

Aradford Aleporter

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. Towanda, Saturday, May 8, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONED.

WM. SEARIGHT, of Fayette County Terms of The Reparter.

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### The Fagilive Slave Law.

While sapient legislators and disinterested and patriotic politicians are earnessly endeavoring, by re-affirmation, to make the Compromise measure a" finality-while those measures are declared by Southern statesmen, and by Northern doughfaces, as sacred, and any attempt to alter or amend them as fraught with incalculable danger to the perpetuity of the Union-the practical operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, is daily developing its arbitrary, unsafe and monstrous character. Nearly every capture which has been made under the shadow of its authority, has been accompanied by scenes of violence, injustice and oppression, such as have awakened in the breasts of Freemen, not opposed to the rendition of Fugitives from service, feelings of the most intense horror and the deepest indignation, and aroused a deep sense of the injustice and iniquity of the law.

We recognise, in its broadest and most binding eense, the guarantees of the Constitution which secures to the slaveholder the enjoyment of the services of his human chattel-and as repugnant as it is to the feelings of those whose highest boast it is that they are Freemen, and know no master-

"Whose knee is bowed alone to Gon.
And feared alone His sovereign word,"

to see human beings dragged back to slavery, we feel sensibly the requirements which our forefathers have placed upon us, and would not interpose a single obstacle in the way of a faithful observance of all the rights and privileges secured to Slave property, by the concessions which cemented this Union, and framed the Constitution.

We believe this is the sentiment of the great body of the people of the North. There may be those who would be willing at the risk of the Union, even, to disregard these duties-but the number is small, and their efforts, against the healthy and law-atiiding disposition of the mass, would be powerless to do harm. The people of the North are ready and willing to respect the rights of their Southern brethren. They are ready to pour out their heart's best treasure, to render them secure in the quiet enjoyment of their property, and recognize their claim upon it, wherever found and proven. Upon the question of Slavery in the abstract, however, there it but one sentiment at the North. It is a feeling of become due. utter loathing and hostility to an institution which normon of the human race. It is the versal and deep-seated emotion of regret at the existence of such a dark stain upon our National character, which formerly Southern statesmen were neither afraid nor ashamed to confess. No true patriot can reflect that in this model Republic, the lustre of whose renown otherwise were resplendent -there are in bondage three millions of human creatures, without feeling that our stars and stripes are tarnished and polluted by the humiliating fact There is an inherent, ever-abiding horror of Slavery implanted by the Maker in the breast of every man. In every age, and under all circumstances, mankind have revolted at the idea of servile degradation-Freedom is the natural condition of the race, and all restraints not enjoined by Divine Law, or the requirements of society, are unnatural and oppres-

In another column, may be found an account of the murder of an alleged fugitive, at Columbia within the borders of the good old Quaker commonwealth, " founded in deeds of peace," Commissioner Ingranan, at Philadelphia, was content to show his devotion to the Union, by sending a free man into Slavery-but then the beauties of the law were imperfectly understood. In New York city, they do the business in a summary manner, by deeiding the question without a hearing. At Buffalo, the officers provide for any attempt at resistance, by coolly knocking the party wanted over the head with a billet of wood, and thus place him kors du combat, top of a cooking stove. In Columbia, however, the officers have a livelier appreciation of their duties, and more enlarged idea of their privileges under the Fugitive Slaw Law. A revolver is placed at the head of the fugitive, and at the fainest show of resistance, or slightest apprehension of an attempted rescue, a bullet is despatched, which places the negro beyond the power of marshals and commissioners. A lamentable occurrence, surely, when we consider that the slave-catcher was to have \$400 for returning the "chattel" to its owner. If some Union Salety Committee, or the Maryland Legislature, do not remunerate the officer for his toss in this case-the spirit of the day will not be fully carried out.

We submit if the practical operation of this Fugitive Slave Law has not fully demonstrated that its provisions are not calculated to accomplish what our Southern friends desire—the certain and peaceatul return of their property. Each scene of blood -each speciacle of tyrranny and injustice, displayed in capturing fugitive slaves, does immense injury to the institution itself. It needs but one occursence is a neighborhood, such as have happened many times since the passage of this law, to enkindle in the minds of the most unconcerned, an intense hatred of the curse, whose legitimate fruits are scenes of bloodshed and oppression and wrong. The Fugitive Slave Law is daily doing more for the Abolitionists, than the ravings and ribaldry of the most fanatical could accomplish in a century. That it is not calculated to secure the rights of the slaveholder effectually, is indicated by the acts of violence which have been perpetrated by police officers, and the anjust and tyrrannical decisions of the Commissioners its real benefit is to sid the kid despatch from Washington says that Mr. A. O. P. napper in his nefarious business With an ener- Nicholson, of Tennessee, has a letter in his posses-

of preserving the Union, by returning fagitives, and the poor negro, whether bond or free, stands no more chance for his liberty, than if he was taken captive in one of the King of Dahomey's forays.

We desire to see a Fugitive Slave Law upon our statute books, which the North can unite in seeing enforced. Such an one, we have no doubt, could be framed-which would prove efficient in restoring the property of the South, and at the same time place the negro out of danger of injustice. Under the present law the North is expected to engage in a great slave-hunt. It is to this, that we attribute all the hostility which has been manifested toward that enactment. Freemen will not consent to become slave catchers, nor to follow up, like bloodhounds, the trail of the panting fugitive from chains and oppression, to debar him from the enjoyment of the liberty we prize so much. Even the chivalric Southron looks with contempt on the whole race of slave dealers and slave-catchers. And it will be in vain that they ask Freemen in the North can be expected to any law for the rendition of fuin the Confederacy require no more than this. To secure even this passive acquiescence to a law the requirements of which awaken repulsive feelings, the clearest proof must be adduced that the fugitive awaking repulsive feelings, the clearest proof must be adduced that the fugitive owes the alleged service, else the law gives rise to bloodshed and anarchy, and at once defeats the purpose for which it was framed.

The duty of the South begins first. - It is incumbent upon them to show plainly that this claim is a just one in every case where a Fugitive is involved, and that being shown, the duty of the North commences. They are to permit the captive to be returned-and to assist the officers if need be, in the execution of their duties. Under the present law, no attempt is made to satisfy the natural inquiry of every freeman-no respect is to his feelings and prejudices. The Commissioner only is to be satisfied, and we are required, whether satisfied or not of the legality of the claim, to see that it is executed. In our view, no more degrading and humiliating task could have been placed upon Norther freemen than is enjoined by the Fugitive Slave Law .-And yet, this is the wise and humane enactment which just now is the ne plus ultra of legislationupon the faithful performance of which rests the stability of our institutions, and to discuss the possibility of the alteration of which involves the permanancy of our Union. Panderers to Southern interests may succeed for a while in keeping the South in a state of alarm, by sounding the tocsin of danger to the Fugitive Slave Law-but we are satisfied that a few years will prove that its operation is calculated to do immense injury to the stability of their peculiar species of property, and its recovery when escaping, and that the South, in a spirit of patriotsm and liberality, will themselves ask such alterations to be made, as will satisfy the north, and at the same time more effectually guard their rights.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania closed its arduous and important labors on Tuesday last. An act was passed, authorizing the Governor to

consigns to degradation, and bondage, and stripes, days, in New York, Boston and Philadelphia for bonds issued are exempted from taxation. In the Senate, Christain Meyers was elected

> Speaker, Mr. WALKER's time expiring before the assembling of the next Legislature.

on a Congressional apportionment. The bill as valely, and endeavor to escape. This advice was acted upon, and he started forthwith for Parkton, passed, districts the State as follows: I-Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, in the

county of Philadelphia, and Cedar, Lombard, New Market and Spruce wards, in the city of Philad'a. II-The city of Philadelphia, excepting the wards efore mentioned. III-Kensington and Northern Liberties, in the

county of Philadelphia.

IV—Spring Garden, Penn district, North Penn, Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley, Richmond, Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Bridesourg, Aramingo, in the county of Philadelphia. V-Mongomery county, and Bristol township, Upper and Lower Germantown, Upper and Lower Manayunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower

Dublin, Whitehall, Oxford and Moreland, in the co. of. Philadelphia. VI-Chester and Delaware.

VII-Lehigh and Backs. VIII-Lancaster.

X-Lebanon, Dauphin and Union, and the township of Lower Mahonoy, in the county of Northum

XI-Schuvlkill and Northumberland counties, excent Lower Mahonov township. XII-Montour, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming XIII-Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and

XIV-Susquehanna, Bradford and Tinga. XV-Lycoming, Sullivan, Potter, Clinton, Centre

XVI-York, Perry and Cumberland. XVII-Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, an

XVIII-Somerset, Cambria, Blair & Huntingdon, XIX-Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong. XX-Fayette, Greene and Washington. XXI-Allegheny county, except that part which

lies North East of the Ohio, and North west of the Alfegheny river.

XXII—Butler county, and that part of Alleghe county not included in the 21st district.

XXIII-Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer. XXIV-Venango, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Elk. Forrest, Jefferson and Clarion. XXV-Erie and Crawford.

Mr. Clay's Health.

The Tribune has a dispatch from Washington, concerning Mr. Clay, dated the 4th, which says that Mr. Clay's condition is now entirely hopeless. He is sinking very tast, and it was feared last night that he would not survive until morning. Though very weak, he is perfectly conscious of his condition, and seems tally prepared to meet death.

President Fillmore visited him on Sunday, and the interview was of a most solemn and fouching character. A gloom seemed to hang inpon every countenance as they beheld the approaching demise of the great statesman and patriot,

MICHIGAN D OCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention met at Detroit on the 28th ult. All members were in favor of General Cass. Ex-Governor McLelland and Alfred of him. The Deputy Marshall, Snyder, started for covering rang the bell, and dispatched a servant Blank were elected delegates for the State at large Harrisburg in the evening train, which left about for a friend, "Mr. Pick" who came to the rescue to the Baltimore Convention.

getic and unserapulous officer, and a Commissioner sion from Gen. Cass, containing his reasons for not strongly imbaed with the mock patriotism just now voting for the Fugitive Slave Law, one of which is, in vague, and deeply impressed with the necessity label in did not contain the large clause. in vogue, and deeply impressed with the necessity I that it did not contain the Jury clause.

Appointment by the Governor.

M. F. Ransom, of Smithfield, as aid to Governor BIGLER, with the rank of Lieut. Col.

Col. Ransom has our felicitations upon his new ionors. The Governor's appointments, as far as Bradford county is concerned, certainly show a wise discrimination in making up his "body guard."-If all his aides are like those has appointed here, it is an honor to be enrolled in the staff.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE BALLARD. - We regret to learn from the Irojan that Hon. MYRON BALLARD, of Columbia township, met with rather a serious accident on Sunday morning April 24th. It appears that a hog belonging to Mr. B. by some means escaped from the pen in which he was enclosed.-Mr. B. while using a knile to make the enclosure secure against a like occurrence, accidently let it slip, thereby cutting a very deep and dangerous gash upon his left wrist, severing the main artery and one of the cords. But for the presence of mind to become the active instruments in returning men Mr. Ballard, and the timely assistance of his friends to bondage. No more than a passive obedience he would have undoubtedly bled to death in a very few minutes. Mr. B. on cutting himself, immegitives from labor. The Constitution, and our duty distely clasped the other hand lightly upon the wound, which stopped the flow of blood until his friends could make it more secure by bandaging it tightly above the elbow. Drs. Parsons and Andrews were immediately called, and after some difficulty succeeded in uniting the severed artery and cords again.

Mr B. we understand is doing as well as can be expected under such circumstances.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY &c .- We would call the attention of manufacturers and mechanics, to the advertisement of the Essex Company Lawrence, Mass, in to-day's paper. They Manu facture extensively, and are prepared to furnish orders to any extent. Any business entrusted to this company, will be attended to promptly and in the very best manner.

## The Fatai Slave case in Columbia.

We find in Saturday's Baltimore papers Ridgey's version of the fatal affair at Columbia. The

American gives it thus: On Wednesday last, Mr. A. G. Ridgely, of the police firm of Zell & Ridgely, left this city for the purpose of arresting two fugitive slaves, the properly of Messrs. George W. Hall and H. G. Michel, of Harford county, who were supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Columbia, Pennsylvania Mr. R. went from here to Harrisburg, and there obtained warrants from the United States Commissoner of that District, Mr. R. McAllister, for the arrest of the fugitives, and also procured the service of two deputy marshale to assist him. He then pro-ceeded to Columbia, where he had been informed one of the negroes lived, and found him at work in a lumber yard. Mr. R. told him for what purpose he had come, and by what authority he acted: but as soon as he attempted the arrest, the negro, whose name was Smith, resisted furiously, and by his out cries collected a crowd of his tellow work men about him, who endeavored to prevent his

Preceiving from the disposition of the crowd that reasoning would be of no avail, the officers drew their arms, and thought to intimidate the negroes by threatening to shoot them if they attempted a scue. Mr. R. had hold of the slave Smith, and was struggling with him, in order to get him away, while at the same time he held his revolver extended towards the crowd in his right hand, to prevent borrow five millions of dollars, for the purpose of jerk managed to get Mr. R's thumb in his mouth, paying the debt of the state already, or about to and bit him so severely that he was compelled to use his right hand to free himself, and in the strug-The Governor is directed to advertise for thirty | gle to do so the pistol exploded; lodging the entire contents in the negro's neck, and killing him in-

After this unfortunate occurrence, Mr. Ridgely offered to give himself up to the authorities, and abide a trial by the laws of that State, and for this purpose went to the hotel, where he was to await the arrival of the officers. Subsequently, however. he was advised that such a course would be impro-The committee of Conterence finally agreed up. dent, and it was suggested that he should leave pri about thirty miles distant, on foot, arrived there ortunately, in time to meet the train of cars on the Baltimore and Susquehanna road. He reached home vesterday morning, much fatigued by the bazardous expedition, but free from any injury from that infuriated mob.

Mr. R. regrets the unfortunate issue of this affair. The other officers assisting Mr. Ridgely made use of the excitement occasioned to effect their escape. Some additional particulars, which appear in the

Clipper, we append: One of the deputies had but one arm. Mr. Ridgely warned by the awful fate that had attended other messengers from Maryland on a similar errand. had gone prepared to defend himself and secure the property he was sent to recover.

That it was designed on the part of Mr. Ridgely o commit this act must be evident to every unpreudiced mind, from the fact that he was to receive \$400 for the delivery of the slave to his master in this State.

Officer Snyder, who was in company with Mr. Ridgely, took the cars for Harrisburg, where he had mporarily arrested, but subsequently liberated without examination.

The Sun's account says that the pistol went off accidently in a scuffle, and that upon the result being known, Mr. Ridgely said he would give himsell up to the authorities, and was about to do so, but he met a gentleman, the proprietor of the pub-lic house there, who advised him to leave the place, on account of the great excitement which would doubtless arise.

The other part of the story is thus related by the Columbia Spy, published at the scene of the tran-

On Thursday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, an intense excitement was created in our borough by the report that a fugitive slave had been shot by a police officer from Baltimore. Immediately after the announcement, a large number of persons pro ceeded to the place where it was said that the affair hannened, and truly enough, a colored man named Wm. Smith lay there a corpse. The particulars, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them are as follows :- Deputy Marshal Snyder, from Harrisburg, and a police officer named Ridgely, from Bal imore, came to Columbia with a warrant issued by Commissioner McAlister, of Harrisburg, to arrest the fugitive above named, who was engaged in piling lumber in the yard of Mr. Gotlieb Sener. According to the testimony given before the coroner's jury, the two officers repaired to where Smith was working, and as he was proceeding to the wharf seized him Smith endeavored to escape, and whilst doing so, and in custody of the officers, (as the verdict of the Coroner's jury shows,) Ridgely drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering the righ side of his neck, just below the ear. Smith lell, and expired in a few moments. The officers then left as Ridgely said, to deliver themselves up to the proper authorities; but as afterwards proved-at least far as he was concerned-to escape from justice. Shortly after the occurrence he passed over the Columbia Bridge, since which nothing has been heard a finger in her defence! Lola immediately on re

At 7 o'clock in the evening, (sickness having

Volcanic Eruption at the Sandwich

Dates from Honololu to the 13th March have een received, five days later than by previous ar-

rivals. Interresting reports appear of the progress of the grand emption on the island of Hawaii. The latest accounts from the scene of the fiery visitation are dated March 6. The spectacle is said to be sublime beyond anything of the kind ever witnessed The eruption exceeds in grandeur any of the volcanic convulsions of Mauna Loa ever before seen by of its action from the Polynesian:

We have received verbal information in regard to the state of eruption, as late as to the 6th inst., from the leeward side of Hawaii. At that date, the light from the flowing current was as bright as it had been at any former period, sufficient to enable a person to pick up a needle from the ground at midnight, from which fact the interence is drawn that the current is still rapidly flowing on towards of Mr Burnett.

The eruption seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of Mauna Loa on the north-west side, and not far from the old clater on the summit called Mokuoweoweo. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's Bay,) must be some 50 or 70 miles. If it succeed in reaching the ocean at the point supposed, after having filled up all the ravines gulches, and inequalities of a very broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruptions of modern times.

It would seem, from the last note from Mr. Coan that the stream had divided—one part taking an easterly course towards Pana, while the other took a northerly one towards Hilo. This may so dividthe volumn of lava that neither, branch will reach the sea; but from the latest accounts the northerly branch was still burning its way through a dense forest, and if the supply holds out long enough, it will naturally fall into the course of the Wailuka River, and follow it to where it disembogues into the Bay, at Hilo. We anxiously wait further intel-

An abstract from a correspondent's letter, in The Polynesian, is of so much interest, that we copy it entire. A jet of lava playing five hundred feet in air must be indeed a most magnificent and sublime

By an accurate measurement of the enormous is of glowing lava, where it first broke forth on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be five hundred feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant. We are of the oppinion that it greater distance, say from forty to sixly miles. With a glass, the play of this jet, at night was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and proecting into the air to a distance of five hundred feet, was a sight so rare, and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles. How much more awe inspiring would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been heard. such a column would doubtless cause the earth to tremble; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beat-

ing upon a rock-bound coast. The diameter of this is supposed to be over one hundred teet, and this we can easily believe, when we reflect that from it proceeded the river of lava hat flowed off from it toward the sea. In some places the river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines one hundred, two hundred and three hundred feet in depth, and still it flows on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries is cut down before it, like the grass before the mower's scythe! No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea .-Monntains are covered over, ravines are filled up. forests are destroyed, and the habitations of man are consumed like flax in the furnace. Truly "He icheth the hils, and they smoke.

We have not yet heard of any distruction of life from the eruption now in progress A rumor has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authuntic intilligenc. Should it reach the sea without destroying life or property, it will be a matter of thankfullness and almost unhoped for exemption.

#### Synopsis of Decisions of Superintendeut of Common schools.

The school law directs that as soon as the president of the board of directors of any school district ceipt shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer which such district is entitled. This duty of the presidents is frequently delayed, some times even until after the close of the school year for which the the law does not contemplate that a warrant shall be issued in any where the certificate of the assessment of the tax is not received within the year for which the tax is levied and for which the warrant should be drawn; an I, therefore will not issue a

A custom prevails in many districts which have been divided into sub-districts, to make divisions of the funds of the former among the latter and pay the amount over to the committees of the sub-dis tricts and permit them to expend it as they see proper. This is altogether wrong. Where subdistricts exist, the directors should annually, at the commencement of the school year, inform the committee of each that a specified amount will be set apart for the use of their sub-district, but should not pay the same to the committee; under no circumstances should money be drawn from the district treasury except upon the order of the president, &c. by direction of the board of directors, for money already due, which must be drawn in favor of the individuals to whom it is due. The committee of each sub-district should certify bills of all expenses incurred by them to the board of cirectors for their examination and approval, and if found correct the board should direct an order to be drawn on the district treasurer for the amount.

The law of 1850 exempting money at interest from taxation for borough and township purposes, does not include school tax. All subjects and things taxable for either state or county purposes must also be taxed for school purposes. Where directors have refunded school tax assessed and collected on money at interest, under the mistaken idea that the act of 1850 (referred to) exempted money at interest from taxation for that purpose, they cannot collect it again; but where they have merely exponerated the amount they may insert it again on their duplicate and collect it.

It is not admissible to appoint a director collector of school tax. The fact that the board make exonerations, and that a director holding the office of collector would thus have a voice in exonerating himself from the collection of tax he had not made proper effort to collect, presents sufficient reason for this decision.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE UPON LOLA MONTES - As Lola Montes was entertaining a party of friends in her parlor in the Howard House, on Friday evening, some high words arose between herself and a certain Italian Chevalier, when the brute in the shape of a man, struck the Countess in the shape of a woman, a blow on the face! Four or five craven hearted loons in breeches, stood by without lifting for a friend, "Mr. Pick" who came is a can negroes imported into the island, in one process and gave the Italian brute a well-deserved flogging. can negroes imported into the island, in one process and gave the Italian brute a well-deserved flogging. We have these facts from one of the parties. would give more particulars but tor lack of time Y. Mirror.

-The new Arctic expedition had not left Woo'-

Later from California.

The steamship Crescent City, Captain Windle arrived at New York Sunday morning with the Cal-ifornia mails to the 5th ult., two millions of dollars n gold dust on freight, and a large amount in the

hands of the passengers, 542 in number.

The gold dust freight list and the passenger list of the Crescent are enormously large.

The number of passengers by the Crescent City five hundred and forty two. I is estimated that hey have six hundred thousand dollars worth of the dust and specimens in their hands, making the agwhite men on the Islands We subjoin accounts gregate value of the gold by this arrival, nearly two millions five hundred thousand dollars.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Governor Bigler has appointed General Anderson of Tdolume, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lyons. It is said that Mr. Alexander Wells has likewise been appointed the fourth Judge in place

The Legislature " drags its slow length along," vith no appearance as yet, of final adjournment. It was thought, however, that the session wou'd not be prolonged beyond a week or two at furthest .-There was an accumulation of unfinished business before both houses-a considerable portion of which it is to be hoped, will never engage their attention The bill to provide for the disposal of the 500,000 acres of land donated to this State by the Genera Government for common School purposes; the bill recommending the people to vote at the next gen eral election for or against a Constitutional Convenion; the bill prohibiting the issue scrip or warrants o circulate as money; the bill revising and amenling our present system of practice in the Courts of his State; the bill to provide for the construction of Celegraph lines; the bill repealing the Water Lot bills of last session, and many others, were on the table of the Senate.

A warm discussion and some remarkable pro ceedings have grown out of the question of a repea of the water Lot bill, passed by a former Legisla ture. The bill repealing the second section of the second Water Lot act, after passing the Assembly was met in the Senate with such a violent oppos ion on the part of two or three members, as to com mit it to the hands of one of the standing commit tees, the Senators even striving for a repeal of the wo former acts, entire. In the course of the debate allusions were freely made to a vast amount of bri bery and corruntion alleged to have existed in the former Legislature, and several citizens of the fire standing were implicated. This led to a motion which was adopted, ordering the Sheriff to subpens the persons named, and accordingly a dozen of more citizens occupying prominent places in business and social circles have been arraigned belothe bar of the Senate. But, as might have been ex pected, their testimony establishes nothing. The ntroduction of a bill into the Assembly, providing for a contract system, of long terms of service with laborers in China (Coolies) has stirred up a spirit of opposition on the part of the people.

#### MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The same steady and uniform success which characterized our reports from the various sections of the placers, at the time of making up our last summary of gold news, continues, and the rains, which have so abundantly visited every part of the mines, have left a rich harvest for the diggers. All the streams, north and south. have been unusually swallen, and considerable damage has been occasioned by the washing away of dams and mining works, and of the flooding of deposits, where au riferous earth had been collected and stored, awaiting the rain. But these losses are trifling where e beneficial change wrought in the general pros pects of the miners by the abundant supply of water is considered, and all feel compensated for the loss of property and labor, while conjuring up bright visions of future operations along the full streams which have swept it away. There is no complaining now, but succe-sful and well-plied judnstry i ausing the earth to yield harvests of gold.

It is found as the waters gradually recede from the flats bordering on the streams in the mining egion, and the rivers resume their natural chan nels, that the surface deposits, or the washings, are in many places materially changed by the action of the flood. The localities of the bars, and along the banks, where the treasures was most exposed and which have been lest in some places almost barren, and where the earth had been turned over in vain before, new formations of deposits have been

The spring emigrations from our cities to the mining interior has commenced. Parties are to be seen every day in the streets or on our wharfs. equipped for the mines. The drain upon our " floating population" will be great, but we expect to reshall have issued his warrant for the collection of alize a benefit in the exchange of these persons for a school tax. [which is directed to be levied on or | the wealth which their industry will accumulate, before the first Monday in May,] he shall certify and their necessities put in circulation among us the same to the superintendent, who, upon its re- this summer. The number of Chinese laboreres that will visit the mines this spring will be very for the amount of the annual state appropriation to great. Every day parties of thirty and forty may be seen in our streets, their stores, utensils, and other traps heaped upon a dray, wending their way to the Stockton and Sacramento steamboat landings tax is levied. The superintendent has decided that | This class of miners is, perhaps, of all others the least profitable. Their wants are few, and supplied in a peculiar manner, and, as they are saving, penurious, and apt at trade, society seldom gets the benefit of their earnings. When they have accumulated a few hundred dollars each, their fortunes are made for their own country.

# The State Central Committee.

A small minority of that body, recently assemoled in Philadelphia, seemed determined to prove hemselves worthy of the source from whence they derive their origin-the reckless majority of the rate state or rather Buchanan convention.

Determined that the fact that the possibility of Mr. Buchanan carrying his own state is still a mooed question, shall not be lost sight of, they have Idia, proudly point as one of Lord William issued an address re-arguing the question, and more inck's crowing acts in the cause of humanit remarkable for its mis-representations of the real following is pretty near the fact: The Rank feelings of the democracy of Pennsylvania, than for at Patchete on the 1st of January, at about 41 any thing else. We have no hesitation in brand- a wild cry was raised by the women of the ng as libellers of the democracy of the Keystone na, that the Rajah was dead; this was soon to State, the man or set of men, who openly assert or ed, and a guard placed at some distance not secretly insignate, that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan is necessary to secure the vote of Pennsylva- known to the heir, he proceeded to the nia to the democratic party in the approaching conedge of it would be likely to induce the democracy of the other states to buy un the democracy of Pean.

The present Rajah left his mother and san lest Whether if such were the fact, the knowlof the other states to buy up the democracy of Pennsylvania, by giving them their pet candidate, we leave those to whom the argument is addressed to decide. We can readily conceive, however, how uch an assertion on the part of the democracy of Michigan, or Illinois, would be received by the democracy of Pennsylvania, and we presume all the had been lighted for that purpose. After a let lemocrats of other states are made of the same ma.

to meet in Marvland What the state central committee of Pennsylvania have to do in another state. is not easily conjectured, but when we consider the committee in the light which they doubtless consider themselves, as a committee of friends of Mr. Buchanan, having no other purpose than to advocate his nomination, or failing in that to defeat that of Gen Cass, we can at once see the propriety of the step, and the mual propriety of an ac sine die at the close of that session .- Keystone.

THE FATE OF CUBA.-Under the new Governor-General who had just begun his administration in Cuba, we may now expect to see the African slave trade swelled to an extent even greater than that which has marked the recent history of the Brazils. In fact, the fate of Cuba is clearly written in the future; and that fate will be the destiny of San Domingo, by a rising and rebellion among the African negroes imported into the island, in due process

SMALL NOTES IN DELAWARE.—On and after Sat- case inclosing the medal has the same described to be higher than any one now exam. arday, the first of May, no notes of foreign banks graved on it as was the former; the case, it can be passed in Delaware under the denomination of five dollars, under a penalty of ten dollors. Trave of five dollars, under a penalty of ten dollors. Trav. finished. Where is the old mental question. Who among the whit publicant question. ellers, as well as others should remember this, answer!

Foreign Items by the last Steamer

The journals of St. Petersburg, on the 2d up announces that from the 12th to the 18th of Feb ary, the Russian troops had several engagemen with the mountaineers in the Caucassas had lake by assault Zapyn and Emany, had crossed the in er of Chalcula, and had destroyed three villages, They add that a new engagement took place or the 1st of Marsh, and that the mountaineers we ronted with considerable loss.

-The Iemeswar, a Hungarian journal, quotes correspondence from Mecca, from which it appears that the rebel Wechabites have beaten the Solian. troops, taken possession of the Holy City, and to hreatening Syria. It was said that the Vice of Egypt supports them, in order to embaras u

-Signor Belletti, made his first appearance; London, since his return from America, at her his jesty's Theatre, on Tuesday, the 13th off in nera, of "L'Italina in Algeria" Mille Cruvelli was announced to commence an ergo nent as Norma, on the 14th.

-Some of the German governments, in order check the emigration which is continually incr ing, have, says a letter from Berlin, resolved to unire a tax of from six to eight thalers from a emigrant for the right to leave.

-Some of the recent gouvernment regula with regard to the French theatres are children the extreme—such, for instance as the fixed the size of the bills for each house, the character type, color of paper, and the order in which i bills of the respective establishments are in posted.

-The Paris advices of Friday, the 16th rh state, that the son of Victor Hugo has relused by cept a remission of his sentence of imprisone while the father and his old colleague, Paul Mr. rice, remain in confinement.

-Several young men were arrested a shortogo, at Pesth, in Hungary, for having worm inco ibbons, and cried "Long Life Kossuh " Tr. toy cealers were also arrested for having expose or sale dolls and toys ornamented with the mire.

-Misery continues to prevail in various pans Germany, owing to the scarcity of food. In neighborhood of Frankfort-on-the-Main tye bed was one and a quarter per pound.

-The yield of the gold mines in the Oural more ains, belonging to the crown and private indinale, was, in 1851, about 6.956 lbs of gold as about 300 lbs. of platina; and in Siberia the pel was 66.478 lbs.

-General Mancilla, the brother-in-law of Rosa had landed at Lisbon, and from he own account, was a going to the Court of Spain, with some crocket in his head to offer Buenos Ayresto a hoansh

- Some Americans were arrested in Rome, there the 10th uit. Mr. Case, the American Charged Affairs had taken the matter up. One of the person arrested was accused of publicly addressing the persons the person of the per habitants and abusing the Papal government. Time matters would, however, it was presumed, easi be adjusted, as the Papal authorities were on the terms both with the United States government; heir representative resident in the Eternal City

-Prince Paul of Wurtenburg, died in Pans, a he 35th ult. Just as he breathed his last, theh nal Nuncio intimated that the Prince had at night previously, abjured the Protestant faith become a Roman Catholic The greatest sur was manifested by the triends and relations of Prince at the announcement, and much dissation expressed at the secrecy which has been tained upon the subject.

-The Madrid Espana says that the gove have acceeded to the request of Brigadier for that a court of inquiry should be held to invest the facts on which General J. Concha, in an with other authorities of Cuba, had founded missal from the government of Mantanzas be recollected that this officer was dismisse! dabbling in the slave trade.

-Those of the American prisoners concern been, pardoned by the Queen of Spain. were it expected at Gibralter, on the 12th ult, where

-The accounts continue to pour in of excess emigration from all parts of Europe to Amerca? Australia. Emigrants from Germany appeared very much on the increase. On the 15th at 8 ess than 5000 persons sailed from Biemen.

—The Spanish government intend to open small squadron of evolution in the Mediteres for the instruction of Spanish seamen. -It is stated that another searching explain

is to be dispatched to Melville Island with view of meeting that already in Behring's Sma -Gen. Rosas, family and snite, arrived athes own, Ireland, in her Majesty's ship Conflicted 16th of April.

-Marshal Gerard died in Paris on the I'm He had been for eighteen hours preceding the death in a state of unconsciousness; but the bers of his family remained by his bed add had breathed his last. Marshal Gerard 12 26 eightieth year. He is the fourth marshal TE France has lost during the last feet months iebastiani, Marmont, preceeded him at short as vals to the grave.

Burning of a Hindoo Wife - The Calculate ishman says :

"The night of the first of this year with one of those fearful tragedies, to the suppression of which the philanthropists both in English rajbarry. On the death of the Rajah being of his mother, received the ticca, and was house was being carried out. The Rane is seven times round the pyre and then then from some blocks of wood into the times C vulsive struggles to escape, her ashesminger hose of her idiotic husband, who detected The committee closed their labors by adjourning life. The farce of sending a long procession wa, said to contain the body of the Rajah Ed sick wife, was then carned out. They make to reach Cutwa at a convenient hour of the burnt some wood, made some presents. some information to the police The set le was to have proceeded to Juggernaul and net but the Sattee having got wind, the latter put 6 not be carried out, and it became necess

> THE CLAY MEDAL which was stolen from possession of Miss Lynch has been replace new one, which was presented to Mit Co Saturday last. This new medal is precise [ to the one lost, having been struck from the dies. Some slight imperfections in the torner been entirely avoided in this, by giving the er number of blows in the press. This had dered the impression more distinct and the sharper. The bas relief of this modal is to be higher than any one now exant.

personate the Ranee, which is now bear care

the person of Suirat Rebe, to the no small pro

he subordinate official."