

### News by the Canada.

England demands on explanation of Austria as to the difficulty with Turkey—Execution of the Assassins of the Emperor of Austria—The Emperor returned—The Pope daily expected at Paris.

**HALIFAX, March 18.**—The Canada brings 95 passengers. The steamer Atlantic arrived on the morning of the 21st at Liverpool. The steamer City of Glasgow sailed on the evening of the 22nd for Philadelphia.

### ENGLAND.

Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that no application had yet been made for the extension of Foreign Passports from England, and that had such been made it would have met with a firm, decided refusal.

Lord Dudley Stuart called the attention of Parliament to Turkish affairs, whereupon Lord John Russell replied that the Government had thought it necessary to have a frank explanation with Austria, and at the same time, express the views of England as to maintaining the independence of Turkey. He said he had no doubt the difficulty presented existing would be adjusted by negotiation.

Manchester firms, employing 6,000 looms, have determined on working but a short time, in consequence of unremunerative prices.

Mazzini has published a letter, taking the responsibility of the London Committee's manifesto, and states that the address to the Hungarians in Italy was written by Kossovich, his request, during Kossovich's sojourn at Catania, and never afterwards mentioned.

The Duchess of Sutherland has placed Stafford House at the disposal of Mrs. Brewer's sons, to give her receipt to her English admirers.

The Government has refused to charter the London, Liverpool and American Steamship Company.

A ship had arrived from Melbourne with nearly 41,000,000.

Many shipwrecks occurred along the English coast during the storm of the 26th ultimo.

### FRANCE.

The Pope was daily expected to arrive at Paris, to perform the ceremony of crowning Napoleon III.

The Emperor says that the imperial manufacturer of France shall be worthily represented in the New York exhibition.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the Toulon arsenal recently.

### AUSTRIA.

The man who attempted to kill the Emperor of Austria was executed at Vienna.

The Emperor has not yet recovered from his wound, which proves more serious than at first expected.

A mob at Vienna is reported to have broken the windows of the British Ambassador.

The citizens of Vienna refuse all intercourse with Englishmen in consequence of England having sheltered Mazzini and Kossovich.

There is an annual convention of the Emperor of Austria, and many arrests have been made. Most arrests had been made at Milan. All the church bells were rung and guarded so that they may not be touched.

### POLAND.

The Austrian Lloyd says that in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Russia is taking great precautions to prevent an outbreak in Poland.

### RUSSIA.

The Constitutional states that the Mission sent by Russia to Constantinople is to demand 9,000,000 roubles due Russia for her intervention in 1830 and to insist upon a settlement of the Holy Sepulchre altar.

The Montenegro war is ended.

It is reported that the Porte makes demands of Austria, and if it does not meet them Turkey threatens her self on the protection of France and England.

It is generally believed that Austria had moderated her demands.

It is understood that a Diplomatic Congress will assemble at Paris, in May, to adjust the difficulties between Austria and Turkey.

The French Ambassador has obtained the President's promise of immunity to the French loan holders.

### INDIA.

The I J mail had arrived at London with Shanghai dates to the 31st of January. Silks had largely advanced, and Tea had also advanced in price.

The accounts of the insurrection in China are meagre and unsatisfactory.

Vessels were wanted and imports dull.

The Bombay dates are to the 18th of January. Wheat was advancing and rice scarce. Rice was depressed. Wheat met with fair conservative demand at 1s. 2d. decline. Flour was dull at 6s. 9d. decline.

Dates from Calcutta to the 19th January represent exports unchanged. Large shipments have been made of Rice and Cotton to England.

Gold in the Ceylon Coast—There is a room in the northeast corner of the New York Custom House, which contains an enormous iron safe, the size of a log cabin on wheels. This is called "Uncle Sam's strong box." At the present moment said safe contains *two tons in gold!* The average quantity of gold kept there is from five to fifteen tons. A lot of gold coins six hundred thousand dollars and upwards. A million of dollars, or over a million, is a ball of gold is frequently received in the New York Custom House in one day, but the general average receipts are from two to three hundred thousand dollars a day. It is seldom that a large sum is counted. The banks and the Mint bag up twenty dollar gold pieces in bags of from \$2000 to \$5000 each. These are firmly tied and sealed, and they thus pass from hand to hand, and are usually received in the Custom House without opening.

California Freight still Ragged—Free been hundred and thirty one passengers left New York on Saturday last, in the California steamers. It costs from \$200 to \$350 per passage; and the passage money received from these passengers must therefore have exceeded thirty one thousand dollars. A goodly number of Yankees are getting ready to go to Australia in some steamers, which are getting ready to start. The Golden Age promises to start in the middle of May, and will carry passengers all the way for \$200 to \$350, according to the accommodations offered. The City of Norfolk is getting ready to start, and will take passengers at reasonable rates. It will take these steamers from 60 to 90 days to go to Port Philip. The fact is beyond doubt that gold is twice as plentiful in Australia as in California; but it is the nearest place on the earth to live at. Civilization is hardly begun there yet.

Vice President Knapp is still in poor health, and is present occupying a house belonging to William Jencks, Esq., on Le Cambo, about three miles from Manoa, (Island of Cuba), one of the most delightful and healthy situations on the island, where, in addition to many other advantages, he can enjoy all those that are peculiar to sugar estates.

Mr. King is very feeble, and convalesces with much difficulty. His cough is very distressing, and his feet is much swollen. He is often reported improving, but there is nothing to encourage any hope of recovery. He remarked to a gentleman while in Havana, that it was only at the earnest entreaty of friends, he came to here. He did not expect to be materially benefited.

A black woman has been arrested in New York who has been carrying on a system of house robberies for several years. One hundred and ninety-one complaints have been lodged against her, sufficient to sentence her to the State Prison for one thousand years. The accused was arrested and pleaded guilty to three grand larceny indictments, and the Court sentenced her to imprisonment at Sing Sing, for the term of five years on each, making fifteen years in all. At the expiration of Elizabeth's sentence she will be 60 years of age.

### From the Wilkesbarge Advocate. Serious Loss by Fire.

We were astonished yesterday morning to learn that the Wyoming Seminary buildings in Kings on, about one mile from this place, were burnt down together with much valuable property. The fire occurred in the attic story, about half past 11 o'clock the night previous, March 14. How it originated is not known, but its origin was accidental. A fire occurred in the roof, and had made considerable headway. A fire engine and hose carriage were taken from Wilkesbarre as soon as possible, but did not arrive in time to extinguish the fire. The flames had spread so far that it was impossible for human effort to arrest them on the building. Other buildings nearby, including the church and a boarding house, were saved unharmed. When the fire was first discovered, many students were taken in the building. It was with some exertion and difficulty that all were rescued in time to make their escape. Provisionally all were saved. Almost a miracle, truly, that such a fire, occurring in the dead of night, in a building in which so many young persons lodged, and many of them so far from the ground, and all escaped without injury.

The valuable library was entirely consumed, together with five boxes, books, &c. Most of the philosophical and chemical apparatus was saved. But for the effort necessary to arouse the students, more of the property in the building, perhaps, might have been saved. The building and property were covered with insurance to the amount of \$75,000, which will probably cover at least three-fourths of the loss—\$2,500 of this sum is in the Luzerne Company. The Trustees meet on the morning after the fire, and we believe intend to have the Seminary rebuilt and refitted at once.

After the above was in type we received the following from the Trustees:—

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—The Wyoming Seminary in Kingson is in ruins! Fire was discovered in the attic and Cupola at about 11 o'clock last night, and soon became unmanageable. Every effort was made by the members of the Seminary and citizens to save the property of the establishment, but with partial success. Most of the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus was saved; the Library was totally destroyed. Much credit is due to the citizens of Wilkesbarre, who were with all possible dispatch on the ground with their engines. Through the most active exertions the Boarding Hall was preserved and the fire prevented from spreading.

We are happy to inform the public that the buildings were sufficiently insured to warrant the Trustees in immediately commencing to rebuild. In the meantime convenient rooms will be provided for the carrying on of the operations of the Institution until the new buildings are completed, which it is believed will be done by the commencement of the summer term in August next.

D. A. SHEPARD, President.  
Lead Better Secretary.  
March 15, 1853

### Mexico.

We have received Vera Cruz papers to the 26th ult. and Mexico papers to the 20th. In La Union of the former place we find no item of any interest from the capital we have some news.

It seems to be a settled point that Santa Anna will be elected President. The districts of Queretaro, Michoacan, Oajaca, Tamauyaca, and Vera Cruz, has voted in his favor. San Luis was also said to have voted for him. The Trait Union thinks that Santa Anna will be elected unanimously.

Jalapa had joined Vera Cruz to ask that Santa Anna be invited by a Committee, to return as soon as possible into the Republic. Vera Cruz appointed Casanova and Sorzano; the committee from Mexico was to meet it, to go and look for the General. Santa Anna was expected daily.

The Siglo of the 17th ult., says that Santa Anna had died here on the liberal party.

Biharec reached Morelia on the 6th, with a division composed of 1500 foot and 13 pieces of artillery. It was reported that several inhabitants had been incarcerated in Morelia for political causes. An amount of \$9770 was raised by subscription in Morelia to aid the Government in its financial embarrassment.

Yucatan had joined the Jalisco plan. Barbachan was re-elected Governor. Gen. Wall had been called to Mexico, where he was expected daily. Canales is at Mexico. Canales is a prisoner at Vera Cruz, and Aralos has just been driven from Maximoras.

The house which is intended for Santa Anna's residence is already secured, and being furnished to receive him.

Puebla is in a state of excitement, owing to the opposition shown there against anything but the exact application of the Jalisco plan. The Convention of the 6th, and the provisional selection of Lombardini for the Presidency, did not meet with the approbation of its inhabitants, and rumors of discontent and turmoil were rife.

The Government of the State of Mexico is also among those who refuse to endorse the present state of things. The Governor, Luis Alford, declared, in a correspondence addressed on the 10th ult. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he would not admit the Convention of the 6th. He does not support Santa Anna. Some opposition also came from Guanajuato.

The civil war was still raging in several parts. In Sinaloa, Valdes was preparing to advance to Culiacan and drive on Vega. By a decree of the 20th January, he ordered the ports of Albatra and Navashtio to be blockaded.

Matamoros has adhered to the resolution with the other parts of Tamauyaca.

It was said that Carrvajal has sworn to avenge the murder of Rufino Rodriguez, which caused such a sensation in Matamoros. It was rumored that Carrvajal had routed 100 men under Cruz, and taken two pieces of artillery from them.

Gen. Uruga is elected Governor of Capatzen. Ignacio Marin was elected Governor of Capatzen.

Gen. Uruga addressed a circular, on the 16th ult. to the States, showing what he had done to put an end to the civil war.

**DISCOVERY OF LEAD ORE NEAR MILWAUKEE, Wis.**  
The Sentinel of Thursday 1st has the following: "One of our correspondents informs us that a discovery of lead ore has been made in the town of Ottawa, Waukesha County, a few days since. The circumstances under which the finding took place are these: David Thomas, a farmer residing about one mile south of Waterville, has noticed a peculiar kind of Nibmston on the side of a hill on his farm, and from the appearance of the rock, was induced to believe that coal might be found under it. He hired a man named W. Owens, and commenced drilling a large hole. They had descended a little over eighteen feet, and were about giving up their search, when the hired man proposed they should make up the twenty feet further, they quit, and on going about two inches further, they cleaned out the hole, and in the clearing rod found considerable lead among the dirt. They continued down the balance of the twenty feet (the extent to which they were confined by the length of the drilling rod), and found that the balance was all lead ore. They are procuring more apparatus to prosecute their discovery."

**Hon. THOMAS H. FORSYTH.**—The nomination of this gentleman as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, by the Democratic State Convention, is, under all circumstances, equivalent to his election. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the party on other subjects, all must unite in saying that the selection is a most creditable one, and that Mr. F. will unite the vote of every Democrat in the State.—*Phil. Sun.*

**Chevalier Wykoff** has been liberated from prison at Genoa, where he was confined on a charge of attempting to force a young and wealthy English lady to marry him. He has since made his appearance in Paris. His adventures and trials have made a sensation here of him. It is rumored that the Chevalier has written a history of his courtship, in the course of which he makes all sorts of revelations.



### Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men  
Broader for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, March 26, 1853.

TERMS OF THE REPORTER.  
\$2.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 50 cents. No paper sent out of the State without postage paid for.

**Democratic State Nominations.**  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
THOMAS H. FORSYTH, OF PHILA. Co.

FOR AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,  
E. PHRAIM BANKS, OF MIFFLIN Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD Co.

### The Appointments.

The appointments at Washington are being slowly made. There is such a rush for the various posts at the disposal of the Appointing Powers, that time will be required to decide upon the claims and merits of the applicants. The President is beleaguered day and night by the crowds who hanker after the places at his disposal; the departments are besieged, by those who are demanding the reward of their services. The multitude of those looking for an office almost exceeds belief.

In this State the principal offices are Collector, Surveyor of the Port, Naval Officer, and Postmaster at Philadelphia. For Collector the prominent applicants are Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, Judge Eldred, Ex-Governor Porter, and John A. Gamble. For Surveyor, Gen. Reuben C. Hale, of Mifflin Co., and Col. R. Young of Philadelphia. For Naval Officer, Judge Strickland, of Chester County, and J. M. Kibben of the Merchant's Hotel. For the Post office, G. G. Westcott is the most prominent candidate.

These appointments will probably be made soon, and in the meantime a fierce rivalry is existing between the applicants, and no means left untried which may promote their chances for the coveted posts.

It is rumored, and probably with some truth, that Mr. BUCHANAN will be offered a foreign mission.—That the country will be well represented in such a case, there can be no question.

There are at least one hundred applicants from Pennsylvania for Consularships. Some of these posts are very lucrative, and are sought after. Of course they cannot all fall to the lot of Pennsylvania, and there must be some disappointed applicants.

Amongst the appointments already made we notice the following:—  
WESLEY FARST, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

**DEATH OF COL. JOHN J. McCABEN.**—Colonel John J. McCablen, whose health has been so long declining, died on Saturday, at his residence in Philadelphia. Col. McC was a gentleman much esteemed for his social qualities and his death will be regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances. He was one of the largest operators on Third street, and but recently went to England to negotiate the five million loan of the Commonwealth. Col. McC. formerly took an active part in politics, and was a member of the Convention which formed the present State Constitution. He also represented the county of Philadelphia in the Assembly.

Hon. F. W. HUGHES has resigned the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, and been appointed Attorney General, by Gov. BICKER. Mr. HUGHES has discharged the duties of the office in a highly creditable manner, displaying signal talents and abilities, and already occupies a prominent position amongst the public men of the State. We understand that the duties of the new office are more compatible with an extensive and lucrative law practice, which he was obliged to neglect while Secretary.

The Governor has appointed CHARLES A. BLACK, of Greene County, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, in Mr. HUGHES' stead. The place was originally tendered to Mr. B., who then was unable to accept it. He is a gentleman of fine abilities and will undoubtedly discharge the onerous and responsible duties of the office in a manner to distinguish himself, and reflect honor upon the State.

F. S. GOODRICH, of Bradford, was re-appointed Deputy Secretary.

The second volume of "A voice from SI MENA," by BARRY O'NEALA, has been lent to some persons, not recollected. For very particular reasons, the volume is of value, and any one having it in their possession, will confer a great favor by leaving it at this office.

**BANKS BANKS.**—The Woodbury Bank, at Woodbury, and the Eastern Bank at West Killingly, Con., it is reported, have failed. The former is said to have \$180,000 in circulation, and the latter \$120,000. They belong, or are believed to be under the influence of Wall street Brokers.

Rev. Mr. Garrison has been liberated from prison at Ovid, N. Y., where he was confined for seducing a young lady now deceased, through the voluntary influence of his friends in his former parish on Long Island, who either paid or became security for him. A civil suit remains to be tried in April.

Hon. JOHN DECKER, United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, died at Beaver on the 14th inst. Mr. D was formerly a member of Congress from Washington and Beaver.

The Chicago Democrat says that disclosure of the recent State survey of Illinois, make it certain that the coal fields of that State are equal to those of Pennsylvania, if not greater.

SCIENCE.—Mr. Wm. Watson, of Franklin township, Susquehanna county, committed suicide, on Monday the 7th inst., by hanging himself with a rope. Temporary insanity was the cause.

### Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1853.

In my last letter I informed you that the bill repealing the gauge laws had been defeated. A motion was afterwards made to reconsider the question, and to lay the bill together with the amendment offered by Mr. Kunke passed, so that as far as the Senate is concerned, both the laws of 1851 and 1852 are repealed. This question has been productive of more animated debate than any during the present session.

The House of Representatives have appointed tomorrow for the consideration of the Appropriation bill, but the probability is that it will not make much progress. There are generally so many private schemes, whose accomplishment depends entirely upon a protracted session, that members delay the consideration of this important bill as long as possible, for its passage always puts a speedy period to the session. From present appearances the Legislature will sit a month longer.

As the session draws to a close, business instead of diminishing, accumulates, and as the Legislature should set the whole year they could find abundant business of a private nature to occupy the time fully. In view of this fact it is better to designate the day of final adjournment some time ahead.

The bill providing for the appointment of a State Agricultural Chemist at an annual salary of \$1000, was defeated by a close vote, a majority of the Senate being of the opinion that the benefit to the agricultural interest from such an officer, would not repay the expense. The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have already received a large donation from the State, their annual exhibitions have been successful, and the money in their treasury already amounts to eight or nine thousand dollars. Probably the knowledge of this fact, and their ability to employ and pay well an Agricultural Chemist, had some influence in the termination of the Senate.

About three weeks or a month ago, Resolutions were introduced into the Senate, submitting to a vote of the people the question of a prohibitory liquor law. They were referred to the Judiciary Committee, which reported them lately with a negative recommendation. The Resolutions do not propose to make the operation of any liquor law dependent upon the sanction of a majority of the people, but merely to ascertain their sense upon a question of great interest, leaving to future Legislatures the responsibility of complying with, or disregarding their wishes. It may be said in opposition to the Resolutions that the Representatives elected by the people reflect their opinions upon all questions, without a resort to this extraordinary mode of ascertaining them. This might be true if the question of liquor or no liquor could be distinctly presented at the election of Representatives, but in the midst of various and varying local and personal interests, no general question can be brought to bear upon the minds of voters. The Legislature is overrun with petitions asking for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

The Governor has appointed E. PHRAIM CORMAN of Carlisle, Superintendent of public printing in accordance with the law lately passed on that subject. The nomination was to be confirmed by the Senate.

Yours truly,  
J. M. F.

**OUTRAGE EXTRAORDINARY.**—The La Grange, (Mo.) Missouri on the 31, relates an outrage committed at Chambersburg, Mo., Feb. 13th, at a quarterly meeting of the Methodist church. A man named Traber entered the church and laid hands upon the Rev. C. H. Kelley, saying, "you are my prisoner, cross your hands," when Dennis, the presiding elder, took Traber by the arm, a King's witness, the member of the congregation who was on the altar, then Traber ordered his assistants to "bind this man," (meaning Kelley), and cried out, "I'm the Marshal of the State of Missouri!" at the same time pointing one of Cole's revolvers with the trigger sprung, he threatened to shoot any one who raised a hand to interfere, saying that the prisoner was a base rascal, imposing himself upon the community.

He was taken out of the house, placed upon a horse and secured by a chain passed under the horse and fastened on each foot with a heavy padlock. Mr. Dennis followed on foot, and learned that Kelley was charged with being one of the convicts who escaped from the Iowa penitentiary on the 23d of last December. The piteous Marshall and his assistant proceeded as rapidly as possible to Fort Madison, Iowa, where the Penitentiary is located, and presented their victim to the keeper. He at once declared that he was not the man sought for—One Charles H. Kelley, who had escaped from the penitentiary—and that he bore no resemblance to him. He was of course discharged.

**SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.**—When the two o'clock P. M. train yesterday, from Dover, was about eight miles north of Newark, a German, named George Bonath, was seen standing near the track on one of the curves, with his face towards it, and as the train came within a few yards of him, he deliberately walked towards the track, ahead of the train, and was struck on the left shoulder by the frame of the locomotive. An arm was broken, and it is thought that he is not dangerously injured.

As soon as the fireman saw him walk towards the train, he gave the alarm to the engineer, but they were so near him at the time that he was struck, that the engine could not be reversed. The engineer and fireman of the train are of the opinion that he did so deliberately, and with the design to destroy his life, which he would certainly have accomplished if he could have found time to take another step. They further state that he was on the track ahead of the train twice on the day before, and the engineer of the accommodation train also says he was obliged to stop his engine twice to allow him to get out of the way. The man was placed in charge of Dr. L. Van Bioppeol.—*Newark Ad.*

We learn from an authentic source that the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company have made arrangements to have their road finished, between Catawissa and Tamaqua, by the first of next January. The laying of the rails will be commenced at Catawissa as soon as the Canal navigation opens, and pushed forward as rapidly as the ground is prepared for receiving them. The contracts for boating the iron, for delivering and furnishing the sills, for building new bridges, &c., have all been made, and the money to pay for the work is ready in the hands of the Treasurer. The principal outfit of the engineers and contractors will be removed from Tamaqua to Catawissa this week. Two locomotives have been contracted for with the Reading Railroad Company, which will be placed upon the road at Catawissa forthwith to convey the iron along the roads as it is laid down.—*Danville Democrat.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S WATCH.—It is stated that Mr. H. G. Riell of New York, has in his possession the identical watch worn by Gen. Washington. It is represented as a very massive and costly piece of very thick plain cases of pure gold and twenty four carats fine. The watch was made by Messrs. Randall & Bridge, of London, England, and was bought by Benjamin Franklin when he was Commissioner of the United Colonies. The watch also strikes the hour, the same as our clocks do.

**THE BROOMS (N. Y.)** Republican States that the Joeebie track on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad was opened last week, from Owego to Great Bend, a distance of nearly 50 miles.

### Rail-Road Meeting.

Peru, Pa., March 22, 1853.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Wyoming county convened at the American Hotel, in the village of Tankhannock, on Wednesday evening, March 19, 1853, for the purpose of giving an expression upon the proposition now pending before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, granting to the "Canton and Athens Railroad Company" authority to build lateral roads, &c., connecting with the Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The meeting was called to order by John Ross, Esq., who nominated Maj. ISAAC H. BRIST as chairman.

On motion the following named gentlemen were nominated for Vice Presidents:—  
A. Avery Esq., Thos. Osterhout, C. P. Miller, Henry Staik, Wm. B. Overfield, A. Gordinier, Stephen Capwell, Thos. B. Wall, John Sicker, Thos. Morley, E. Mowry Jr., A. Banayney, Dennison Lot, Wellington Lee.

For Secretaries, H. L. Shaw, and Milton Dana. Wm. M. Plant being called upon, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and then motion was made for S. S. Winchester, S. D. Phelps, John Brabin, Wm. M. Platt, Samuel Saik, Ehanan Smith, Thos. A. Miller, A. K. Peckham, Wm. F. Terry, Peter Aumick, and T. M. Robinson, were appointed by the chairman a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Senate of our State, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Canton and Athens Railroad Company," to which an amendment has been offered authorizing said company to make lateral roads, one of which authorizes said company to construct a Branch through the counties of Wyoming and Susquehanna to the Lackawanna and Western Railroads; and whereas, we have learned that certain Senators, who oppose to said amendment on the ground, that such a road would injure the business of the North Branch Canal. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of this meeting, the allegation that a Railroad running through Wyoming county to the Lackawanna and Western Railroads would injure the North Branch Canal, is not well founded. That said Lackawanna and Western Railroad is now as much of a competitor of the North Branch Canal, as any branch running through the county of Wyoming and connecting therewith, possibly can be. That none of the heavy tonnage that would be carried upon said branch rail road would go upon the canal, if such road should not be built.

2. That the construction of such a road through our county would add greatly to the prosperity of Northern Pennsylvania. That instead of diminishing, would increase the business of said canal—and add to the taxable property in this section of the State four-fold.

3. That while we claim to be the firm and true friends of the N. B. Canal, living along the line of said improvement, and would oppose any measure that would operate to its injury, we are nevertheless in favor of a railroad that would not operate injuriously to said canal—we therefore urge upon our Senator and Representatives to use their influence in favor of the passage of the amendment aforesaid.

4. That we cannot discover the propriety or consistency of the opposition made by the Senators of this county to the proposed amendment, since they have voted for railroads along nearly the whole of the State improvements below, and that there is no force in the objection, so long as the beginning and terminus are unchanged;—that we are utterly opposed to that narrow and contracted policy, and look upon it as unworthy of the spirit of the age, that would restrict the distance between any kind of public improvements.

Resolved, That the President of the meeting be authorized to appoint a number of persons as a committee to repair to Harrisburg to urge the passage of said bill.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna papers, and that copies be sent to our Senator and Representatives.

The meeting was addressed by Winchester, Brabin and Little.

### Church and Missionary Intelligence.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society for February, gives an account of a remarkable movement in Sierra Leon, where numbers of idolaters, were given up or cast away by those who had hitherto been addicted and enslaved to their worship. The London Wachenan states, that at Freetown such a number of idols were given up as no one suspected the place to have contained. The people paraded the streets in crowds, carrying the heathen deities in procession, to deliver them up to the magistrates and missionaries.

The Northern Christian Advocate, Auburn, N. Y., objects to the recent announcement in the Methodist Book Concern that no dividend will be made this year, in consequence of the outcry for publishers, &c. It says: "Now, whether such an outcry is warranted called for, at the expense of making the dividends whatever, is not for us to say; be that as it may, the claimants on our Conference funds will be seriously affected by it, as the annual dividend from the Book Concern has been a considerable item toward making up the often lamentably small amount paid to the way-worn itinerant, and the dependent widows and orphans of deceased ministers; and now, if this resource is to be cut off this year, our (almo's) entire dependence will be upon what is called the fifth collection; and should that be as small as it has been other years, we shall have cause to feel ashamed of the report that will have to appear in our Conference minutes, and to grieve for those who will so severely feel the effects of so insignificant a pitance.

Revivals in College are attracting the attention of the religious public. The following Institutions have been marked by peculiar seasons:—Morton University, New York; Genesee College, Lewis University, Pennsylvania; Jefferson College, Pennsylvania; Miami University, Ohio; Illinois College, Knox College, Illinois; Beloit College, Wisconsin; Centre College, Kentucky; Oglethorpe University, Georgia; Howard College, Alabama. Wakeforest College, North Carolina; Bowdoin College, Maine; Williams College, Amherst College, Amherst College, Massachusetts; and Brown University, Rhode Island.

Since Wednesday, the 2d inst., the Right Rev. Provisional Bishop of this Diocese has confirmed one hundred persons in this City since the 9th of February. Bishop POTTS of Pennsylvania, has made one hundred and thirteen confirmations.

MARLE SCAR.—It must be evident to every one that liquid filtrated through solid maple timber cannot be otherwise than pure. It also must be evident that sap caught in old, decayed wooden troughs with a liberal infusion of leaves and dirt, imparts great impurity to the sap. Raw water decayed vegetable matter, &c., additional ingredients to the sap, is troublesome to extract, and injurious to the quality if not removed. Consequently cleanliness is the principal secret of making nice maple sugar—cleanliness both in vessels, keels and everything else pertaining to the business. My buckets are mostly tin, and are a cheap and certain article. Sugar made from sap caught in such vessels cannot be otherwise than clean, and if no dirt of any kind gets into it, the consequence is I have nice sugar. If I wish to have extra nice, I do not boil it so long but that it will drain; consequently there is the least impurity of leaves and dirt, drains out. Sometimes a wet cloth wrapped around a cake (except the bottom) helps to make it white. The syrup I let stand and settle, strain through a flannel strainer, and cleanse with milk and eggs. Four quarts will beat with about four quarts of milk. Sugar does not run anything. Tin as well as wood should be painted on the outside, and when done using them for the season serve them as a dairy woman does her milk-pans, and they are sweet and clean for use again.—[*Transactions State Agricultural Society.*]

The fire from Philadelphia to St. Louis is now only 519. Four years ago it was 590.

### A Startling Discovery.

Peru, Pa., March 22, 1853.

During the charge of burglary in the Lorain County Jail, Pleas, the existence of a Secret Society was discovered, the designs and tendency of which were extracts from its preamble and constitution, and finally admitted by the prisoners, who were bound to give up their lives and property under a plea of "life and body." The preamble and constitution of the society are inserted in the following pages, and for the sole purpose to aid the prisoners, and to outwitted, the strong against the weak, and to pledge the secret, containing the following:—

I pledge further that I will disregard all National Law that has a tendency or will tend to deprive the designing knave to rob the honest, or to prevent, as my influence shall be against the same. I will also be against the law that will tend to deprive the honest, or to prevent, as my influence shall be against the same. I will also be against the law that will tend to deprive the honest, or to prevent, as my influence shall be against the same.

This communion of plunderers the terms of the law was brought to light in Lorain County, Ohio, and this gentleman who has been a member of the band in this State—[*Sandusky (O.) Register.*]

**The London Atlas hints** that some interesting event will, in all human probability, be placed in April next, in the royal household of Great Britain. There are now seven—seven and a half—princesses. The oldest is eleven years of age. Her majesty is in her 33d year, has been married twelve and thirteen years, and, having a strong mind, she is doing what in her power she can, when she shall cease to have over her, that worst of national calamities, disputed succession.

**RATES OF INTEREST IN IOWA.**—The Legislature of Iowa has passed a law designating the legal rate of interest in that State, and the rate is specified between the parties. It is the rate not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, penalty for contracting for a larger rate of interest than is allowed by the law is to pay a fine of ten per cent. per annum upon the amount of the contract, while the lender