

Wradford Meporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men dom for Pres Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, April 24, 1852

WM. SEARIGHT, of Fayette County

Terms of The Reporter.

29 50 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for each paid actually in advance \$1 00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years unless paid for. ADVENTIGEMENT, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the fest and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

BY Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next depr to the Bradford Herel. Entrance be, ween Housers. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Hazza for Bigler !

The present session has been distinguished for the unscropulousness of its legislation. It has become a notorious fact, that while the House is Demo eratic by a large majority, it is not difficult to procure the passage of laws the most outrageous, setting at defiance the public rights and the public morals. Such venality and corruption have never before been, known. Bribes have been unblushingly and openly offered and taken. Bank after bank has asked, not in vain, for special privileges, and monopolies have been granted the most monstrous de-

But in the way of the consummation of these gross wrongs, stands the Veto Power. Fortunately it is vested in a man whose highest ambition and greatest care is to guard the rights of the people from the slightest encroachment. Truly and faithfully has the gallant BIGLER used the power confered upon him by the people. If Democratic members of the Legislature prove treacherous and corrupt, the public can rely with perfect confidence upon the Executive they have chosen, to overthrow the machinations of dishonest speculators, and truly and faithfully guard the interests and rights of the

people. in our columns to-day, will be found the Govern or's veto of the bill allowing the Pennsylvania Rail road certain privileges. The telegraph also informs creating new banks, passed some days ago. For we expected, and yet we teel like thanking him -This democratic and fearless conduct will undoubtedly bring down upon him the concentrated denunciations of all the dishenest, plundering, thieving rascals in the Commonwealth-will array against him that growing monopoly, the Pennsylvania Rail road-yet the people have such a realization of the honesty, integrity, and stern, unyielding Jacksonism which are united in Gov. Biggen, that they will rally around him, and carry him safely and in triumph through the storms which may be raised.

An editor, is very properly held accountable for whatever appears in the editorial columns of his paper, regardless of the true authorship. This rule is a good one, and yet in mentioning that the Argus was enriched by the labors of 'amateurs," we only intended to direct public attention in that direction; for we knew the modesty of the parties themselves would never permit the public to beannounce that our neighbor's columns are the reamaleurs'-leaving the public to ascertain, as nonneed the fact, in a no spirit of contempt, or of il nature. But our allusion has stirred up some of the gentlemen, and this week's Argus contains a very indignant article upon the subject of editorial duties in general. We confess ourselves amused, if not instructed by its perusal, and it illustrates how some folks understand other people's business better than their own.

The Pennsylvanian of the 13th inet., contains a letter purporting to be from this place, dated the 2J, in relation to the late State Convention. and regarding several prominent democrats of this County. We had hoped when that paper passed from Forney, that its tone would be changed for of the Powelton estate, and the point at which the the bester- but we have been disappointed. What Forney advocated with unscrupulous ability, the present editor supports with imbecile and silly attempts at arguments. In short, whatever talent has ever been associated with the paper, has now left i:-and it has become a weak and silly affair-so much so as to be a laughing-stock and subject of derision among its friends. It has now but two ideas-rum and davery. It no more represents the Democracy of this Commonwealth, than does the Washington Union.

citizen of Bradford County. We do not believe corporation, require that it should possess such an there could be tound in this whole county, a democrat so utterly debased and tost to truth, as to gerpetrate such a lying and malicious fabricationfand we have some mighty mean politicians in our borders 1 . It is cridently the work of some "outside barbarian," who hopes by such scandalous means to call off public attention from the outrage lately perpetrated upon this District by the appointment of a whig to represent us in the Baltimore

The attacks of such anonymous letter writers can affect no one here—and we are confident that the injured by such cowardice and talsehoods.

We learn that H. S. & C. F. WELLES jr., of this county, have closed a contract with the N. Y. & E R. R. Co to build their second or double track from understand the contractors will be ready to re-let the work about the 26 h inst.

AMERICAN HOUSE.-This is now one of the best guarantee that a more attentive and agreeable landlord is not to be found in all their travels. The American is a new house, splendidly fornished. and we advise our friends visiting Wilksbarre, to give it a trial.

To the Senate and House of Representatives GENTLEMEN - | herewith return to the House of Representatives in which it originates, bill No. 182

milled "An Act to anthorize Maria Martin, guar dian of the children of William Martin, deceased, to sell real estate, and farther supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railrord com-The third section of this bill authorizes said com-

Veto Message.

pany tratake and hold the title to three several es lates in West Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, one thereof called Powelton, owned now or late by John Hare Powel, and the other owned now or late by the city of Philadelphia, and by the Board of Health respectively." There is here no limit expressed as to the amount of land to be taken and held; but I learn from a draft of these several estates, that they contain over one hundred acres and are situated on both sides of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and that commencing near the Market street bridge, they extend along both sides of this road for about three quarters of a mile pany shad not hold more than minery acres of this land, nor devote nor use the same for any purpose not authorized by the act incorporating the company. This, however, is further explained by an additional proviso, which, in substance, declares that wher five years they may hold the quantity of " ninety acres of land in and near Philadelphia, for the uses and purposes of said company," without directly restricting its uses to the legitimate purposes for which the corporation was created. They are thus restrict ed for the first five years to the uses and purposes for which the corporation was created, and alter five years to the uses and purposes of said company it is, therefore, at least questionable, whether u tity of ninety acres for any thing they might see proper to designate as their uses and purposes,

whether contemplated by their original charter or

With the atmost disposition to co-operate with the General Assembly in the adoption of every proper measure to promote the success of the Pennsylvania railroad, I have not been able to satisfy myself that duty requires my approval of this bill. Nor can I be persuaded that possession of so large a quantity of land is necessary to the accomplishment of the legitimate purposes of this corporation, much less that it is the true policy of the State to allow it to be so possessed. To waive, for the present, the great question of public policy involved, of allowing corporations, with an unlimited existence, to ho'd large landed estates, and come down to an examination of the practical operations of this proposed measure, we will discover that these several estates embrace all the land on both sides of the eastern terminus of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and extend along it for about three-quarters of a mile. This road belongs to the public, and the Commonwealth should see that its free use be us that he has also retoed the whole batch of bills enjoyed alike by all her citizens. This might not ed and controlled by this corporation. Even the this, all honor be to Bianes! It is no more than Commonwealth herself might be absolutely or virtually deprived of the necessary space at this terminus of the State works, to answer her own purpose. It would stem but reasonable that she sh reserve for herself whatever land may be necessary for depots, sidelings, car-house, machine shops and so forth; nor should she be unmindful of the rights and interests of individual citizens who may desire to do business on the State works. She should also see, as far as she may properly do so, that they have a fair apportunity of acquiring the necessary lands for their purposes. It is true, that depots ware houses, car-houses machine shops &c., are now nearly if not quite all found on the east side of the Schoylkill river. But this, I am confident, will not long remain the case. A few years, in my opinion, will serve to force all this business to the west side of the Schnylkill. Already the question of taking up the railroad in Market street is agitated, and there can be but little doubt that this proposition will be carried out in a lew years. When this shall have been done, all the commission or forwarding men, transporters and machinists, in anywise connected with the business on our two great thoroughfares, will look to the west side of the Schuylkill as the point for their operations. Then, and not till stow the credit which should attach to such labors. then, will the error of allowing this corporation the In short, as a simple act of justice, we wished to sight to monopolize so large a body of land, as this important point, be made manifest, and the rights and interests of the State and individual citizens the history of the past, and be governed by its teachbest they might, who they are. We certainly an ings in reference to the future, these anticipations will not seem to be imaginative. The man at Philadelphia, still young, who temembers the sparsely inhabited district that might have been seen a few years since, between Broad street and the Schuyl kill river, will predict that the results to which have referred will be realized with a short period. It is the part of wisdom to consult the past in order to understand how to act wisely in reference to

the future.

Possessed of this large district of land, the Penn sylvania Railroad company could deprive individuals desiring to do business on the state road, of any fair opportunity of doing so. Without consent of this company lands could not be had in that vicinity at all, unless the estate of Lord Ashburton could be I rought into market, and even it this were done there is but a small portion of this between the line road enters the deep cut and becomes inaccessable to the surrounding country. Besides, if this were not so, the expenses of drayage to this extreme point, would be faul to the interests of parties competing with the Pennsylvania company in the bus mess of transporting. After a deliberate examination of this whole subject, with due reference, hope, to the interests of all concerned, I can see no sufficient reason for the adoption of a policy fraught with such hazardous consequences to the state and the people. It is against the policy of our government to allow artificial bodies who never die, to monopolize large quantities of real estate. Even it this were not so, I have been unable to discover The letter in question, was never written by a that the legitimate purposes or true interests of this extensive area of land. It certainly should not be allowed to hold it except for the purpose contemplated in the original charter—and if not necessary for such uses, as I am confident it is not, it is too valuable to be withdrawn from the use of the individual citizen. There should be no objection, it seems to me, to giving this company the right to hold a moderate amount of land on which to erect car-houses depots, sidelings, sto &c. But their rights should not be exclusive—this should not be the case at the termings of their own road, much less at that of the State. The original act of incorporation gives this company the right to take and hold all the lands necessary to the purpose of their road, but as the lands in question are not located within their ent affect no one here—and we are contilent that the pointe limits—being more than a bundred miles gentlemen assailed are 100 well known abroad to be distant from the terminus of their work, it must be perfectly apparent that the company cannot take and at the table taking a cozy oyster supper with and hold said lands in any other than the mode the object of her abhorrence proposed by this bill. Corporations have no right to purchase or hold lands puless expressly authorized to do so by the terms of their charter. Whener er authority is given them to hold lands, in restrict Owego to Junction west of Elmira. The well ed quantities or those necessary for their corporate known energy of the contractors will insure the purposes, they have no right to hold a greater quan completion of this contract at an early day. We tily in the one case, nor any that are not necessary for such purposes in the other, even though it migh be convenient so to do. In all cases of such pur chase the lands are forfeited to the commonwealth because of the violations of the terms of the chart er and the infringement of the covereignty, of the bouses at Wilksbarre, and when we say it is kept by our old friend, O. S. Keapp, the public have a purchase does not of itself produce such results It is said, and pernaps correctly said, that at the experation of ten or fifteen years the business on their work will be so extensive as to occupy a very by a freight Train. The box was on the platform, large space of ground. If this should prove correct, and as the cars started endeavored to jump on, the I have no doubt the Legislature will add in the lands motion of the cars threw him back and he fell be-

sements to take charge of freight of this character, and for the mere purpose of unloading it the company might rent or purchase ground a mile or two from the imperiant soint in

direction.

It must be apparent that the present amount of the capital of this company will not be sufficient to domplete the work, and I can, therefore, see no objections to that pan of the bill which suthouses an increase of the sufficient to the capital to the capital such or the sufficient of the suffine sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficie nereuse of the capital to the extent of three mil WM. BIGLER.

Recutive Champer. Harrisburg, April 16, 1852.

IMPORTANT BILL.-The following bill passed fi-

nally in the House of Representatives : Be it enacted, &c . That no watrant for the exe ention of any convict by hanging shall be issued within one year after the sentence of death shall have been passed; and that after that period, if no circumstances shall have come to light to render doubtful the correctness of the verdict of the jury in the matter, the Governor shall then issue his warfrom its term inus, when they adjoin on land of Lord rant for such execution. Provided, That from the Ashborton. The proviso to the 3d section sets forth rant for such execution. Provided, That from the that after the expiration of five years, the said comfor the sale-keeping of convicts of this Common-

wealth, as is now provided by law. Section 2 That upon the tendition of any ver-dict of "guilty of murder in the first degree," against any person or persons charged therewith it any court of this Commonwealth, it shall and may be lawful for the jury rendering the same. in their discretion, to recummend the person or persons so charged and convicted to the mercy of the court -And every person duly convicted of murder in the first degree, whom the jury so convicting shall recommend to the mercy of the Court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the State penitentiaries, as the case may be, and to be this double proviso, the company after the expira-tion of five years, could not hold and use the quan-

> THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON -The first deliberate conflict in the American Revolution-was fought on the 19th of April, 1775-seventy-seven years ago this day. The parties were a detachment of British light troops sent from Boston to destroy a depot of "rebet" munitions at Concord, Mass., and he Lexington company of Militia, who, hearing of the approach of the British, had been hastily assem-bled ar-day break to oppose their progress. There was in fact no battle-the "rebels" being overwhelmingly outnumbered, and only standing to receive one close volley from the British, by which number were killed and wounded. They then broke and fled, and the British proceeded and destroyed the stores at Concord, but were closely purened on their retreat by a constantly increasing force of "rebels," who fired at them with deadly effect from every wood and from behind every wall, until they were covered near Boston by Iresh troops sent to their relief. The importance of this conflict lies wholly in its effect on the public mind of the Colonists, already intensely excited by Royal as-aults on their Liberties. As the news spread, nearly every New-Englander dropped his axe seiz ed his musket and staned, and in a few days Gen Gage with eight thousand regulars found himsel besieged in Boston by an impromptu army of twenty thousand men. The battle of Lexington was the

locsin of the Revolution -JONATHAN HA IRINGTON, the last survivor of the Americans who received that first British volley at Lexington, is now President of the "Lexington Monument Association," which is endeavoring to erect a suitable memorial of the events of April 19, 1775. We trust this end may be accomplished.

CHIMS.—Destruction of Hong Kong—Hundreds of Lives Lost.—The San Francisco Herald of March 5th, contains the following:

We have the following particulars of the great fire at Hong Kong, in the Trisune of March 3: The bark Win Watson arrived yesterday, 60 days from Hong Kong, bringing intelligence of a

nost dirastrous conflagration in that city Nearly all the city is consumed Hundreds of lives have been lost. Every newspaper office has een destroyed. The bark brings no files, and we are dependent on the officers of the vessel for the les particulars which we antijoin.

The fire occurred on the 26th of December, and commenced in the China Bazar It spread with fearful rapidity among the bamboo houses of the Chinese, and soon communicated to the finest part

of the city, b coming perfectly resistless.

The loss of life among the Chinese was dreadle The number that perished had not been ascentaine i. One Colonel of an English regimen lost her life in the attempt to blow up a building and arrest the flames. Also a Lientenant belonging to H B. M. hip Hastings was killed by the falling timbers of a house which had been blown up. A Sergeant of sappers and miners met a similar fate

The public market was destroyed, and much inflering was experienced for a lew days after the fire. The Governor and Sir Wm Bowmen had convoked ton Council, and among other provision idopted for the public welfare was one forbidding he construction of bamboo houses. The Chinese nonces were to be built of stone, or of the material used in the construction of the Victorine Roads All the printing offices were destroyed with the ine-t edifices and public buildings in Hong Kong

We have not yet been able to procure further par

iculars of this disaster.

Another Rumored Invasion !- The appointmen of Pierre Benaparte, a cousin of the French Piesi dent to the Complete at Cha leston, with a salary of six thon-and dollars, is teginning to occasion speculation on the part of the American press. In connection with this appointment, the Paris correspondent of a morning contemporary mentions that a large number of French soldiers have been sent out to California in disguise, and that the large French fleet in the Pacific, ostensibly destined to watch Japan, is most likely intended to operate Universal suffrage must lead to tuture liberty against California. The two facts are considered, by the correspondent in question to forebode war-like intentions on the part of the future Emperor, route to England with her husband, on a visit to against this republic.

We should just like to see the bold French usurper attempt this game! The Universal Yankee Nation, we guess, would soon teach bim the doctrine of " non intervention" by arguments such as Koseuth doubtless dreams of, but dare not hope to see used in behalf of his own bleeding Hungary.

UNPLEASANT, DECIDEDLY -The Boston Gazette, escribes a funny incident which lately took place in that city. It appears that a lady whose notions of propriety would not permit her to visit the theater to see Lola Montes, determined to have a look at the dancer off the stage. Lola lodged at the to-tel where the lady boarded, so after the dancer retuned from the theater the lady walked softly to the door and peeped through the crack. Judge of evening, near Chester, instantly killing the fireman, her anrarise when she saw her own husband seat-

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH -A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of Gov. Kosenth at Charleston. The Mobile papers contain long-accounts of his reception in that city, which appears to have been of the most enthusiastic character.-The Mobile Herald and Tribune says the meeting which he addressed at the Amphitheatre, on the 3d inst.. was the largest ever assembled in Mobile. His speech, after a few paragraphs in reference to Senator Clemens' avowed personal hostility to him. was mainly a repetition of his views on the subject of intervention:

ACCIDENT -A boy aged about 8 years, son o Mr Francis Whitman, of Hancock, was instantly killed on Monday morning last, by being run over by a freight Train. The boy was on the platform. tween them; the wheels passed over him crush

For Bay Later from Europe.

The American mail steamship Arctic, Capt Loce arrived at N. York on Sunday last after a passage of ten days and eighteen hours across the Attantic. She left Liverprot on West Enday, he 7th inti. The steam arrew shift faith Saints, Capt Thomes left Liverprot of the same day, for New York. The American mail steamship Arctic, Capt Loce

Took. The advices from Europe and Australia are four days later than our previous accounts, and two or three weeks later from the Cape of Good Hope. The Asia arrived out from here on the 9th.

Her Majesty's steamer Birkenhead met with' a terrible disaster on the coast of Southern Africa, near Point Danger, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th of February tast, by which 454 lives were lost. It appears that the steamer was on her way from St. Simons bay to Algon bay, east of the Care, and the captain was anxious to make a short run. She was going eight and a half knots on hour, and within two or three miles of the shore, off Point Danger, when she struck a rock which passed ino her bottom just aft the foremast, and she sunk in about twenty minutes. The rush of the water was so great that the men on the lower troop ceck were drowned in their hammocks.

Those of the soldiers who reached the upper deck were ordered to fall in their places, which they did as cooly as if they were on parade. Not a murmar wis uttered, not a lear expressed; they took their stations at the pumps, or the best tackles, in perfect order and behaved as if they were about to embark, instead about to perish Within fifteen minutes after the vessel struck, her bow broke off. In five minutes more, the hull broke in two, cross-

wise and the stern surged and went down! Que I undred and eighty-four persons, among who were all the woman and children, were saved. The latter were quietly passed over the side into the ship's cutter. "As usual says the account the other boats were not forthcoming." One gig and two outers were, with great difficulty made available by the survivors. It is a curious last, that the rust on the pin of one of the davits caused it to adhere so firmly that one of the paddle boat-boxes could ner be got out! What a striking lesson is this in tavor of life-boats, such as are partially in use in this country, made of iron, and protected in all of their parts, from rust, by galvo-galvanism !

Many of those who were drifting on the spars and fragments of the vessel were happily rescued by a echooner which happened to be near, but a large number perished among the seaweed on the coast. The soldiers on board were drahs from the different regiments. A bill'is lingering in the United States Senate, designed to secure the lives of now einking at an immense expense, an Artesian passengers and seamen from the dangers of fire well in the heart of the town, and he has already and shipwreck at sea It is to be hoped that the new calamity will induce its immediate passage. FRANCE.

The French Chambers have decreed an annuity of 12,000,000 france to the President, which is the principal event of importance in the last week's history of the imperial republic. The subject was considered at the session on the 1st inst. M. Mes-

nard presided. The Paris Steele states, that Pierre Bonaparte, the cousin of Louis Napoleon has retused to accept the post of Consul at Charleston, with 15.600 france a year which had been offered to him. Poor as Pierre Bonaparte is, it was not probable that he would accept so mean a post. Prince Pierre expected to be a senator, with the 30.000 france a year that the President of the republic has the power of granting, or at least a councillor of state, with 25.000 france a year; and it has excited some surprise that he is neither one nor the other; for, al hough he was a member of the Moomam, in the National Assembly he was never in open hostility to his consin, the President,

The most important intelligence by the Arctic that of the death of Prince Schwarzenberg: The prime minister of Austria and of European reaction ied at Vienna on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th of April, just one fortnight ago to day. The London Times of the 7th April contains a long in the of this event, concluding with something like an expression of satisfaction that its former favorue had ceased to live and to rule. In fact the public sentiment of England was becoming aroused by the exigencies of this minister, and the Times, already prepared to abandon him, gives to him now a part ng kirk.

Prince Schwarzenberg was the oldest brother of Prince Charles, who, in 1814 was the Commander in-chief of the allied armies when in France. Joseph was born in 1769 and succeeded his father in 1789. It was his wife who perished in July, 1810 by fire, at the entertainment given in honor of the nals of Napoleon and Maria Louisa. This sad ble time. In 1826 he retused the offer of the Govemorship of the National Austrian Bank, but accepted that of Director In October of that year he was Emperor and has continued, from that time until

He has been Lieutenan Field Marshall of the Austrian Empire, minister Plenipotentiary to Turin and also to Naples which fatter post of Porne Minister, which he held at the time of his death.

h is defficult to say what turn may be given to the direction of affairs in Austria. The mother of the Emperor, the Archdochess Sophia-cold, vindictive, superstitions—is, in fact, the sovereign of Austria, but her will was forced, to yield to that of . It is not improbable that a minister of less energy would give way to her caprices, the effect of which would be to precipitate the course of even's and bring about, at an earlier day the change which

M. Emile de Girardin, who was allowed to return to Paris (on private business) has resumed the chief editorship of La Press. After showing the difficulties to be encountered by a journalist, he nevertheless concludes that he may without danger enter on his renewed enterprise; for as: conspiraey could only serve the purposes of a monarchical estoration, to which he is apposed, he will faith fully serve a Republic that, resting on the basis of

Clarmont

-Sir Edward Bolwer Lytton has declined to be out in nomination for Parliament for the city of stand if a requisition as numerously signed as that of both whig and tory parties are working in his favor. Of Sir Henry Bulwer's present political sentiments comparatively nothing is known, but the narties canvassing for signatures to his requisition represent him as being much changed in opinion since he represented the liberal constituencies of Marylebone and Coventry.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSION -The engine No. 100. on the Krie Railroad, collapsed a flue on Tuesday and nearly if not latelly scalding the engineman -The engine was nearly new, and was considered one of the best on the road. The explosion was probably caused by the neglect of the engineman, n allowing the water to get too low in the boiler. No passengers or any persons except those on the engine, were injured. The train was detained till engine, were injured. another engine could be procured and the disabled engine-removed from the truck.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA -The El Dorado brings the intelligence that the bill providing for a Convention to revise the Constitution of California will probably become a law. It only needs the sanction of the Senate, in which it is now pending. So un disguised is the scheme for introducing slavery, that it is now advocated upon that ground, and the op-position to it is almost wholly based upon the belief that a Convention will offer the slave owners the opportunity they so much desire of erecting a inte of Southern California, without the prowise of Freedom contained in the present State Constitution.

A newspaper passed through the Portland

Corpui Christi.

A correspondent thus writes of Corpus Christi Texas I have thus far fost sight of our fown of Corpus Christi which deserves more than a passing notice.
You will recollect that the rendezvous of Gen. Tayfor at this point, was sorzed upon by the Mexican government as a pretext for a declaration of war. The rifins of his fortifications are still visible about a mile below the town. To form some conception of the appearance of our place, you must imagine a bluff, swelling up by gradual accent to the height of 40 feet and describing a segment of a circle. This binfl juts against the waters of the bay at each extremity, continuing in length the distance of four miles and completely environing the town, which lies upon a level plain beneuth. A loviler tocation for a town was nevere seen

north or south. This bluff is lined from one extreme to the other with most magnificent mansions, built

in modern arthitectural style. In the rear of the

bluff is the Mexican town, containing about one thousand inhabitants. In the American portion the

buildings are mainly frame, and two stories in height, though an occasional brick is to be observed. If we take in consideration the constant sea breeze that faus the cheeks of our good denizers the reaboard luxuries of oysters and lish, (red in abundance.) the immen-e quantities of wild fowl. the propinquity to game of every description and the certainty of enjoyment of health, it would be difficult to imagine a place more desirable for residence. Paradise is the only place I would exchange for it and sometimes I imagine I should require something to complete and equalize the barmin. The American ride of the town is comparatively of the recent date. In 1839, a poor young man friendless and alone, crossed the Nueces. He was curaptured with the site upon which now resis Corpus Christi. He became the first white settler west aithe river. He resolved to acquire possession of this place Acquiring in a brief period pe tect knowledge of the Spanish language, he opened a peny trade with his awarthy neighbors. This young man is now Col Kinney scarcely arrived at the meridian of life, the ov ner of eight full stocked ranchos, the proprietor of almost the entire valley that lies between the river of Nueces and the Rio Grande, the projector and principal owner of the towns of Nueces and Corpus Christiin fine, the originator of the great Corpus Christi

fair. The distinguishing trait in Mr. Kinney's character in his indomitable energy. He has already excavated a commodious channel through an opposing bar at the mouth of the bay. He is completed every arrangement for the most extenive fair ever held in the United States. It has been ascertained that more than ten thousand persons will visit this family. The indefatigable millionarie has received information from his Mexican emissaries that large numbers from Mexico will be present, and among them two celebrated companes of bull fighters, with their trained brotes has been accertained preparations are making in nearly all the southern and many of the middle States, to bring hither stock of various kinds, in order to bring them in competition with the productions of Texas. A circus is already on the groun: with most excellent equestrian talent. You may rest assured that our same Corpus Christi fair will well repay a visit even from your northern sec-

A TALE OF EXTRAORDINARY SUFFERING, WANT

AND DEATH.-The Fredericksburg. (Va.) News narrates the following extrandinary medents in the life of a man named Watson; who, some lifeen years ago, lelt Alexandria, sented in Kin. George ounty as a merchant, married a highly respecta ble young tady; by whom he had tour children, and subsequently became a widower and a bankrupt : "With his little children, two of whom were daughters, he lived on a small farm which he rented, three miles below the line separating Safford and King George. During the coldest of the weath er in the latter part of December last, his children were seized with whooping cough; and every one of them prostrated. Whilst thus confined, father was arken with erysipelias, and in the same room lay the father and children, perfectly helpfess Whilst thus confined, some fiends broke ar his meat and low! house and stole every fowl and piece of meat on the farm. In doing so they passed through the garden, levelling the tence and there by permitting the cattle and hogs to destroy all the vegetables intended for winter use. The only thing left for the support of that family was a small quanthe of com meal and some purposted coffee. In that condition they lay a large permon of the without water, without fire and without food.

" A poor widow in the neighborhood sent them a small piece of meat, and the oldest boy, not quite sent to Munich on a matrimonial mission for the so ill as the rest, did, as long as his strength world enable him, crawl to the fire place, stir up the dythe present, to be in various public employments of jug embers, half cook some bread, fry a piece of meat, and with coffee without milk or sugar, attempt to relieve the hunger of his dying lather and sisters. On one occasion weak and feetile as he was, he " staggered" through the show to a neighbor's house to procure fire. At one time the father and children would be crying for water, and not a drop in the house and no one to bring it. Thus they lay for several days, until God, in his mercy, took two of the children. Two days did they lay corps es by the side of their sick parent, and no one to prepare them for sepulture and convey them to the tomb. A man accidentally passing by, called in. found the family as we have described them, the tather blind and insensible, with his two dead children-one frozen to death-lying by his ride, and left them in that condition. Two days after this the tather died. The night preceeding his death he had hemorrhage and bled most profusely. By his side were his son and his daughter barely able to raise their heads, but nerved to the occasion they sat by him the whole night alone, using every means their infant minds could suggest in saunching the blood. A poor widow, the day of Watson' leath, heard of it, came to his house, had him and his two dead children buried, took the sick ones an, implicated with the Skup nekis in the multihome with her, narsed them, and has since restored them to health.

THE TEA PLANT IN SOUTH CAROLINA - Doctor Junius Smith, of Greenvilla, S. C., is extensively Lincoln, but Sir Hen y Bulwer has consented to a farm of 300 acres. He announces that he has engaged in planting tea, almonds, grapes, etc., o stand of a requisition as numerously signed as that just received from China a supply of fresh tea numerously presented to his brother were obtained. The hearts for planting, and tea plants. Mr. S. is very sanguine in the success of tea culture in America. He says that the tea plant, when well rooted and cared for, seldom dies. A severe frost may nip the leaves and twigs of an unprotected young plant, but has no prejudicial effect upon the root, stem, and longevity of the shrubs. Dr Smith is also engaged in cultivating the fig and almond. The almond tree. he says, is naturally as hardy as a peach tree, and as little likely to perish. In raising it (he says) I do not lear the frost. I am not aware that I ever lost an almond tree from that cause. The fig is a great liver, roots well, and very seldom dies. I consider it a most delicious fruit and have 200 plants, of all the best varieties I could collect in this part of the Union. The grape flourishes well in this district, and I have taken some pains to secure a good variety for both the table and the boitle I began to plant out my vineyard last year, and purpose continuing it next month. When tea cultivaon does not demand my attention, the grape and other traits are my amusement-not my business I believe wine can be made here as cheaply as

THE CAPITOL AGAIN ON FIRE -A Firebroke out in the Deputy Clerk's Room of the U. S. Supreme Court at Weshington on Wednesday morning, which destroyed ade k, and the minutes of the las term of Court, together with other valuable pa pers. It was fortunately discovered soon enong lo extinguish it without much damage. The fire has been ascertained to have arisen from ignition of a box of matches left carelessly in the desk

At Boston, on Saturday, the Grand Jury returned A new counterfeit \$100 bill, on the Northern purposes. It is also alteged that much from will ing his body and causing instant death. As in post-office, recently directed to a Mr. Mars-on, Helever, late post-office, rec

Villenage & Villainage in Call

There is a fixed determination among a class of people in California to introduce elavery mile by people in Camerina accomplish their end in on way they will in another. riest they propose to divide the state, and allow slavery in the divide the state, and anow mavery in the souten division, but the required too much time, and was too doubtful of success; then they proposed a feet division in the state and the state before they were brought into the state, anterior is the formation of the constitution, should be de-ed slaves will, and provide ample tacilities for ed slaves will, and provide ampie tacilities for a ducing to slavery any likely-looking nego who well-knit limbs might the capility with light-complexioned neighbor. This plan alto remove the countered unforcement obstacles, but have encountered unforcement of lazmers, that will be the control of the countered unforcement of the countered unforcement of the countered unforcement of the countered uniforcement of the counter mexhaustible ingenuity of lazmers, that will be ways take more trouble to avoid don's a piece of work than would be necessary to don't have he had another stevice it is now proposed to enforce the tracts, made without the state; for the perfort of labor within its limits, sind to this end him been introduced into both branches of the legal

The bill before the Assembly provides: Section 1st. That all contracts made in ut. Chinese domintons, or in any of the Islands of the Pacific ocean, tor the performance of labor of meaning some some service within the limits of this state, shalls obligatory within Cahilomia." Section 2d and 3 point out the manner of man

contracts &c.

Sec. 4th provides that contracts for labor shally
limited in delation to three years; dating from to time of arrival in California, and for the paper of wages as agreed upon, clothing, &c. Sec 5.h gives the person contracting to laboratelesse in case of misusage by the employer. Sec. 6th provides for the ent reement of the

tract, where persons refusé to lább?. Sec. 7th provider by witnesses to contrict to The Sensor bill differs from that which is being the Assembly in several particulars, but principly

in the first and third sections Sec. 1st anthorizes that citizens of the United States, residung in California may contract with & citizens or residents of any foreign country, forms ual labor to be rendered in this state, for a pene not to exceed ten years.

Section 3d authorizes the making of coninc within the limits of California.

By the terms of this bill, one would infer that was designed merely to secure laborers from the na and Eastern Asia. We have no doubt that to mainly intended to operate upon the slaves in the United States, who will be tempted for their ali male treeitem to contract for a service of ten year in California. A slave would not probably in there longer than that under any circumstance under the whip of an overseer, and if he dal, if a likely the fogilive stave bill would speedily reson him to his home in Atabama or South Carolina and that would be the end of his expedition in goes of liberry -Eve. Post.

Legislative Borers.

Gange of these despicable vampyres-men wh ang about our Legislative halls and sell meir to vices to the highest builder to procure the enactment or defeat of pending measures—still intest them, not and really appear to increase in numbers. But they are tolerated may seem surprising, but his are they are be go rist of ? Their very unenlish ble impudence and bold efficiery is their proption. Their corruption and their business is the strength. The member of the Legislature via reats them with deserved confernia and scoms a hold a moment's conversation' with' them, is set to be assailed with torients of libels, manufacts for the occasion, in innumerable quantities, of ever degree of inspitude. They are dangerous reput to tread upou, but whatever the hazard may b

every honest man will admit the necessity of dis me them from the car rol Can the Legislatuse adopt no means to drive the off! Is that body to be thus intested, corrupal lisgraced torever without a remedy? acter of the members is staked in the issue, of either their fair fame or the borers must tillwarcely a measure is passed or defeated which not claimed by the borers as a triumph, and a man comes here to attend to a private bill of is own, who is not beset by them with attempts to tery black mail upon him. When will this used rascals become extinct, if the Legislature does a take the matter in hand? Most they be toleral

We do not object to men coming here to up the passage of measures in which they are the we mean those who for a stipulated price alma or oppose the passage of measures in which life have no honest interest, a d who hire themelic to any and every body to support or oppose a measure—who make a business of hanging about the Legislature for the purpose of selling their as vices to the highest bi-lder. It is these creates we desire to see driven off. for the good of it Common wealth and for the protection of the go names of our Legislators. We trust that some & feetnal action will speedily be had to accombi this desuable result - Keystime.

ARREST OF TWO SUPPOSED MURDERERS.—The morning two young foreigners, supposed to bells garrans or Poles, were arrested on suppostual being the murderers of Adam Joseph Seabold # German, whose mangled corpse was found as entvert, under the canal, about a mile trom laton, N.J., on Sunday last. The accused gt un the cars of the way train about two miles about Tacony. As soon as they were seen by the conductor of the line, Mr. Andrew Quin in. he may mzed them from the description, as the suspen perpetrators of the marder. Mr. Quintin betw eye upon them, and took the necessary steps prevent their escape. On the arrival of the season John Stevens, at Walnut street what, they was taken in custody One of them strongly resemble the description given of John Raiser, the Hunga of young Lehman -Phil Bulletin.

MRs. GAINE's CASE -We learn by telegraph for Washington, that the Supreme Court of the loss States have retused a re-hearing to Mrs Gan wido of Gen Gaines, by a vote of to 2 13 we suppose ends the chapter. Had her claims her restained, she would have been protubly the and thiest person in the United States. There have less times, during the progress of the suit, when it said she might have compromised for halfamile of dollars .- Journal of Commerce.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's Concent -To those who share in enthusiasm for leng Lind as the greatest of vocal artists the ansourt ment of her last concerts in America will be a make ter of real regret. However charming other iner may be, none can rival her unique superioriti which, as with all genius, is not this or that fearer of cultivation, but a general impression. The certs will be three in number to take place in N York on the 18th, 21st and 24th of May. rosemary; that's for rememberance

THE MORMON EMIGRATION.-Last Fr Jay 8 steamer landed three hundred and thirty Mornor England at St. Louis, all of whom are fresh from England and Scotland. It is known that a ship is now her way from Liverpool with three hundred sixty-pine more. They will reach the from the time to join the calvacade made up of those have been living in lows, and who are ordered b proceed to the promised land at Salt Lake the spring. When all are onder way they will look at formidable as marching army

SCIEDE - Jacob W Smith, of Schosgove, In ion county, Pa commined service by banginghin self in the parret of his house, in that plater mist Poursday afternoon For many yours the decease was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Soldiscorts and was much esteemed as a critizen. Formelly he was a German Reformed Minister and the paster of a large congregation in that Birough he statement of the stat course of this rash act is unknown. Mr Smith about 50 years old and has left a wife and sered