# Ter Line The Case

for that place to the 6th inst. inclusive-five days ater than our previous advises. The United States steamer Samnac, bearing ad perinant of Commo.:ors Tamali, entered broad permant of Commonitor Turnali, entered the harbor previous to the Georgia sailing, and was to leave the same alternation for Norfolk. The sloop of war Albany and Germantown, were cruising off he harbor.

Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men Fredem for Free Territory.

Bradford ALevorter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR,

Towanda, Saturday, June 15, 1850

Demogratic State Vominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. T. MORRISON ..... OF MONTGOMERT CO

POR SURVEYOR GENERAL J. PORTER BRAWLEY ..... OF CRAWFORD CO

Terms of the Reporter. od, for cash paid setsaily in advance, SL

he deducted, for cash paid scikally in altrance, Si to will be deducted. Augustantements, per square of ten lines. 50 cents for the first and 55 cents for each subsequent insection. [[]] Obice in the "Union Block," units eide of the Public Square, as at sloor in the Bradford Hatel. Entrance between Mesers. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

The Resolutions of the State Convention.

WE publish this week, the resolutions adopted by the late State Convention at Williamsport. They will be found to contain doctrines new for a Pennevivania convention, and doctrines, which in our men, it is said, were no soldiers, but sailors, who humble judgment; do not express the sentiments of had wandered from the boat and had been left bethe people of the Keystone. Their adoption at the present time was ill-judged and uncalled for, and the consequence must rest upon the heads of those against Lopez were liberally rewarded, the officers who insisted upon their adoption.

- For one we say most emphatically, we do not recognise them as any expression of the voice of this tree commonwealth, and they never shall be inscribed upon our banner. We enter our solemn protest against the idea that the people of Pennsylvania have retrogaded from the hitherto proud position-that they have become friendly to the ex-'ension of slavery, and are willing to hoist the sable banner of its propagandism. We shall battle for the nominees of the convention, not upon the platform that body laid down, but upon the repeated and expressed avowal of hostility to the extension of slavery the party and its nominees have set forth. Neither do we believe, had a full and free discussion been allowed, at a seasonable hour, that the voice of Pennsylvania would have gone forth in so false and perverted a shape.

The Democratic convention held at Pittsburg last summer, adopted a resolution, which, while is was not entirely satisfactory to the friends of the Proviso, nevertheless was decided against the extension of slavery. The nominee of that convention-Mr. GAMBLE-being interrogated, expressed his views in a bold and fearless manner, taking ground for the constitutionality and right of Congress to legislate against the introduction of slavery. This nomination, with the sentiments the nominee put forth, were ratified by the Democratic party, by an overwhelming majority-and who shall say that party have since become slavery propagandist's. It is a libel upon them so to assert, and resolutions passed almost without discussion, at a later hour at night (or rather an early hour in the morning) are no evidence to the contrary.

We shall have more to say upon this matterour object now, being merely to say that we are not upon that platform.

Congress.

The steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, arrived at New Fork, June 9, from Havana, with advices On the Sili, at 12 o'clock, an American briz

25.76 .

rom which was taken some California emigranis supposed to be invaders, was' towed passed the Georgia and Saranae, in the upper harbor. A ship, mame anknown-probably the bark Georgian-was. captured at the same, time, and suchorsd at the mouth of the harbor. The periods taken in these persons taken in these vessels, are confined in the Moro Castle, and all access has been denied to the American Consul to

hem. It is generally believed in Havana, that there is no evidence against these vessels or the prisoners, the vessels having regularly cleared for Chagres, and been captured on the coast of Yuca-

lan. Havana is comparatively quiet, though the mili ha are being drilled regularly every day, and speak quite contemptuously of the American heroes who are so easily driven from Cardenas. It was reported in Havana, that they were the picked men of Jefferson Davis's regiment, engaged

in the Mexican war. The soldiers and officers were quite indignant

owards the Americans. No person being allowed to land, the captains of

the steamers got ashore with much difficulty. The Captain of the Ohio was arrested by a pany of colligrs, although he had a passport, and paraded about the streets sometime. Of the persons captured from the Lopez perty ex

nedition, at Cardenas, four were shot, and one was reprioved from some reason, unknown. These hind. They were returning leisurely to the shore, when they were arrested and shot.

All the officers and men engaged in the fight receiving crosses of honor-the men, money. The wounded were pensioned for life, and also the widows and children of those killed.

It is said that had Lopez held Cardenas one day longer, he would have been joined by a large party of patrins, who were on the point of rising against the authorities; but his defeat has checked any expression of opinion, and those most disaffected are

now loudest in the support of government. The government, nevertheless, have taken the ost active measures to secure themselves against invasion, and their whole naval force is kept ready for sea, and craising, and the crews of the ships practice daily in boats ready for landing. One shipof-the-line, a frigate, and a war steamer were in port ; the rest were scattered along the coast. The Falcon sailed on the 4th, with 460 passes

gers, for Chagres. Officers and crew of the U.S. vessels.

The cholers had subsided in Havans, very few cases having been reported. There are a few cases among the negroes on the plantations.

THE CENSUS LAW FOR 1850 .- This law has been published, and is very comprehensive. The infor-mation which it proposes to embrade includes pep-ulation, profession, color, occapation, place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, slaves fugitives and manumitted, the acres of land improved, the cash value of each farm, the value o farming implements and machinery, the live stock the product during the year ending Jone 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the pro-ducts of industry and the values; names of towns, counties and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate; the amount of taxes assessed the number and character of the public schools, the extent of public libraries; the number, class, and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labor, the average price of board to a laboring man per week, the av-erage wages of a female domestic per week, the average payment of a carpenter per day, the average wages of a day laborer, the average wages o a farm hand, the number and value of the churches, and indeed every species of social statistics. which can make three kind of tables valuable as

sources of public information and refer THE ADMINION OF CALIFORNIA .- To day the debate in the Home on the California bill closes, by appointment. It is impossible to predict certainly the result of the vote on this question." We can but hope for the best results ! If the wishes and demands of the people are complied with, there can be no possible doubt as to the issue. The sentiment of the country is one and undivided in favor of the admission of Califor nia immediately and anconditionally No sectional question is involved in her fate. She has come to us with every difficulty removed, and every controversy finally adjusted. (She is, in fact, stready recognized as a State, and political ruin is sure to House with a harangue, and Mr. McDowell of follow the member who deserts her now. This at 1 o'clock P. M. the time fixed by resolution of opinion of the best judges, quicken its progress. It the House to close the debate and commence voting. is due to California that, at least, one branch of No member of Congress from Pennsylvania need ever dream of being returned by his constituency again, in case he should vote against the immed section of the bill was read declaring California, ate and unconditional admission of Cahlornia. He SLAVE PROPERTY .--- We observe that it is going the rounds of the newspapers, that there are fifteen hundred millions of dollars worth of slave property in the fifteen slave States of this Union. This we do not believe; allowing three millions of slaves, this estimate would be, five hundred dollars a head for old men, old women and children, lame, hal blind, &c. as well as the young and middle aged men and women. This estimate is too high. Two or three hundred each at most, would be neares the value all sorts, sizes &c. considered, which would make the market value from six to \$900. 000,000 only; but the real value is less than noth-ing; the slaveholders are eater up by them; they must keep them, find and clothe them and pay the doctor's bills; Winter and Sammer, whether they have work for them or not; indeed in most cases would be far cheaper to hire their labor. And again, not only the slaveholders, but the country is blighted and impoverished by the foot print of the Branch-at this place, on the 15th of July, and at slave. Slavery is a loss and active both to manual function of the 19th. The amount of work ter and place but more particularly to poor while to be let being large, it will undoubtedly attract the attention of contracters. REVOLUTION IN LIGHT AND HEAT .- A CONTIN has been made, says the New York Herald to light | the dead, and tiers of seven or eight coffins are pilratus invented by Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worces ter, Massaceusetts. We learn, some time ago, that Mr. Paine had been successful in applying his invention to the printing office of the Baltimore Clipper, and if he fully screeeds in the application of his new principle to the satisfaction of the proprise. tors of the Astor Honse, a revolution will be the consequence in our whole system of lighting, heating, and driving machinery; We have no knowl-edge of anything respecting the invention, more than we have obtained from disinterested parties in Massachusetts and in Washington ; but we are prepared to believe, from our reports, that Mr. Paine, has now overcome all obstacles, and is about to give to the world one of the greatest blessing's ever known to humanity. Parties in this city have in. tered into bonds to give the inventor one million of dollars for his invention, with a view to have it gen erally applied to practice; and a commencemen will be made in ten days.

Mr. Gliddon commenced at 12 o'cock, in-day, at the Tremost Temple, with some remarks out the origin of Managelication, which he travel as the practice of burying in the said, which is Egypt commissid alone, user, and another said, that pre-derved the badies. He fixed the age of the Mus-any, by the soft and mode of embalming with bitumen, and by other marks to as late a date as 1500 years B. C. Mummies continued to be made as late as the fourth or fith century. A. D. and there is late as the fourth or finth century, A. D. and there must have been as many as 500 million embalmi ed during the 4,000 years continuance of the practice, at an expense of 370 millions of dollars, which went to the priests. His opinion was, that the prac-tice, was at first adopted from con-enience, and that it owed its continuance parily to the fact that it

brought a revenue to the private white that it is to brought a revenue to the present Mummy, the outer case, In regard to the present Mummy, the outer case, the inner coffin, and the carving of the face on both, were those of a female; and so was the in-scription. But the body turned out to be that of a man. But mistakes, he said, would occur in the best regulated families; and where there were 7.000 bodies on hand at the same time, it was no wonder that one, should occurionally get into the wrong coffin. He then read the lener of Mr. Harris, who obtained the Mummy, who said this kind of case usually contained the best kind of Mummy. It had been authenticated, also, on the way. The coffin was that of a first class Mummy, but the wrong body had got into it. Mr. Gliddon said he had discovered, on the

eather straps across the breast, the name of the King, in whose reign this Mummy was made. which was Osorcon III, who was the sixth descendent from Shishab, the conqueror of Rehoboam, which was about 900 years B. C He remarked also, that, with or near every corpse, there was buried an image of the Mummy, as a testimony that the person had been embalmed; and he ex-hibited one of them which he had found in Egypt, and which was that of the mother of this King, Os-oreon III, in whose reign this Mummy was made

Mr. G. then concluded with some moral reflecllons, with a comparison of the people of when the specimens here exhibited were remains, with our relves and our ancestors, showing that they were, like us, of the Cancasian family. The house was crowded again, to its utmost capacity, illustrating the Yankee disposition to see the end/of a matter, especially when they have paid for the privilege. -Boston Traveller.

# HOREOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Reporter, Sir :

Having heard it has been asserted here, that Homeopathy is rapidly declining in public estima-tion generally, and that its practice is almost aban-doned in England, I feel desirous as a confident believer in its principles and an carnest well wisher of its progress, to make known in your paper the following facts which have recently come to my knowledge, in order that its friends may not be discouraged, or any one be misled by unfounded assenio ins to its prejudice.

As to Home opathy 'osing ground in England, I will will merely state, I have known personal years past, that dispersaries, and societies for its gratuitous al-ministration have been gradually on the increase, both in forder both in London and in the interior. Although have reason to believe them numerous, I myself only know of four in London, and extensive ones in Edinboro, and Dublin, and lately I have heard of a very floarishing one in Manchepter. But on the 10th of April last, that being the birth-day of Hah-I the of April 1885, that being the birn-day of Han-neman, the illustricous founder of the science, a public dinner was given in London), where persons of sil ranks assembled, with the design of paying honor to the memory of that emineut man; by es-tablishing a Hospital and Medical school, conduct. ed upon Homeopathic principles to be called the "Hahneman Hospital." On the same day another

dinner was held in London, for promoting the soc-cess of another Hospital of the same character, already commenced there. The two meetings were supported by several of the nobility, highly distin-guished for their intelligence and influence, and I am glad to be able to add; that supercriptions were raised to the amount of \$17,000, on the spot, and measures were adopted to make collections through-out the country-which there is little doubt will re-sult in the establishment of an extensive Hospital, and an efficient Medical school. I think these facts are a sufficient reply to the assertion that "Homeopathy is rapidly declining in general esteem in England." In this country its friends are well eat-issified with its progress. I will add, that among the list of names of those who gave their sup-port at the late dinner in London, I reckon'up above 80 who hold diplomas from the colleges of physi-cians, or surgeons of London or Edinboro; and I have more than ten distinguished madient and in this co know more than teo distinguished medical men in that practice whose names I do not find in the list.

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of the Fittafield San submon the following a of the Fillman of guntleman, who ellempies a The Democracy of Pennsylvania, by "When the right trait from New York was within there for right trait from New York was within there for the right trait from New York was within there for the angle of the Talls Willage Depot, Campati Ct, an observation was for by Mr. Bridg-man, conductor, whe, Spon Questioning the engi-neer, found that he had discovered an object on the track, but was so close upon 11, and under such entes in State Convi renolve as follows? That the dectrines and principles, of the De reey, as asserted by the Democratic National Con-1848, we still warmly recognize and support, and plaige conselves as representatives of the Democ headway, as to be unable to escape it. On examinney of Pennsylvania, not to yield or give up any ing the cow-catcher, on the arrival at the depot, the portion of that broad and cons interatices were found filled with the frage 14 of a covering the entire extent of the Union, and which wagon body presenting the appearance of a crow's is no fe aws:

I. That the constitution does not confer upon the out blood. Soon the "broken spokes and hats, and tires, wrenched and broken, brought them to

general government the power to commence and curry on a general system of internal improve In a deep excavation adjacent was found a value ments.

S. That the constitution does not confet author ble horse, upon his back, stiff, and with faint signs b. I that the General government, directly or indi-rectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other. of life. In the meantime no human forms were discovered, until the load call of the conductor, was beard in the thicket, near at hand, who clambered down the bank as directly as circumstances would State purposes; nor would such assumption be just admit. He was accompanied by two interesting and expedient. 4. The justice and sound policy forbid the federal

boys, one four and the other six or eight years of e, a trojunt to foster one branch of industry to the letriment of another; or to cherish the interests of me portion of our common country: that every sitizen, and every section of the country, has a right in demand and insist poon an equality of rights and age, To the question of Mr. Bridgman, "What are you doing on the track of the railroad ?" the answer reone portion of our common country: that every turned was in the memorable style of the army in Flanders, of which Uncle Toby spoke some time citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist spon an equality of rights and ago. It seemed the poor man had no conception privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or that he had been rode down by the iron horse, or that he was on any other than a shocking bad pu oreign aggrees lic road, of which fact alone he seemed to be fully

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the govsensible ; for the smallest boy remarked, that papa said as they were coming along, that he should not emment to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and ride over the road again till they had repaired it. The over the road again till they had repaired it. The opthot of the matter is this. The man was engaged looking up shurn for purchase. A genule-man in a neighboring town had lent him a valua-ble tamily horse, with which he had made a jour-ney to his former residence. He was on his rethat no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of is required to defray the necessary expenses of rence, instraupon, gave ner every, which we are the government and for the gradual but certain estimation of the debt created by the prosecution of receipt therefor was duly forwarded. That he never offered to contract a debt on his accumit hall have been restored.

turn. He had drank something stronger than wa-6. That Congress has no power to charter ter. which so confused either his eyesight or his national bank ; that we believe such an institution indement, that when the public road crossed the one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the railroad, instead of passing directly on, he turned upon the track, tires of which a good portion of way, country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to protruded from 4 to 8 inches above the level-and place the business of the country within the control assed no less than five "cattle guarde," one or wo of which were of double width. The horse, of a concentrated money power, and the laws and the will of the people; and the result of Demowith the burry, jugs, &c., safely lesped them all, unaccountable as it may seem. The noise of his cratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made beown conveyance was such as to conceal the aptween the two political parties of the country, have ach of the locomotive in the rear, which demoldemotistrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and atility in all shed the buggy, threw the horse into the dich, and safely depositing the "interesting stranger" and his fine boys upon a high bank, some 14 feet in ascent. asin**eis** parsuits.

7. That Congreis has no power under the con What is remarkable, is this-the man affirmed stitution to interfers with or control the domestic that the horre had run away and smashed the buginstitutions of the several States and that such States gy; the horse was turned over and helped to rise, are the sole and proper jodges of everything ap-pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by and not a bone or even the skin was found broken. The person of the man and of his two boys were he constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionis unmutilated-no other marks were received than or others made to induce Congress to interfere with a fine coal stripped in the back from waist to collar nestions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in reand a somewhat comical expression given to the ation thereto, are calculated to lead to the mos and a somewhat connect expression given to the lation metero, are calculated to real to the inter-rear of his hat. A party good commentary, this, alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all upon temperatedrinking. We ought to add, further such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish that snother jug was found in the road, safe and the happiness of the people, and to endanger the sound, and full, which was duly smashed by those stability and permanence of the Union, and cognit not to be countenanced by any friend of our politiin attendance, to the no small chagrin of its owner, cal institutions.

8. That the separation of the monies of the gov ernment from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people. 9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and

eleven in all, at that place, and speaks as follows The object of Governor U. and his friends, in unctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of coming to lowa, is to make a selection of land upon which to locate. As all their property was confisevery nation, have ever been cardinal principles in cated by the adverse termination of the war, they the present privilege of becoming cuizens and the owners of soil antong ne, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition to place them in comfortable circumstances. Their intention, therefore, is to take up at present two or three sections of pulic land, with the view of bringlaws from cur statue book.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be subredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such pro coeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in

and one of his triends, left this place on Monday last, for Fairfield, with the view of looking at the policy, and repugnant to the Constitution. That we hail to ta ing from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public inter-est, to suspend the passage of a full whose merits Senate and the House of Representatives until the money laviship. Nearly all the solen money was finally recovered from them, although at finit only and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements. Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians our whole ountry is alike dear to us, we have no sectional feelings, we know no north, no south, no east or west; and this great State occupying her central position, can countenance no disaffection to that Union now expanding from ocean to ocean. Resolved. That attempts to create prejudices agains any section of the Union or the institutions they have established for themselves, is in our opinion anti-American, and fraught with the most danger ous tendencies, and impressed with these senti-ments, we shall cordially rejoice at and approve of such compromise of the existing controversy, as will secure the established rights of every portion of the Union, and put to rest the spirit at discord now so fearfully desproying the fraternal regard of the country. And with this view, we approve of the admission of California as a State, with her present constitution and boundaries ; and we believe it to be the duty of Congress of the same time to provide governments, without delay for the new ierritories of Utah and New Mexico, on the principles of non-intercention, thus disposing forever in a just and equitable manner of the embarrang subject of domentic servitude. Resolved, That we will yield to none in our devotion to and warm, zealous and cordial support of the Union, and will defend, preserve and protect it, at every risk, at every hazard, and at every crifice ; and we believe, that as Americans, pro of our great country, we cannot too warmly commend to the consideration of our countrymen, the farewell injunction of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, tackment to it; accustoming yourselves to epeak and think of it as the palladium of your political orfery and prosperity ; witching for its preservation with justions entroly ; discount chancing whatever may sugged even distance ; as commensuring unarrows may suggest even a mapicion that it can in any ownt, he abandoned : and indignantly from ing upon the first damning of every attempt to alienate any parties of our country from the rest, or enfashe the sacrad ties which now link together the verious parts." Resolved, That the national administration, noterions for its want of energy and ability, for its proions for its want of energy and ability, for its pro-digality in equandering the public moneys—the payment of illegal claims to its own officers and cabinet; rewarding favorites against the soleran and off-repeated pledges of its head before election; by numeral and unheard of proscription; by its inaction in regard to the necessary protection of the new territorian, denying them the benefit of all government whatever; by their repeated blanders in rejied help, but it was too late. Ere the body of gard to our foreign intercourse; have but too traly young Van Fleet was recovered, the soul had taken realized what the democracy predicted of them prior to election, and what the country movements to realize since that event. Recolved, That the State administration, true to the abandonment of provious pletters, has been distin-guished only by a factions and illiberal policy, respecial measures, the Frenzent will transmit a coimage of one can and three can pieces of a new guished only by a factions and illiberal policy, re-our present relations with the Portugese Domin-ions, that will emeil considerably strong of gun-powder. The difficulties that exit, grow out of the continued refersal of the Portugese Govern ment to hav the intermuties to Ambridge Govern ment to hav the intermuties to Ambridge Govern Loconcorrers Explosions of locomotives on millionds, it appears without presending to give an excess, for such in-that during the twenty years that iteam has been justice. Things have been brought now to such as using the vato power for party purposes; indicate as using the vato power for party purposes; indicate in an analy interval of the present in appearance and make. These coins as using the vato power for party purposes; indicate interval of the present of the present interval of the present of the present of the present interval of the present of the present interval of the present of the pr of corporate and irresponsible monopolies, as well

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fevor of a perma place to his of time and tratio State Couver future De Highest that the next convention be held at freed Borks county; on the first Wednesday of J. 1861.

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MEANNERS OF THE BOTTON LAWRENCE. The family affairs of our Minister to England have been just exposed, at Louisville, Kentuckey, in a vay that makes the whole family look small and ca that makes the withstanding the stependous pain the temptible, not withesanding use stopendous palety, occasionally get in the Boston papers: it appen that a son of Abbot Lawrence, named T. Byean Lawrence, not long since married a young kdy of Louisville, Kentucky, named Sallie Ward, darge, fore, with her husband's permission, temporally retained to her parental more, in Louisville. The next act of the drama was an advertisement in the Southern and Kentuchy papers, castioning all pa-sons " troin barboring or trusting my wife Salis, as I shall pay no debis of her contracting." This as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. This precious document was signed by the above ma-ed T. Bigelow Lawrence-thos perpetuating a outrage upon the character and feetings of his enwile. It was, indeed, an exhibition of low and 4. The justice and sound policy forbid the federal pety spite, which a man of the most ordinary bra government to foster one branch of industry to the ding would be ashamed of. That he was count divorce. In her petition she set forth that her has band, T. B. Lawrence, had never expended any money on her account in his life, except for lard, ing expenses and hotel bills, when she accompan-ed him to Boston. That while she was in Boston she once asked him for some money, and he re plied, "he'd ask Pa" That the Hon Abba Law. rence, thereupon, gave her \$100, which ma the This was all proved before a jury ; and it append pretty clear that young Lawrence had treated his wife most shamefully. The jury retained a redict to that effect, and the decree of divorce will be proclaimed in due course of law, much to the shame and confusion of the Boston Lawren

The Howner Mile March.-The troting match against time, of one hundred miles within ten hours, in harness, tor a purse of \$1,000, came off yesterday at the Centreville Course. The at tendance was large, and much interest was winc-ed in the result. The betting was pretty brist, and eq. in the result. Ine coning was preny use, and considerable sums of money changed hands, the mare appearing to have plenty of backen. At twenty minutes past eight o'clock the start was made, the gentleman who made the match, (Mr. John Pardy) himself driving, and the feat was a complished in nine hours and forty nine and thus quarter minutes-or ten and a quarter minus within the stipulated time. This is the greatener. formance in the trotting line, that has ever us thes in this country. The nag, after emergy from this tremendous ordeal, exhibited no symhoms of excessive fatigue and between hungry, and hay as happily as ever she did when hungry, and hay as happily as ever she did when hungry, and hay beyond dott-The mare, throughout the race, was the favorie against time, and, on the seventieth, was strongly backed at a hundred to sixty . It is worthy of remark, that the driver of the mare is the son of Mr. Purdy, who rode Eclipse the second and third heats of his great race with Sir Henry, in 1921.-Herald of Saturday.

The Eugerne Democral, states that a man named Charles Drake, residing about half a mile below the borough of Wilkesbarre, was arrested on Suand while some men were continuing to proceed to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the the search, he made his escape from the two whe had him in custody, and ran tot the river. He sprang into the water, and directed bis course a the opposite shore. After swiming out some dis tunce, he turned as if to return, but being overwa-ried with exertion, he sank beneath the wata-Nothing is known of his guilt or innocence

HEAVY BANK ROBBERT .--- The vapits of the Clove

the scene of the disaster.

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m has been doing little but debating the Slavery question-the Omnibus bill in the senate and the California bill in the House. On the 11th, the Senate had up the Omnibus bill as usual. Gen. Case spoke at some length in reply to Col. BER-Tox and in lavor of the Omnibus. He was followed by Mr DATTON of New-Jersey, who spoke in defense of the plan proposed by the President in regard to California and the Territories.

The House assembled at 11 o'clock and went mto Committee of the Whole on the California Question. Mr. Howard of Texas enlightened the Virginia commenced a speech which was cut short vole in the House cannot possibly interfere with at 1 o'clock P. M. the time fixed by resolution of the Compromise in the Senate, but will, in the The question was on the adoption of Mr. Doty's Congress should recognize her claims to admission bill for the admission of California. Mr. Jowes unconnected with other and irrelavant questions moved that the Committee rise, which was negatived, 86 to 111, and amid much confusion the first with her present boundaries, one of the States of the would sign his own death-warrant politically !- Phila-American Union admitted on an equal footing in delphia Times. all respects with the original States.

. Mr. HILLIARD offered an amendment limiting the State to such territory as is known as Upper California, lying north of 36° 30'. Many other members offered amendments, and made five-minute speeches, but no vote was taken, except on points of order, or appeals from the decision of the Chair, and motions for the Committee to rise ; and between 3 and 4 o'clock the Committee rose and the House adjourned, after a very boisterous session. The decision of the Chairman were revensed several aines during the ression.

### Canal Letting.

# By an advertisement in to day's paper, it will be seen that a letting is to take place, on the North-Branch-at this place, on the 15th of July, and at attention of contracters.

MONTOUR COUNTY, erected by the fate Legislature, takes the southern half of Columbia county; that is and heat the Astor House in this city, by the appa to say, the townships of Danville, Anthony, Derry, Limestone, Liberty Mahoning, and Franklin, about half of the townships of Malison and Roaring creek. and about a third of the townships of Montour and Hemlock. Its territory is a narrow strip, of a less number of square miles than that of any other county in the state. Danville is the seat of justice.

Apologene .- Our neighbor of the " Minstrel" must not think we have forgotten him. We have a rol in pickle, which when weightior matters are attended to, shall be applied. A crowd of job work Reeps us busily employed-and as we cannot boast of an editor, publisher and regular contributor, our columns show the divission. Meanwhile, we advise him to keep coal, and " bide his time."

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed the Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, Senator to Congress, in place of Colonel Elmore, deceased. Mr. Birnwell is now at Nashville, in allengance on the Sombern Convention. 

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LOCONOTIVE EXPLOSIONS --- From a report relative

Respectfully, G.W. Since the above was written I have noticed the secount of an establishment at Manchester (Eng.) which I think may interest those of your readers who are favorable to the cause. In 1841, Dr. Davids settled at Manchester, and

in addition to his own practice, prescribed gratu-ously for those unable to pay for his advice. The demands upon him increased so rapidly, that he was unable to attend to them all. This induced some gentlemen to open a free dispensary in 1844. The applications to this coon became so extensive, that the committee engaged a surgeon at their own expense to reside in the establishment, besides employing others in visiting patients at their own houses. The applications soon became so numerous that the subscriptions were insufficient to meet the expenses, and it was found necessary to make the institution to a certain extent self supporting by requiring of each applicant a subscription of 25 ets per month. This charge, which it was feared would diminish the number of applicants for medical assistance, was on the contrary followed by a marked increase in the number of patients. The amount realized, increased four fold and was of it-

self nearly sufficient to defray all expenses. The Committee finding the operatives of Manchester were anxious for Homeopathic treatment, have lately determined to rely on the public for subscriptions to enable them to open a Hospital. They have been successful. Three spacious adjoining houses have been arranged in wards for the accommodation of male and female patients, and the instilution is now ready to test more fully the treatment in accute disease and to relieve the sofiering DOOT.

REVELTING DISCLOSURES. -- Pollers' Feld, at New York, where, are baried the poor panpers from abroad, and all who cannot afford to bury themselves, is become so disgueing and intolerable a nuisance, that the Grand Jary have made it the subinstance, tratting the chains and the common ject of a presentment-calling upon the common conacil to stop further interments, as it accertained the number already is street flowand to the are-Horrid. The presentment says: "The thin soil is trenched for the reception of

ed one on another, up to and above the serround-ing surface. Over the tops of these a little earth is thrown, but so partially, that frequently the ends, and in some cases, the tops of coffins, are left ex-posed to view. It need hardly be alded, that these mounds of pattefaction, spissel out upon the face of a rock to the action of the sun, infect the atmosphere with a pestilential effuria highly injurious, not only to the fourteen hundred persons in the public institutions on the Island, but to the surrounding neighborhood, to a great distance."

WAR WITH PORTUGAL -- A well informed Washington correspondent writes us as follows: Mr. Clay our Charge des Affairs at Lisbon,

looked for in this country before a great while .- Se soon as he arrives, the President will transmit a powder. The difficulties that exist, grow out of strung on a mining, Chinese menion. In the universe the continued refinal of the Portuguese Govern ment to pay the indemnities to American chizens, but different in appearance and make. These cuins without presenting to give an exchange, for each in-

costion. It is not necessary, we feel assured, to bespeak for him, at the hands of the people of our Western counties, a kind reception, and all the aid that can be afforded him. The struggles and sufferings of the Hungarians are too fresh in the memory of our people to make any request of this kind necesssary. The other members of the party remain itr this city.

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THE HURSARIANS IN IOWA,-The Budimute

(lows) State Gazette speaks of the arrival of Gov. Ujhazy, the former Commander of the Formes o

anded on our shores without the means nec

advantages-they wilt probably be obliged to pene-

trate some distance into the interior. Governor U.

of their intentions :

omorn, in Hungary, with his family and frierds,

The settlement now being made, we are inform ed, is intended as the nucleus for others, who are preparing to come. Governor U. even expressed to us the hope and belief that ere the lapse of another year, Kossuth-the great and good Louis Kos-suth-who is the idolized of his countrymen, will be a citizen of Iowa. God grant him a speedy de-livery from the hands of his Moslem keepers.

WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN .- The following is an extract of a letter from ex-Gov. Tacor, dated Spring Brook, near Kalamazoo, June 3; "We have had no rain since the 7th of May

and a frightful drouth prevails, and much fear is entertained for the Wheat crop. I have not been about much to see for myselt, but judge from what I hear that the crop is suffering. My own crop is uninjured and will bear a very considerably longer drought. I fancy that the Wheat is suffering less than is supposed

If this weather had happened when the Wheat was forming the head, or blossoming, or filling, it would have been fatal to it-but its operations now is merely to lessen the straw, and if we have a favorable change of weather soon we have reason

MICHIGAN-WHEAT PROSPECTS-THE DROUGHT -A coarsepondent of the Detroit Free Press, writ-ing from Lansing, June 4, says; -In traveling from Detroit to this place I noticed many wheat fields and meadows which looked quite poorly. Gentlemen from all parts of the State, now he re, ir form me that it will by expecting ton much to expect half of a crop of wheat, and that those farmers who have gone into stock raising will suffer severely from the drouth. There was rever, probably, such a droath known in the month of May in this State. The small streams are drying up, and the Grand River is lower than aver known. Last night it had very much the appairance of a rain storm, but this morning it looks adything but encouraging. In some sections of the Sate a rain storm within a few days would, if is said, write the wheat, while in others it is even now too late. The farmers are quite discouraged at the prospects before them.

DROWNED -On Wednesday of last week Mathew Van Fleet, son of Simeon Van Fleet, of New Mil-ford with another young man of that neighborhood named Leach, went into a mill pond to swim, and the former getting into a deep place from some cause began to sink and called forbelp. His combanion hastened to his relief, but came very near being drowned himself in his vain efforts to extricate him. He barely escaped to the shore and ral its flight-leaving a deeply afflicted family to mourn his untimely end.-Suspectants Register.

NEW Come .---- We are shortly to have a new coinage of one own and three cent pieces of a new and novel character. The cent is to be one tenth

میں انہوں کی میں میں انہ کر ان کے اور انہ کی میں انہ اور کر میں انہ انہ کر ان کا میں ان کر ان کر ان کر ان کر ا انہوں کر انہوں کا انہ کر انہ کر انہ کہ انہ کر ان

1d Insurance Com Ohio, were robbed a short time since of \$15,000-Two young men, named Charles Stanley, of New Otleans, and Wittiam Marvin, of Cincinnati, prov-ed to be the robbers. They stopped at the Dan-\$600 could be found.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHEAT CROPS .- The House ton, Mass., Republican says that a species of rice-bird has appeared in that section, which has proved so fatal to the wheat that the farmers despair of raising any at all. They appear in droves, and stitie in the wheat fields in such abundance as to detroy whole acres of the grain in a few hours.

### Married.

At Binghamton, on Tuesday morning 11th ing, by the Rev. Dr. Paddock, Col. HIRAM. M. Mria, of this place, to Miss MART MURSERS, of the former place.

At Daviaville, Bucks Go., on Wednesday moning 13th finst, by Rev. Lewis P. Smith, ULTSSS Mocun, Esd. of this place, to Miss Sanan 8. dant ter of Gen. John Davis of the former place.

## Died.

In Philadelphin, May 10, CYRUS ELIJAN, 500 4 Austin Fowler, of Monroe, Bradford County A

More than a year ago the deceased met vid a internal injury which produced a protracted henoriage, and impaired his bealth. In this malady his mind also suffered ; In hopes of benefit he was the ken to Philadelphia-but according to a present ment which occupied his mind from the first-w skill could avail for his recovery. The following lines, written some months before his death, for bis sister, will be read with interest by many, less a account of their poetry than the PISTT which show so brightly amid the "gloom " in which his sind was enshrouded.

> Life's brightest part has passed away, . The dark remains behind; The autuma brown rests on the carib, Lond howls the wintry winds. But steadfast hope, and faill sincers Cannot be wholly night.

The summer flowers that once were bert, Have faded from the eye, The merie has ceased to cheer the shade, The lark to wake the sky. Green leaves have fallen from the trees Dark clouds are overhead, And withered ibings beneath my feet Roule where'et I tread.

I know there is a fadeless land, Where what decays on earth Revives to fourish and to bloom With undecaying growth. Thus steadfast hope and faith sincere Shall still afford, me light. Till other scenes shall dissipate The gloom of mortal night.

# BLANKS! BLANKS!

Cometable's Sales, Attach't Excention 4 Excentions, Attachin ents, Deeds, Nortgages, Nortgages, Fristed on superner paper, for sale at this offer. Blante every description, printed to order. Constable's Indennafying Bonds just printed, at

# w expect a good crop."