

Pradford Aeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech. Free Men-Presdom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, April 3, 1852.

THE CAPAL CONNICSIONER, WM. SEARIGHT, of Fayette County.

Torms of The Reporter.

\$3.80 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cants will be deducted—for each paid actually in advance \$1.00 will be deducted. No paper sent overtwo years, suless paid for. Adversarias wars, per square of ten lines, 50 cepts for the first and 25 cents for each sobsequent insertion.

17 Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Popular, bext door to the Bracker lines. Intrance be, ween Mosars, Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

The Governor's Message.

We invite the attention of our readers to the late Message of Gov. BIGLER, upon the subject of the finances of the Commonwealth, and the comple-Concy. It is an able and we I written State paper, straight-forward and to the point. Its suggestions are the dictates of sound policy, and proves Gov Bigler to be, what we have ever considered him.

and upright, able and consistent man The Governor recommends that advantage be taken of the present reduced rates of interest, to negotiate a loan for the purpose of paying off the debts already due, and that which will soon be scome due. There is now due and unpaid two millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and fifty five dollars of the bonds of the Commonwealth, bearing an interest of six per cent , and a balance of near one theusand dollars due to domestic creditors, bearing a like rater of interest, besides one million three hundred and ninety thoua sand, at five per cent; over two millions will tall unable to say -Ed. Rep] due in 1853, and about three millions in 1854.

Capitalists would be eager to negotiate a loan at five per cent, and probably at even a lower rate of interest to repay this debt, which would save the her in a situation more consistent with her resour-

Upon the subject of the North Branch the Governor speaks plainly and frankly. The people of Bradford will recognize in his suggestions, the same place last fall. He urges upon the Legislature the revenue will be small, under the most favorable cirthe benefits which will result from its completion, to the people of the North, and to the Treasury of

If any thing was needed to endear Gov. BIGLER make him esteemed and respected. We hear it tion? The product ought to be, at least a good fat | \$4,027,000 leaving a balance of receipts over exspoken of by all parties in terms of the highest office. commendation. It proves him to be actuated by no spirit of demagoguism-no halting, triffing, tricky policy-but proves him a man of enlarged and lib- by, at the Harrisburg Convention of August 1848. eral views, fearless in the utterance of what he which is worth telling :have no desire to draw comparisons with the late administration, but we are firm in the belief, that if the same honest and frank policy had characterized its conduct towards the North Branch-if Gov. JOHKSTON had been willing to allow it to stand upon its merits as a great state work, and untrammelled by small notes or "Sinking" fund, the sound of the beatman's horn would now be heard along our

We take pleasure in commending Gov. Bigler's administration thus far. He has manifested a disposition to bring the administration of our State affairs back to the sound and healthy model of SHUNE. The people of the State will stand by, and export him in his laudable undertaking, as they did that honest and good man. We do not approve of everything he has done, nor do we expect that everything in the future will be exactly to please our own views-but we believe Gov. B. in all his acts, to be actuated by honest and upright motives. doing what he deems most conducive of the public good, and promoting the interests of the Common-I wealth, and so far as our exertions can go, they shall the freely given to sustain himsin the independent and democratic course his conduct seems to foreshadow.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION .- The Whig State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday, a full delegation every district of the State being in attendance. Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP, of Susquedanna co., acted as permanent President, supported by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A motion was carried to proceed viva voice to express the preterence of the Convention for a candidate for Presidency; when Gen. WINFIELD Scott received 113 votes, and 5 were given for "the nominee of count of the proceedings of Congress, we find the the National Consention" Ex Gov. Wm. F. John- following notice of a speech delivered by Mr. Grow STON, MORTON McMichael, and John C. Kunger. on Tuesday last: were appointed Dolegates to the National Convention from the State at large. Hon, WILLIAM JESSUP, is the Representative Delegate for this District. At the evening session, on the third ballot, Jacon Hoff-WAN, Esq. of Berks, was nominated as the Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner; which nomination was then unanimously ratified by the Convention. ALEXANDER E. BROWN, of Northampton. JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland; and SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler; were appointed Presidential Electors for the State at large. M. C. Marcun is the District Elector for this District. A series of resolutions were unanimously reported and adopted and the Convention adjourned sine die with nine eneers for General Scott.

The member of the State Central Committee from this region is Hon. George Sanderson of Bradford. The personage who formed that Committee is a notorious advocate for the re-charter of the Easton Bank, and we have heard some curiosity expressed to see the vote in the Senate upon the re-charter of that institution. The heap may be all meal-but there is a strong feline smell about it, which is suspicious.

Will the Senator when Le next writes his friends, e editors of the Argus, send the year and nays ! more troops for Cube.

Passage of the N.B. bill.

We have just received a telegraphic despatch, from Harrisburg, dated April first, amounting that the bill appropriating \$850, 000 to the North Brauch, had passed both Honses, and would be signed by the Gov.

(Eor the Reporter)

Enquiry. Mr. Entron :- Is the Mr. Ward who has been appointed a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention the same who came up to this place in 1844 to reclaim political sinners and secure votes for Henry City? and who figuratively illustrated the beadties of Whigeery and Democracy, in contrast, by the use of a fable of a woodchuck and polecat ; putting down the polecar as the representative of the Democrat side of the house?

Savo :-- 'O word some power the giftie gie us ' Sheshequin, March 18, 1852.

(We presume that the two persons mentioned by our correspondent in his inquiry above, are the same, for we have no a before us, the " Bradford .trgue" dated May 11, 1844, which contains the proceedings of the "Bradford County Clay Clab," from which we extract the following:-

"The audience listened very attentively till after midnight, to the able, eloquent and logical arguments of Messrs. Bullock, Adams, BANCRAFT and WARD, upon the principles and operation of the tariff, (with which is so intimately connected the tion of the North Branch canal. It will be read with great pleasure by the citizens of Bradford the Sub-Freasury; the refutation of Clay and Adams' "bargain and sale;" the seven sides of the never-erring Democrat" Martin Van Buren; the claims of the two great generals Markle and Muhlenberg, for the Gubernatorial chair, &c. &c."

This was quite a programme for a Delegate t the Democratic National Convention-and must have afforded ample scope for all of Mr. Ward's political learning and eloquence.

In this same paper we find an account of the formation of a Clay Club in Columbia, at which Mr. Ward, strangely enough, "happened" to be present, and overcame his native modesty sufficiently to address the meeting. So our correspondent will observe that Sheshequin was not the only place enlightened by Mr. Wa to during the campaign of 1844; whether the oderiferous comparison made in S. was indulged in at each place visited, we are

Our friend Wixor, will get out of homor.-We can't keep him good-humored. We have coaxed and petted the testy wasg, but every now State annually a considerable sum, besides placing and then the columns of his talented little sheet fairly boil over with the effervesence of his rag :--Perhaps it is fortunate-his editorial columns may be a sort of salety-valve, by means of which he can blow off the superabundance of steam which might otherwise be dangerous. He calls us all sorts of policy which he advocated in his speech at this hard names in his last paper, and comes down upon us so like a "thousand of brick," that we are importance of making immediate provision for the nearly demolished. Wixor, centainly can now completion of the work. As the amount of sirplus afford to be generous and forgiving. We know that the Senatorial manoeuvre-was not particularly profcumstances, he advocates a loan for the purpose of stable, and the Congressional still less so, but what completing ...this improvement-and points out a vast field of speculation is now opened for the talent of the Delegate to the National Convention. Here is a sum in the rule of three :-- If it is worth \$150 to withdraw from the field as a candidate for Senator-how much can a Delegate to the Demoto the citizens of the North, this message, would cratic National Convention make out of his posi-

> By the way, speaking of buying and selling, puts us in mind of an anecdote we have heard of Winobserved, that in the expenditures for last year, is
> not at the Harrisburg Convention of August 1848, included the sum of 8442,196 applied to the North

conceives to be the right, and honest and true in At that Convention, which met to nominate a his friendship for the interests of the North We successor to the lamented Shung, Mesers, Longstreth, Bigler, Black and Eldred, were the chief reference to the State Treasurer's report that the ba competitors. The first day's balloting failed of a lance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1850 nomination—Longstrath lacking but one vote of was \$754,252 81, whilst at the same period of the being successful. Of course, during the evening, there was caucussing and consulting, and plans to \$210,252 60, which sum together with the \$300, raise the needed vote on the morrow. In the midst | 000 of temporary loan to be paid out of the receipts of this a gentleman from Luzerne county said-" there was a Delegate here from Wyoming county who come here on purpose to sell himself-I wouldn't speak to him, but you can buy him, if you Thus it will appear, that should no accident occur wish to-I am certain." Upon this hint, a couple of the caucusers withdrew, and soon returned with the information that the matter was arranged. We shall draw no conclusions, but on the first ballot next | like the extent of damage which beleft them durmorning is recorded the vote of our friend Wimpy tor Longstreth.

> We find the following telegraphic despatch n the Pennsylvanian of the 30th ult.

> CHARLESTON, March 29th .- The Democrats of Jackson county, Georgia, have resolved to support the Baltimore nominees, if they are not Pree Soilers.

If the Democrats of Georgia have the right to make such a reservation in regard to the Baltimore nominee, we know of no reason, why Democrats in the North, may not exercise a like privilege, and say who they will not support. We should like to have this matter clearly understood, whether any predecessor, who took occasion to recommend this body is to kick, at the Baltimore nomination under any circumstances. It is a game which can be played almost anywhere, and we must contess if the Democrats of Georgia are disposed to open the ball This question was settled by the Legislature of 1849 thus early, by declaring in advance whom they will not support, we have a strong inclination to take some part in the game.

Speech by Ma. Grow.-In the telegraphic ac-

Mr Gaow maintained that every person has a right to as much land as may be necessary for his support, as he has to the air, water and sunshine and took the broad ground that every man settled on the public domain is made a consumer of loreign products from which our revenue is to be raised. As a question of revenue, then, it becomes necessary to make Jonations of public lands as designated by by this bill, while the natural rights of man imperalively demand this. He opposed internal improvements by the General Government, and took the

Jackson doctrine as his guide in this respect. We shall probably receive his remarks in full in

a few days, when we will publish them. The Pennsylvanian has passed into the hands of W. H. Hope, late of the Baltimore Argus. It is herealter to be issued as a penny paper. We trust under the new administration it will exhibit more liberal views than it has at late, and consider the welfare of the great democratic party, rather than become the organ of a single man.

EUROPE —The news from Europe presents little marked importance. The New Ministry has anounced the intended dissolution of the British Parhament. The country is wide awake for the new Election, to be con rolled by a few privileged vo- ties of the State of New York, rich, populous, and

COVERNOR'S MEMOR. RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC DEST AND THE FINANCES OF THE STATE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

GENTLEMEN :- I had intended, immediately after my induction into office, to communicate with you on the subject of the public debt, and to exhibit the actual financial condition of the Commonwealth at that period. After the necessary examination, however, I dicovered that I could not do so with that precise accuracy which should characterize the statements of an official communication. There are outstanding debts on the public works, onpaid claims and balances of appropriations for last year, the amount of which could not be ascer-tained in time for this purpose. I am therefore, I

There is now due and unpaid two millions fou hundred and ninety one thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars of the bonds of the Commonwealth bearing an interest of six per cent., and a balance of near one hundred thousand dollars due to do mestic creditors, bearing a like rate of interest, beand, at five per cent; over two millions will fall due in 1853 and about these areas sides one million three hundred and ninety th

due in 1853, and about three millions in 1854. I respectfully suggest to the Legislature the propriety of making provision for the cancellation o these matured bonds, and such as may fall due during the coming year, by authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate loans for that purpose, and issue the bonds of the Commonwealth, re-imbursable at the expiration of ten or filteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., with interest certificates attached or in the usual form as may be deemed proper. The present reduced rates of interest in Europe, and the abundance of money in the principal citizens of this country affords ample rate of interest much below that which the State is now bound to pay on these matured bonds. I am fully satisfied, by information which has reached me through private as well as public scources, that the bonds of the State exempted from taxation, could be negotiated at such a rate of interest, as to amount to a very desirable saving to the Treasury. It is not so much the present rate of tax on the bond that would injure the value of new ones, as the sensitive apprehension entertained by capitalists, that such rate of taxation might at some future time be increased. Besides these inducements to can-cel the matured bonds we should not forget that it is not benefitting a great and prosperous State like Pennsylvania, to have a matured and unpaid debt resting upon her. Such a state of affairs is not consistent with her dignity and her pride, and is well calculated to have an injurious effect upon her credit. Her ability to pay cannot be doubted, and the fidelity with which her people have ever responded to every reasonable demand to sustain her credit has excited unlimited confidence in her integrity amongst the capitalists of this country and Europe I therefore, most respectfully submit this subject to your consideration.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year 1851 deducting the temporary loan of \$98,200, amounted to \$4,472,393.93 and the expenditures for the same year to 84,780,667 53, or \$308,363 40 more than the whole receipts. In this expenditure is included \$185,138 91, which was paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and cannot, therefure, be properly regarded as an expenditure, as it was used to cancel a like amount of the funded debt leaving an actual balance against the Treasury of \$123 255 49

After full consultation with the financial officer of the State, and a careful examination of the data which he has kindly placed within my reach, I have arrived at the conclusion, that the receipts and expenditures for the current year may be estimated as follows, to wit :- Receipts \$4,325,000, expenditures penditures of \$298,000 including in this expendiof the Sinking Fund of \$220.000. But it should be Branch canal, and \$30,000 for the inclined planes on the Portage road and the Western reservoir, making in all \$475, 186 expended on new work duryear 1851, the ba' since was but \$553,079 21, being a difference against the Treasury for this year, o of the present year, amount to \$510,252 60 being \$38,155, 60 more than all the payments for new work, and on this data the balance in the Treasury at the end of this year, is reduced to 259,744 40. to the public works during the present season, we may reasonably anticipate a surplus revenue of tween two and three thousand dollars. Should the improvements, however, be visited by any thing ing the last year, this balance would be reduced to sum too meagre to deserve notice. It is, theretore, apparent that we cannot rely upon the surplus revenue of the Treasury during the current year, for the means to prosecute the work on the North Branch canal and the Portage rai road with that vig-

or which the interest of the State seems for to de-I remarked at the time of my induction into office that I regarded the speedy completion of the North Branch canal as consistent with the truest principles of economy. The examination which I have given the subject since that time, has tended ness of that declaratio .. In this view, I seem to subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature in his last annual message. The policy of resuming the prosecution of this work is no longe an open issue and need not now be discussed since which time about \$650,000 have been expended on the work; all of which, together with two and a-half millions originally expended, and the amount of retained per centage, and the usual damages to the contractors on the abandonment of the work, must be entirely lost, unless the canal be

completed. The whole length of this improvement is ninety lour miles; filty miles of which are fully complete ed, and the remaining forty-four are under contract. or ready to put under contract so soon as the Legis. lature may make provision for the payment of the same. According to the estimate of William R Foster, the experienced engineer on that line 772, 000 will be sufficient to complete it; and that should the means be promptly furnished the whole line may be brought into use in the early part of the next season. Can it be doubted, for a moment, that the next annual receipts on this work will largely exceed the interest on this meagre sum? I am confident that those who have given the subject the east attention will not hesitate on this point. I confidently believe that they will not only do this, but that they will be sufficient also to pay the interest on the \$650,000 expended since 1849, and on the two and a-halt millions expended prior to 1841, and leave a balance to go into the treasury besides. I need not give you my seasons, in detail, for this opinion. The data on which it rests has been presented to you in more forcible terms than I could employ It requires but a glance at the operations on the completed part of that improvement-at the vast district of country which would be supplied with the anthracite coal through the medium of this canal—the rapidly increasing consumption of this article wherever it has been brought into use-to satisfy the most incredulous mind that the tonnage on this improvement must, in a few years, be almost equal to its capacity. Some twanty-five counties of the State of New York, rich, populous, and In conclusion, I beg to be indulged in a suggestion of the State of New York, rich, populous, and

me in the State is lize the fact that the operations in this article have grown from 800 000 tons in 1840 to near 4,200,000 tone in 1851; and in all probability the amount will exceed 5,000,000 for the current year !

If, then, it be so apparent that the incomes from this work will pay the interest on its cost and leave a surplus for the use of the Treasury besides, wise policy would seem to indicate its speedy comple-I most respectfully and earnestly urge upon you the favorable consideration of this subject at to vexations and injurious delay. The sum necessary to complete it should, and, I am assured, can be obtained on a loan at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent, re-imburstabal at such period as the revenue therefrom shall have reached the amount of the interest and principle. I am aware that there is a proper sensitiveness in the minds of the people on this subject of borrowing money; and I am sure that I should not recom measure that would have the effect of increasing their burthens. But I sincerely believe that the tendency of this measure will be to lessen rather than increase them-that it is the best financial measure the Legislature can at present adopt.-that its altimate tendency will be to aid the Treasury in the liquidation of the present debt; certainly much more so than the alternative of allowing the sum already expended to be lost. The completion of this work will also give an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the northern portion of the State would invite men and money into that tich section of the Commonwealth, and would be an agt of its assurance that such loans can be negotiated at a tice to the people of that region who have ever, with a true spirit of loyalty and generosity, contributed their proper share towards sustaining the nonor and dignity of the State.

The importance of prompt and efficient action on this subject cannot be oversted. The citizens of the State of New York, who intend to construct the connecting link between our improvements and the Chemung canal, in that State should have early assurance that our improvement will be completed Business men, who desire to operate on this line. will not make a proper arrangements to do so until ample provisions is made for its completion. Evry consideration of interest and economy, it seems o me, dictates prompt and efficient action on this

question. The avoidance of the inclined plains on the Al legheny Portage railroad was also commenced ander the late administration, and in my opinion, is a necessary work, and should be prosecuted to completion as rapidly as the means of the treasury will permit. It is an important link in our mair line of improvements, and has ever been (and unless the planes are avoided, will continue to be) a source of heavy expenditure, great delay, and danger in the transportion of tonnage. The annual ex-penditures to keep those plans in order has been extremely heavy. It is estimated that near a hundred thousand dollars would be saved yearly in the expenses of this railroad were the use of the planes dispensed with. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose by the last Legislature. The old material on the road is continued at a value of \$248.650. This. with the additional sum of \$591,350, it is estimated by Mr Faries, the engineer on that line, will ac complished this designable end. I am also assured by the same officer, that with the necessary appropriation, four of the ten planes may be avoided

luring the coming season In connection with this subject, I need scarcely remark, that our main line of improvements about to encounter a most powerful rival for the tonnage of the West in the Pennsylvania railroad. which work will probably be completed during the ture an estimated payment to the Commissioners year 1853. The avoidance of the planes will do more, I am confident, to strengthen the main line against this competition than any other improve ment that can be made. I respectfully recommend this subject to your favorable consideration.

The absolute necessity for the expenditure of large sums of money to complete the improvements t monish you of the propriety of confining the appropriations to the lowest possible point that the pub lic service and the interests of the State will permit including nothing for which she is not legally and morally bound to provide. Riged economy in the expenditures is indispensably necessary to sustain the credit of the State, fulfill the engagements she has already made, and meet the reasonable expec tations of the people. The public improvements of the State are one of our principal sources of revenue, and should at all times, receive the special care of the Legislature. Every proper effort should be made to increase the receipts and lessen the expenditures on these works. I have not had the opportunity of giving the subject of their manage ment that thorough examination which is indispensbly to the formation of a correct opinion in refer ence to the details of their operation; but I have long entertained the opinion that no action of the Legislature could have a more salutary effect upon the management than the adoption of the cash system in paying for the laborand materials necessary to keep them in successful operation. It is, my opinion, to the loose system of contracting debts now in practice, as much, if not more, than to any other defect in the present policy, may be attribut ed their failure to meet expectations of the people as a source of revenue. The most vigilant efforts of the officers could not prevent the payment of exorbitant prices for labor and materials, if obtained greatly to increase my confidence in the truthful on credit. The State always pays dearly for such accomodation. Besides, this custom affords the opportunity of most palpable imposition, if not actual frauds, upon the State. The very idea of a set of officers being allowed to throw the credit of the Commonwealth broadcast, to be taken up at some future period by somebody else, is almost startling I regard it as a most dangerous policy, calculated to beget a spirit of careless prodigatity in the management of public affairs, and to incite impositions upon the treasury. It should, in my opinion, be abandoned at the earliest day possible. I, therefore respectfully suggest the property of fixing a period by law, after which the officers on the public works shall not be allowed to contract debts for any purpose whatever, directing the disbursing officers to make monthly statements of their accounts to the Canal Commissioners, showing the amount of money disbursed and the materials purchased, and requiring all outstanding accounts to be presented to the Canal Commissioners or Auditor General for settlement. Under a cash system, the actual mediumens of the State could at all times be readily ascertained, which would be a great convenience for the Legislature, as well as a satisfaction to the people. In the introduction of a new system of this

kind care should be taken to place at the command of the proper officers the necessary means to carry it into operation.
It might be well, also, to take some action on the subject of claims for damages incurred in the construction of our public improvements This subject should be finally disposed of. Although many years has passed by since the construction of these works, every year brings out some new item of this kind. Much of the time of the Legislature, and the Canal Commissioners, is occupied in the extraination of these claims, and for the last ten or twelve years they have absorbed the means of the Treasury to the extent of from fifty to eighty thousand dollars annually I am informed that claims are now being pressed for damages, which, it is alleged, the Commonwealth incurred more than twenty years since It must be a most difficult task for the Canal Commissioners to ascertain all the facts in cases so long deferred I suggest the propriety of disposing this subject by some summary mode

manufacturing purposes; in return for which the The volumes of our laws for the semion of 1250 Proceedings of the Penn's Legislature canal would to some extent, be freighted with salt, and 1851, compared with those of previous years, plaster, &c., &c. The growth of the anthracite coal show that our legislation is increasing to an alarmalmost incredible. If we ing degree. By reference to these volumes for the may be allowed to take this increase as a data on years I have named, it will be seen that but a com-which to base an estimate of the future business of paratively smell portion of the laws they contain this canal, it will more than equal the expectations of the most sangaine friends. We can scarcely realize the fact that the operations in this article have since, or with those annually enacted by Congrese or any of our sister States, swell into an astonish magnitude. This evil is on the increase, and i me to me that a remaily is imperiously called fer. Much may be done to errest this evil by the aloption of a tew well digested general laws For

the purpose of attaining this desirable end, I respect fully suggest for your consideration, propriety o constituting a commission of two or three experier the earliest day possible. The time for doubt and ced legal gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to preregret to say, compelled to forego the performance of this duty, antil the meeting of the next Legislature. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing the views I entertain and the anxiety I feel on a few subjects connected with the financial and other affairs of the State.

There is now due and unpaid two millions four the carliest day pessible. The time, for doubt and can be to prepare and the anxiety I feel on a few subjects connected with the financial and other affairs of the State.

There is now due and unpaid two millions four the carliest day pessible. The time, for doubt and call legal gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to prepare general laws to meet this object, to be submitted to the consideration of the next Legislature. I the views I entertain and the anxiety I feel on a few subjects connected with the financial and other affairs of the State.

There is now due and unpaid two millions four bring its labor upon them, and the session runs before a subject of this kind can receive the necess ion rans by ray consideration The subject of regulating election districts, nam ing election houses, which annually occupies much of the time of the Legislature, and many pages of

of the Journal and Statute Books, might be safely confided to the commissioners of the respective counties

The applied of divorces should, it seems to me be left entirely with the courts; as well, also, as the whole subject of selling real estate by trustees, guardians, and those acting in a representative capacily. There measures, together with a few more general statutes, on the subject of corporations, would, I think, have a most s lutary effect on legslation. As far as possible, our laws should be general; and those that are so, should be sternly namtained against special innovation

WILLIAM BIGLER. Executive Chamben, Harrisburg, March 25, 1852.

THE TRACEDY IN VIRGINIA -The Fairmour. Frae Virginian, of Saturday last, gives the follow-

ing additional account and particulars of a tragedy, which has already been noticed by telegraph: A report was brought here on Thursday, by the mail carrier from Ciarksburg, to the effect that a horrible and wholesale morder was committed in West Union, Dochtriege coun y, on last Wednesday night. Six men and one woman are said to have been cruelly murdered. Money in supposed to have been the object, as twenty two thousand dollars are said to have been taken by the perperators. It is thought that this crime and the es cape of Owens from Clarksburg jail, were both eftected by three men, atrangers, who came to Clarke-burg on the Sunday evening preceeding, and who are now suspected to be accomplices of Jacques

and his gang.

They are thought to have helped Owens out of jail by letting a rope down the chimney and draw-ing him up. He is known to have taken a boat at Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, and it is teared he will escape. The other parties left Clarksburg on Wednesday, reached West Union the same night Stopping at the same house with a party of persons moving west, and either knowing or learning that the movers had money, the villains rose in the night nd murdered every human being but themselves about the house, and escaped. John Owens who is here referred to. has been

confined in the jail at Clarksburg, since November, on the charge of setting fire to the buildings burnt there at that time, and escaped on the night of Sunday, 14th inst, by crawling up the chimney.

State Céntral Committee.

The officers of the 4th of March Convention have ppointed the following State Central Committee: Wm. L. Hirst, Chairman, Philadelphia. Hon Wm. Dock, Harrisburg. Col. Samuel C Stambaugh, Lancaster. Henry S Mott, Milford, Pike county. Thomas S. Fernon, Philadelphia. Francis C Carson, Harrisburn Charles Lyn an, Potter county William Conts, Philadelphia, Thomas Watson, Washington. Hon. R. Kneass, Philadelphia John Lehman, Adams county, William Lilly Carbon Philip Mixself, sen., Easton. Dr. Charles H Hunter, Reading. Dr. J. H. Seltzer, Morgantown, Berks co. R. J. Nivens, Susquehenna county. George Sanderson, Bradtord. William H Welsh, York.

Wm. Badger, Philadelphia. John B. Bratton, Carliele. Dr. David Marshall, Labanon. HORRIBLE MURDER IN EASTON.-About 11 o'clock ast Monday night, a shocking murder was perpetrated in a house at the North-west comer of Northampiou and Juliana streets in the borough of Eas-It appears that BARNEY ANDREWS, a day-laborer, has been living on bad terms with his wife for a long time, and had frequent quarrels with her, said to be owing to her had conduct. There is no doubt that she was an unfaithful and loose woman.

John C Clark, Westmoreland

Wm. H Lamberton, Venango.

Jesse Lescure, Greene.

Johr D. Stiles, Allentown.

and it is said she frequently taunted her husband with her own infidelity. She had her husband put to jail last winter for illtreating her, and he had been out ten or twelve days. It is said that on Monday night, he went into his house, and had some words with his wife, and while they were quarrelig, two men came and tapped on the window out side. Barney went out to see who was there, and while he was out she locked the door and refused o let him in again. He then broke open the door. knocked his wife down, and drawing a razor from his pocket, cut her throat from ear to ear. He conessed the deed, surrendered himself and was com

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS -The bill making the Land Warrants of 1850 assignable, has passed both branches of Congress, and the Washington Intelligencer says there is no reason to doubt that it will thus become a law. It will benefit many of the recipients of this bounty of the Government, who possessing warrants for lands, are themselves una-

This bill authorizes all warrants issued or hereafter to be issued under any law of the United States o be assignable according to the usual forms, and also gives to the State troops of the War of 1812 that were ultimately paid by the National Government, the benefits of the Act of 1850. Any person entitled to pre emption right to any land, shall be entitled to use any such warrent in payment of the same, at \$1.25 per acre. Warrants may be incated in one body upon any lands of the United States. subject to private entry at the time of such locations at the minimum price. When said warrants shall be located on lands which are subject to entity at a great minimum that \$1.25 per acre, the locater of aid warrants shall pay to the United States, in cash, the difference between the value of such warran's at \$1,25 per acre, and the tract of land located on.

RAPPING DELUSION -The Oneids chief, printed at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., says that a family in that place, the members of which have been persuaded by the rappings, had been completely broken up—a mother has left her young children sick and uncared for, and take , up her board and report says, her bed, with one of the masculine spirits. Report further says, that this male rapper. n order to make room for his neighbor's wife, has

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 24 Mr. Casson reported a bill for the relief of Lylin Green, wit ow of a revolutionary soldier - Fire was taken up and passed.

Was taken up and place a bill to incorporate the Elawrence ville and Oswego Railroad Company

Mr. Hoos ead a bill to incorporate the Westmin. ister collegiate institute.

Mr Faartiev read a bill relating to the estate of foreign corporations.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie railroad was taken up discussed at length. It was finally referred committee on corporations The bill for the immediate completion of the

North Branch canal was then taken up. The question being on the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole, authorizing the pay. ment of the interest on the loan to be raide the rate of 53 per cent., instead of 6, which was negatived:

YEAS Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Day, lington, Kinzer, Kunkel, McKaslin, Malone, Ma hiss. Muhlenberg, Myers, Slifer, Walker, Speaker -13.

NATS-Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crabb, Fem. on, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Guernesey, Hamlin Hoge, Jones, McFarland, Packer, Robertson, San derson, Shimer-16.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the bill it was agreed to by the following tole:
YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Buckalew, Crabb Evans, Fernoo, Forsyth, Frailey, Guernaey, Ham ilion, Hamilin, Hoge, Jones McFarland, McMutne Packer, Sanderson, Shimer-18.

NATS-Messrs Carothers, Carson, Darlington,

Ful.on, Kinzer, Kunkel, McCaslin, Malone, Mal thias, Muhlenberg, Myers, Robertson, Stifer, Wal-Speaker -14.

The bill emitted an act for the relief of the cred. itors of the Susquehana canal company and for othe er purposes, was taken up and passed third read

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, Murch 24 The bill from the senate authorizing the loan of \$850.000 for the completion of the North Branch canal, was taken up, but postponed, in consequence of the sickness of several friends of the bill

The supplement to the act relative to the juris. diction and powers of courts extending the chancery powers of the Supreme Court, was taken up nd passed second reading, as it came from the

Several unimportant private . ills passed and the AFTERNOON SESSION

The bill to incorporate the An hracite Buck at l'amaqua, passed first reading, and was then pou-The bill to protect the creditors of the Schuylkill

Navigation Company, was taken up and pussed & naily-year 74 nays 5. The bill to repeal the law taxing the dividends declared by the Bank of Pennsylvania, was taken up and so amended as to allow the journals of the egislature to be used as evidence in any suit be-

tween the Bank and the State, and was then dis-

cussed until the honr of adjournment. Adjourned.

LOSS OF THE CLAY MEDAL -The splendid gold medal, which was recently presented to the Hon. Henry Cley by anumber of exizens of New York, in testimony of their admiration for his great public service, is said to have been lost in that city on Saturday evening. It appears it was entrusted by Mr. Clay to Miss Lynch, in Washington, to be de-livered to Mr. Ulman in New York, and that she left the former city on Friday, in company with the family of Charles Butler, Esq., who induced her to place it in his carpet-bag, which he held in his hand until he arrived in New York on Saturday afternoon. It was then placed on the driver's seat of the hack which conveyed them to the dwelling of Min Lynch, but on their arrival in Ninth street the bag with its valuable contents was missing. Search was immediately instituted, and a reward of \$500 offer ed for its recovery-but, so far, without success. It was of solid gold, enclosed in a massive silver case, and cost \$2,500 Mr. Butler has orded a duplicate of the medal to be prepared at his cost, in case the nouncing the loss, he says;—

"I indulge a hope that if will be recovered can hardly conceive of an American, or man, into whose hands such a treasure might fall; who would not count it his highest privilage and honor to return it to the owner?

It is since stated that the liberal offer of Mr. But lar to furnish another Clay medal at his own expense, in place of the one recently lost, has been declined by the committee of presentation the gentlemen who presented it having ordered ano her tob struck in every respect similar and equal to the last

TERRIBLE CASUALTY AND LOSS OF LIFE -- A most lamentable accident occurred yesterday afternoon, in the East River, at Hellgate, which has been for some months past, the scene of M. Maillefert's operations. M. Maillefert, at the time of the casualty, was engaged in blasting the ledge of rocks called the Frying Pan, had already fired one charge, and was preparing to fire a second, when a canter of powder exploded, killing two men, and se riously wounding three others. It appears that the charge contained in the canister was too light to eink upon the rock, and was therefore kept floating at nuarde one of the boats, with a view of taking it on shore and emptying it, as soon as the last charge was fired.

By some unaccountable mistake, the galvanie wire attached to this canister, instead of that connecting with the charge upon the rock, was handed to M. Maittetert and fired. The boat nearest to the cani-ter was thattered into fragments, two were instantly killed, and Mr Southard, the pilot, was seriously injured. One of the bodies, which was identified to be that of a man named Joe, was horribly mutilated, the legs, arms, and part of the skull being blown off. The body of the other man has not been found, and it is supposed that it sink, or was blown to pieces. Mr. Southard, the pilot, was so seriously injured that he died this morning. So great was the lorce of the explosion, that M. Maillefert himself, and a man named William

Smith, both of whom were in a life boat, were blown to a height of forty or fifty feet, and faling once receive the signature of the President, and min the water, sank to the bottom. As they were both, however, able to swim, they got hold of the stern of the life-boat which was kept affoat by its air chamber, and were thus enabled to buoy themselves up till some persons came to their assistance from vessels which were near the scene of the accident. Although M Mailleten was neverely injured, there is strong hopes of his recovery. William Smith is said to be out of danger - Por. Post.

REPAIRS TO THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.-II IS estimated that the repairs to the Capitol building at Washington, in consequence of the fire in the library ry last winter, will cost \$72.000. The alcoves, cars, galleries, doors. window shutters, coilings, and brackets that support them, are all designed to be east iron; the shelves for the books, of thick plate glass or enamelled iron; the framing of the roof. wrought iror; the shearing of copper, and the floor of stone. Thus, no combustible material will be used in the reconstruction of he library. Accurding to the plan submitted by the architect, it is proposed to enlarge the library, so as to embrace the entire western projection of the Capitel.

THE CAPTURER OF LOPEZ REWARDED -The man n uned Cestaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Havana, laden with honors. The Queen gave him \$6,000 and made him a captain in the revel militia with a salary of \$110 a month, ten negroes and a teact of land have been given to him. Election, to be con roused by a lew privileged we less of the base of the base of the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and which he calls a bill of divorce, and that though she still remains in his family, it is in the character that the General Assembly will agree with me she still remains in his family, it is in the character that the concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and which he calls a bill of divorce, and that though she still remains in his family, it is in the character that the concussion, and the subject of special legislation. I am concussion, and which he calls a bill of divorce, and that though she still remains in his family, it is in the character that the concussion, are concussed. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his chil-