

Wradford Meporter.

free Soil, Free Speech, Erec Ment

F. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, June 1, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter.

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(1) Office in the "Un on Prock," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hintel. Entrance between Messrs. Adains' and Elwell's law offices.

The absence of the Editor will excuse the want of editorial this week.

FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter)

HARRISBURG, May 25, 1850. I send you below a report made by the State Treasurer and Auditor General of the State of the finances of the Commonwealth, and an estimate of the receipts and expenditures, for the coming year, made with a view to ascertain the probability of having sufficient funds to comply with the recent Act of the Legislature appropriating \$250 000 towards the completion of the North Branch Canal. It will be gratifying to the people of the North to learn, thus officially, that there will 'be sufficient funds in the Treasury to meet all its demands, meluding the Appropriation to the North Branch.

Great credit is due to Gen. Purviance and Gen. Bickel for the promptness with which they proceeded to the necessary estimate and statement .-They are both active, efficient and honest public officers, and ardent friends of the North Branch. believing it as essential to complete the great claim of improvements originally contemplated, and, that when completed it will prove one of the most valnable links in that claim. Hence the prompt action they had taken, and the anxiety they feel to see the work pushed rapidly forward to completion does not proceed, with them from a selfish desire to gain a little transient popularity, but from the patriotic and statesman-like ambition to see the great interest of the State permanently promoted.

AUDITOR GENERAL'A OFFICE,) Harrisburg, May 21, 1850.

Hon Morris Longstreth, President Board Canal Commissioners: Six:-By the Act of 10th May, 1850, entitled "An act to provide for the or-dinary expenses of government, the repair of the Public Canals and railroads, and other general and special appropriations, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch Canal." The section making the appropriation is as follows:

· Sec. 33 For the completion of the N. Branch Canal the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars already appropriated, and in heu of the appropriations for the current year, under the provisions of the act of the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hun ired and forty-nine. in pursuance of the report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer to the Governor, made on the tourteenth day of August last: Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to au horize any increase of the State debt, and if in the opinion of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, there is likely at any time to be a deficiency in the revenues of the Commonweal'h, to meet the interest of the State debt, the ordinary expenses of government, and the repairs of the canals and railroads heretofore completed, it shall be their duty to withhold all or so much of the appropriation made by this act to the said North Branch Canal as | the jury was in accordance with the above facts shall be requisite for those objects."

The undersigned, in order to a proper discharge of the duty required by this act, have made a careful examination of the Appropriation act of last session, and estimate of the revenue for the year ending the 31st of May, 1851. We find that by said act the sum of Three million nine hundred twenty-six thousand two hundred and three dollars and two cents, is appropriated to various objects. To this amount is to be added the undrawn balance appropriated by the Appropriation act of 10th April, 1849, amounting to \$155,871 12, exclusive of residue of appropriation for avoidance of Inclined Plane. There is also to be added the amount appropriated by special acts during the last session which, including \$15 000 to the institution for the blind, may be estimated at \$20,000-making the aggregate demand upon the Treasury, during the year ending with the 31st of May, 1851, the sum of \$4.202,074 14 (less \$62,898, paid out since 10th instant.)
The means of the Treasury, during the same pe-

riod, are stated and estimated thus:
Balance in the treasury, May 20th, '50 \$294,989 50
Deduct for am't thereof of Inclined Plane loan, \$160 553 99 Also for Sinking Fund, 19.961 70 - 180,515 05

| | | _ |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----|
| Available halance applicable to o | | |
| ry and general purposes, | \$114,474 | 46 |
| ESTIMATE OF REVP | | |
| Lands, | \$18,000 | |
| Auction Commissions, | 22.000 | |
| nuction Dutie 4 | · 65,000 | 00 |
| Tax on Bank Dividends, | 165.000 | 00 |
| do Corporation Stocks. | 160,000 | 00 |
| de Real and Personal Estate, | 1 250,000 | 00 |
| Tavern Licenses, | 100,000 | 00 |
| Retailers' do | 170,000 | 00 |
| Pediars' do | 3,500 | 00 |
| Brokers' do | 15,000 | |
| Patent Medicine, | 4,500 | |
| Pamplet-Laws, | 500 | |
| Tax on writs, wills, Deeds, &c., | 45,000 | |
| do Certain Offices, | 20,000 | |
| Canal and Railroad Tolls, | 1,750,000 | |
| Canal Fines, &c., | 6,000 | |
| Tax on Enrolment of Laws, | 12,500 | |
| Premiums on Charters, | 45,000 | |
| Tax on Loans. | 121,000 | 00 |
| Dividends on Turnpike Stock. | 2,500 | |
| Theatre, Circus, and Menagerie li | | |
| Distillery and Brewery | do 3,500 | |
| Billiard room, Bowling saloou, an | | |
| Pin Alley License, | 3,000 | 00 |
| Eating house, beer house, and Re | | |
| ant license, | 15,000 | 00 |
| Surplus Militia Pines. | 10,000 | |
| Collateral Inheritance tax. | 165,000 | |
| | | |

Fees of Public Officers. 2.000 00 Accrued Interest. 8,000 00 Other sources, 5,000 00 4,333,474 46 Deduct for Sinking Fund, 267,500 00 4,065,974 46 Am't appropriated per act

20 000 00

6.000 00

Interest on Sinking Fund stock.

10 May, 1850, \$3,956,203 02 Approplated by specifiacts, 20,000 00
Amoint undrawn of appropriations per act of 10th 155'871.12 April, 1849, 4,102,074 14

Less amount paid. 62,898 00 Borpina,

From this statement and estimate, which, it is To the Democratic Republican Chin believed, will be fully realized, it appears there will be a surplus in the Treasury, after paying the interest falling due on the 1st days of August and February, and all other legal demands upon the Treasury, of inventy-six thousand segen hundred then apparent, that the sum of \$250,000, appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch ty last. Canal, may be applied said work without any increase of the State des and without embarracement to the Treasury in the payment of appropria-

tions to other objects We, therefore, respectfully inform you of the re solt of our examination and estimate—that prope measures may be adopted early to put under contract, so much of the work as is authorized by the appropriation.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient ser-JOHN A PURVIANCE, Aud. General.

JNO M BICKEL, State Treasurer.

I presume the Canal Comissioners will, at once roceed to place the entire line under contract as he present appropriation must be considered as a

of the work. All the world " and the rest of mankind " have gone to Williamsport to attend the State Convention, which is to assemble on Wednesday next -The Canal Commissioner will be the bone of contention, in that assemblage, the most strenuous efforts will be used, & the most potent appliances carried into requisition to defeat the radical democracy and place the control of the public works into the two exceptions of minor matters, to suit his own hands Cameronian plunderers. Suickland will mute the votes of the true democracy, while the Guerrillas will be divided between Hubley and Vansant. This division together with the fact that Sinckland is far the most popular of the three may, and I hope will secure his nomination. The interests of the Commonwealth would be safe entrusted to ruch men.

There will also be great strile for the other offi es especially for Auditor General.

Upon the action of that Convention will depend the success, and I might almost say the perpetuity, of the Democratic party. If the men who compose that body will lay aside all local prejudices or factional advantages to be gained, and proved with a singleness of purpose to promote the interests and prosperity of the Commonweath, by se lecting for the deficient posts to be filled next fall, such men only as are endeared to the Democratic party and to the people for their integrity, their talents, and their devotion to the public good; men who will sacrifice nothing to sectional prejudices but devote their time, talents and energies to the clear field before them, and need have no, fear whoever may enter the track as compeletors. But, on the other hand, if nominations are made to gratity individual preferences, or to aid the schemes of factional, gnerrilla or plundering political operators, then we have nothing to expect, and deserve nothing but defeat. So mote it be. TECCHSCH.

SUICIDE.-JOEL N. LEONARD, a son of Eber Leon ard, of Springfield, aged about 23 years, went out into the fields in pursuit of a large bird that had Senate were found unwilling to yield any easential been seen to light upon his father's farm, and not returning the family supposed he had gone into the finding him, renewed the search early the next right, which he had used to discharge the gun. It' discharged it by pushing it off with his stick, which at was right to look, not at those considerations, but he had previously prepared for the purpose. An to the political condition the Senate. inquest was held on the body and the verdict of

The Havana Account of the Taking of Car-

The Havana papers of the 22d inst. brought by the Isabel, contain accounts of the taking of Carde. nas, which differ little from our telegraphic disratches from Charleston. We take the Journal of Commerce's translation:

Re-embarkation of the Pirates-Routed by the inhabitants of Cardenas and a few Valuat Soldiers.

The traitors and vagabonds have already abanloned our loyal soil. The people of Cardenas have given them a frightful lesson, after that which they received from the few valiant soldiers who garrisoned the place. Scarcely had the population recovered from the surprise produced by the invasion in the morning, when the noble citizens (vecinos) threw themselves almost unaimed upon the infamous rascals, and obliged them to reembark, making them pay dearly for their temerity. The late hour at which the mail arrived prevents our pubishing more than the following lines, written by a triend :

CARDENAS, Monday, May 20.-Time does not permit me to write you more than four lines. This place was selected by the banditti as the scene of their operations. They landed at 3 1 o'clock vesterday morning, about 400 strong, having been rought by a steamer. They immediately opened their fire upon the few troops who garrisoned the place, who, however, resisted to the utmost. Nevetheless, the banditti made themselves masters of the town and continued in possession until 64 in the evening, at which time the inhabitants and the lew soldiers who remained with us, rallied and gave them such a drubbing that they 're embarked with all precipitation. They, however, took with them the Lieut Governor, a Captain and a Lieutenant, of the small force of one company which 00 was here, but put them ashore at the Keys. There 00 were many carnalities on both sides; but the pirates received abundant proofs of Spanish valor, and of the dignity with which Cuba is determined to respoud to the infamous traitors and banditti who have dared to protane their soil."

No Secret Theaty .- A correspondent of the Er-

press. writing from Washington, says: It is not true, as stated in some of the paper that there is a secret treaty between England and Spain, guaranteeing protection of the Island of Cuba, or is there any agreement between France, England and the United States, securing the Island

The "rumor" had its origin, in fact, probably, that assurances were given under other administrations, to one of the Spanish Envoys at Washington, that this Government would not permit Cuba to go into the possession of any foreign power. The United States is not committed however.

one way or the other THE BANK OF CORNING.-The colomity at Coming, by destroying the property of its customers, has probably mined the Bank. The Mechanics and Farmers Bank, of Albany, which is the redeeming agent, refuses to receive its bills. Its cir rulation is \$63.348, secured by \$50,000 Illinois State stocks, \$20,000 Michigan, and \$25,000 in bonds and mortgages. Traders and business mer generally will do well to follow the example of the

\$26,798 21 in \$5 minutes and 4 seconds.

edeeming agency and refuse the bills -Albany

Pennsylvania.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania being about to February, and all other legal demands upon the reason, and interest failing une of reason without reason, and the reason that the same series and seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-two cents. It is then apparent, that the sum of \$250,000, appropriate seat of government, since the let day of Janua.

State, open the state of things, which has existed at the seat of government, since the 1st day of January last.

When the election closed on the second Tree-diffic October last, the Democracy rightfully claimed to have elected seventeen out of the thirty-three sentiors, and fifty nine out of the his kindred representatives. It is true that we had a whig Government of the second of the secon nor known to be a shrewd politician, and not over corresponding the means to which he would resort, to accomplish his chils. We, however, trusted that there was seen fidelity enough in our Senators and Bernard that the corresponding to the correspo ciple in legislation, and thus leave to the Ex-ecutive in he sought to thwart the enactments of the leave, the alternative of falsifying all his assertions, in regard to the propriety of exerciing that power, not on Constitutional grounds, but upon mere party considerations

In these just expectations we have been disap-pointed. We have found that one of the Senators, marantee for the ultimate and speedy completion elected by the Democratic party, who had been loud in his professions of devot on to the cause of the people, driving a bargain with our political opponents, whereby, by the votes of the whitz Sena-tors, aided by his own vote, he was placed in the Speakers chair, of that Senate for which, as expe-mence has shown, he had but few qualifications, save that of subserviency to the whig party.. Wha price, it any, was paid beyond this, for deserting from, and betraying his own party, we know not but this we do know, that thenceforth, with one of purposes, he had acted and voted with the white party, the members of which, whilst they might love the treason, could not but despise the traitor The utter chamelessness of this whole transac tion ought to place upon the whig party a load of obloquy, from which they should never be relieve

> In the course of our legislation, we passed a bill districting the State for Senators and Representatives, which met the approbation of both Senate and House of Representatives, but was veloed by the Governor for alleged reasons, which were by no means satisfactory to a large portion of our fellow cuizens, and which, in a report made to the

ed in the estimation of all honorable and hones

Another bill was then prepared and passed through the House of Representatives. It also passed two readings in Senate, and was defeated by a tie vote on third reading, the Speaker refinsing to with 7554 taxables, and Dauphin with 7685 taxavote. This bill, it will be remembered, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 72 to 25; mere political considerations.

A third bill was then presented to and passed by the House of Representatives, and cent to the Sen ate where it was e-sentially altered, and the dispublic service, then will the Democratic have a tricts changed without due regard either to proximity of counties or the ratio of Representation, and sent back to the House of Representatives. These alterations were nearly all made to the prejudice which they made. of the Democratic party, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker of the Senate. On being transmitted to the House of Representatives, that body clused to concur in the amendments. The Senate insisted; the House refused to recede from their nonconcurrence, and Committees of Conference were appointed on the points in dispute between the two Houses in relation to the bill

In that committee the Whig members from the change in the bill, as it had passed that body, except the change of one country in a district, probably affecting its political character by making woods hunting; but night came, and he was still a necessary change in the adjoining district, which absent, when his friends went in pursuit, but not effected no political change whatever in it. But they also claimed the right to take the election of Senator in the year 1850, from the 10th district norning and found him about sixty or seventy rods composed of Carbon, Monroe, Wayne, and Pike from the house, with his brains blown out, and the countre, (which has been fixed by all three of the iffestill elenched in his left hand, and a stick in his apportionment bills, and was so agreed to by both ouses in the bill,) and give it to a Whig district The Senator in 1850 belonging to the 10th district appeared that he had laid down and placed the as well by reason of vacancy as of locality, and the rifle against his forehead, between his eyes, and anempt to change it was urged on the ground that

House committee, who had been elected by the courts will also have to be selected. the terms of the third wint rule of the two Houses

RULE III. "When either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee, for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee, to confer? &c., "And in all cases where a conference takes place, the committee shall be composed of members who voted in the majority, on the point or points of difference; but the committee shall not have poncer or control over any part of bill or resolution, except such parts upon which a dif ference exists between the two houses.

On the reports being made to the two houses, the minority of the House Committee, (Mr. Porter.) offered a counter report, showing the reasons of dissent from the report of the majority. This was objected to by Mr. Ha-tings, of Jefferson, and the Speaker ruled it out of order; the house, on appeal, sustained the decision of the chair, by a small majority. The subject matter of the minority report was nevertheless placed on the Journals.

In the Senate, the report of the Committee, was adopted-all the Whig Senators voting for it, together with four Democrats and Speaker Best. In the House of Representatives, the question concurring in the report of the committee of confer-

ence came up for consideration on the 10th instant, when the entire Whig vote, with one exception, was cast for concurring, and with them voted eight of the Democratic members. Ther remaining members of the Democratic party voted against concur ing in it, and it was defeated by a vote of 48 to 42. On the next morning, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Cambria, read a new apportionment bill, in his place, and on a motion to suspend the rules, in order to proceed to the consideration of the bull. the vote stood 52 to 35-the Democratic members voting in the affirmative, and the Whig members to Thos. E. Grier, a man voting in the negative. It requiring twothirds to suspend the rules, and take up the bill, the motion failed through the opposition of the Whigs. On the 13th of May, Mr. David Evans, of Montomery, and Mr. Lewis Roberts, of Green, who had voted with the majority on the 10th instant mov. ed to reconsider the vote given on that occasion. Harrison S. Laird, non-concurring in the report of the Committee of Jonathan D. Leet, Conference. As soon as the motion was made, it was inoved by Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, in postpone the motion for reconsideration indefinitely, and the yeas and nays being taken, that motion was negalived by a vote of 39 to 46—the Whig members present voting in the negative, in which they were

oined by thirteen members of the Democratic par-

As soon as this result was known, the previous question was called by our opponents, which cut off all debate; they, of course, feeling that a diecussion of the subject would not be very pleasing to them. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the business was suspended until three o'clock. In the vacation, a large portion of the Democratic members met for consultation in one of the Committee rooms, and in order to have further time for detiberation, determined that the main question should not be taken that afternoon, and as tilere were but ninety-one members of the House in at tendance, they resolved not to vote on putting the dence to retain him in custody. main question, knowing that, by so doing, there GREAT Foot Race.—The foot race that came off at Cincinnati, on the 18th inst, resulted in layor of Jackson the "American Deer." He ran ten miles in 55 minutes and 4 seconds.

The foot race that came off would not be a quorum voting. This course they pursued, and effected their object; the House adjourning at half-past 5 o'clock, without having ordinated bushels of the main question. The course of the voting inflamation of the i

however, disclosed the fact, that thirteen of the Democratic members had left their party on this question, and were roting with the Whigs.

We deplored this coeres of conduct. We regretted that any portion of the representatives of the Democracy of the State Shaild have been induced, from any cause, to leave the large majority of their brethren, and join in with these political opponents in inflicting so deep in higher poor the Democratic party, for years to come. It is, however, but just to a portion of them to say, that the ever, but just to a portion of them to say, that the reasons which they assigned for this conduct, was their fear that we should not get a better bill, and the great anxiety they had to terminate the session, and return to their families and business. We think that we have good reasons to know that these fears were groundless. We were contending for the great principles of the Democratic party, and batiling for its rights. We sought to do no wrong to our political opponents, and we deemed fear to be a very bad counsellor in cases of emergency. Much as we desired to close the session, and return to our families and business, we felt ourselves bound to make any sacrifices of private interest that a pro longation of the session would occasion, rather than yield up to our adversaries the rights, the princi-ples, and the interests of the Democratic party. But the deed has been done. The report of the Committee of Conference, upon reconsideration,

and under the pressure of the previous question, has been adopted; and that, too, by votes taken from the Democratic party and given to our adversaries. The action of the committee, and the adoption of their report, was as we have already shown direct violations of the rules of the two Houses, The bill thus passed, as will be seen in the annexed table, is grossly unequal and unjust. We see that in several of the Senatorial districts, the members are from 2000 to 3500 short of the ratio of representation in Whig districts, whilst in Democrat districts they are as much beyond it. In the Ren resentative districts we see the Democracy of Beaver and Butler swallowed up by attaching both those unties to Lawrence. Butler and Beaver have early more than sufficient taxables for one member while Lawrence falls but a few short of the ratio The representation in both the Senate and House of Representatives, from almost the whole north

and north eastern portions of the State, is greatly short of the number to which their taxables entitle them; whilst in the souhern tier of counties, especially in the middle and eastern portion of them. which are thickly populated, as well as in severa of the western counties, the Representatives in both House of Representatives, by the Apportionment branches are more numerous than they should be Committee, were shown to be unsustained by the according to the number of taxables. Again, Union and Juniata, the former of which had, alone, considerably more taxables than would entitle her to a member, are joined together and allowed one member for 8462 taxables; whilst Cumberland. bles, are each allowed two members. The giving House of Representatives by a vote of 72 to 25; of two members to Cumberland, taking one of them from juniara and Union, was the act of the majority of the Committee of Conference; and as the increased representation in Camberland was an object of much solicitude to one of the members of that conference, on the part of the Honse, the taking away of the member from Juniata and Union, and giving it to Cumberland, may have had some influence in inducing him to concur in the repor

> We have not deemed it necessary to go into fur ther details of the injustice of this bill. We refer to the bill itself as the best exponent of our just causes of complaint. We have felt it important to communicate to our constituents and to the Demo cratic party at large, the foregoing facts, and ask them to ponder over them. Our adversaries failing in their attempts to seduce or corrupt the people large, resort to every means to defeat the people's will, by either creating difficulties and disunion in the ranks of their representatives, or by other means reduced them to their views on their hopes, their fears, or their interest-and we regret to say that they have too often been suc ces-tul

> We desire to see the Demogratic party present bold and unbroken front upon all occasions. To lay aside all sectional and personal feeling, and oping the maxim that every man ower more to the party than the party owe- to any man, make the principles of the party not the advancement of the eculiar views and interests of any man, or set of men, the grand object at which they aim

We have an important election approaching. A Canal Commissioner, a Surveyor General, and an Auditor General for the whole Commonwealth, are This was resisted by the minority of both the to be chosen in October next, besides Prosecuting committees (Messra, Frailey and Porter) Yet the Attorneys and County Surveyors, in each county, majority of the Senate committee (Messis Sankey in addition to the usual office of In a year there and Sandler) ultimately induced the majority of the after, in all probability, the law Judy es of all your , and who, by the rules of the ly believe the ascendency of the Democratic part House, were to be selected from those who had to be nescessary to the preservation of our republ supported the views of the House on the points of can institutions in their purity. Hence it becomes inference, to yield these points, over which the doubly necessary that we should be a firm and un Committe of Conference had no jurisdiction by ted party taking connect with each other, not with the enemy. One great means, by which the entire under which they were appointed, which is in the union of the party can be effected, will be great following words: men for every station of public trust. Men who have intelligence for he stations; -integrity enough to perform the duties faithfully, and moral courage enough to do those duties fearless'y. Men emphatically without fear, and without reproach. We intend no reflection upon any nominations heretofore made, but we do deem the present a time when even more than ordinary care and caution should be exercised in the selection of Senators, Repre-

entatives, and all other public officers. We give you these facts and views as well for our information as tor our own justification. We feel a deep interest in the great cause of Democia-CY. and would avert from it all evils, in our power o prevent. Whilst we would not wish to cast any reproach upon those who we believe have erred rom honest though mistaken motives, we would, in deep solicitude, affectionately warn all of the great necessity there is for firm, united and couraeous action, to prevent the citadel of freedom from being sapped, undermined, and destroyed by the insidious and preserving efforts of our ene mies.

John F. M'Culloch

Alex. C. M'Curdy,

Samnel Marx,

John B. Meek,

Michael Myers, Joseph C. Molloy,

Wm. T. Morison,

Edward Nickleson,

John D. Morris,

Ezekiel Mowry,

John B. Parker,

Payette Pierson,

Samuel Robinson.

J. M. Porter,

Andrew Beaumont William Brindle. Bylvester Cridland. Jas. P. Downer. William Drum. John C. Evans. Alexander S. Feather. Thos. K. Pinletter. Alexander Gibbony, Joseph E. Griffin. Joseph Guffey, William Henry, Henry, Haplet, Robert Klotz. Harrison S. Laird.

Members J. Porter Brawley, Thos. 8. Fernon, Thos. H. Forsyth. Charles Frailey. J. W. Guernsey,

Richard Simpson, Wm. A. Smith, Wm. H. Souder, David Steward, Charles Stockwell, Thomas Watson, Daniel Zerby, House of Representatives Isaac Hogos. Timothy Ives. Joshua Y. Jones, Maxwell M'Caslin. Wm. P. Packer, P. B. Streeter,

Supposed Murder in Danville.- A man by the name of Wood, who came to Danville about three weeks ago, is supposed to have ten murdered in that place employed in the rolling mill, where it is supposed he was mordered for his money, as he was never afterwards seen. Some revelutions made by a little boy residing in the house, led to the apprehen sion of a man also residing there, who left suddeny after the disappearance of the stranger, but returned again. He was examined before a magistrate, but was discharged for want of sufficient ev-

The following disputch yesterday reached us vi

KET WEST, May 21, 1850. The American steamer Creole, with 600 men on board, this day run into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba; she was chased in to port by the Spanish man-of-war Pizzrro; about 15 Americans were left on shore, having, it is sup posed, gone to sleep from fatigue. The people of the Creole made fast their vessel to the wharf and delivered her and themselves over to the civi authorities. The Collector has seized the Creole for violation of the sevenne laws, and her people have been assigned to the vacant Unite States bar racks for quarters. Except 18 men in the "Petrel," there is no force here, either military or naval.

The Cuban Fixele.

We clip the following from the Tribune of May

29th: "This afternoon's mail from the South brings u slips from the offices of the Charleston Courier and Mercury, containing the same version of the Lopez fizzle which we published in a despatch from Savantah in Monday's issue. The slip from the Courier is dated May 25, and the dispatch which it publishes from Savannah, bears the same date. After publishing the dispatch the Courier

The Isabel has just arrived at Quarantine, and we have only time to add that she brings a full confirmation of the above. The Creole, with Gen. Lopez, had a very narrow escape. It was their intention to have blown her up, rather than be taken. The invaders are said to have lost but two men killed and twelve wounded, among the last Gen. Gonzalez and Col. O'Hara.

Capt. Logan, who was wounded died nextiday. Gen. Lopez is said to have behaved with the ut

most bravery and intrepidity.

The steamer Creole, in which Gen. Lopez escaped, remained at Key west-the Spanish steamer sailed for Havanna, after remaining one day off Key West

Purther Particulars Concerning the Cuba Invesion—Details of the Pighting and Re-treat—Killed and Wounded.

CHARLESTON, May 27.

The Courier of this morning publishes a letter from its Havana Correspondent, which states that even the convicts whom Lopez liberated refused to join him and that the departure of Lopez and his followers was hastened by observing country people arriving with hostile demonstrations against them. The Government have declared the Island in a state of blockade, but it is believed that the merchant vessels in lawful trade will be exposed to very little inconvenience. The steamer Georgia sailed for Chagres on the 21st inst. with 600 pus-sengers, none of them being allowed to land at Havana. The steamer Fulcon sailed on the 22d for New Orleans. At Cardenas, a company of lancers who charged

on Lopez's troops were all killed. All the foreign ers at Havana, except the Americans, offered their services against the invaders. The Governor of Cardenas, who was captured by Lopez, had returned to Havana. Lopez had possession of Cardenas 16 hours. When the troops arrived from Maianzas the fighting commenced. The invaders continued fighting and retreating till they reached the steamer Creole, when they sailed, closely pursued by the Spanish steamer Pizarro. Lieut. Jones of Alabama was one of the wounded. He received ball through his right side. He is at Key West Aunthor letter states that the invaders were at tacked when within ten yards of the Governor's house by a shower of bullets from the tops of the houses, piazzas, &c. which wounded Col: Wheat, Capt. O Hara and a number of men, hone mortally. The invaders returned the fire, and the battle last ed over an hour, when a white flag was shown from the Governor's house. Soon after the citszen renewed the firing, when the invaders set the house on five, causing the Governor to surrender with his staff, one hundred in all, who were placed in the barracks. One hundred and fifty prisoners were released from the jail. The invaders remained in quiet possession of the city till evening excep Lopez and staff and Capt. Logan, of Kentucky with twenty-five men who went aboard the Creok

At this juncture 200 lancers and calvalry mounted and resumed the fight, which lasted nearly one ing Capt Logan, who died on board the Creole -The Spaniards lost all except 12. The invaders retreated and sailed 'Quartermaster Seixas of Mississippi, has since died; Major Hawking of Kentucky, is seriously wounded; one of Lopez's staff is missing, and another wounded.

INTERESTING FROM HATTI.—We have received y the Zulma, Capt. Sterling, advices from Por. an Prince, the chief port and city of the black empire of Hayti, on which we can rely. They are to

re 10th instant. Our commercial agents on this island have been at length, properly recognised by the authorities On the 9th instant, the American flag was hoisted for the first time, by authority, and saluted with twenty-one gons from the steamship of war Vixen, which salute was returned from the fort on shore gun for gun.

We learn by the same reliable source, that the government is now in earnest, making active preparations for an attack on the Dominicans. The American sloops of wat, Albany and Ger-

antown, and the steamer Vixin, which arrived or the last day of April—the latter having on board B. E. Green, Eq., Special Agent of our govern-ment—have since left for their several destinaions.—N. Y. Herald.

LAND TRIALS IN CALIFORNIA .- A report has been made to the Department of the interior by Wm.-Carey Jones, who was sent to California as a confidential agent of the Government, to inquire into the condition of the land titles in that country. His report, which is contained in a pamphlet of about 40 pages, makes a very full exposition of the origin and character of these titles and contains a large amount of valuable and interesting information.— He declares that the grants in California are mostly serfect titles. He also thinks the state of land titles that country will allow the public land to be ascertained, and the private lands set apart, by judicious measures, with little difficulty & where there may suppose the grant invalid, the Government may direct a suit to he instituted for its annulment.

"I think the rights of the Government will be fully secured, and the interests and permanent prosperity of all classes in that courry best consulted, by to other general measure in relation to private property, than an authorized survey, according to the grants where the grants are modern, or since the accession of the Mexican government, reserving the overplus; or according to ancient possessiens where it dates from the time of the Spanish government, & the written evidence of the grant is lost does not afford data for the survey.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the train from the etas' was passing through Pine Valley on Thursday last at about 11 A. M., the engine came in contact at Sexton's crossing with a waggon toad of persons who were in a funeral procession. The wagor was knocked to pieces and several persons badly injured, one man by the name of Taylor quite seriously. The crossing is said to be near a curve, and could not be discerned by the engineer until He went home with a person who was the cars were immediately upon it. We under-in the rolling mill, where it is supposed stand that the bell was rung as usual; but we are not advised whether any blame is attached to those

in charge of the train.
P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that child has since died-that the man had his leg broken, among other injuries, and that the engineer did not ring his bell until within a tew feet of the seene of the collision The conductor stopped the train and sent for a physician to administer to the

Tex limited in Contact Williams to Manage from the Sun Autonio Western Tex

ultime:

"Ye mentioned some two or three wasks since that the Indians had been committing departments that the Indians had been committing department of them, and discovered a party of five on the Nucces, who took to their beels is soon as he came in sight, leaving everythings (consisting of horses and camp equipage,) except two borses.—It being impossible to follow them, Leat. Hades do met a party of fifteen Indians, who field immediately. Lieut, Hudson gave thase, taking the lead at full epeed, and overtook the Indians, who had taken refuge in a chapparel. As Lieut. H. came up, accompanied by only four or five men, the ladians fired with rifles and arrows, killing one man, and wounding three men. Lieut. H. stacked as Indian, shooting him three times, and his horse becoming unmanageable, he dismounted, when he was attacked by four Indians, who shot him with three arrows. He cut the string of one bow, and catching another Indian by the throat, inflicted several wounds with his sword, but being very much weakened by his wounds, he could see the string of the string of the string of the being very much weakened by his wounds, he could see the string of the string of the string of the being very much weakened by his wounds, he could see the string of the stri eaching another indum by the throat, inflicted several wounds with his sword, but being very much weakened by his wounds, he could not do him much injury. The rest of his men coming up just at this moment, the Indians retreated. They were pursued by Lieut. Hudson's men, but he and his conty non-commissioned officer being ton accession. pursued by Lieut. Hudson's men, out no and his only non-commissioned officer being too severely wounded to accompany them, they were recalled. An express was sent immediately to Laredo, and an ambulance was sent to convey Lieut. H. and the wounded men to the fort. Lt. H's woends are so severe that but little hope was entertained of his recovery. Several indians were very severely injured, though as far as could be ascertained none were killed. The most energetic measures have been taken by General Brooke. All the force which could be available, was immediately pot in motion, and ordered to scent the whole country, and to either kill or capture every Indian to be found this side of the Rio Grande."

FATAL AFFRAY IN PITTSBURGH .-- A Frenchman amed Lewis Jaubert, head cook at the Exchange Restaurant, was shot yesterday afternoon, by a colored man named Geo. Gaines who was lately employed in the same establishment, but had been discharged for a previous quarrel with Jaubert .-The latter dared the colored man to fight where, they met, but Gaines refused, and was going away, when the Frenchman pursued him seized him and struck him two or three blows. Gaines wrested himself from the hold of Jaubert, and shot him with a pistol. Jaubertthen pursued Gaines half a square ith a pistol and shot at him but missed him. Jaubert overcome by loss of blood, fell down and immediately expired. The testimony before the Coroner's Jury goes to show that the colored man was acting in self defence Gaines immediately went to the Mayor's office, gave himself up and was committed to prison to await a legal investiga-ti-n. It is thought that he will be brought out on a habeas corpus and ailmitted to bail. Jaupen has a wife and child in Philadelphia, who were to leave yesterday morning to join him here.

Jennings' repeating rifle is one of the most effect. ve, the most awful weapons of modern days. It discharges twenty-four balls in a minute, which take tull effect at eight hundred yards. When one ball is fired the guu is again instantly loaded, by a principle as simple as it is unfailing. Think of such a weapon in the hands of a thousand men. The use of this gun ought to put an end to war, for surely no army could stand against it.

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF JAMES K. POLK. Ising President of the United States, were yesterday removed from their temporary resting place in the cemetry, with appropriate and impre nies of public solemnity and respect, and deposited in the beautiful lawn, in front of the family rese dence in this city .- Nashville True Whig.

The number of deaths by cholera, at Havana on the 9th, was so great that negroes at the city cemetry emploped to bury the dead, took fright and rap off, and nothing could induce them to return. The 'chain gang" at the prison, numbering about two hundred and fitty, were then brought out, and an offer of pardon made to any rixteen of them who would supply their places-only three excepted!

WHEAT CROP IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN.—The Deroit papers say there never was a time when the wheat crop in Michigan gave fairer promise than at present. The Sanduskian learns from all directions that there are prospects of abundant harvest in all parts of Ohio.

A PANTHER KILLED.-Mr. Joram Petrie killed : panther on Wednesday, three miles north of Little Falls. His panthership measured 9 teet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. His claws would be some in a fight, judging from the speci men sent us. One fore paw, of very uncomfortable dimensions, was handed us by Hiram Greenman, Esq, of our city, to whom it was sent by his friend Mr. Petrie - Utica Observer.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN REPORTED SAFE .- The De. conport (England) Independent publishes the followng extract from a letter received by Mr. George ocker of Pembroke at Devonport, dated Hong Kong, Feb 27, from his son, who is master's assetant on board her Majesty's ship Hastings. "We have just received inteligence by an Amer-

ican whater of the arrival of Sir John Franklin & his party at the Sandwich Islands. They salued that place immediately they anchored, after a abence of five years. They have discovered the north west passage, most probably they have been frozen up in the middle part of that passage for nearly three years. The captain of the whaler momed us that Sir John Franklin dispatched his fintieutenant over the Isthmus, to sail immediately in England with the intelligence.

The crevasse at Bonne Carre, La. is said # be two miles long. Since the epening of the crevasse, the waters of Lake Penchartain have remained eighteen or twenty inches above the former lerel, and the entire body of water has been de-A MULATTO, named Bob, emancipated by Hon.

James Harlin, of Kentucky, has made \$12,000 th California, in three months, keeping a lavem!

THE EARL OF LINCOLN has obtained a divorce from his Countess. The case was so clear that as opposition was made.

BLANKS! BLANKS! Constable's Sales, Attach't Ex Receipts, Executions, Attachments, Deeds. Attach't Execution Mortgages, Notes, &c.,

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Married.

n Manroe, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Julius Far ter, Julius Brown of Wysox, to Miss Mar GRISWOLD, of Mill Town.

WOOL WOOL WOOL

LIFTY Thousand pounds of wool wanted at the Monroe Woolen Factory in exchange for cloth Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannel, Blankets (twiffed of plain) and also a variety of Tweeds, (sumpfi wear,) manufactured on shares or by the yard as theap as it can be done at the cheapest establish ments. The citizens of Bradford and adjoining counties, will find it to their interests to call at the Mource Woolen Factory before disposing of ther Woolen seems our cloths are made of wool and warranted, and we also can and will sell their scheap as the cheapest. Carding and cloth dressor ione on the shortest notice, and a little cheaper than ever, also warranted if properly prepared. Don't forget the place known as the Monroe Woolen Pactory, situated on the main branch of J. INGHAM & SON.