and Judges Lewis, Lowrie, and Woodward, St. G.o. Tucker Campbell presented a petition from the President, Directors & Co., of the Bank of Penn hylranis, for an alterative mandarius against John M. Bickel, State Treasurer, to compel him to rejura the money of the State, now lying title, he the Bank of Pennsylvania from which he has removed it, and der the contract entered into between the State of Pennsylvania and said Bank, by the act of 1830. The contract, it is alleged, is to run until the year 1858, but can be altered or repealed by an act of the Pegislature. This not having been done, the Bank posits anywhere else than the Bank of Pa.

They alledge that under the act of 11th March, 1811 ting the election of State Treasurer, he is required to place the custody of all moneys lying idle in the Bank of Penn's, and that upon the faith of that act the Bank employed additional clerks and gone to an additional expenditure of abon

That the Bank has complied with all the require ments of the several acts of Assembly in relation to the contract, and had at various times, whenever called apone loaned the State such funds as she desired as her fiscal agents. That at the present time the State Treasurer has on deposit, of the the mon-Girard Bank, trhich the petitioners ask may be or dered into the custody of the Pennsylvania Bank, for her own use and profit until wanted by the State is accordance with the act of Assembly referred

it would not be proper for him to take part to the question. About 17 years ago, while Attorney General of the State, he had given an opinion as to what measure were contemplated by the act of Assembly to be kept in the Bank of Pennsylvania.

He therefore, would not take part in the matter,

If we are correct in our information, says the West Chester Jeffersonian, the case stands about this : Two years since, General Bickel presented himself at the counter of the Bank, having, by delaying the payment of certain appropriations, and y strengous collections, secured enough to pay the Binte interest. He was met by the President, who demanded to know why he had not been there sooner, to give them time to make arrangements - and what interest or bonus he was going to allow the Bank for furnishing the money at that late hour.— Mr. Bickel's reply was that he himself was the State Treasurer and not the Bank-that he came prepar ed to pay the interest-that he should allow the o bonns-that to-morrow was the day, and if the Bank was not ready to perform its duty, he should took elsewhere. Whereupon the Bank refused to perform its part, approxing that the State would be in difficulty and obliged to use the Bank's funds at its own rate. The Bank at the time pro-fessed to have about \$90,000 State relief notes on deposit. The Bank counted upon the wrong man Gen. Bickel had the funds, made arrangements with the Girard Bank and paid the interest. The Pennsylvania Bank, discovered its error, immediately changed its tone and made overtures, but it was ton late. After paying the interest. Gen: Bickel carted the specie to the Pennsylvania Bank and demanded the \$90,000 relief notes, and thus closed accounts

Since then the Bank has made sundry threats.-It undertook to defeat his election last session, and it made the same effort this. It has tried also to make an issue with the Girard Bank, by urging that that institution ought to pay a bonus to the Government for the use of its funds, while it claims a bo nus from the State for the same thing. Such is the tenor of our information, and we have

reason to believe that it is correct. Whatever turn may be given to the case by the Court, or whatever twist may be found in the law, the State Treasurer will have the support of the people for his fearless independence in this mat-

We opine the day has gone, by when chartered shaving shops will be allowed to domineer over the Commonwealth, or private individuals, with the arregance heretofore assumed. The earnings of the people have no right to be speculated upon by such and the General for this one act, deserves the thanks and support of the masses.

Weekly Commercial Summary.

SATURDAY, Peb. 12, 1853 The money market has settled down to a fair rate of 6 per cent. for its average use, onlygood securities. while it ranges from 5 to 7 per cent.; and at this medium of 6 per cent. it is easy to borrow. The supply is large, yet is the demand on it not small. The demands arising out of an active business going forward, and the large importations, which are swelling again the vaults of the sub-treasury, are very considerable, while other demands are equally large, or larger.

new mines set a working, the new and old railroads constructing, and requiring loans, creates will, and signed by the Governor, or Secretary of a huge demand on the monetary resources of the Land Office. The evidence of this title is in country. Borrowers for internal improvements are flocking to Wall street from all parts of the country. Georgia and North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the entire wes ern regions, are requiring large assistance, which is to be obtained from the new capital constantly creating from the prosecution of a prosperous business every where, from the supplies of California gold, and the offer-

ings of foreign capital.

The last-mentioned source has been somewhat in abeyance the last two weeks, but the home demand for investments is very large, and continual ly operating, and large amounts of railroad securities are thus absorbed. 🕞

There has been of late a very great demand in the London money market, from an increased business there, the replenishing of stocks of raw material of e, colonial produce and corn and wheat from other countries, and from a speculative mania for French securities. All this has led to a drain on the Bank of England, reducing its bullion, which represents a diminution of supply, while there has been a large increase in the amount of securities it holds, which represents powerfully an increased demand for money.

This acts on our money market in some degree, tooks in two ways which counteract one another. ind has taken more bread-stuffs and provisions, and is taking fewer bonds and stocks, which is rathor favorable feature in the new set of features in

course of forming.
We learn that several Fuglish house, having branches in Melbourne, Port Philip, and Sidney, all in Australia, have sent out orders to this market for shipments of flour, cheese and pork to those mark ets of the Pacific. What is sent to Australia is

ter market. The course of the money market is likely to be the exports are good. Cotton is in large supply, and will be wanted for the increased consumption of Europe. Sterling exchange is still easy at rates which have represented, and do represent, the large indo not permit of large shipments of gold, though, in the absence of a New York mint, such California gold as arrives in ingots is more likely to be shipped o Europe, than to be sent to Philadelphia for coinage, at a heavey expense of freight, insurance, comnission and interest, all operating as a premium on

the export or gold. Ten per cent pre hium is the extreme high quotation for sterling exchange, but it is weak at that. The importations of foreign goods are very large. They have come, too, earlier than usual, and we understand the later importations will be trifling, The country is ripe for a large consumption. a nd no overstock of goods is felt or feared, whether of home or foreign manufacture.

The export demand for wheat and flour has abate ed. and prices are less firm. The decline during the week has been considerable, especially as prices went up beyond the advance in the markets of England, They are now, however, not too high for mod. erate transactions, and the shipments to Australia on English account are large.

Provisions are steady. Pork and beef are in fair request, at prices which vary slightly. The business of the year is beginning to set in actively. Prospects are exceedinly bright in every direction. Not only has the southern planter, large crops, but the great consumption enables him to get high prices ; and thus with the western farmers, and the eastern and other manufacturers.—N. Y. Brening Post,

جامية المحادث فالمحاصون للسوائلة الرجاء المراج

The Bingham Title.

We publish below a short sketch of the history of the late William Ringham, and his title to the lands, commonly called the Bingham Estate. We tave understood that in person has made his appearance in our country, calling himself Bingham, and claiming to be, as we learn, the true and legal processor to the Bingham lands. Among the belier nformed portion of our citizens, in this vicinity, as far as we can learn, the pretentions of this stranger have only caused a smalle oking redulity—no one placing the least degree of confidence in his claim. Indeed, it we understand the matter, there can be no doubt of the genningness of the presentious se np by this stranger; the only possible effect of which can be perhaps, to produce some degree of excitement in the community for the time being.-

Let us recur to a few facts. 1. William Bingham puchased his land of the Commonwealth and thereby required a neiteralities; for there could be no title paramount to the

2 The title papers have been frequently exhibited in court, aid have atways had the sanction of Judicial opinions.

3. Some of the purcha ers have been lawyers & ludges, who would not have been likely to purshase a detective ti le, who would have, ere this,

delected a flaw has there been one.

4. For more their half a century, the Estate has paid taxes on these lands. which went to defray. county expenses to build roads and bridges to pay interest on the State debt, and to support

5 For near fifty years the Estate has employed Agents to sell these lands, and collect the purchase money; and these Agents have been lenient to the settlers—and properly so; for the early settlers had many difficulties and privations to encounter, in a place. The inhabitants are now in better clicum-

tances, and can, if they will, soon get out of debt. 6. The gentlemen clothed with the important rust of selling these lands, and of managing the estate, have been, and are known to be among the first citizens, for integrity and honor-men who would have spurged the idea of tending their character and influence to the perpetration of a trand on community, by vending a spurious title to these lands, and thereby causing the ruin of innocent settlers and their families! The idea is preposterous

We say, then, to the Bingham settlers, give ourselves no uneasiness. Your title has been at irmed by scores of the most eminent lawyers and ntists in Pennsylvania- and that there is no more doubt of the genuineness of your title than of the solidity of your hills. Stick to your lands, and your will stick to you, and your progeny forever! - Wellsboro' Advertiser

WILLIAM BINGHAM. William Bingham was born in Philadelphia, or he 8th of March, 1753. He was educated at the Academy and College in that city. On the 29th o November, 1768, he received a diploma as Bacho for of Aris, and, on the 28th of June, 1771, a diploma as Master of Arts. In 1778, Congress appointed him Consul of the United States, French West Indian Islands, resident in Martini-In the Spring of 1780 he returned to Philaque. In the Spring of 1780 he returned to Phila-delphia, and, on the 26th of October of that year he married Anna Willing, the eldest daughter of Thomas Willing, a merchant in that city. The marriage seremony was performed by the Rev. William White, Rector of Christ Church, and afterwards the venerable Bishop of the Pennsylva

nia Diocese. Mr. Bingham was, for several years, a member of the Legislature of his native State, and was Speaker of both Houses—the House of Represenlatives and the Senate. From the the 4th March, 1795 to the 4th of March 1801, he was a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and an ardent supporter of the administration of Wash. ington, with whom he was on terms of great personal intimacy. While the election between Jefferson and Burr was the sulject of contest, Mr. Jelferson did not take his seat in the Senate, over which bot'y he presided as Vice President of the United States. In his absence Mr. Bingham occu

pied the chair as presiding officer Mr. Bingham was an enterprising and success ful merchant, but he did not confine his attention merely to mercantile pursuits. He had valuable property in the city and county of Philadelphia, and large landed estates in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. From the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania he purchased over a million acres. His title to these acres, lying chiefly in the northern counties, was found on Warrands granted to him upon Surveys made by the officers of the Commonwealth, and regularly returned by them into the office of the Surveyor General-and upon Patents issued to him, or to the Trustees appointed in his the Surveyor General's Office at Harrisburg; and any person who will write to the head of that Department, for a copy of any papers in his office, will be sure to get it in a week. The cost for a copy of a Warrant and Survey is half a dellar each
—for that of a Patent 75 cents. No one, then, need

can satisfy himself upon it, on terms so easy. Mr. Bing am died on the 6th of February, 1804. in the 51st year of his age, having survived his wife who died in May, 1801.

His Will, bearing date the 31st of January, 1804, was duly proved and filed in the Register's Office in Philadelphia, and copies of it are upon the records of some of the counties in which the lands lie He devised his estate ic five Trustees, for the benfit of his son and two daughters—his only children. The Trustees were his two sons in law, Alexander Baring, (afterwards Lord Ashburton.) and Henry Baring, and his three friends, Robert Gilmor of Bal timore, and Thomas Mayne Willing, and Charles Willing Hare, both of Philadelphia. These truetees are dead, and the estate is now represented by five other trustees, appointed in the manner preecribed in the Will. They are Joseph Reed Ingersoll, and John Craig Miller, and three of Mr. Bingham's grandsons-William Bingham Baring, (Lord | Maj. McCaslin complimented, and Gen Cass com-Ashburton,) Francis Baring and Henry Bingham

Baring. Lord Ashburton and Francis Baring were born in Philadelphia. They are both in the Parliament of Great Britain, the former in the House of Lords; the latter in the House of Commons. Mr. Ingersoll was, for several years, the Representative of Philadelphia, in Congress; and I st summer, the paid for in London, and operates as if sent to the lat. President of the United States appointed him Minister to England. The other gentlemen, from time The course of the money market is likely to be steady. The receipts from California continue large, the extraction in the communities in which they lived and no person in Philadelphia has a better reputation than Mr. Miller. Such are the persons who terests of the Bingham estate, as well in Pennsyl.

vania as elsewhere.

The daughters of Mr. Bingham are dead. One died on the 5th of December, 1848—the other on the 9th of March following. The son, William Bingham, born in Philadelphia on the 29th of December, 1800, is living in Paris. W. B. C.

THE WAR IN FAORIDA - Although Billy Bow legs has not yet commenced active hostilities, we notice that a formidable war is raging between the though for the next month there will be no falling Governor and the Legislature of Florida. As we have already stated, the Governor has vetoed the act declaring that if after its passage, any Indian shall be found within the limits of the State, he shall be captured and sent west of the Mississippi. He seems to be decidedly of the opinion, that the jurisdiction, of Florida does not extend west of the Mississippi, and that the sovereign anthority there might be as tenacious of their rights as Florida -The law, he says is unconstitutional, contains a de-elaration of war, and would incur a debt, which would be a greater blight upon the Brate's prosperity than the Indians ever have been. The Legislature fire back and accuse the Governor of all sorts present time, promises to be more of a civil than fa savage war.

> About 2000 persons sailed from New York on Thursday for California.



Wradford Aleporter.

free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men Presion for Free Territory. E. Q. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, February 19, 1853.

Torms.of. The Reporter.

1 50 per annum—If paid within the year 50 cents will aducted—for eash paid setunity in advance \$2.00 will be cted. No paper swill over two years, unless paid for restricted with the control of the part of the Appearisments, per square or ten turn a state of the Public III of the first of the Public Square next door to the Bradford Hotel; Entrance between Messrs. Adams and Elwell's law offices.

The President and the Califorties President Pienez, left Concord on Monday has en route for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. PIERCE and his private Secretary SIDNEY WEBSTER At last accornts, he was remaining at the house of a friend in Breton, keeping out of the way of the new country. Bet a great improvement has taken office-seekers and the inquisitive. It was not known when he would leave that city.

In regard to the Cabinet, nothing is as yet known further than it is understood it is definitely settled. All the reports are mere speculations, although the probable members of the Cabinet have unquestioned been narrowed down to a few. It seems to be generally conceded that CALEB CUSHING, of Mass., is to be Secretary of State-but even of this there is no certainty. A few more days will probably relieve all anxiety. At any rate by the 5th of March, we can safely promise the secret will be di-

The latest accounts from Vice President King. state that his health is rapidly improving, and there is a fair prospect of his recovery.

Ketter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1853. The bill repeating the act of last session compelling an uniformity in the guage of all Railroads in the State, was taken up this morning in the Senate, and after some discussion postnoned for the present The Senators representing the City and County of Philadelphia, fight hard against the repealing act, under the impression that an uniformity in guages corresponding to that of the Central Railroad (4 feet 8½ inches) will benefit Philadelphia, and a repeal of the law injurious to her interests. The majority of the Senate, however seem inclined to think otherwise, and will either repeal the law entirely or modify its comprehensive operation.

The railroad foror is now at its most forious point. Every project asked for is granted with but few restrictions. Counties, cities, beroughs and villages are almost daily authorized to subscribe to the stock of some Road which is to be productive of unbounded advantage, and any attempt to arrest or restrain such legislation, is unavailing.

Some time since Maj McCaslin, of Greene Co. introduced into the Senate, a series of Resolutions. embodying and endorsing those before the Senate of the United States, affirming the Monroe doctrine. Maj. McCaslin was no doubt prompted to this movement by his regard for Gen. Cass, and his detions through the U. S. Senate. The resolutions themselves are doubtless of a harmless nature capitally calculated to afford relief to the uneasy to quacity of their distinguished originator, and to incite the nation to renewed admiration of his wardefying front. Remembrances of this character are sometimes necessary. But I can't agree with Maj. McCaslin that the time and attention of our Legislature should be devoted to the consideration of a question rather abstract than immediately practical in character. This meddling with National Legislation, except upon very great and important be in ignorance of the Bingham Title, when be occasions is a great nuisance, and although U. S. Senators should recognize the right of their States to instruct them, yet when they are called upon to vote yes or no upon some scheme of internal improvement or patent right, no one could blame them for exercising their own private judgment, even if it were in direct conflict with the instructions of a Legislature induced by individual favor, carelessness or excessive boring to pass them. In the present case, how excessively complimentary it would be to our Senators, who have been listening to the discussion on this question with the view of forming an enlightened judgment, to heer that their minds had been relieved of so great a tax and an opinion formed for them. It is to be hoped that as due notice has been taken of these Resolutions, forced, that they will be allowed to sleep quietly on the table.

The bill relative to Public Printing was reconsidered and passed finally. It may be amended in the House. The Senate will not agree to any im-

portant change in its present features. We are now within two weeks of the first of March, when the Democratic Convention will assemble to nominate a Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General. There is as yet, little perceptible feeling as to the candidates. The present condition of parties insures the success of any candidates that may be nominated. This fact instead of diffusing a feeling of careless indifference among the members of the Convention, should rather make them captions not to abuse the confidence of a majority of the voters of the State, and lead to the nomination of men of character and ability. I don't know whether your quarter of the State intends presenting a candidate other than Col. Mott, but this I do know, without any knowledge of that gentleman, that Thomas H. Forsyth of Philadelphia County, is the very best man who has been named for that position. In this opinion I will be sustained by every man who is acquainted with him. I admire him tor his stern unbending integrity and for his radical democracy. His ability and experience, added to his moral qualifications, point him out as an unexceptionable candidate. But I of inconsistences, so that hostilities in Florida, at the politicians who will throng it. Mr. Banks has no principle, that has given to our country its past glo opponent for Auditor General. Mr. Brawley will ry and its present prosperity and greatness. not have so clear a track.

the Supreme Court, was under consideration this five.

morning, when amendments were offered making the salaries of the law Judges throughout the Com monwealth \$2000 instead of \$1600 as at present.-The success of the hill is doubtful, more so than its Yours truly.

Bradford County Court.

February sessions of the Bradford County Court ommericed on the 7th inst. Hon. David Wilmor presiding; Myron Ballard and Harry Ackley, Associa 68

The first day was principally occupied in hearing motions, swearing in Constables, and the usual preliminary business. An unusual amount of Commonwealth business occupied the attention of the Court during the first week, and Monday and Tuesday of the second week, an abstract of which we have made below. The first case taken up was

Commonwealth vs. Charles B. Hotchkies and Sabin Allen, indicted at September sessions 1852, for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, upon Harriett Verbeck, at camp-meeting in Sheshequin on the 30th of June last." Plea not guilty. The jury found the defeadants guilty of assault and battery, as set forth in the second count of the indictment. The Court sentenced Charles B. Holchkiss to pay a fine of twenty-five doffair to the Commonwealth. pay the cost of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six calender months in the County fail-Sabın Allen to pay a like fine, with costs and undergo an improvement of sixty days in the County jail.

Com. vs. Ira Stout .- In this case the defendant was indicted at September session with his father. Orange Stont, and Asaph Bascom, for burning the store of W. H. Russell, in Windham township, on the night of the 19th of August last, previously taking therefrom a quantity of goods. The two last named are now undergoing an imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the State of N. Y., for passing counterfeit money. The defendant was brought from Owego jail, by virtue of a requisition from the Governor of this State. The jury found him guilty upon both charges, and the Court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of four years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylva-

Com vs. John M. Pike - Indicted for selling spitituous liquors in illegal quantities. Defendant plead guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Com vs. Lemuel S. Moody.-Indictment for assault and battery, upon the person of Edgar G. Nichols, in the township of Rome on the 31st of December last. Defendant being arraigned, pleads guilty, and is sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, with costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the County jail.

Com, vs. Andrew J. Smith .- The Grand Jory find a true bill against the defendant upon two separate indictments :-- for arson, in setting fire to, and burning the barn of Obadiah Brown, of Armenia, which was destroyed on the night of the 22d day of Janpary 1853, with a quantity of hay, grain, and a number of cattle therein; and also for assault and battery upon the person of A. J. Brown, on the 3d of December, 1852. Cause continued until next

Com. vs. Monroe Snyder.-Indicted at December sessions 1352, for larceny on the 29th day of No vember 1852 in feloniously taking three bushels of corn in the ear, of the value of thirty-one cents pe bushel; and two bushels of buckwheat of the val ue of one dollar together, the property of Isaac Besley, of Columbia township. Defendant plead not guilty, but on "sober, second thought" withdrew said plea, and plead guilty. Sentenced by the Court, to sixty days imprisonment in the County sire to assist the comfortable passage of his Resolu- jail, pay a fine of two dollars, with the cost of prose-

Com. vs. James O'Neill.-Indicted at December sixty-four dollars in bills on the Lancaster Bank, the heard the evidence adjudged James to be not guilty of the charge.

Com. vs J. Benjamin.—This was an indictment for violating the statute which provides for the retailing of spirituous liquors, in selling the same in illegal quantities, and the jury finding that the defendant had transgressed, the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the cost of prozecution.

Com. vs. Samuel A. Tenant.-Indicted at December sessions for stealing a hog, the property of Wm Wright, of Standing Stone township, on the day of September last. The jury returned at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, with instructions to seal up their verdict in case of adjournment, and the Court would assemble in the morning to receive it. But apon bringing in the verdict in the morning, the defendant was non est inventus, and a bench warrant was issued, and the matter adjourned until Monday morning, when the defendant appearing, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Counsel for defendant moved an arrest of sentence, which motion requiring for its settlement. reference to documents in the State Department, will put the decision off to next session.

Com. vs. Harry Carpenter .- Indictment for assault and battery upon Wm. Anise, and with threatening to shoot complainant and family. The jury found the defendant just guilty enough to pay the costs of

Attorneys Admitted -Feb. 8, 1853, on motion of Mr. Mercur, D. Alanson Overton, was admitted

and sworn as an Attorney at law. Same day on motion of Mr. Baird, ISAAC EVARS admitted and swom as an Attorney at law,

Feb. 14, 1853, on motion of Mr. Smith, Apol-PHUS G. ALLEN admitted and sworn as an Attorney

BAPTISM IN THE SUSQUEHANNA .- On Sunday week, the Rev. Mr. Spratt, baptized four persons, (two males and two females,) in the Susquehanna river, opposite Danville, the ice having been previously removed in order to get access to the water. The water was intensely cold, but he immersion was borne with Christian fortitude by the new converts, who braved the cold in obedience to what they believed to be in accordance with scriptural commandment. There were hundreds of specintors present to witness the novel and interesting

HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY.-The third number of

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

Elected on the 21st day of January, 1853

Townskips.	Constables.	Justices.
Albany, Athens boro',	S. Chapman, John Sneil,	
1 Pe	N. Edminister, F. H. Arnold,	
Armenia,	L. C. Shepherd,	
Asylum,	J. P. Shorts,	Auron Ely,
Burlington,	1. Travis jr.	H. Whiteliead,
Canton,	O. P. Wilson, H. W. Canfield,	
Columbia, Darell,	T. A. Jennings,	J R. Emery &
Franklin,	R. Lyon,	Robert Bull,
Granville.	V. Saxton,	
Herrick,	R. Hillio,	1731'' Le VII - V
Litchfield,	R. Merrill, J. P. Van Fleet,	Elijah Wolcott, A. D. Foss,
Monroe,	S. W. Alden,	
Orwell,	C. G. Gridley,	Z. Frisbie,
Pike,	M. C. Elsworth,	i alian
Ridgeberry,	C. French,	•
Rome,	H. W. Browning	
Sheshequin, Smithfield.	Lemuel L. Post, T. J. Wheeler,	
Springfield,	E. Blakeslee,	
South Creek,	Ira Crane,	3. • 3 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6
Stand'g Stone	George Sage,	and the control of
Tuscarora, Town da bo.,	D. D. Black, C. T. Smith, N. Gilbert,	the statement of
a South,	N. Gilbert	Reuben DeLong,
Morth?	R. Horton	b
Troy boro',	F. Orwan,	Grand Control
1 " Ip.	J. M. Smith,	garage and the
Ulster,	C. B. Kitchen,	10 10
Wyalusing, Warren,	James Lewis, Levi Brown,	1.46 9.50
Wells	C H. Leonard,	
Wysox,	Moses Allen,	Harry Mrgan.
Windham,	Joseph Elsbree,	Wm. H. Russell,
Wilmot,	S. B. Woodruff,	James L. Jones,
Townships.	Assessor.	Judges of Election
Albaner	Aruna Ladd,	Absalom Carr,
Albany, Athens boro',	H. W. Patrick,	E. H. Backus,
" tp,	David Gardner,	Jason K Wright
Armenia,	O. D. Field.	Nathah Sherman
Asylum,	John F. Dodge, O P. Calkin,	John Wilson,
Bu:lington,	U. P. Calkin,	Jehial McKean,
Canton, Columbia,	Lewis Wheat, Asa A Bullock,	L J Andrus, Uriah Ferguson,
1 20141110141	The state of the s	A STATE OF BUSINESS

Great Flood in the Susquehanna.

G. W Spencer, Price Doane Samuel Norconk, A. T. Wood

Jonathan Stevens, Madison Decker.

J. Hammond

George Catlin A. J. Tickner,

H A. Griswold.

George Smith,

Hammond

Bent Smith,

Asa Stevens,

. B. Coburn

C K Ladd.

E. Pastercon.

Wm Morgan,

IG We Jackson,

N. C. Bowen.

M. J. Carr,

S Reynolds,

F. Williams.

W. Towner

sanc P. Doane

A M Thompson

lesse Woodruff,

O Frost,

John McKee,

M. A. Porter

Cyrus Fuller

Milo Merrill,

J. B. Smith.

J. O. Daws,

P. J. Hogeland,

A G. Matthews,

Anson Webb,

W.m. Patterson,

Imbrose Grace.

A. M. Thompson

C E Pierce,

John Fora,

D. F. Barstow

Dennis McGill

Wm. H. Peck,

A. Biles,

John Sleeper.

J. A. Wilson.

O. F. Reynolds,

Davius Manley,

M. J. Van Snyde

Stand'g Stone, T S. Whitman,

Joseph Allen.

Darell.

Granville

Herrick.

Monro

Orwell,

Ridgberry,

Sheshequin

Springtield,

Tuscarora,

Towanda ĥo

Troy boro',

Wyalusing,

Ulster,

Wells.

Wysox,

Wilmot,

South.

south Creek

mirhfiel

Lichfield

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10 .- The flood in the Susque anna, which did so much damage here, proves as was feared, to have been much more destructive ligher up the river. The waters have been so high that no communication could be had with the region that has suffered most, and the telegraph beng carried away also, the following account, ob tained from the first passenger who has been able to reach this place from Sunbury, gives the first particulars of the flood

The rains that fell in the latter part of last week cansed a rise in both the North and West Branches as well as all their tributaries. It commenced on Saturday, and rose with unprecedented rapidity. property of Patrick Garman, but the jury having until both rivers were running furiously and th main river was swollen immensely. Pine, Lycoming and Loyalsock creeks were higher than ever know. The West Branch, however, was not so high as it was two years ago. Fortunately Sunday night being very cold the flood was checked, or the damage might have been much more extensive .-The particulars of the damage, as far as known are as follows:

The road bridge over the Susquehanna at Jersey Shore was swept away. One half of it lodged about four miles above Williamsport and the other was carried against the bridge at Williamsport, which was knocked some eight feet out of line on the western span. That it was not carried away is a miracle, and its ability to resist the shock and the continued flood does great credit to Mr. Faries, the

The Pine Creek aqueduct was also carried away and lodged against the Williamsport bridge. was a new structure, only two spans being up -Mr. Kelton, the supervisor, is confident that it can be rebuilt in time for the opening of navigation.

The bridge across the Shamokin, below Sunbary, was carried away, and floated down to Duncan't Island. Another bridge across the Shamokin, on tho road from Sunbury to Pottsville, was also car-

ried away.'
The new State locks in the canal at Northumber land were entirely inundated, but it was believed they were not much damaged. The canal banks had to be broken in various places to let the water run off into the river In Williamsport the cellars in the lower part of

the town were filled with water, but no material damage was done. No houses were swept away and no lives lost, as far as heard from. The people were waiting with much anxiety for accounts from above, but the roads being flooded there had been no communication. From Saturday until Tuesday no stages had arrived at either Northumberland or Williamsport.

Many logs were carried away by the flood, but most of their will be recovered. There was, fortonately, no ice in the river, or the destruction would have been greater.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—We learn by the telegraph, that on Monday evening, A. C. Simpson, Esq, attorney-at law of Selinsgrove, was crossing the bridge at Northumberland, on his return home from that place, he was met by a young man by the name of Wm Vandyke, son of Mr. Joseph Van. dyke, of Northumberland, who attacked Mr Simpson and stabbed him four times. Mr. Simpson was in a very critical situation all night with but little hopes of his recovery. He is some little better at the present writing (Tuesday morning) but from what we heard of his case there is every probability that he will die. Vandyke was arrested about 10 o'clock on the same evening and safely lodged in the Sanbury Jail, where he will awar his trial in April next.—Muncy Luminary.

THE FRESHET.—Much valuable property was and dreadful condition eighteen month; since destroyed or lost, by the late treshet. On Pine when he commenced taking Myers' Rock Rose.

Creek the loss is immense; much valuable lumber One bottle was but partly taken when he was much suppose that he won't be indicated, because he is this interesting work is on our table, and we feel Creek the loss is immense; much valuable lumber not the man to solicit votes, and would shrink from the besitation in recommending it to our friends, as and saw logs have gone off with the unprecendent. entering the mart in competition with the scheming it contains the history of the development of that politicians who will throng it. Mr. Banks has no principle, that has given to our country its past glo damage was done to property. A large number of saw logs on Crooked Creek have been lost, and much other valuable property destroyed. The wanot have so clear a track.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Pacific Railroad bill to a select comp lites of the Pacific Railroad bill to a select comp lites of ed creeks, on Monday last, than it has for the last by Dr. H. C. PORTER, Towarda, Pa., of whom twenty years.—Tioga Eagle.

The North Branch & Junction Canals, and the Wyoming Coal Field The Means for Diminishing the State Debt.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the North Branch Canal will be finished by July or Augus to the State line, and from that point a company has been incorporated by the State of New York to construct a canal from the terminus of the North Branch Canal to Elmira, where it unites with the Branch Canal to Edition, which extended to the Seneral Chemung Canal, which extended to the Seneral Canal and a seneral canal ca Lake. By the means of that Lake and a short nal at the outlet of the Lake, a connection will be made with the New York and Erie Canal, and when these works, now rapidly progressing to con-pletion, shall be finished, there will be one continpletion, shall be uniqued, where we use one continual canal from the [Chesapeake Bay to the great. Northern Lakes. The locks and the canal will be Northern Lakes. And found to the king of the same capacity from Columbia to the Eng Canal: The Bris Canal is of a larger capacity that the Pennsylvania Canal, but that will not be que to the passage of the boats from the canals Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvarra.

The completion of the North Branch Canal has been greatly delayed by circumstances to which been greatly now to refer. Its completion is non rendered certain, and it must prove a source of very large revenue to the State. In addition to 14 terming a continued water communication hop the tidewater to the Lakes, it will open an outsite the immense coal fields of the Wyoming and Lact. the immense roat the North, where the anthrops eval is wanted, and will be used to any amount which can be obtained at a favorable price. The fact is well known that the consumption of the kind of fuel has steadily increased wherever that been introduced, and it will continue to do so usid other kinds of fuel will be driven from use In the first place there, is a sufficient quantity

coal in this region to supply the market of participation of the supply the market of participation of the supply the market of participation of the supply the suppl that subject we shall say more herenfer trade opened by this communication to the \$0.0 will not interfere with the coal trade from any other er part of the State. It opens a new market en ne ly, and it furnishes the means by which this ran coal field may be extensively and profitably wo t. ed. Histerio, the coal that has been sent from that re_ion, has been the largest amount by the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company working at the nor. thern extremity of this coal field, and receity ty the coal company, that have penetrated months centre of the coal field. The business upon the improvements of these companies, has been confined entirely to their own operation, and no make viduals or other companies can use their comma. nications for the purpose of sending coal to market The coal trade, down the canal to the Soulem market, has been very little in amount—the demaid is confined to the use at the furnaces and tolling mills along the river, for the supply of the small towns along the line, and for Baltimore, Washing. ton, and a few other places. The demand hom Southern trade, has been so small and so much ". terfered with, by the other coal fields further Scuhat the encouragement has not been sufficient induce persons to open their mines and build but any further that to meet the demands for the arache

By the opening of this new communication by the North Brunch and Junction canals, an entire state of things is presented. A public highwayly a canal is constructed upon which all individua. and companies may travel and transport coal, lar, ber, merchandise and every thing else, upon and terms and with equal rights and nothing can en barrass or restrict the trade but the capacity of the The demand for anthracite coal to be used at the

salt works for manufacturing salt, for all the other various and multiplied manufactures throughout orthern and western New York, and to supply the ities of Rochester, Buffalo, and all the other towns throughout that region, will far beyond what can at present be calculated. It will also be used upon he Northern Lakes, and for all the purposes of hel through that extensive and flourishing country No one at all acquainted with that country, and who has witnessed the eagerness with which andirarile coal has been sought after, when it could be ob amed even at a very large price, can for one morren doubt its immediate introduction into use, as see as it can be obtained at a reasonable rate. The opening of this communication will furnish the means of sending coal there at a price which will render it the most economical fuel, that can be as We are not able to make any calculation that will limit the demand of this article in that market We may hereafter refer to the population which will be supplied with anthracite coal, as femishing some data upon which to calculate. At presentive can only say that the demand will be a large orand will probably exceed any supply that will be furnish at present, and it will be a large one, and will probably exceed any supply that will be himished at present, and it will increase with the supply turnished. The market will be one to a great extent, at least, without any successful competition from any other quarter, and that will enable the persons who shall enter into the business to their a fair price for the article and render it prohable. This will induce more persons to enter into it, and will increase the trade.

The short notice of these facts will show what effect this lasiness will have upon the finances of the State. It will be remembered that the tollon anthracite coal is at present fixed, on the Nrh Branch Canal, at one cent per ton per mile and every ton of coal taken to this market will not be carried less than 92 miles upon this canal, and must therefore pay 92 cents per ton to the State, and the which is carried a great distance will pay mye in proportion to the distance. If a reasonable and proper preparation for business shall be made by ndividuals and companies, by opening mues and building toa's, and making contracts for sales, its amount which would be sent to market the first season of the opening of the canal, would be very large. It can hardly be supposed that, during the first year, all the individuals and companies that would be formed, would send to market a less quantity than the Pennsylvania Coal Company which has recently gone into operation) which quantity for the last ceason has been about 500 (9) tons. This would yield to the State upon that quantity and on that article alone, \$460 000 per annum. That amount if it should be taken for the first year. would continue to increase to a limit which was cannot at present pretend to name. But we have no doubt that within five years after the completed of the work ther, will be a nett revenue from it if

no less than \$5,000 000 per annum.

By a further examination of this subject, which we propose to make, it will be shown that this traile upon the North Branch Canal must contribute very largely, if not more that anything else, to redeem the State debt - Phila Bulletin.

Myers' Extract of Rock Rose. SCROPULOUS INFLAMATION OF THE HIP-

New Haven, January 1, 1352.

My son Charles has been afflicted with indiration of the hip joint. At the age of 5 he was his attacked, inflamation increased until the hip was very barly diseased, and the joint seriously affected his leg, drawn up so that it was impossible straighten it; a professor of surgery gave it as it. decided opinion that the leg would never heal. and that the young man would never walk again. Inc disease increased so rapidly that for two and a hill years he only walked with a crutch, and head its to exercise the limb was attended with great parts so that he could not sleep. I watched him so attertively that for five months I did not have one full night's rest. He had been treated by dis incust. practitioners by leeching, blistering, &c., he had also been before the Medical Clinique of Yale C Hege. The remedies they recommended were most faithe fully tried but without avail. This was his direase

better, continuing until three bottles had been taken, corroborated by addressing MRS. CATHARINE MaGILL, 94 Wallace St., New Haven, Ch.

pamphlets may be had gratis.