099
v.	Erie and Crawford,	ľ	16.564
1.	Butler. Beaver and Lawrence		J7.658
3.	Allegheny,	2	28,517
-	Washington and Greene,	ř	14,470
4.	Bedford and Semerset.	£	11,210
<b>D</b> .	Armstrong, Indiana and Clario	n, 1	16,703
o,	Juniara, Mississ and Union.	1	11,684
7÷	Westmoreland and Freette.	1	19.229
Ţ.	Schoylkill,	1.	19.000

	Adlegheay, Bedford and Cambela, Bedford and Cambela, Bedford and Huntingdon, Bristlord Chiater, Centre, Centre, Clearfield, File and McKeap	29,547 9,928 10,263 16,151 16,156 9,786 14,769 14,769 4,739	940
1	Clarrow, Armstrong and Jegerson, Columbia and Montour, Dauphin, Delaware,	13,798 6,731 7,668 6,267	
	Effe, Washington, 111) T. T., (1.1) Gicene, (1.1) T. T., (1.1) Franklin,	4,484 1,10,029 1,1447 8,386	3
	Lycoming, Clinton and Potters	9,080	-
+	Lancaster, Lebanon,	5 - 82,844 1. 78078 <b>8,700</b>	ŀ
-	Lehighiand Carbon; Luzerne,	Bed var <b>11,028</b>   Bod var 21 <b>0:00</b> 8	
	Monroe and Pike,	3,985	
	Mercer, Venango:and Warson,	8 ~ - I4,[39 8 8,130	١.
•	Midlin,	2,173	
	Montgomery, Northampton,	3,516 3,809	١.
	Northumberland,	4,655	
ŀ	Philadelphia City,	[ 3,455 6 22,730	l
ı	Philadelphia County, 1	64,564	l
•	Schuylkill,	12,867	
•	Susquehanna, Suffivan & Wyoming,	9,027	
•	Tioga. Wayne.	1 5,287 1 4,375	l
	Westmoreland and Payette,	<b>f</b> (9,229	ı
	Union and Juniara, York,	3 8,462 3 13,060	ı
	The time fixed for election of Sens		
•	spective districts is as follows:		ı
ľ	District Year District.	Year.	
•	1. one Senator in 1850 14	1852	ŀ
7	[ 3		
•	—	1850	l
	3		
•	<b>6</b>	1852	
•	5	1850	
	7. two Senators in 1851/23	1851	
	8. one Senator in 1851 24	1851	ľ

On a comparison of the foregoing with the arrangement of Districts it will be seen that the Democratic party cannot hope to possibly carry more than six out of the eleven Senators to be elected next fall-and it will need firm and united action

......1851 26............1851

Of the Senators who hold over, eleven are Democrats and eleven Whigs, and suppose the Democratic party succeed in every new district upon which they have any right to calculate, they will find themselves, at the meeting of the next Legisintere precisely where they were this winter, with a bare majority of one in the Serrate and without a certainty that they can retain even that throughout the process of organization. So, take it in any shape, and under any sapect, it is decidedly and emphatically a Whig measure in its inception whig triumph throughout in its completion

The appropriation to the North Branch of \$250. 000 under the restrictions, of which your readers have been advised, has become a law, and I have reason to believe that a portion if not all of the remaining work, will be put under contract daring the present season, and that the money will be forth coming as fast as needed, unless something should occur which cannot now be loreseen, to render its disbursement unjustifiable under the law. At all events, the appropriation being made. I know it is now the settled opinion of the members who left here, that it should be prosecuted to completion as ed in the project of finishing this work it would be the height of weakness and abstridity to falter again. The next legislature, will, most unquestionably make an appropriation sufficient, at once, to complete the work and test its utility.

On the last day of the Session, Mr Best resigned his post of Speaker of the Senate, and Maxwell McCaslin the gentlemanty, dignified, and popular Senator from Greene was elected in his stead. Mr McCaslin is a Democrat of the "right stampt," courteous and affable in his deportment, and as he has one year to serve he ought to be, and will be, thosen Speaker of the next session, if the Democratic party is true to itself and its own interests,-Best, true to his iffterests, deceived the Whige at the very last, in refusing to vote for their candidate for Speaker. It seems he entertained some personal animosity towards Mr. Crabb and would not vote for him, and as he has got from the Whigs all the favors he wanted (viz : their votes for his Montour County) he had nothing more to lose. So after several ineffections ballotings, and the Whige seeing no hopes of help from their Speaker, relinquished the idea of defeating Mr. McCaslin, and

from voting and permitted McCaslin to be elected. Among the acts of the recent legislature most to be regretted and condemned, is the extravagant profusion of Bank Charters which have been created. and renewed with so much fability. When the session commenced, we entertained high and flattering hopes that a rigid course would be adopted and pursued by the Democratic members in relaand pursued by the Democratic members in rela-tion to the namerous Bank applications which we ed in the berglary as the store was massached from knew would be presented, but the close of the ses-sion has shown us that our hopes were groundless and has a bound of the ses-sion has shown as the store below of the ses-sion has shown us that our hopes were groundless are also in this place, we hope our clusters will be granted and renewed by the legislature just adionmed-and we are sorry to record the fact, that many of them have been aided through by the votes and influence of Democratio members from whose professions, and standing in the Democratic party we had a right to expect better things-than standing side by side with the enemies of their party, and voting with the whig leaders for the creation and extension of special privileges to oppress the poor and augmindize the aristocracy.

THE DUEL BETWEEN JUDGE WALKER AND DR. KENEDY.—Judge Walker of the Delta; and Dr. Kenedy of the True Delta, fought the duel on yeaterday at the Bay of St. Louis, with pixtols. The distance chosen was 12 paces. They fired once, but neither were woulded, when Judge Walker's friends expressed themselves satisfied and the parties left the field without any explanation or reconciliation. It is rumored that Mr. McGennie, the Junior Editor of the True Delta, also challenged Mr. Walker

The Cubin Exemption.—"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, announces that Gen. John Hannason;

Jour G. WEITTIER, the Quaker poet of Mas esting, and are at following lines afe

1CHABOD! Which once he wore! The glory from his grey hairs gone Forevermore!

Revile him not—the Tempter hath

Addie log [11] 

And pitying tears, not score and wrath,

Oh, domb he passion's stormy rage,

When he who might Have lighted up and led his age Falls back in night Scorn! would the angels laugh to mark

A bright soul driven,
Flestd goaded, down the endless dark;
From light and heaten ? Let not the land once proud of him

Non-brand with deeper shame his dim Dishonored brow. But, let its humbled sons, instead

From sea to lake, A long lame it as for the dead n sadness make. Of all we loved and honored, nonghi

A fallen angel's pride of thought till atrong in chains All else is gone; from those great eyes he soul has ded: When faith is lost, when honor dies;

The man is dead! Then, pay the reverence of old days o his dead fame: Walk backward with averted gaze, And hide the shame!

Has these lines any reference to the Statesman mentioned in the following paragraph? Who can

Mr. Calboun and Mr. Webster were both born the same year.—Manchester American.

Both died the same year.—Independant Dem.

MISS BREWER.—The Tribune says that this dislinguished authoress, is at present the guest of Bishop Ellion, at the Montpelier Springs Institution, Georgia. She is expected in Washington early in June, where she will be joined by Miss Summer tour to the Lakes and the Upper Missis-

Corning in Ruins!!

sippi.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred Western New York has fallen upon our neighbor village Coming. A fire broke out in the Coming and Blossburgh Depot, on Saturday last about half past 11, A. M., and spread with such substity and the wind blowing a perfect gale, all efforts to save were rendered useless until all the business part of the town laid in ruins. At first it was thought by the Coming people that a could be stopped before it got much tarther than the Depot, in this they soon found they were mistaken—the flames flew with the wind and spread in all directions. An Express was immediately desputched to Elmira for assistance, and soon a goodly number of firemen with two engines and other apparatus were in numbers and the character of those engaged in wending their way to-Corning as fast as locomotive power could carry them, and arrived there in time to save a large amount of himber and a number of "The President immediately, on the recept of the internal to the country of the purpose of attacking the island of Cubr and revolutionizing its government. ordidings, which otherwise would certainly have the information, directed that orders be issued to been destroyed as there was no fire apparatus at all the vessels of the Home Squadron, and to the from 8 to 10 acres burnt over.

Not being able to give a tull list of the names of the losers, we must content ourselves by giving that which we have heard from those who were at

the conflagration: Corning and Blossburg Depot, Corning House, Bank of Corning, store formerly occupied by Moses P. Little, 2td story by the Sons of Temperance, Post Office, Mallory's store, Hardware store of Cumpsion & Walker, Drug store of Dr. Terbell, Ar. flag." nold's store, S. T. Hayt's store, Thompson's clothing store, Dry Good store of Bostwick, Tidd & Cis, store of P. P. Hubbell, Masons Lodge Room, Jewelry store of H. D. Edwards. Robinson's store, the public house occupied by R. Cobb, J. K. Snook's Saddler shop, and the Corning Journal office; in all about one hundred buildings were burned.-Sage & Williams lost about 200;000 fee; of lumber, and a mumber of other names unknown to us, lost largely in lumber, besides a large amount of cherry lumber was burnt. The fire is supposed to have saught from the stove pipe in the Corning & Blossborgh Depot.-Elmira Gazette.

Born Roseray.-One of the most bold and daring robberies ever committed in Danville, occurred last night, (Wednesday,) in the Book and Variety Stofe of L. F. Ensign, on Mill street. The villiams gained access to the store by meins of a false key. sometime during the night, and deliberately lighting a candle, proceeded in their burglarious purpo ses, taking every thing valuable in the premises consisting of watches, jewelry, music boxes &c. besides emptying the drawers of some three or four dollars in money, amounting in all to the value of 5 or \$600. This is a serious loss to Mr. Ensign, two or three of the more magnaminuous refrained and we sincerely hope the perpetrators may be detected, and the property recevered. We have no doubt that there is a regular organized band of these villians from some of the large cities prowling about the country, and our citizens' cannot be toe careful in guarding their property. We have noticed there have been a number of similar robberies occurred in neighboring towns lately, and we have no doubt it is by the same gang. From the appearance of Mr. E's store this morning there on the alert, for similar occurrences."

KILLED BY HIS OWN DAGGETER - A these mamed Hulburt, known in this community as the person in-dicted for violating his daughter, was killed on dicted for violating his uauguter, was action of station houses, fandings, rive at the particulars, he was endeavoring to active at the particulars, he was endeavoring to active at the particulars, he was endeavoring to active at the particular and for the active at the particular and for the active at the particular and for the active rive at the particulars he was endeavoring to accomplish, again his buttal design, and for the purpose of infinifidating, threatened her life if she did not submit. This atomsed the gift, and she neized an az and knocked him down; while he was down she was moved to redress her wrongs, and at the same time remove all apprehensions of future out-rage. This she accomplished by one stroke of the ax, which nearly severed the head from the body. Thus has this most brush father come to his death by the hands of his own daughter. But one feeling seems to pervade the community, and that is that is that She without hesitation told the fact. Hurburt was

intoxicated at the time, - Wis, Herald, The Washington Republic has changed hands.

Measure Buillit and Sargent have retired from the
paper on account of differences between themselves

The New York, papers she first United States, under command of That men have been enflired, and Lope sailed, for that purpose, is undown expedition it said to number he

5,000 to 10,000 men. York Enquirer, writes:

The mer.—I mean the rank and file-engaged in The mer.—I mean me rank and me sugaged in this expedition, are of a far superior grade to the tagraig and bobtail which were collected last eason for the same object. The whole of them are equipment and receive no ped at their own expense, and receive no ped at their own expense, and receive ne money, seeing complied entropy with the free passage, with the geodful provisions and stores for the trip—A large portion of these men baye been volunteers in the Mexican war, and will be very hard customers as indeed, all of them will be, as they are, "true grit." As a whole, they probably are fully equal if not superior to the volunteers for Mexico pal, in the war. Their may is to be very liberal, but only if not superior to the volunteers for Blexico is the late war. These pay is to be very liberal, but only in case of success, in some instances with oncess, this pay his been secured to them by highly recers, this pay has been materia to men by highly responsible names in this country connected with Cuba. In instances that I have heard of \$500s to a Captain, and \$3000 to a Lieutenant—the unail promise to the rank and file \$1000 each. But truly believe that with a large portion of them, ith the love of expirement and wild adventure, which has been a greater inducement than any pecunisty motive. Where all the money needful for the firpedition comes from, I am entirely anable to any but certainly a heavy sum has been expended, lot provisions, stores, arms and ammunition, cannot be had without cash, not can steamboats and thise be employed without either the cash or a very sare paymaster in this country, independent of all cash

paymaster in this country, ting continue to success. It is reported to day that Gen Quitman has resigned as Governor of Mississippi for the purpose of joining the expedition as its commander, though it was recently understood that he had declared the same of having anything to do with it, in consequence of the remonstrance of his friends.

The actual attempt wiff beymade between the and the 25th inst; indeed I heard to-day that they would be on the Island by the 14th, as the main body were all collected, and only waiting those who departed to-day, and they go by a seamer. There will be, I fear, a terrible calastrophe, which will create a tremendous exchangent in the United

Another Caban Manifester

The Sun of yesterday says that the Cuben beccancers, at the moment of starting, decided not to land at Baracoa and the Island of Pines, but on the northern, coast; between Matsuzus and Neuvilas. Perhaps they won't land at all we'll see. The Sun also publishes another address of Gen. Narcing Anne C. Lyncu, who will accompany her on a Lopez to the people of Cuba. We quote the concluding paragraph as a specimen:

"The country calls you through my voice! The occasion is propitious; the enemy is impotent; and soccess is sare; the glory imperishable. ONLY ONE BLOW, and the chains which oppress as fall forever to the earth! Come to my side, and op-hold the banner of liberty! The star of Cobe, which shines in this flag, shall be raised, beautiful and refulgent, ever to float upon the breeze in in dependent glory; ever to nous upon the preeze m m-dependent glory; ever to augment its pure and virgin light, it thus the sovereign people of the sublime North American people shall determine, to whom the path of our destiny seems to point

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The Republic of yesterday morning, says:—" Information has been received by the Government, rendering it most probable that a military organization has been on foot, wahin the United States, formidable both

Corning, and in consequence of which there were steamer "Sarahae" and frigate "Coogress," to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any mintary force from the United States was proceeding from thence for the pupose of invading that island, in the event any such force or carrying out the expedition; is the event of the landing having been already elfected, to prevent the introduction of all reinforce ments; stres and provisions under the America:

> THE DUTIES OF CONSTABLES .- At the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton county, Judge Jours took occasion to charge the Constables of the county upon the duties which the law and the obligations belonging to their office enjoin apon them. The following brief notice of the charge is taken from the Easton Argus: In the course of his charge, the Judge laid i

> down as the duty of the Constables to enquire into and ascertain the character of public houses, as be whether gaming, drunkenness of any disorderly conduct was permitted at such houses. He is minded the Constables of the nature of the out they take when making their returns—that there was no difference between their official eye and natural eyes, that whalever they knew they were bothis to report, whether they came by their knowledge through the medition of their senses, of through the common ramos of their districts. They were sold that if they suspected or had reason to believe that liquor was being sold without license. that gaming was allowed and practised, or the houses were in any way kept in a disorderly me ner, it was their duty as officers of the Law, and they violated their oatha if they did not attempt a ferret them out and promptly return them to be Codet

> TELEGRAPH SETWEEN NEW YORK AND LITER oot -It is estimated by an experienced, scientific civil engineer that a sub-marine Telegraph ca without difficulty be established between New York and Liverpool. He proposes to lay down wire rope of twenty strands, costed with gen-percha, each stand being a distinct channel of communication, so that twenty machines could be in operation at once. He states that it would be quite eight miles of thre wire to break of its our webbe, so that there would be no difficulty it reaching the deepest part of the ocean. The conwoold be reeled off from steamers. The estimate ed cost of wire for such a Telegraph is set down \$670,000 for 3500 miles, the distance between it York and Liverpool, via Boston and Newtonne land, with allowances; to which is added \$125,000 for the service of two steamers in laying in which the construction of station houses, landing, lines in complete operation, of \$1,000,000. By the time the Pacific Rail Road is completed, we see pect to see the Atlantic intersected by the Electric Telegraph.

> The Williamsporters we learn are making great preparations for the coming Democratic Sal ion, which meets at that place on the 29th inst. Private accommodation are to be provided for man and beast—the streets to be deprived of every superfluous pile of rubbish—all the children faces to shine like a May morning—in short, it is to be the "greatest day, and more to it." than the "Empire" has enjoyed since the era of the Editorial Convention . Lewisburg Chronide.

THE CUBIN EXPEDITION—There are a number and the Cabinet.

The Republic is now under the management of Aller A. Harr, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and formerly editor of the Nashville Whig.

The Republic is now under the management of Aller A. Harr, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and formerly editor of the Nashville Whig. the ex-Whig U. S. Senator from Mississippi, and more recently of New-Origans, (who voted for Tex-sapers have aprend up in a Agreements), is intimately indentified with this opments, they say that Sir John Franklin is at Yong-sapers have some axpedition.

War nave been lately made by houses in this continuous and that two or three companies have sailed to join the buccaneering squadron. After all their manes of this expedition will feel that the property of the buccaneering squadron. The continuous should it fail in its object.