



Bradford Reporter

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR

Towanda, Saturday, May 22, 1852

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS

WM. SEARIGHT, of Fayette County

Terms of the Reporter

The Presidency

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

Terms Expired

The term of the following Senators expired with the late session:

DEMOCRATS—Thomas S. Fernon, Philadelphia county; Charles Frailey, Schuylkill county; Henry Fulton, York county; John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson; J. Y. Jones of Montgomery; Henry A. Mulenberg of Berks county; Wm. F. Packer of Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Lehigh.

WHIGS—Wm Haslett of Butler, Beaver and Lawrence; Benjamin Malond of Bucks; John H. Walker of Erie and Crawford.

Judge Woodward

The following is the correspondence that took place between Governor Bigler and G. W. Woodward, Esq., in relation to the appointment of Mr. Woodward to a place in the Supreme Court of the State:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER Harrisburg, April 27, 1852.

Hon GEORGE W. WOODWARD—Dear Sir—In view of your high character as a citizen and eminent attainment as a lawyer, I have conceived it to be my duty to tender to you, as I now do, a commission as Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of the Hon Richard Coulter, deceased.

WILKESBARRE, May 4, 1852.

HIS EXCELLENCY WM BIGLER—Dear Sir—Your polite note of the 27th ult., tendering me a commission as Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased, has been received. On a review of all the interests and circumstances connected with this appointment I feel it to be my duty to accept.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—The democracy of the city of Baltimore have appointed a committee of arrangements, consisting of seven, for the national convention.

DANGEROUS COIN.—A new species of counterfeit gold dollars are now coming into very general circulation—business-men should be on the lookout.

JEROME WHITE, of Tioga County, has been engaged, during the present week in holding a Special Court at this place, for the trial of causes in which Judge WILMOT had been engaged.

GEN. SCOTT—Poor Show.—The New York Express, treating of the Presidency, says: "We repeat that it is our deliberate, sober conviction, that if Gen Scott be run blind—as the schemer in Washington now intend to have him run—Vermont will be the only electoral vote he will have for the Presidency."

The first mad dog of the season was killed on Friday in Broadway, N. Y., where it created quite a panic among pedestrians.

Each county in Delaware has unanimously instructed her delegates for Gen. Cass, and the Gazette accordingly placed his name at the head of the paper as a candidate of the Democracy of the State.

A COMMITTEE of the Virginia Legislature has reported against the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

But about three weeks will elapse before the convention, which is to recommend candidates for the support of the democratic party in the next Presidential election, will assemble at Baltimore.

How far the harmony of its deliberations is likely to be disturbed by congressional over-competition, is not yet possible to determine, but it is pretty clear that if any over-competition will originate with the northern states, no seats are to be contested from that quarter in a way to entitle a general feeling among the mass of the delegates.

From the north, double delegations have been already elected in several instances by the State Rights Democrats on the one hand, and by the Unionists on the other.

The later class consists of men belonging to both the great political parties, who have agreed to make the compromise measures of the last Congress the paramount test of political orthodoxy, and who are determined to support no man for the Presidency who is not willing to give those measures an unqualified and public approval.

At no time within our recollection have the distinctive and fundamental principles of the democracy been more prominently asserted, perhaps, than at the present time.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

At no time within our recollection have the distinctive and fundamental principles of the democracy been more prominently asserted, perhaps, than at the present time.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

The great death of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency.

political subjects, and from whose support no section of his party was alienated by the imposition of unusual tests, was elected at a time when the democratic party was confessedly in a large majority.

It would be not less logical to infer that a repetition of the experiment would be attended with equally disastrous results, than to infer that the election will always be presided in like cases.

But, without recurring to past calamities, let us look at the condition in which a compromise candidate would find himself placed at the approaching election.

In the northern states the most that can be said for the compromise, is that it is tolerated. One of the most subservient and falsest of northern representatives has recently admitted in the floor of Congress that it was offensive to the free states and destructive to the political prospects of their representatives who defend it.

While there is a very general disposition to acquiesce in its provisions for the present and to obey without reflecting them, it is difficult to find a single individual who would be willing to declare, as the compromise party is doing, that it is a necessary evil, or that it should be altered or modified in some particulars; that they are to be deemed even more sacred than the constitution itself, and that no change of condition, no increase of light, no political progress can be anticipated, which will render it safe and expedient to review a work which never received the approval of a majority of the Congress, and which has been five months for the approval of the Congress that was elected immediately after its passage.

Disfactual and offensive as this scheme of legislation was to the north, it was even less acceptable to the south. There it has convulsed both the great political parties, and in many states has wholly changed the political relations and affinities of the people.

Conditions have been formed between whigs and democrats in opposition to the regular organization of their respective parties, and several of the most reliable democratic states of the south and west are, in consequence, now represented in Congress by whigs.

It is the very essence of the moon to suppose that those who have been the victims of this delusory system, will kiss the rod which has smitten them, or that the compromise has been made any more acceptable by the sacrifices which have been experienced in resisting it.

The mails bring us this morning from Washington, a letter written by Mr. Forsyth, an influential journalist in Georgia, which we deem it our duty to give to our columns. In it he says "the democratic party is hopelessly divided, (about the compromise), and that fact must be recognized by the Baltimore Convention in laying down its platform and putting up its candidates.

"If it does not, it takes no prophet's voice to tell 'the consequences'.

With those who like ourselves, have kept their eyes upon the southern journals almost daily for the past year, the statement of Mr. Forsyth will need no confirmation.

The fact is, and it is folly to attempt to disguise what history has already made an everlasting record of, that the compromise measures were enacted by the Executive and not by the people, and they have since held their place upon the statute-books at least a part of them, by the same tenure.

They never have received and never will receive the sanction of a majority of the American people.—There is a party in the free states and a party in the slave states who, for different reasons, perhaps, but with none the less determination, will resist any attempt to extort a confession from the states-rights men, or a concession of any wise or necessary legislation, which will not render consent to declare directly, or by resolutions or indirectly by their votes, that their provisions are beyond improvement.

Any one who will pretend that a candidate has any chance of an election, in the present political condition of the country, who has to contend with these hostile forces, must either have some light which does not shine upon our understanding, or he must dwell in outer darkness.

In the first place such a candidate is sure to lose New York. The state that transferred more than a half of the votes of the democratic party from the nominee of the Baltimore Convention to a candidate who was not presumed to have any chance of an election, merely as a protest against the imposition of a test, and who held his place upon the statute-books, is likely to do a very strange thing, to wit: to elect a candidate whose election would imply a test equally unjust and equally offensive.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

It will require the entire strength of the democratic party in its most harmonious activity to defeat General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained for a candidate who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books, or who held his place upon the statute-books.

over ninety votes in the electoral college, and which have been usually counted upon as democratic votes, that will be counterbalanced by the votes of any compromise candidate that may be nominated by the democratic party in no instance less than thirty.

But detection almost as serious may be anticipated at the south.—Virginia's late convention has declined to endorse the compromise. Florida has declined to endorse the compromise. Mississippi has declined in his attempt to get back to the Senate on the compromise issue.

Both Carolina has gone as far as the eye will go, towards a secession from the Union, because she deems the compromise a violation of her constitutional rights.—Louisiana is represented by two anti-compromise delegates, and Alabama by two others of the same complexion.

All these states are reputed to be democratic states, but the nomination of a compromise candidate at Baltimore would at once sow dissensions amongst them, from which the party would not recover for years.

There may be those who think we have in some respects overestimated the strength of the opposition which will be made to any attempt to incorporate this new tenet into the democratic creed.

We think we have not, but whether we have or no, have we not produced enough unexceptionable and conclusive reasons to show, that such an attempt must inevitably be followed by disaster and defeat.—New York Evening Post.

Law relating to Hawkers and Peddlers in Bradford County.

The following law was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session:

SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall sell, or expose to sale as a Hawker or Peddler or travelling Merchant, in the county of Bradford, any wares or gold, silver or plated ware, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence, to be inflicted in the manner provided in the act of April sixth one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, whether foreign or domestic, within the county of Bradford, without having previously obtained a license so to do as hereinafter provided, and any person not being licensed as required by this act who shall be found peddling, peddling or travelling from place to place through any part of said county to sell or expose for sale, any foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered and applied in the manner provided by the first section of an act regulating Tin and Clock Pedlars, passed February 6th 1830.

SECTION 3. That the provisions of the Act passed the 6th day of February 1830, entitled "An Act regulating Tin and Clock Pedlars" are hereby extended to Hawkers and Peddlers of Slaves, within the county of Bradford, and all the provisions of said Act are hereby extended to Hawkers and Peddlers of Slaves within said county as fully and amply as if persons concerned in said business or employment were specifically mentioned in said Act with this change only, that the sum to be paid for a license shall be fifty dollars.

SECTION 4. That no person for whom provision is made by existing laws relating to Hawkers and Peddlers, shall employ himself or be concerned in the business or employment of hawking or peddling of any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, whether foreign or domestic, within the county of Bradford, without having previously obtained a license so to do as hereinafter provided, and any person not being licensed as required by this act who shall be found hawking, peddling or travelling from place to place through any part of said county to sell or expose for sale, any foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered and applied in the manner provided by the first section of an act regulating Tin and Clock Pedlars, passed February 6th 1830.

SECTION 5. That the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county of Bradford, is hereby authorized to grant licenses to extend to said county, for one year under the seal of said Court, for the purposes aforesaid for which there shall be paid for the use of the Commonwealth for a license to travel with one horse and wagon or other vehicle fifty dollars. Provided that the holder of any such license shall pay ten cents in addition to the amount required for a license to other hawkers and peddlers.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—This bill, which passed the House of Representatives yesterday, provides, that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family and had become a citizen prior to the 1st day of January, 1852, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

2d. The person applying for the benefit of the act to make an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefit of the act.

3d. Section refers to the duties of the Land Register.

4th. All lands acquired under the provisions of the act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

5th. If at any time after filing the affidavit required, and before the expiration of five years, it shall be proved that the person locating the public lands shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any one time, then the land to revert back to the government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by law.

6th. If any individual, now a resident of any state or territory, and not a citizen of the U. S., but at the time of making application for the benefit of the act shall have filed a declaration of intention so to do, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuing of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, he shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizens.

7th. No individual is permitted to make more than one entry under this act.—N. Y. Evening Post.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—We had the pleasure last week to announce the failure of the Pennsylvania Bank to secure from the Legislature notwithstanding the formidable force that was brought to bear in the shape of bidders and money.—the exemption impudently applied for. It is with more than ordinary feelings of pleasure that we now record its late defeat by the judiciary. The case was tried last week before Judge Pearson, of the Dauphin County Court, and, after listening attentively to three day's pleading, on the part of counsel, decided that the State was justly entitled to the tax on the dividends of the Bank. Thus, the State has been saved the large sum of \$72,000.

For this triumph we have to thank an independent and incorruptible judiciary. It is fortunate that there are branches of this government, above the reach of hirelings who would resort to any means, however dishonorable, to accomplish their ends.—Sooner or later, justice will overtake those who were in the service of the bank. Mark the prediction.

DECISION IN THE THURSTON CASE.—Now THAT GRANTED.—As we stated some months ago THAT is the case, the Supreme Court of the 6th Judicial District, now in session at Morrisville, Madison County, has granted a new trial in the case of The People vs. John M. Thurston. The opinion of the Court had not been pronounced in open Court, when our informant left, but the ground on which the Court based their decision, is understood to be the error of the Court below in admitting the evidence of Dr. Eastman, on the question of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, as an expert, when he had not heard all the testimony in the case.

It is expected that a special Court of Oyer and Terminer will be appointed to try Thurston—probably in the County of Chester or Tompkins.—Orange Gazette.

Later from California.

The Elsinore Dispatch Webster arrived at New York, on Tuesday last, with later intelligence from California, a summary of which will be found in our issue of this date.

MANAGER OF MINERS.—A correspondent of The Times and Transcript, writing from Godfrey's Rancho, in South Valley, gives the following details of an Indian massacre. Another battle was fought on Klamath River, between the miners and the Indians, on the morning of the 12th of this month.

Yesterday I was informed by a miner of my acquaintance, just up from Klamath, that an Indian band, numbering about 150 men, had been seen on Scott River, and 40 Indians killed, and their houses burned to the ground.

The Klamath Indians, for a distance of 40 miles below the mouth of Scott River, have been for some long time very hostile and troublesome to the miners.

At Happy Camp, which is situated, twenty miles below Scott Valley, the miners passed a law before themselves, that no Indians should be allowed to come to that place; if they did they were to be shot instantly.

When the Indian Agent, McKee, passed up the river and formed a treaty with the Indians, the miners informed him of the law which they had made for the protection against Indian depredations. Mr. McKee communicated this to the Indians. Last January an Indian from Scott Valley said he was not afraid to go down to Happy Camp, and down he started; and no sooner had he arrived there, than he was shot dead while crossing a meadow preparatory to fighting the miners. The Squaw started for Scott Valley, and the Indians sent word down to the Happy Camp miners that they were going to kill three of their men, for the one they had killed. The Happy Camp miners, on hearing this, came up to Long Bar, joined by another party and marched up in the night, and at early dawn surrounded the Indian Rancheria. A number of Indians stepped out of their houses and were instantly shot.

They set fire to the ranch and smothered out the Indians. When an Indian would break from the ranch, they would shoot him down. In this way they shot forty Indians, and not one escaped from the ranch. One of these Indians had eight balls shot through his body before he fell to the ground. Among all the dead there was only one young fellow, and she was an Indian Chief's daughter.

During the battle two white men were shot with arrows; one of them was shot in the thigh and the other in the breast; the arrow passed between two of his ribs. The men are now improving, and in a short time will be able to resume their labor. What this will end in, will yet determine.

The Scott River Valley reservation is in effect with the Indians. Klamath Indians say, that it was not them who wanted to make a treaty of peace; it was the white men. I am rather suspicious that this will lead to further Indian hostilities and depredations.

MINING NEWS.—Our files do not contain much of interest from the mines. One writer says:—

Rich mines have been discovered in Rogue River Valley. They are deep and fertile diggings. I have seen a miner direct from there, and he informs me that these diggings are extensive. He exhibited some of the gold and it looked bright and beautiful. He has gone back to the mines. Miners there are averaging from ten to sixteen dollars.

There is great excitement in Mount Shasta City and on Humboldt Creek, consequent on the discovery of these new and rich mines. I saw about 200 leaves for Rogue River Valley on last Sabbath, parties are leaving town daily. Mules are selling from \$100 to \$140 each. Rogue River Valley is about all taken up by persons who intend to settle permanently.

The Union says that the cost of the Bear River and Auburn Canal Company has already amounted to an almost incredible sum. We are informed by one of the stock holders that up to this time there has been nearly \$250,000 in cash expended for labor performed, \$12,000 of which was forwarded on Saturday last. The investment, however, must in the end prove a profitable one, as the canal runs through one of the richest sections of the mining country, and the total inability of miners to procure water from any other source will compel them to resort to this company. We understand that the canal will probably be completed by the middle of May.

The finest specimen ever seen has been deposited in Adam's Express office. It is solid gold, and weighs 305 ct. 113 pwt. It was dug at Baycote, on the 24th ult., by W. L. Durham, from a hole 54 feet deep. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever yet found in California.

The Scott River Valley is doing better than ever. New diggings are discovered every day, and from eight to sixteen dollars is the average yield to the man per diem.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Mr. Holden, Delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, cannot come on account of his ill health.

The whole Whig Municipal ticket at Sacramento is elected. C. I. Hutchinson, has 266 majority for Mayor; and the other officers have nearly doubled that majority.

Gov. Bigler has sent a special message to the Legislature, proposing appropriations and proper measures for the relief of the overland emigrants who may be in the mountains.

HICKELANDS.—The Land Commission has now been in session for several months. Some one hundred and fifty three petitions have been presented and placed on the file, and numerous depositions relative to the same have also been taken. As yet, however, no claim has been finally adjudicated upon, and as far as we know, but two orders for initiatory surveys have been made.

There were two more arrivals on Sunday and one on Monday from Hongkong—the Glenroy, of 150, the Emperor, with 181 and the George Washington with 185 Chinese passengers—total 516, which added to the 1126, before noted as having arrived during the past fortnight, shows an addition of 1642 Chinamen in little over two weeks. Many more are on their way, while a whole fleet of vessels was at latest dates taking in passengers at Hongkong.

A series of camp meetings are about to be held in this district. The first will be held near Sonoma; the second at Santa Cruz; the third, on San Jose Circuit; the fourth at Stockton. There will be others in the mining district; one at Volcano.

From every section of the mining country we hear that the merchants are at present doing a fair and profitable business. Communications with the city was so effectually cut off by the impassable condition of the sloughs, the destruction of bridges, and the shocking condition of the roads that the interior had become almost cut off. Mining camps and water companies are now replenishing their supplies, thereby creating great activity, not only among country but also city merchants.

DISCOVERY OF A WILD MAN.—A short time since, some of the surveyors engaged on the Panama Works, discovered something in the shape of a man sitting on the bank of a stream, a few miles from Panama. He was entirely naked, and had very long black hair. The party addressed him both in Spanish and English, but he appeared to understand neither, and refusing any intercourse with them, crept into the woods where they were unable to pursue him.

FEROUS REVENGE.—In Waukegan, yesterday, a young lady named Warren went into the store of a young Jew, and threw into his face several ounces of oil of vitriol. One eye is destroyed and the other is irreparably injured. Miss W. has been committed to prison, but refuses to reveal her motive. Report says that she supposed him to have made remarks derogatory to her character.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

AN ACT

To provide for the immediate completion of the North Branch of the Pennsylvania canal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the faith of the Commonwealth, and of the revenue hereinafter mentioned, and which are hereby specifically pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal, the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and issue certificates of loan thereon, redeemable in thirty years from date, to be paid by the internal improvement fund appropriated to the expenditures under this act; the said loan to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, in specie on the first day of January and July, to be termed the North Branch Canal Loan.

Section 2. That there shall be annually set apart by the commissioners of the internal improvement fund the revenue accruing on the said canal loan, and after the passage of this act for the payment of the interest and final liquidation of the debt hereby authorized, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners after paying the interest annually, to invest the surplus together with the accumulation of interest in the said loan or any other loan of the Commonwealth, if said loan cannot be purchased at its value, the said investment to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal at maturity.

Section 3. That the State Treasurer shall advertise for and sell in one newspaper in Boston, one in New York, and one in Philadelphia, and one in Paris, in Europe, in writing, proposals for the loan herein authorized, or any part thereof; which proposals shall state the price intended to be paid in gold and silver, or its equivalent by the bidder for each thousand dollars of said loan; and at noon on the day appointed for the purpose the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the presence of the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall sign and authorize said coupons or certificates of interest to be signed; provided, that in making proposals for the loan authorized by this act the holder or holders of any of the bonds of the Commonwealth, or certificates of interest, and the holders of all certificates of interest, shall be authorized to bid for any part of said loan to the full amount of such certificate or certificates together with the unpaid interest thereon; provided also, that at the time of making proposals for said loan, applications may be made for any part thereof, and that the interest on such certificates of interest, and the holders of all certificates of interest, shall be authorized to bid for any part of said loan to the full