

Aleporter. Spradford

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

E. O. GOODATCH, EDITOR

Towanda, Saturday, November 8, 1851

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LT Office to the "Union Hick" intri-side of the Public Junt, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Mesers, Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

The Penusylvania Election.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN OPINION-BIGGER AND JOHNSTON AND FREE SOIL -We indverted last week. to the result of the late election in Pennsylvania, and very briefly set forth some of the couses which ! conclusions with our colemporary, the Bradford Democrat, edited by the Senator from this district who in speaking upon the same subject, uses the tollowing mysterious and singular language :-

"Bradford county fell off amazingly in its vote for Col. Bigler. How bould it otherwise have been expected, by any familiar with the dissention in this county in 1848, by which General Taylor's majority over Gen. Cass was about 1700. The issues a his election were not so dissimilar to those of 1848 in their effect upon the anti-slavery sympathy, as to have encouraged, a result so favorable to Col. Bigler in this county. Distrust of this Congressional district was expressed abroad, during the whole canvass, for the reasons we have stated. This distrust was to some extent felt here; it was very natural; it was our duty, however, to battle boldly fearlessly, and with assurances of confidence and This was one of the "Rural districts," from which the Tribune promised so much for Gov. Johnston; But no such figures were attained as Greely and others estimated for Bradford county .well as we could, the unremitting efforts of the opposition press, to make another slavery issue, and to enlist for Gov. Johnston the forces that sustained generally stood firm, and repelled the attempt to harness them to a car, which, in its progress, was destined to crush their hopes for the triumph of their long cherished principles

Now as nearly as we can understand the blind and ambiguous language in which the meaning of this paragraph is couched, it is a declaration that the Democracy of Bradford who supported Martin Van Boren in 1848, were obliged, to preserve their consistency, to vote for Wm. F. Johnston this fall, and further that they were expected to do so, and hence the falling off in the vote for Biguer. It this declaration had come from a journal published at a distance, we should have had the charity to believe that it was the result of ignorance; but appearing in our midst, and written by a man who owes his elevation to professions for principles he has betrayed, we can only regard it as the off-pring of malice,

envy or disappointment. It appears to have been the aim of the Democrat through the late contest, to drive off from the support of Col. Binum, as many of the free-soil votes of this courty as possible; for in no other light car we view the efforts of that paper to, introduce into the canvass the collateral issues of the Compromise measures :-- matters which were in no wise involved in the contest-and which our Democracy, it is well known while they may be ready to acquiese in them, would never rally to the support of any man who fought upon that question solely. That it has damaged the cause of Col. Bigler, is unquestionable; but fortunately the limited circulation of the Democrat, and the little respect paid to what it puts for h, rendered the attempt in a great measure,

We should not deem the paragraph we have queted, worthy of attention, did it not bring forward the whole question, permitting us the opportunity we have desired of reviewing the lates contest in its length and breadth, and of noticing remarks which have appeared in other journals, some anticipating a great vote for Johnston in the North; others denouncing William for his support of Bigler; and others again heralding the vote in Bradford, as the result of the different positions of the candidates upon the Slavery question.

The nomination of Col. Bigury was made unani mously. Public sentiment had pointed him out as the candidate for months before the Convention met, and that body had only to ratify the popular voice. Why this unparalleled popularity? Was it because of his position upon the Slavery question? Why, on the 26th day of January, in the year of grace. 1947. WILLIAM BIGLER's name is the fir I recorded in the list of Senators who voted for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, which had previously been adopted in the House. Yes, this same WILLIAM BIGLER, whom it is now contended that the Democrats of Bradford could not support, was then endorsing the principles of Free Territory, and etrengthening David Wilmor in the noble position his nomination, that he disavowed that vote-was it demanded of him that he should repudiate the "dammable heresy," and come out for the extension of Slavery! No! the people took him as he

tension of Slavery. The State Convention which presented the two editor gives utterance to the following jeremiad:candidates to the people for the suffrages, adopted resolutions almost exactly similar in sentiment.-The following is the resolution of the Larcaster Convention, which re-nominated Gov. JOHNSTON:-

"Resolved. Taat the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs."

The Reading Convention which nominated Col, BIGLER, adopted the following resolution upon the same subject :-

"Resolved. That the Democratic party of Penneylvania are true to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will faithfully observe and execute. so far as in them lies, all the measures of Compromise adopted by the late Congress, for the purpose of settling the question arising out of domestic slaweer, and this not only from a sense of duty as good citizens of the republic, but also from the kind and fraternal feelings which they cherish towards their brethren of the slaveholding States,"

Now if any person can demonstrate the differeres "betwirt tweedle dum and tweedle dee," we a tould like him to make a critical analysis of the points of difference between these two resolutions, and at a meeting in Wilmot's own home, he was learned not to fill their places by greater ones.

We recognized no issues in the late contest, exept such as grew out of questions of State policy. le deprecated all attempts to introduce collatera questions of any character, particularly those of Slavery. It was not justly a question at issue. It had not come up before the people, only as Democrate sought to prejudice Gov. Jourston amonust the Covon Whigs of Philadelphia, or as His Excelleney himself used it to gain votes in some pluticular oculity. The platforms adopted by the two nominating Conventions, it will be seen, were exactly similar. The "Compromise" measures were looked upon throughout Pennsylvania, as a settlement of the Slavery question. The people of the North were will ug to abide by that " Adjustment," phill the South made new demands and insistedupon further exactions. They were not such a set tlement of the question as we could have desired. but perhaps as tavorable as the North could expect while she tostered so many dough-faces in her midst. Those Compromise measures, Johnston had no disposition to disturb, and all the attemp's to make the contrary appear, were mere clap-trap and humbug, used by the unscrupulous portion of the Democratic press, to effect the votes of "National" Whigs. All this thodomontade about the Union being in danger," or Johnston being in mical to the compromises of the Constitution, was mere produced the lessened majority for Bigler in Brad- gas, not believed by those who uttered it, calculated ford. We find that we do not exactly regree in our to do him no injury at home, and only intended, by randidates for the clerkship of the National House of Representatives, or aspirants for the Presidency, to make the South believe they were fighting a terrible barrie for Southern Rights and against aboliionists, and those desperadoes and fanatics who would murder slave holders and discezard the most solemn obligations of the Constitution! No Southem Bobadil ever expended more wind, for effect abroad, than did these gentry, whom we could name, and who, covered with wounds, and redolent of a glorious triumph, will shortly be asking, at the

If the Pennsylvanian has sought to place BIGLER apon the proper platform to ensure it support from he South, and to exhibit Journston as an ally of the Abolitionists, at d a person disposed to disregard the Compromise measures, and open alresh the excit-Under the circumstances, we have much to congrat- ing discussions which have engaged the country for ulate ourselves that it was no worse. We met as, the last few years, Governor Johnston has not been without an organ to defend his fair fame from such dark aspersions. If there is a paper in this Martin V an Buren. The Democracy of Bradford Commonwealth with a greater natural proclimity than the Pennsylvanian, to

hairds of Southern members of Congress, the recom

pense for their patriotic labors !

* Distort the truth, accumulate the he, And pile the pyramic of calumny."

with a disposition to dive deeper in the dirty pool of falsehood and come up muddier,-it is the North American, the journal to which we refer. If there has been any moment in which we were disposed to find fault with Col. BIGLER, for attempts made by newspapers to place him in a position of servility to the South, we had only to turn to its columns for an | for Bigler in Bradford. The Democrat has seen fit antidote, and we could find it almost any day since the nomination. It has outdone the Pennsylvanian -out Heroded Herod. I has proven Gov. Johnston a better friend to the South-a better Union man-a better observer of the Compromise measures-than his opponent-and made it appear perfectly plain, too. We are able to lay our hands cure Johnston a dozen votes. The editor of the upon but two copies of the North American, from which we shall make some extracts to show Sena. tor Solomon how similar the contests of 1848 and 1851 were.

Bigler and the Abolitionists." The article first atvote upon the Proviso, and an asserted coalition eloquent burst of patriotic indignation :-

"But since the Pennsylvanian has dragged see-

tional issues into the controversy, and has endeavored to influence our election by citing the ex parte opinions of other States, we do not hesitate to de clare that the South has much ground of complaint when the people of Pennsylvania are asked to sustain a candidate who is openly leagued with its worst and avowed enemy, and to sanction a coalition which threatens it with a still fiercer warfare than has yet been attempted. The election of Bigler will be the triumph of Wilmot. It will be so proclaimed brought the South, and with abundant testimony to establish its truth. When the South sees Van Buren, Preston King, and the Free Soilers controlling he professed National Democrats of New York; Chase and his followers leading the same party in Ohio; a new and specific coalition between the Democrats and Abolitionists of Massachusetts; arrangements between the same parties in Vermont. Connecticut, Rhode Island and Iowa; and finally as if t were to crown the base bargains, a perfect and parefully stipulated combination between David Wilmot and his followers and Wm. Bigler and his partizans; when such things are demonstrated, we ay what is the South to think, but that there is a concerted scheme, on the part of these coalitions, to continue the war on their institutions for the purpose f obtaining political power.

If, after this exposition, there can be found a man of any party claiming to be a friend of the ompromise, of peace and the Union, who can vote for the digler and Wilmot ticket, we do not envy

him the expansive capacity of his conscience.' This editor, who was Journston's chief fagleman in Pennsylvania, sees no reason why Wilmor and his friends should not support Bigges, but on the contrary, deems such a conclusion inevitable, from BigLer's previous course; and by coupling the two names together, endeavors to provoke prejudice he had assumed, of endeavoring to stay the progress and turn from the support of Mr. Biglica those of Slavery. Had the people any evidence, before Democrats whose only care is to propitiate Southern sentiment.

In the issue of October 13, which is the day before the election, the game is played still stronger. A long article appears headed " Sectional Agitation." was, Wilmot Proviso and all. We have yet to to prove the soundness of Gov. Johnston's views in learn that he has disavowed that vote-and we know regard to Southern rights. His sentiments are dethat he is the uncompromising opponent of the Ex- clared to be identical with those of President Fillmore, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and the

> "Yet this honorable and honest Executive, who, upon all occasions, and under all circumstances, has stood by the compromises of the Constitution, and vindicated their obligations, has been unscrupulously assailed as an "Abolitionist," and as an enemy to the Union. And by who has he been thus assailed? By the intriguing and mercenary poli ticians who are now fraternizing with David Wilmot and his band, and who have raised this outery with no other design than to conceal the villapy of their own schemes. When we look abroad ove the whole country, the only real agitators at the north and the south are to be found in the ranks of the so-called Democratic party. In the former Wilmot, Van Buren, Chase, Hale, Dix, Ranton Giddings, Wentworth, and the like are the accepted leaders, and in the latter, Quitman, Soule, Truesdale Jefferson Davis, McDonald, Troup, Johnston, Yulee, and such, wear the badges of authority. Both divisions, though claiming to be moved by opposite motives, and to be acting under autogonistic principles, are working for the same end—the dissolution

of this Union and the downfall of our institutions.

Col. Bigler is openly allied with the "head and

front" of this Abolition movement in the north-he

stands on the same ticket with David Wilmos-he

was nominated by a convention of the same party,

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commended to his face by Wilmot for entertaining the same opinions. His triumph, therefore, could it be accomplished, would be but the triumph of

In the same paper appears the celebrated " In lependent," well known as the unsempulous and able Washington correspondent of that journal, who proceeds to give the reasons which actuate him in opposing Col. Bigler. We extract the two follow ing, which are sufficient for our purpose :---

"Because he is ailied with David Wilmot and the abolitiouists, and thereby proves himself, notwithstanding all electioneering professions to the contrary, an enemy of the Union, and a foe of the

Because, as the Democratic party of Vermont Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Io wa, and other States, have prenly bargained and conlesced with the Free Soilers, the election of the Wilmot and Bigler ticket in this State, would give a great impetus to a concerted movement upon the next Congress, and lead to renewed agitation, under these continued and powerful auspices, which might seriously endanger the peace and safety o

Now, all these charges may, or they may not be true. We have quoted the extracts to show in what manner Gov. Johnston was conducting the canvass, and what little claim he would have had upon Free Soil votes, if the question had entered in the contest. They are specimens of what appoared every day in that journal, and show that the Polk, Dallas and Taritl of 1842," dodge, was not ost upon our whig friends.

Credit was claimed for Gov. Johnston for pocketing the bill repealing the 6th section of the act of 1847. This repealing section was adopted from a desire on the part of some of our Solons to show the depth of their servility to the South. It is a matter of small importance in itself, involving no principle. Had Gov. J., promptly vetoed the bill, we would have given him e-edit for a manly act, but we are not willing to award him praise for evading the reeponsibility.

If the Democracy of Bradford could give Long streth 507 majority in 1848, what reason had they withheld their support from Bigler, now, and why should they be looked upon with "distrust." Then, the question of Free Territory was prominently before them, and a portion felt it their duty to withhold their support from Gen. Cass, upon that ques-

tion. Yet they rallied to Longstreth's support, as they have to the support of every State ticket since Did Bielen stand in any more unfavorable position, with a vote recorded for the Proviso? The "distrust" that was felt of our Democracy, must have been in the breasts of those who would have been willing to have seen the Fice Soil vote of the county cast against Bigler, and who endeavored in every way, except openly, to produce that result, and who have experienced that when it is necessary to vindicate principle, our Democracy are not atraid to re-

We hinted very briefly, in a former article, at to lay it upon that portion of the Democracy who supported Van Buren in 1848. We brand the assertion as an unqualified and impudent falsehood. significant either of mental obtuseness or a luck of moral integrity. We have said, and we repeat it. cabin, \$250, through; first cabin, \$300, through. that the " anti-lavery sympathy" here did not pro-Demograt knows this, if he would have the candor to acknowledge it. He knows perfectly well, that it was not acknowledged as an issue; that if it had teen, the course pursued by that paper, in being a driven off from BIGLER hundreds of Democratic vo-

ters. But he fails behind the Democratic ticket on lempts to prove Biglier's Abolitionism from his ly about 100 votes. Extraordinary exertions were taken by these vessels. By other vessels (no clipmade for Johnston in Bradford. Had his friends pers) steerage \$100 to \$120 with Wirmor, and then winds up in the following done as well throughout the State he would have been elected. He ran over 300 votes ahead of the Whig ticket generally, because the great effort was made for him.

When we take into consideration all the occurrences of our contest, we must say that we have done much better for BIGLER than we had any reamade on a portion of the county ticket by unscrulous men, who were determined to gratify their malignancy by the sacrifice of everything, and that they did not succeed in doing more injury to our are calculated to do injury to the ticket, from the fact that honest men, when they come to the polls, and see men who profess to be Democrats engaged in a bold and traitorous warfare upon a part of the ticket, are very upt to become disgusted, and after voting merely for the candidates whom they are following, if not the very best of its kind, is certainanxious to see elected, leave the scene of treachery. That Bigler lost votes by the foul-mouthed abuse of Mr. WILMOT, from men who pertended to be very anxious for the State ticket, but repudiated the County ticket, we do not doubt-nor is there any question that the same men sacrificed Biolen to procure votes against Mr. WELMOT.

But the imputation attempted to be cast upon the Van Buren men of 1848, in saying they should have been "distrusted," or that they did not support Bigler, is a foul slander upon as intelligent and consistent a body of Democrats as ever past a vote,-It comes with a poor grace from that paper, at present. The object of the editor is as transparent, as his exertions to provoke a breach amongst our De- Whiting's his master's next door neighbor, and | = Edward Dupont, steward of the Stockton House mocracy will be futile.

Fire !

About 12 o'clock, on Thursday morning, a large wooden building on the river bank, above the dam, built and occupied by Packer, Bennett & Co., as a blacksmith's shop and store-house, was discovered to be on fire, and was speedily burned to the ground. The building contained a large amount of iron and steel, cement, wooden pins, and the working tools of the company, and the loss must be considerable. The adjacent buildings were in great danger for a time; but by strenuous exertions, and the wind tavoring, its further progress was prevented.

New York Election.

We have but partial returns from the election o Tuesday last, but are strongly in hopes that the Democratic State Ticket is spacessful,

Accioust .- An Irishman named Donivan, while driving his loaded team down the hill, south of Gibson's tavern, on Monday last, was pitched off his

In New York city, the Democrats carried every-

body. He was so much injured, as to make his recovery very doubtful. 13 Some removals we learn, are talked of, by the Canal Board, near Philadelphia. We hope the fur will fly. Turn out some of the rascals-but be State Agricultural Fair.

The first State Agricultural Fair for this State commenced on Thursday, Oct. 28, and continued for three days. The attendance was very large and the show very fine.

The Plowing Match created great interest, No merous plows were entered, and the plowmen represented various portions of the country; the ground solected was adjoining the fair, and good soil.-Among the plows entered, were several of Prouty & Mear's, of Boston; Sinclair's, of Baltimore; Hall & Spencer's, of Pittsburgh; Hanley's, of Montgomery, and Cresslers, of Cumberland. The plowing was generally good, but the award of the premi ums has not yet been made.

Governor Johnston, with Ex-Governor Ritner, and Judge Jessup were on the ground.

After the Plowing Match the Premiums on stock &c., were awarded. James Gowan, of Philadelphia took the premium for the best Durham Bull over 3 nama, took millions of deliars on her manifest. years old. Henry Sherborne's Stallion, J. K. years old. Henry Sherborne's Stallion, "J. K at the last trip by the Nicaragna route. Mesers. Pulk' took the prize. Also, French Merino Sheep Gregory &Co. having delivered their passengers in of N. L. Bingham, of Vermont. McCormick's twenty-seven days from New York. Reaping Machine was again successful. Prouty & Barrett's demble Plow took the premium. E. Whitman, of Baltimore, the premium for the largest display of Agricultural Implements.

The awards being over, the Address was nex delivered at the Capitol by the Hon. A. Stevenson of Virginia, and was an able and eloquent one. The Address was quite long, occupying an hour

with great attention, and the honerable gentleman was frequently applauded. Gov. Johnston put on the right of the speaker and Judge Watts on the left. We will publish the address as soon as we shall

WINDY proposes that 'the banner' shall be given to Bradford, for having the greatest proportionate number of office seekers. Of course we

If awarded for the reason given by Windy, he didn't get either? Oh, modesty!

A correspondent from Wyalissing, who has seen, in the newspapers; accounts of several squir rel hunts, writes us that ten young men of that place on Saturday, October 25th, killed 512 squirrels, one coon, and a quantity of other game.

COST OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA -The New York Courier and Enquirer supplies the following at San Joan del Sud. information, of interest to all intending to emigrate to the gold regions:

Rates of passage to San Francisco by the mail line, leaving New York regularly on the 11th, 13th, 26th and 28th of each month, by way of Chagressome of he causes which served to lessen the vote Seerage, \$115, through; second cabin, \$225, through; first cabin, \$275, through. Isthmus expenses about \$39 Eich passenger al-

lowing 250 pounds of baggage. Through in about thirty days, with no detention on the Isthmus By the Nicaragua line, leaving on the 7th and 22d of each month-Steerage, \$180, through; second These rates include expense crossing to the Pa cific side. Average length of nassage from New York to San Francisco. 25 days,

By the Brother Jonathan steamer, leaving on the 28 h of each month, the charges to Chagres are first cabin. \$80; second cabin, \$70; steerage \$40. Cost of crossing the Isthmus about \$25. Each passenger allowing 250 pounds, or 10 oubic feet of The following paragraph is from that paper of the very feeble echo of the Pennsylvanian, would have baggage. Connects with independent steamers on

> By clipper ships: via Cape Horn, cabin passage, \$250; second cabin, \$150. No steerage passengers

A letter in the New York Times, dated Panama October 1, says there are one thousand passengers at that place, by the Ohio and Falcon. More than nine tenths are laborers, and at least five hundred and fifty of the Onio's passengers tooted it over the Cruces road. Many have gone there with the idea that they can get up the coast in opposition lines of steamers for from \$50 to \$75. The writer says there is no opposition boat at Panama now, and the Pason to expect. We have seen a furious onslaught cific Campany charges, in the Tennessee, \$250 for ed b; a band of thirty Indians, his mother and broth-\$200 for cabin and \$100 in steerage, which prices, afterwards ravished by the whole party. in fact, are as cheap as the Company can carry for have any too much left when he arrives at San quised. The utmost excitement-prevailed in conse-Francisco, after getting on shore to live on to ra

> CANINE INSTINCT.-We know of nothing in the story line that is better than a good dog story. The drictly true. We give the well known names of the parties as vouchers:

Some three weeks since, Mr. Theo. Holbrook, of Milk street, broke up housekeeping in Roxbury and sent three of the children to South Hadley Mass., to attend school. On leaving home, the children took with them their favorite spaniel dog that had been their companion and play-mate for eight years. He rode in the car with them to Had ley, and remained with the children during the aftermoon, but the next morning was missing, and Collector of San Francisco and the merchants of could no where be found. The only trace that that city, and a meeting of the latter had been callcould be found of him was that he was seen cross-

ing the toll bridge. Twelve days after the dog left Hadley, he arrivany of his old friends there, he called at Mr. Wm. are attributed. sought admittance by scratching on the door. Mr. Whiting's family at once recognised him and admitted him. He was very much exhausted, and of the Legislature. very poor in flesh, and very hungty. Mr W.'s little | The convention to provide for organizing a new girl immediately undertook the work of nursing territory, to be called "Columbia Territory," the poor travel-worn spaniel. He rapidly improved under her care, and in a day or two commenced following her, and would not atlow her to go rich vein of quartz had been discovered in Broad- 1841. The fall of snow on Oct. 4th, 1841, so ten steps with ut him. He insisted on following way, in the city of San Francisco. her, even to school, and, lying at her feet during scoolhours. And it was not until his old master Francisco, and caused a great excitement. Large Little friend.

The great question now for the curious to answer is: How could this dog find his way to Roxbury from South Hadley, a distance of 150 miles? He was carried all the way in the cars, and of course had no opportunity to see the road. And then again it is evident from the length of time consumed i the journey, (twelve days.) that he did not come distance in a day. He must have wandered many hundreds of miles before he struck some trail by which he could make his way homeward .- Boston

THE PUBLISHERS of the Washington papers are at loggerheads about the public printing. Dr. Bailey, Editor of the Free Soil organ, the National patronage under the terms of the law, but was deseat, and the wheels of the wagon passed over his lation is over 13 000. Elwood Fisher, of the South nied it. He has since made affidavit that his circus ern Press, the organ of the other extreme in Politics, has also preferred a claim to the printing on the ground that his paper has the largest circulation of any of the daily journals. The National Inteligencer shows, by affidavit, that it circulates, of all issues, something over seven thousand copies; the circulation of the Union is a few hundred in excess muzzle, is past all comprehension.—[Wilkesbarre] the week ending 13th instant, of which 7 of this number. t of this number.

Two weeks Later From California. Late from New Mexico:-Reported

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on Saturday evening, with two weeks later news from California, the papers from San Francisco being to the 1-101 October

o the 1st of October 3. of passengers, and \$2,200,000 in gold.
The general news from California is not very im-

The country remains quiet, and crime is so seldom leard of that a general teeting of sucurity pervades

the community.

Trade is comparatively dull, yet the miners were

The fall trade was looked forward to with much confidence. The value of real-estate was improving, and alhough money was a little tight, the country bears the general teature of prosperity.

The personal property insured by the City of San Francisco, at the present time, is seventeen millions seven hundred and forty five thousands dollars. The steamer Oregon, from Sair Francisco for Pa-Great rejoicing had taken place at San Francisco | 27th. Their route is now fully open and meets general

lavor. TERRIPLE RIOT AT CHACRES .- Loss of Life .- A terrible fight occurred at Chagres, just before the sailing of the Cherokee, between the Native and American boatmen. The Americans were beaten and fled, when the Natives turned and beat all the Americans in their way. Pilleen or twenty passengers from California, on their way to the steamer, were driven back. Five are known to have and three quarters in delivery. It was listened to been killed. The other passengers fied, taking refage in the houses, which they barricaded. They finally got on board the Cherokee, through the courtesy of the commander of the British steamer, who took them off in his own boats. The specie was also taken off in the British boats. Messre. Adams & Co's messenger, with all their despatches, was left behind and it is feared that he was killed

by the Natives The returns of the late election show majorities for all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, ranging from one to five thousand. John Bigler is elected Governor by about fifteen hundred majority could n't think of depriving Wyoming of her just Marshall and McCorkle are elected to Congress by heavy majorities. Major Roman, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, leads his ticket, having all ready 4700 majority over Burt. With the exceptshould be the recipient, for has he not been a can- ion of the vote for Governor, every county gives a Skinner, and several others, who, alleging that there didate for four different offices within a year, and majority for the Democratic ticket. Both branches of the Legislature are strongly Democratic. The whole vote polled in the State is about 45,000 -Partly, Democrat, is elected Lieut.-Governor, and Pearce State Comptroller Marshal was to leave for Washington on the 4th of October.

The Oregon papers give a painful account of th ittacks of the Indians on emigrants Business at Stockton remains without any mater

al change. The steamship New Orleans sailed from San-Francisco on the 1st of October, with passengers fraight and specie for Panama. She was to touch

The Cherokee brings a very large mail. The Vizilance Committee were directing theirefforts to prevent the immigrating of convicts, especially from France, which seems to be threaten-

The accounts from the Southern Mines, are very

romising.
On the Toulume, the operations have been carried on with a great deal of spirit. The miners at Talcott's Hill have also done well. The account from the whaling fleet are more ocrat,

disastrous than previously received. Fifteen vessels are known to be totally lost. There is a large quantity of goods still thrown upon the anction tooms in San Francisco, and holders show a great anxiety to realise.

Thirty days paper is 7 to 8 per cent, per month.

From Oregon. The dates from Oregon are to the 23d of Septem-

The prices of travel and freight on the Oregon River have been reduced by competition.

of syrup of sugar and salt. She is the first vessel that has opened trade with the port. Scou's River, with \$27,000 in gold.

Snow had fallen at Astoria to the depth of eight The number of emigrants arrived is verry large. The Indians were committing unparalleled outrages upon the amigrants on the Columbia river .-The family of Hudson Clark, of libnois, was attack- daughters, who were great favorites with the of

cabin and \$125 for steerage, and in their other boat | er murdered, his sister dangerously wounded, and Mr. Miller, of Western Virginia, has also been and make any money. A man, even if he is going attacked, his brother-in-law, Mr. Jackson, killed, in the steerage from Panama to California, should and his daughter and himself wounded. Two other State ticket, is our only wonder. Such proceedings always have at least \$175, and then he will not trains had been attacked, but the Indians were re-

> puence of these outrages. THE CALIFORNIA MARKET .- San Francisco, Sept. 31.-The markets are more anima ed, and a better feeling is manifested

Flour is firm at \$13 and 13 25 The stock first hands is estimated at 40,000 sacks. Holders ly a very excellent one, and may be relied on as are anticipating an advance. Barley is held at \$6 Corn \$3 a \$3 50.

> a 25c. Lard 14c. Furniture is in fair demand. Dry-Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres are nomina Goods for ladies wear in demand.

Rice-The supply is large, with no demand. Candles meet more active inquiry Sugar is improving:

There had occurred some difficulty between the Collector of San Francisco and the merchants of ed in reference to the matter.

The Vigilance Committee were active in their

efforts to prevent the influx of foreign convicts, to water, the clasticity of the air contained in his ed at his old home in Roxbury. But not finding whom a large proportion of the crimes committed

> was brutally murdered on the 24th. The Governor was about to call a extra

> shortly to assemble. The mining intelligence is highly favorable.

The first of the Cuban news had reached San came for him that he could be induced to leave his numbers were preparing to set out for Cuba, with a in Illinois and two near Middletown, Come. view to join Gen, Lopez. Col White, late of the the weight of which the trees, when in full less Pacific Star, intended to depart for Cuba at an early day.

The miners on the Ton omne river are meeting

much better success than last year. The new quartz | was on Dec. 6th, in 1849, and the earliest a companies in that vicinity are getting on encourage 4th, in 1851—an interval of nine weeks. ingly. The silver mine yields largely. There was a Cuban Fillibuster meeting held directly, for he probably would have travelled that | Sacramento on the 26th. It was largely a tended, and the proceedings were most enthusiastic.

The youngest son of Sheriff Myers, in Kingsto Luzerne Co, was dreadfully injured on Saturday last by the careless firing of a large pistol in the bout 3 years, when the child fainted and hands of a neighboring child. The pistol had been carelessly left by a student upon a table in a room of his boarding house, and the two children meet Era, applied to the Departments, demanding this ing in a room, one of them thoughtless picked up the pistol and fired the heavy charge which it con tained into the face of his poor playmate. In an instant the bright little fellow was disfigured for life, his sight nearly if not quite destroyed, and a tender mother's heart almost broken. When will people learn to keep their wit about them, and exercise ordinary care in the disposition of poison and one. deadly weapons? What a booby of a boy about a seminary of learning wants of a pistol loaded to the

Capture of Matamorai

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 30'-We have advices from Brownsville and Matamoras to the 22d inst, which state that a detachment of Caravajal force while reconnohering Malamoras, were fired upon from the fortress, when they rushed into the city and made an attempt to seize the Custom House, but after a brief engagement were repulsed with the loss of three men. The Mexican loss was heavy. Carawall, who was still encamped near the city, was excepting reinforcements, and in anticipation of their arrival, was preparing to storm Malamoras on he morning of the 23d.

A large body of Mexican troops from Tampico and Vera Cruz, intended to reinforce Gen. Avalos, had arrived at Brazos Santiago, when hearing that a body of Texans were on the route to meet them, hey concluded to stop:

The United States troops on the fontier were deserting in considerable numbers' and joining the forces of Caravajal.

Later reports state that Matamoras was captured by Caravajal, on Priday or Saturday, the 26th to

New Onleans, Nov. 2.- The Steamship Fathy from Brazos Santago, arrived this morning, with dates from Metamoras, to the 13th ult. At that time the insurgents under Caravafal, had obtained possession of the western portion of the city, up to within four blocks of the main Plaza. The Government troops were well provided with artillery, and would hold out until the last. They were daily expecting reinforcements." The loss of the Mexi-cans had been 150 killed and wounded. Gen expecting reinforcements." The loss of Avalos was among the latter.

The loss on the part of the insurgents had been three killed and fileen wounded. Among the lat ter was Capt. Ford, of the Texan Rangers. M. Wardwell, the American Consul was also wounded Mr. Longstreet, an American merchant, was killed during the skirmishing.

Two very disastrous fires had occurred in the city, destroying the Custom House with its contents Devin's stores, and several blocks of buildings. The loss amounts to several hundred thousand ol dollars.

ANOTHER RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE -At Ottawa, on Sanday week; two negroes, evidently strangers, came into the city in a buggy, driving a white horse. They enquired the way to some known place, and were directed across the river. They had, however not gone far from town, before ther were pursued and overtaken by Mr. Constable were fugitive staves, were about to arrest them when one of them showed his tree papers, and was allowed to go his way, but the other was the ken by force, and orought back to town, where he was placed on a canal-boat and started towards Salle, with a view of being there placed oh a seaner and conveyed to his master at St. Louis. Lock No. 11, however, the negro was taken from the officers, who were somewhat roughly handled by the people, and the boat went on without

In relation to the matter the Free Trader says. "We wish to call attention to one fact, and the that in all their steps in this transaction, neither Mr. Skinner nor any of his abetters had the firm scrap of a warrant or process of law of any kind whatever. It was a plain piece of kidnapping an as such the persons engraed in it are liable to be indicted and punished. We shall be the last toop pose a proper officer in the rightful execution the fugitive slave law, but we are opposed to a resting any persons, whether black or white, bon or free, without complying strictly with the letterd its provisions. All we believe this to be the gen eral sentiment of this community."-Chicago Des

THE PLAGUE AT PALMAS, (CAPE DE VERDS)-Death of the American Consul and his family. -We have been favored with the following extract of letter from an officer on board the U.S. brig P poise, dated Teneriffe, Sep. 4, 1851 :

Our stay at Tenerifle will be longer than it wise would have been, on account of a terrible m ber. There is still great difficulty as regards the lo- lignant disease existing at Palmas, another por is group of islands, which we were to ted but are now obliged to give up. The mona there has been fearful indeed. Since the diseas The Sir John Allyne arrived at Oregon City, on first broke out, one-fifth of the whole population the 19th, from the Sandwich Islands, with a cargo 18,000 have been swept off, and the fever is a raging, though some what abated. It is not though to be the cholera, for it is very contagious; but it A company of Oregon miners had returned from resembles it in the quickness with which deat coul's River, with \$27.000 in gold. brought to the fistant in a small vessel from the coast of Africa. The family of our Consul, Torres.) together with himself, are all deal with the exception of one child. He was a very worth man, and had several hand some and interested cers of our ships that touched there. Mr. To sent them all into the interior upon the first aper ence of the pestilence; but hearing afterwar that some of them were sick, he started off tor them, and on his arrival found them all dead, . vants included, with the excertion of the chile's mentioned. In less than five hours after, he has rell was a corps. The panic and distress on the island is inconceivable. No communication is a lowed with it from the adjacent islands, exception this, from whence a small vessel sails twice a test or letters, to a port that has as vet escaped thems dy. Every precaution is taken by smoking the letters that are sent with brimstone, and dipper them in vinegar, and by putting the vessel inque ant no an socd as she arrives, in order that the Provisions-Sales of Mess Pork at \$14; Hams 22 ease may not be communicated to this isk Here it is remarkably healthy; only two 🕬 having occured the past month, out of a gopular oi over 12.000

> SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT —A young Pliving in Suffield, went into a stream, in comparish one or two friends, to bathe. After diff several times, and remaining for some time a water, he concluded to come out "after taking" more dive." By way of adding a little variety the operation, he made his last dive with his was such as to force his head suddenly and peetedly to one side, with such power as to his neck. He lived long enough to make a su the water to his companions, who brought him and conveyed him home, where he died sho after — Harrford Times.

THE SNOW OF MONDED, the 27th was in M chusetts, the earliest the season has appeared Boston Traveller, was in some parts of the States one of the most remarkable on record. feet, according to the newspapers, tell on the were so much broken that the marks of their are yet visible. In the course of the last is seven years, the latest first appearence of the

The Lebanon Advertiser of the 2 says: A woman named Trout, residing near view in this county, was committed to our jail terday, under the serious charge of murde seems that on Thursday last, while in a pa she chastised a female step-child of hers age immediately after died. The child was barie suspicion arising among the neighbors, the was disinterred and an examination had, when Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of guilf

Coxcress will assemble at Washington weeks from to-day. The members are all winging their flight in that direction. The set will be an interesting, and we need not say

There were 151 deaths in Philadelphia