Bradford Reporter.

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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, February 22, 1851

Terms of The Reporter.

$2 00 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for cash paid actually in advance $1 00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee.

A MEETING of the *Democratic Standing Committee* will be held at the house of J. B. Cross, in this borough, on Saturday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen compose said Committee:—Joseph K. Smith, James H. Webb, Nathan Edminster, P. E. Maynard, W. H. Vandyke, H. Lawrence Scott, Joseph Menardi, John H. Black, E. C. Oliver.

February 18, 1851. J. K. SMITH, *Chairman*.

☞ REV. MR. PARVIN will preach in the Episcopal Church at this place, to-morrow, (Sabbath) morning and afternoon.

Congressional Proceedings.

The doings of Congress the past week have not been of any great importance. Our Solons seem to forget that they have but a few days longer in which to pass the numerous measures the public are so earnestly expecting.

We find the proceedings condensed as follows:—

Feb. 12.—In the SENATE the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieut. General by brevet was finally passed. The bill regulating the fees of Marshals, Clerks and Attorneys of the United States was considered and amended, but not finally acted on.

In the HOUSE the Ritchie printing business was recommitted, in order to find out whether Ritchie did his work well and how much he lost by it.—The River and Harbor bill was taken up and made the text of a long running fire, but nothing else was done about it.

Feb. 14.—In the Senate a deal of time was spent on the question whether Mr. Benton should be allowed to bring in again the bill to pay Missouri the Two per Cent. Reserved Fund, which has once been rejected. Finally, he made his speech on the merits of the case, after which leave to bring in the bill was refused.

The House spent the day in speeches on the River and Harbor bill, but no vote was taken.

Feb. 17.—The SENATE spent most of the day unprofitably in deprecating "agitation" on the subject of Slavery, but finally got up the Postage Reduction bill and commenced its discussion.

The House were upon Rivers and Harbors, as usual. Various amendments were then voted upon with indifferent success, and the Committee rose late in the evening without coming to any result.—

Feb 18.—The Senate took up Mr. CLAY's Resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the rescue of the alleged slave in Boston, and after spending most of the Session in discussing this affair in connection with the Shay Rebellion, the Invasion of Cuba, &c. the Resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. WALKER offered a Resolution in favor of reducing the Expenses of the Army and Navy, which was laid over. The House Postage bill was taken up, and Mr. Seward's amendment in favor of a Uniform two cent rate of letter postage was rejected. An amendment to allow newspapers of not over 300 square inches to pass through the mails at one-fourth the rates fixed for large papers was adopted.

The House passed a few private bills and then took up the River and Harbor bill, and after considerable sharp talk passed it, or rather passed Mr. McLane's substitute, which does not differ materially from the original bill.

Later from California!

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Tuesday last, bringing two weeks later intelligence from California:

In all respects the news from California by this arrival, is of a favorable character. The State finances are in a better condition than could have been anticipated, and the Legislature evinces a laudable determination to retrench expenditures and preserve the credit of the State. Governor Burnett, we are glad to notice, recommends a general reduction in the salaries of the State officers. Mining and business operations are begining to flourish again, the former on account of rains, and the latter, on account of the improved success of the miners.

Political affairs presents no material change.—Everything was going on quietly.

No election had yet taken place for U. S. Senator, which is a subject of much speculation. It is asserted that the democrats will elect their candidates, but not Col. Fremont.

The health of the country was very good, and business prosperous. All kinds of produce were abundant. Prices of flour and provisions were favoring buyers.

There was great excitement on account of new discoveries of gold in beach sands on the Coast, of wonderful richness,—other rich discoveries have also recently been made, and the miners, generally are doing well

MONEY LOST.—One day last week, between Towanda and Monroe, a large silk handkerchief was lost, with *three dollars* in half dollars tied in one corner of it. The person finding it, is informed that the loser is a poor widow, who is obliged by her daily labor to support herself and children. We hope that this announcement will be sufficient to ensure its immediate restoral. It may be left at this office.

THE FREE SOILERS AND MR. SUMNER.—The Boston Evening Traveller states that the Free Soilers have voted unanimously to sustain Mr. Sumner as their exclusive choice for the United States Senate, even though the effect of their devotion to him should be to prevent an election by the present Legislature.

Miss FREDERICKA BREMER reached Havana late in January. She dined with Jenny Lind the day after her arrival.

PAYMENT OF THE STATE INTEREST.—We learn from the Harrisburg *Keystone*, that the semi-annual interest upon the State debt, amounting to $940,3[illegible] 27, was promptly paid in par funds on the 1st inst., and money enough left in the treasury to meet all current demands. We have never had a Treasurer more efficient and vigilant than Gen. BICKEL, the present incumbent. He has kept a watchfull eye upon the various resources of the state, and taken seasonable measures to have them on hand when wanted. By his decision and firmness he has lately recovered from certain banks over $60,000, taxes on dividends, in addition the the amounts paid into the treasury by them under their own construction of the tax laws. This sum has been accumulating against the banks several years. More is expected we understand, from the same source, as soon as designed omissions in the bank returns are rectified.

DEATH OF MAJOR DAVEZAC.—Major Auguste DAVEZAC died at his residence in New York on Saturday, aged about 74 years. He was a native of France, but in early life emigrated to New Orleans, where he was engaged in the practice of the law. At the battle of New Orleans he was an aide to General Jackson, and during his after life he was an active and ardent admirer of that person. In 1831, Gen. J. appointed him Charge d' Affaires to the Netherlands, which office he filled until 1839, when he returned to the United States, and took up his residence in New York. In 1841, he was elected to represent that city in the Assembly of the State, and in 1845 he was appointed Charge d' Affaires to the Hague by President Polk. The latter office he continued to fill, until last year, when he again returned to New York. Major Davezac was always a favorite with the masses.

THE OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION have abrogated the law authorising the granting of license to sell intoxicating liquors.

News of the Week by the Telegraph.

Freshet.

HONESDALE, Pa, Monday, Feb. 17.—The large amount of rain that has fallen here the past two or three days, has caused a great freshet in the River, filling many cellars with water, and causing a suspension of divine service in the Presbyterian Church yesterday by filling its basement with water.

Arrival of the New Orleans Mails.—Gen. Quitman's Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The missing New Orleans mails have arrived. Gen. Quitman's Proclamation resigning his office and protesting against the right of Government to arrest him, whilst Governor of the State, has been published. He says the only course he had was to resist by force of State or resign. He chose the latter, in preference to the former, because those in whose hands the National Government was invested were evidently seeking some opportunity to test its strength; and that the State and not him was the aggrieved party.

Shocking Affair in Georgia.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The dwelling of a Mrs. Swinden, near Macon, Ga., was destroyed by fire lately, and she and her four children perished in the flames. It is supposed that in a fit of temporary insanity she murdered her children and fired the house.

Kimbrough, who lately robbed the Columbus, (Ga.) Post office of $6000 has been tried and found guilty.

Amin Bey has arrived in Charleston.

Jenny Lind at New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The Jenny Lind excitement in New Orleans is pronounced as unprecedented. The premiums paid for seats at auction ranged from $25 to $30. The seats sold at auction netted $20,000 per night.

THE CHESTER COUNTY MURDER.—On Saturday last, the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth *vs* George Pharoah: indicted for the murder of Rachael Sharpless, near West Chester, on the 28th of May last, rendered a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the 1st degree."

The trial commenced at West Chester, on Tuesday last, February 4th, and closed on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock. The jury was absent about 2½ hours, when they rendered a verdict as above stated.

SENTENCE OF PHAROAH—HIS CONFESSION.—The solemn sentence of law was passed upon George Pharoah, convicted of the murder of Rachel Sharpless, on Wednesday morning. After an impressive address to the prisoner, from Judge Chapman, he was sentenced to be hung by the neck until he was dead. The prisoner received his sentence without moving a muscle of his countenance.—We learn that since the conviction of Pharoah, he has made a full confession of the murder, to the Keeper and Inspectors of the prison. He says his motive was to get her watch, and that she saw him fire the gun, which was discharged from the hip and not from his shoulder. He says he was near to her; that he did not shoot from behind the walnut tree. She spoke to him and hurried to open the door—he fired—he heard the boys coming which was the reason he did not take the watch.

DEATH OF THE INDIANA FAT BOY.—GEORGE BONNETT, known as the "Indiana Fat Boy," died on Saturday last, in New York. A physician named Latham has been committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, who held an inquest on Bobnett, charged with mal practice, in causing his death. The circumstances are as follows: Since his arrival in New York, about seven weeks since, he has been afflicted with excessive thirst, and was in the habit of drinking 6 gallons of water daily. His health was otherwise very good. On Tuesday last he informed Jacob H Tweedy, who attended him, that he had employed E. J. Latham, the accused, to relieve his excessive thirst. That Latham had promised for $5 to reduce the quantity of water then required daily to satiate his thirst from six to two gallons. Deceased then took medicine in the shape of liquids prescribed by Latham, and became very sick, vomiting frequently, and becoming delirous. On the following day Latham, the physician, was sent for and when asked what he had given deceased, replied that he had given him five powders composed of blood root and other medicines, and also an emetic. He died soon after in the greatest agony. The physicians who held the post mortem examination, testified that the emetic caused the death of Bobnett.

DEATH AT A GRAVE.—A letter in the Connecticut Courant from Bristol in that State, describes a scene such as has rarely been witnessed. Capt. JESSE GAYLORD of that town was attending the funeral of Mrs. Johnson and assisting in the ceremony. Another man and himself had just lowered the coffin into the grave, and had not let go the cords, when he instantly let them from his hands, fell back and did not speak afterwards. He was immediately carried to a house and taken care of, but he was quite dead. Apoplexy was supposed to be the cause of his death.

LEGGETT'S GAP RAILROAD AND THE LACKAWANNA VALLEY.—A correspondent writing from Providence, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania, says: "The Leggett's Gap Railroad Co., have commenced laying their track from Scrantonia, (Lackawana Iron Works) with heavy T. rail of the best quality, and have several miles ready for the cars. This company have commenced mining coal preparatory to stocking the road, which will be finished in a few months, forming a connection with the New York and Erie Railroad at Great Bend. This road will be the medium for supplying western New York with coal.

STEAMSHIP AFRICA ARRIVED!

Steamer Atlantic Safe!

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at New York on Saturday evening, after a passage of 14 days.

She brought the joyful intelligence of the safety of the Atlantic, which has been received every where with the utmost delight. The particulars of the voyage of the Atlantic, and her safe arrival at Cork, Ireland, are given in the London Illustrated News of Feb. 1st, as follows:

This magnificent steamship, which left Liverpool for New York on the 28th December, was compelled, in consequence of the breaking of the main shaft, and the prevalence of south-westerly winds, to put round for the port from which she started, and ultimately put into Queenstown.

The Atlantic, it appears took her departure from Liverpool with the ordinary mails, a considerable cargo, and twenty eight passengers. After passing Cape Clear, the steamer encountered a continuance of severe weather, with the wind blowing hard from the west, which it is unnecessary to say, was directly against the course in which her port of destination lies. Though the wind, at intervals rose to the violence of a hurricane, the Atlantic steadily pursued her way until Monday, the 6th of January, when the wind came on moderately from the northwest; and in a few hours after, the main shaft of the engine suddenly snapped, and the engines were consequently disabled. At this time the vessel was about midway between Cape Clear and New York; and, after the necessary precautions had been taken to secure the machinery from any further injury, it was determined to steer for Halifax; but it was found that, from the quarter from which the wind was blowing, it would be impossible to make that port, and the ship's course was altered for Bermuda. The vessel then proceeded towards the above island, which course she pursued until the 12th, when the wind again came round to the southwest, and it was found useless to persevere.

The efficient commander of the Atlantic, Captain West, then determined to steer for a European port, and, with engines so disabled as to be totally useless, with a vessel only slightly adapted for sailing purposes, he succeeded in navigating the Atlantic, from a distance of over fifteen hundred miles, in safety into the port of Queenstown. The Atlantic was descried off the harbor at an early hour on Wednesday morning, the 22d ult; and, as she appeared to be partially disabled, two of the river steamers went out to offer their assistance; but the offer was declined, and the vessel entered the harbor a few hours after. She then lay in the man of-war roads, a short distance south of her Majesty's screw steamer LoHogue where she remained until orders were received from the parties interested, in Liverpool and Glasgow.

A meeting of the passengers was held on board the steamer, at which resolutions were passed in testimony of the unweaned care of Captain West and the other officers, in bringing the ship safely into port.

The Cork papers attach importance to this accident, from its likelihood of proving advantageous to the port, by showing the amount of skill and enterprise now existing in Cork. About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, a despatch was sent up to the establishment of Messrs Lecky & Beale, informing them that the Atlantic had come into Queenstown with her machinery disabled, and at an early hour next morning Mr. Lecky went on board to ascertain the amount of injury done. The principal repair requisite was the construction of a main shaft. Captain West then arranged for time to consult his correspondents in Liverpool and Glasgow. It was suggested that Haulbowline would be an excellent position for the repairs.

The injury which the Atlantic has sustained in addition to the breaking of the shaft, is confined to the loss of her bowsprit and jibboom, together with much damage to the paddle wheels and boxes, those at the starboard side especially being almost completely destroyed. We regret to state, also, that one of the firemen had his leg fractured by a portion of the broken machinery.

The news by the Africa is interesting. The City of Glasgow arrived on Thursday at 7, A. M. after a passage of thirteen days and six hours. The Niagara arrived on Monday afternoon, the 28th.

The Ministerial crisis in France is over. The President has sustained his position—which is saying more than can be said of his enemies. The ultra-legitimists make no secret of their dissatisfaction with the conduct of M. Thiers and M. Berryer. The people have been tranquil; the funds have remained the same.

The report is revived that the Pope is about to abdicate and retire to a monastery for life.

Cardinal Antonelli purposes, it is said, to create three cardinals in the United States.

The Dresden Conference seem likely to end in the complete discomfiture of the Liberal party in Germany. Prussia has yielded every thing to Austria, and the two powers, it is now positively asserted, have come to an agreement to re-establish a Provisional Central Power, with an army at its disposal, of which Prussia is to have the command.

The chief nations in Europe are making preparations to dispatch their respective productions to the world's fair, in London, during the ensuing summer.

Advices from Hamburg announce that, on the 29th ult., a corps of 200 Austrian troops had entered the city. The new government of Holstein was to enter upon its functions on the 1st proximo. The King of Denmark has directed an immediate exchange of all prisoners of war made during the last campaign in Holstein.

The steamship Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 19th ult.

ENGLAND—THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament opened on the 31st with a speech from the Queen. Since parliament last met, the Queen regrets that considerable excitement has been naturally occasioned by an aggressive proceeding on the part of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, who had, without seeking or obtaining permission, presumed to bestow territorial titles on ecclesiastics, and to distribute the country into dioceses. The state of the law on this matter being somewhat uncertain, the Queen recommends to Parliament immediate attention to the subject with the view of passing a declaratory act defining the law, and amending it if necessary; but while vindicating her Majesty's prerogative, they will take care not to entrench on those great principles of religious liberty, the recognition of which is the boast of the empire.

Her Majesty recommends a thorough reform of the equity courts, and the introduction of an act for the registration of deeds, to be equally applicable to England, Ireland and Scotland.

The law reform measures will be universally acceptable.

Ministers have a plan for relieving agriculture; but it will not be matured until the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees what kind of financial statement he can make

Lord John Russell's cabinet is safe.

FRANCE.—There has been a debate in the French Assembly, prolonged from the 15th to the 18th ultimo, in which the conduct of the President and of the Ministry has been very severely handled. The debate arose upon the motion of M. Remusat, proposed in consequence of the report of the permanent committee of members of the Assembly who had remained in Paris during the Parliamentary recess to watch the progress of events. In the course of this debate, besides the ministers, General Cavaignac, Changarnier, Thiers, Lamartine, and other members, spoke. The conclusion at which M. Thiers arrived was, that a vote favorable to the Government would be equivalent to the establishment of the empire.

The debate concluded on the 18th ult. The following is the result:—M. de St. Beuve having proposed the following order of the day, "That the Assembly declares that it has no confidence in the ministry, and passes to the order of the day." The House divided: For the order of the day, 417; against it 278; majority against ministers, 139.—Number of voters, 695.

Immediately on the rising of the Assembly, the ministers went to the Elysee, and placed their resignations in the hands of the President of the Republic.

The resignation of the ministers was accepted by the President on the 19th ult. The *Constitutionnel* of the 20th says, that a ministry will be formed out of the ranks of the 278 who voted against Saint Beuve's amendment.

After the resignation of the newly constructed French Ministry, M. Leon Fancher was entrusted with the difficult task of forming a Government.—At first he appeared likely to succeed, when all at once it was declared that he was unable to do so.

Since then Louis Napoleon has cut the Gordian knot. Finding it impossible to compose a Ministry out of the Parliamentary elements at his disposal, he has had recourse to the formation of a Ministry from public functionaries who are not representatives. This fact was communicated to the Assembly by message, which was read by M. Dupin, at four o'clock on Friday afternoon. It says,—

The President stated that France began to suffer from want of concord, and it was his duty to prevent disagreeable results. "The union of the two powers," said he, "is indispensible to the repose of the country; but as the constitution has rendered them *independent*, the only condition of this union is a reciprocal confidence." He, therefore, finding he could not form a ministry from the minority, resolved upon one of transition, and the honorable men who have accepted office, without reference to party, deserved the gratitude of France, &c. This message was received in deep silence by the Chamber.

The new Ministry is as follows:—Gen. Randon, War; Waiss, Interior; Germiny, Finance; Magne, Public Works; Brennier, Foreign Affairs; Royer, Justice; Vailliant, Marine; Giraud, Public Instruction; Schneider, Agriculture and Commerce. None of those are representatives. Germiny was Receiver-General at Rome; Girand, the Inspector General of Universities; Schneider, the Manager of Iron works at Creuzet.

The funds have risen under the impression that the hostility of the majority to the President will go no further, and that the Monarchists are beginning to feel that the country will not much longer tolerate factious opposition to the Government, and altogether there is much less excitement and greater desire for conciliatory measures. The Assembly was crowded on Monday. M. Hewyn de Tranchere then began his interpellation to the members of the new Cabinet calling upon them to declare whence they were from and whether they were going.—The Ministers of Justice replied the Cabinet has no definitive character; its mission was eminently provisional and temporary, but they were determined to enforce law and order. The Minister's tone was mild and conciliatory. Michael de Bourges rose, but the right loudly demanding the close of the discussion, the Assembly decided in the affirmative, and adjourned amidst the greatest agitation.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CAPTURED AND AFTERWARDS RESCUED BY A MOB.—The Boston Traveller of the 15th inst., says:—At 12 o'clock this forenoon, a fugitive slave named Shadrach, was arrested by the United States Marshal, at Taft's Cornhill Coffee House. The arrest was made without opposition. The prisoner was conveyed to the United States Circuit Court Room, where a crowd of spectators speedily gathered. The warrant was issued by U S. Commissioner, G. T. Curtis, upon complaint of John Kupper, attorney of John De Bree, Purser of S. Navy, residing at Norfolk. De Bree claims that Shadrach belongs to him, and that he escaped in 1849. Seth J. Thomas appeared for claimant. S. E. Sewall, Ellis Gray Loring, and others for the defendant. The counsel for the defendant desired a postponement, upon the ground that time would be wanted to get together evidence, and prepare for a defence. The Commissioner said he was disposed to grant this. In the meantime, for the information of defendant's counsel, the document upon which the warrant was issued were read by Seth J. Thomas, Esq, counsel for claimant. They consisted of various depositions taken before the U. S. Judge at Norfolk, to the effect that Shadrach was the true and lawful slave of John De Bree, and that he had escaped on the 3d of May, 1850. Other documents were put in to show how De Bree came possessed of the alleged fugitive; one deposition was to the effect that deponent had seen Shadrach in Norfolk as the slave of De Bree, and afterwards in Boston, where Shadrach told him that he had escaped from De Bree; other depositions were to the effect that they had seen Shadrach in Norfolk as the slave of De Bree.

At the conclusion of the reading of the documents, the Commissioner postponed the further consideration of the case to Tuesday next, at 10 A. M. The Court Room was then gradually cleared of its occupants, the prisoner remaining in the custody of Deputy Marshal Riley and his assistants.—The counsel of defendant then had a consultation with him as to the line of defence. Among the most prominent of them were Richard H. Dana, Junior, S. E. Sewall, Esq., and Ellis Gray Loring. Besides these there were a number of other lawyers, who volunteer their assistance.

By a law of the State, the use of the Jail is forbidden for the confinement of a prisoner under the fugitive slave process, and therefore he was continued in the Court room until Tuesday.

The prisoner has been employed as a waiter for about three months at what is known as the Cornhill Coffee House, kept Mr. Taft. At the time of the excitement, relative to Craft and his wife, the prisoner left the city and went eastward, but afterwards returned. He appeared in court with his waiter's apron on, and seemed calm and composed.

At 2 o'clock the stairway of the Court Room and the avenues of the Court House were crowded with blacks and whites, males and females, but no acts of violence or threats were made. About two o'clock, after the consultation of lawyers had ceased, and as Mr. Davis, the last lawyer, was leaving the Court Room, (which had been locked since the adjournment of the hearing, with several officers stationed at each door,) the door was forcibly thrown open by a band of colored men, who, with loud cries of "tear him away," filled the room to the number of a hundred or more. The officers at the door were kicked, cuffed, and knocked about in every direction, and notwithstanding the resistance of a posse of about twenty strong upon the inside, the prisoner was seized by the mob, and carried off in triumph. One negro seized the sword of the United States Marshal and flourished it about the heads of all who opposed him. The sword was afterwards found in the street and taken back. No adequate description can be given of the scene in the Court Room. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that the officers had not time to make a defence or gather around the prisoner.—We do not hear that any weapons were used, or that any one was seriously injured.

We believe there were no white persons engaged in the rescue.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The excitement has not yet subsided in regard to the forcible rescue of the alleged fugitive slave from the Court room on Saturday. No arrests have been made. The negroes who affected his escape are said to have been armed.

This morning an affidavit appears from P. Riley, Esq., the U. S. Deputy Marshal, relative to the rescue. He complains that the Mayor and City Marshal did not do their duty. It is reported that sixteen warrants are out for the arrest of black rioters.

Elizur Wright one of the Editors of the *Commonwealth*, and Chas. Davis, Esq., a member of the Suffolk bar, were arrested this forenoon by Constable John Riley, upon the charge of aiding the escape of Shadrach on Saturday. They were taken before U. S. Commissioner B. F. Hallett, in the U. S. Court Room, 12½ o'clock, where a primary examination was had, when the case was postponed for a further hearing to-morrow.

The parties were held in the sum of $3,000 each. Hon. J. Thomas Stevenson, (a Whig Representative of the Legislature,) was bail for Mr. Davis, and S. E. Sewall for Mr. Wright.

News from all Nations.

The Catholic Directory contains a list of the names of 28 ministers of the Established Church, three American Episcopalian ministers, one Scotch Presbyterian minister, and one Genevese Protestant minister, and one French Protestant minister, who joined the Church of Rome during the year 1850. Also two lords, three countesses, one honorable, two country gentlemen of wealth, two captains in the army, one member of Parliament, and one doctor of law. Total 43.

Official returns made in the Foreign Office in London, show that from the year 1840 to the year 1848, inclusive, 594 vessels containing 27,622 slaves, were captured by the British squadron, and 556 of them condemned. It has been estimated by the English statician, McQueen, that the loss sustained by slavers in consequence of the capture or presence of African cruisers, from the year 1800 to 1847, was £30,240,000.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.—"Quebec, Jan 30. Dear Tom: I'm freezing. How are you? Yours, Henry Smith." The reply was: "New Orleans, Jan. 30. Dear Harry: I'm melting. Send ice by telegraph. Yours, Thomas Haines." Five years since this would have been put down as a Munchausen of the first water.

On Wednesday night, says a Baltimore paper, a man by the name of Tobey fell from the platform of the Philadelphia cars, injuring himself very severely on the head. His wounds were dressed by the physicians at the Baltimore General Dispensary; and being entirely destitute of money, a police officer of the 13th ward, kindly took him to his own home.

Thomas McLaughlin, is to be hung at Cumberland, Md., on the 7th of March, for the murder of his wife. The Unionist says:—He does not seem to realize his awful position, but appears utterly careless of his approaching end. The ignominy of the gallows has no fears for him.

It is said that McCready, who has bid so many tender farewells, has at last made his final *adieux* and is about to retire to Sherborne, in Dorcetshire, where he will spend the remainder of his days in "classic retirement."

The grave of Wm. Wirt, in the Congressional burying ground, at Washington, is unmarked by any tombstone whatever. A movement is being made among the legal profession of Baltimore, to erect a suitable monument over the illustrious dead.

Senator Douglas of Illinois, has been presented with a watch, by the young men of Illinois, worth $300, and towards which, no individual subscribed more than five cents. The watch was purchased in New York.

The ship Columbia, from Liverpool via Fayal, which arrived at New York on Friday, has had several cases of sickness on board.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill repealing so much of the eleventh section of chapter 108 of the code, as prohibits a woman marrying her aunt's husband.

The total exports of American goods from February, 7 to 11, amounted to $75,853 09, foreign $14,125 07.

Alexander Hamilton, Esq., for many years engaged in different parts of the State in the management of newspapers, and for some time the editor of the Whig organ at Harrisburg, died at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county on the 28th ult

A rich miser, in Auburn, N. Y., is to be buried in Owasco Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made, which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it, he gives a man a nice farm for burying him. He is to take him into the middle of the lake, and sink him.

A letter from Bermuda says a large shark has been captured there recently, which measured 11 feet 6 inches from nose to tail, and had 6 rows of teeth in its jaws. Its ponderous stomach was filled with a sheep, two turtles, and other articles. What chance would a man have stood near this monster

A huge hog made his triumphal entry into Mount Holly, the Burlington Gazette states, on Saturday last, in a carriage drawn by four splendid white horses. He is of enormous size, and so fat he cannot see, nor hardly stand. He is exhibited gratis.

The project of erecting a grand Opera House in New York, has been officially announced. It is proposed to cover over 195 feet front on the 4th Avenue, by 217 deep. It will be calculated to seat 4000 persons, and to cost $250,000.

The value annually of the trade in iron and lumber which the region watered by the Alleghany river sends to Pittsburg is estimated to exceed four millions of dollars. The project of a railroad connection between this region and the New York and Erie Railroad, is engaging earnest attention, and a convention to further it is to be held on the 22d inst. at Reimersburg.

It is officially stated that ninety-five millions of acres of public lands will be required to satisfy the warrants of soldiers in the late war, and the Secretary of the Treasury computes that it will take, at the rate public lands have heretofore sold, sixteen years to dispose of these ninety five millions.

Kossuth has communicated to this Government, an entreaty for its interference with the Turkish Government in favor of his release. He also expresses his desire to come to the United States.—Mr. Webster will reply favorably. The despatches from Kossuth were received by Dr. Taylor of Pennsylvania.

On Saturday last, Mr. John Stine, of the late firm of Glen & Stine, engaged on the Railroad at Mount Carbon Depot, met with a painful and dangerous accident by being caught between two cars. He was severely bruised in the abdomen, but we are happy to learn he is doing very well, with a fair prospect of being soon restored to health.

A gentleman who had reached San Francisco from Santa Barbara, by land, who reported having passed on his route eight thousand head of sheep, which were being driven from the State of Sonoro to the San Francisco market.

Four hundred fine wooled sheep were recently killed by dogs, on a single farm, near the town of Gates, New York.

The Mormons on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, have issued the first number of a neat paper, called the "Northern Islander."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that the Swiss Government have forwarded a beautiful Stone from the Alps, to be placed in the National Monument at Washington.

The Erie Canal locks west of Syracuse, are to be enlarged preparatory to the opening of the Spring navigation.

The Hon. Henry S. Geyer United States Senator elect from Missouri, is a native of Frederick County, Md.

The cleaning of the streets of New York cost $160,000 last year.

In Patterson, New Jersey, on the 25th ult., a new Episcopalian Church, (St. Paul's,) was consecrated.

James Ciego, while in a state of intoxication, was frozen to death, near Syracuse, New York, on Tuesday.

The Passaic river at Newark, remains fast bound with ice, entirely preventing egress and ingress of any vessel whatever.

It is in contemplation to supply Hartford with water from Connecticut river.

The Goodyear India Rubber Company of New York, are manufacturing India Rubber dolls, which are said to be an exact imitation of the animate squallers.

Some wag sent an editor the first chapter of Matthew, as an original article for his paper. The editor thought it was all right, and made use of the chapter as a "leader."

THE VOLCANO OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—A correspondent of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, gives the following description of a volcano in the vicinity of the great Salt Lake.—"This volcano is in a plain of mud, and on the borders of the Lake. It is composed of mud and covers several acres.—Steam and water are escaping from some half dozen apertures. The mud is raised up in cones, the highest not five feet from the general surface.—They are terminated by tubes, some hardened and lined with crystals of sulphur and other substances. One of the cones throws steam and water ten or fifteen feet into the air. It escapes rapidly, and with a sound resembling the escape of steam from the pipe of a small steam engine, and it ejects hot and cold water at short intervals. One caldron, some four feet across, boils up until it overflows, then sinks several feet, and again overflows. Nothing is seen but a mass of foam, the water is strongly impregnated with real ammonia. There are other caldrons, from ten to twenty feet in diameter, filled to within three or four feet with boiling mud, which is occasionlly thrown out in every direction. About a mile further off is another collection of mud cones, and on the opposite side an island of volcanic rocks rises to the height of fifty feet: at the foot of it is salt in sheets, strongly impregnated with real ammonia; that from the lake is pure, and is used by the Californians.—In the vicinity of the volcano we saw several ledges covered with pumice, and we met with it in various other places on the plains."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, one of the hands empolyed on the N. Y. and E. Railroad, fell off a car, near the depot, in this village, while the train was under motion, when some six or eight cars passed over him. He fell on the centre of the track, with one of his arms on the rail. The arm on the rail was dreadfuly mangled—so much so that amputation became necessary; which was performed by Dr. J. B. GRAVES, while the patient was under the influence of Chloroform. The arm was amputated at the shoulder joint, and the patient is new in a fair way of recovery.—*Corning Journal*.

"RUNNING UP" PROPERTY—IMPORANT DECISION.—In a case brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from Delaware county, it was decided last week, that in a public sale, where a person is employed to "run up" the property, and make the purchaser pay more than if none, but *bona fide* bidders bid for it, the sale is fraudulent and void, so far that the purchaser is not obliged to take the property struck off to him. As the practice of bidding up property is not uncommon in this region, the decision of the Supreme Court may be of some importance.

☞ Willis, the pantalette connoisseur, shirt collar oracle, and critic *de Chemise*, announces that there is soon to be a new style of hats. He boldly intimates that Beebe, a hatter, will introduce at the World's Fair next summer, a fashion of hats *with no right angles*. The crown is to be "rounded off" like the end of a pumpkin, and Hogarth's line of beauty preserved throughout. This style, Mr. Willis thinks, is destined to do away with the prevailing order of hats—which he calls the "segment of a stovepipe" style. Verily we have fallen upon strange times.—*Hartford Times*.

A new building material has lately been introduced in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. It is a brick fifteen by thirty inches, so made as to promise almost equal durability of stone, at one third the cost.

COST OF OUR ARMY.—In the last sixty-five years, it is estimated, on the authority of official documents, that our military establishments have subjected us to an expense of at least $950,000,000.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—1851.

	Days of the Week.	Day of Month	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
FEBRUARY.	SUNDAY,........	23	6 34	5 26
	MONDAY,........	24	6 33	5 27
	TUESDAY,........	25	6 32	5 28
	WEDNESDAY,......	26	6 30	5 30
	THURSDAY,.......	27	6 29	5 31
	FRIDAY,.........	28	6 28	5 32
	SATURDAY,.......	1	6 26	5 34

Died,

At LeRaysville, January 30th, 1851, Dr. R. BARNES, in the 43d year of his age.

By his decease, a wife and children have been deprived of an affectionate husband and father, the medical profession, of a skillful and successful practitioner, and the community of an upright and worthy member.

He died as he had lived, a firm believer in the reunion of hunlred spirits in a world of happiness, where all of God's created intelligences, redeemed from all misery, and purified from the contamination of all sin, shall be blessed with everlasting joy.

COMMUNICATED.

At Monroeton, Feb. 15th, 1851, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with christian patience and fortitude, ROXY, wife of Eliphalet Mason, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

By the death of Mrs. Mason, a husband has been deprived of an affectionate companion; a family, of a loving mother; and a large circle of relatives of a respected and esteemed member.

Many years since, she united with the Presbyterian church, became one of its most exemplary members, adorning her life and profession by those virtues ever characteristic of a true and devoted christian; and being of an enquiring and contemplative mind, she eventually became convinced of the truth of the final redemption and restoration of the whole human race from sin to a state of holiness, and consequent happiness. By that faith she was sustained and supported in her last and distressing illness, and passed from earth with an entire confidence in the boundless grace of the Savior.

"There is an hour of peaceful rest
To mourning wanderers given;
There is a joy for souls distressed,
A balm for every wounded breast,
'Tis found alone in Heaven.

"There is a home for weary souls,
By sins and sorrows driven,
When tossed on life's tempestuous shoals,
Where storms arise and ocean rolls,
And all is drear—'tis heaven.

"There faith lights up the tearless eye,
The heart no longer riven,—
And views the tempest passing by,
Sees evening shadows quickly fly,
And all serene in heaven.

"There fragrant flowers immortal bloom,
And joys supreme are given;
There rays divine disperse the gloom,
Beyond the dark and narrow tomb,
And all serene in heaven.

"There fragrant flowers immortal bloom,
And joys supreme are given;
There rays divine disperse the gloom,
Beyond the dark and narrow tomb,
Appears the dawn of heaven."

COM.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers has been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be arranged by B. Kingsbery. All persons indebted are requested to settle their accounts by the first of May next.

BURTON KINGSBERY,
J. K. SMITH,
Feb. 19, 1851. G. S. KINGSBERY.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!

FAIR warning is hereby given, that my books and accounts have been placed in the hands of Daniel Vandercook Esq., for immediate collection, and those knowing themselves indebted will save costs by giving the matter immediate attention. HIRAM MIX.

Towanda, February 18, 1851.

30 DOZEN BROOMS, just received and for sale by the dozen at 13 MERCUR'S.