

**LATEST FROM CHINA.**

**TREMENDOUS RIOT IN CANTON.**

By an arrival at New York we have Canton dates to Dec. 13th, which is two weeks later than our previous advices. The principal, and indeed the only item of news is an account of a great riot and immense destruction of property in Canton, which we subjoin. After reading it, we hope our readers will no longer deny that the Chinese are civilized, for it will be observed that the machiners of their police is upon the most approved plan of modern nations, viz: that which will allow the whole mischief desired by the people to be consummated, before the preventive machinery can be brought in play. It would also seem that the Chinese mob have by no means become friendly to foreigners in their feelings. The attempt to break over an old prejudice carrying by foreign ladies to Canton—a thing forbidden by immemorial custom and deep rooted prejudice, was undoubtedly the origin of the difficulty.

John Bull (with all proper respect for the old gentleman) is it must be conceded an obstinately intrusive and stolidly imprudent old quiz; and having by treaty obtained a foothold in China, will have to fight there with the people this many a year yet. Every thing English, however repulsive to Chinese manners, religion, or government, will be introduced by the victors for their 'comfort,' and the comfort of female companionship of their own nation, has already proved a dear bargain for them, in the destruction of so much property. The thing has been attempted before, and among 'fore-castle yarns,' not a few are devoted to the hair breadth scrapes of women who have been carried in disguise up to the city of Canton. The eye of John Chinaman is quick to detect a disguise, and there is one case on record of a woman who, despite a stock and cravat, and in the absence of all other marks of her sex, (hair being cut after the fashion of the other sex) was discovered by the absence of the peculiar protuberance on the front of a man's throat. She had a narrow escape of it. But, to the news.

The Delhi, by which this intelligence was received, left Canton Dec. 20th. There was an alarming riot in that city on the 7th, in which foreign factories were set on fire, and much damage done. We give the following particulars:

In a very few minutes a most vigorous assault was carried by numbers entering the lower windows. There can be no doubt that this factory was attacked in this sudden manner. Two ladies that were residing in the building, most fortunately had been removed immediately after it was seen that the Co's garden was broken open, and being taken out the back way were deposited on one of the hongs.

The attack was so sudden the most of the other residents believed that the object had been accomplished and the ladies captured. Neither residents nor domestics saved a single article, but what they stood in. The hong merchants at the earnest request of some residents had sent for soldiers to some station outside the walls near the factories, but the Mandarins thereof of course knowing that the row would be much more serious than was generally contemplated, considered his force insufficient, and refusing to act, referred the application to the Quang-heep.

This functionary knowing right well that something serious would happen, applied to the Governor to be allowed to arm his force 'cap a pec,' as he could not take life without the Governor's sanction, knowing that the ordinary mode of quieting a disturbance would be unavailing on the present instance. The Governor refused his sanction, and the Quang heep went accompanied by the Quang-chowfoo and Namboy yune escorted by about 300 soldiers armed to the teeth.

The soldiers fired up in the air and the mob finding that they durst not fire amongst them, attacked and drove them off, breaking the chairs of the three great Mandarins and pelting them with stones. Consequently the Mandarins took refuge in the Consoo house which the soldiers guarded. It was now about five o'clock, the mob had set fire to the Co's hall and commenced pillaging and destroyed all the factories Eastward of Hog Lane.

They did not seem bent upon 'loot,' as they broke and destroyed every thing, of course seizing all the money that fell in their way. No 1 British, adjoining the Hall next caught fire, and the Hong merchants sent their engines to prevent the fire spreading. The mob would not allow them to work, saying that they were determined that all the factories Eastward of Hog Lane should be burnt; but that if any others caught, they would assist them in quenching them.

All these factories had now been pillaged & deserted, excepting No. 1 Dutch. This factory having an immense amount of money in its treasury, was bravely defended by its inhabitants, who, failed short of ammunition and the factory being in a blaze, evacuated it about 8 o'clock. The residents of the factory to the Westward, finding the square in possession of a ruthless mob, related with success, had to look after their own personal safety, those between Hog Lane and old China streets took refuge on the tops of their houses, expecting every

moment to find their factories on fire, and hoped by climbing over the roof to gain access to the back streets.

These gentlemen could not go out, as the mob was frantic before the doors. Those to the Eastward of that again, at the entreaty of the Hong merchants, made their escape at the back doors, and after being conveyed through the streets towards the Westward, were deposited for the night in Shaman pack houses. Some took refuge in Minqua's hong, and were in momentary expectation of being attacked.

It was fortunate that the immense amount of dollars which were under the embers of the burnt factories diverted the attention of the mob, or there can be no doubt that all the factories would have shared the like fate. For, although it was evident, that the political part of it were satisfied with what they had done, when they saw all in a blaze Eastward of Hog Lane, yet all the bad characters of Canton having by this time assembled, a great number consisted of those who came after loot. Things remained in this state until about two, when, strange to say, the mob began to disperse. Soon after, the Quang-heep having received the Governor's authority to do as he liked, came to the square, and soon dispersed what remained.

Kinqua's hong escaped by a miracle, having to bear the full influence of the Creek factories being on fire. Some foreigners gave large price to boats to go to Whampoa, and others offered \$300 to be taken across the river, which was refused. It is to be particularly observed that the Mandarins prevented the fast boats for Macao starting as usual that night.

All the next day the fire continued, and the following day early, Sir Hugh Cough anchored off the factories in the Sir Prosperine. Orders were immediately sent to Hongkong for 2000 troops, but nothing has yet arrived (Monday, 2 P. M.) The square is now entirely in the possession of the Chinese soldiers, who have made an encampment thereupon—but are much apprehensive of a fresh attack, and it is said have applied to Sir Hugh for his co-operation.

The back streets are much crowded, and foreigners cannot walk in the back streets. Parties are still shipping off Teas, the people, it is said, has petitioned the Governor to be firm, and they will assist him in carrying on the war with the British. All anxiously waiting for Sir Henry.

Howqua is quite alive to take every advantage of the rent of the factories that remain.

The day after the disturbance, two of the rioters were executed in the Square, and it is said more have been captured and are to share the same fate.

**'THEY ARE MANY WHO WERE FEW**

Mr. CALHOUN, in his speech on the Oregon bill, related the following interesting facts—in the perusal of which one is insensibly led to imagine that the tramp of the white man, his iron heel pressing on the possessions of her red brethren, and the tide of civilization rolling steadily towards the gentle Pacific, are before the eye. The extract is one of those powerful specimens of the 'eloquence of facts,' presented to the public but once in a life time:

'In the period of thirty two years which have elapsed since I took my seat in the other House, the Indian frontier has receded a thousand miles to the west. All that time, our population was much less than half what it is now. It was then increasing at the rate of about a quarter of a million annually; it is now not less than six hundred thousand; and still increasing at the rate of something more than three per cent, compound annually. At that rate it will soon reach the yearly increase of a million. If to this be added, that the region west of Arkansas and the state of Missouri, and south of the Missouri river, is occupied by half civilized tribes, who have their lands secured to them by treaty, and which will prevent this spread of population in that direction, and that this great increasing tide will be forced to take the comparatively narrow channel to the north of that river and south of our northern boundaries, some conception may be formed of the strength with which the current will run in that direction, and how soon it will reach the eastern gorges of the Rocky mountains. I say some conception, for I feel assured that the reality will outrun the anticipation. In illustration, I will repeat what I stated when I first addressed the Senate on this subject. As wise and experienced as was President Monroe—as much as he had witnessed of the growth of our country in his time, so inadequate was his conception of its rapidity, that near the close of his administration, in the year 1824, he proposed to colonize the Indians of New York, and those north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi, in what is now called the Wisconsin territory, under the impression that it was a portion of our territory so remote, that they would not be disturbed by our increasing population for a long time to come. It is now but eighteen years since, and already, in that short period, it is a great and flourishing territory, ready to knock at our door for admission as one of the sovereign members of the Union. But what is still more striking—what is really wonderful and almost miraculous, is that another territory, (Iowa) still further west, beyond the Mississippi, has sprung

up, as if by magic, and has already stripped Wisconsin, and may knock for entrance before she is prepared to do so! Such is the wonderful growth of a population which has attained the number ours has, and is still yearly increasing at the compound rate it is; and such the impetus with which it is forcing its way resistlessly westward. It will soon, far sooner than is anticipated reach the Rocky mountains, and be ready to pour into the Oregon territory.'

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF OREGON.**

Much interest is every where felt at the present time in regard to Oregon Territory. In extent it is larger than the Atlantic portion of the old thirteen United States; in climate, softer; in fertility, greater; in salubrity, superior; in position; better—because, fronting Asia and washed by a tranquil sea. In all these particulars, the western slope of our continent is far more happy than the eastern. In its configuration it is inexpressibly fine and grand—a vast oblong square, with natural boundaries, and a single gateway into the sea. The snow capped Rocky Mountains enclose on the east, an iron bound coast on the west; a frozen desert on the north, and sandy plains on the south. All its rivers, rising on the segment of a vast circumference, run to meet each other in the centre, and then flow together into the ocean, through a gap in the mountain where the heats of summer and the colds of winter are never felt, and where northern and southern diseases are equally unknown. This is the valley of the Columbia—a country whose every advantage is crowned by the advantage of its configuration—by the union of all its parts, the inaccessibility of its borders, and its single intregression to the sea. Such a country is formed for union, wealth and strength. It can have but one capital, and that will be a Thebes; but one commercial emporium, and that will be a Tyre, queen of cities.

**THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.**

The Vicksburg Whig of the 25th ult. says: 'We learn by a gentleman from Jackson, that upon the affidavit of his Excellency T. M. Tucker, he believed Richard S. Graves, treasurer of the State of Mississippi, was guilty of embezzling the funds of the State. Chief Justice Sharkey issued a warrant for his arrest, and his honor had placed the treasurer under guard, and also appointed a suitable guard for the treasury. Mr. Graves was to have been tried yesterday before Chief Justice Sharkey. We are not informed of the proceedings of the trial; we understand the Jackson papers have deferred their publication, in order to record the result of the trial.'

'After all, Mississippi is not likely to lose so much by her Treasurer as was at first expected. We learn verbally from Jackson that soon after the departure of Graves, his wife sent to Gov. Tucker, requesting an interview. At first the Governor declined, but on the lady's sending a second time, the Governor called on the lady, in company with Judge Buckner. Mrs. G. delivered to the Governor a package containing \$90,000 in gold and treasury notes, also a parcel containing state bonds, which had not been examined when our informant left.'

The above is from a New Orleans paper The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 28th, announces the escape of Graves, although guarded by five men.

The Lancaster Intelligencer thus repudiates the idea of transmogrifying John Tyler into a democrat—which it appears to us, it was intended should be accomplished in about the same time a Londoner would swallow a mug of porter.

John Tyler's affected democracy is a humbug which gulls nobody—not even his own office hunters and office holders. For his votes of a National Bank, we feel grateful; but his great government bank, under the name of a National Exchequer, with the issue of three paper dollars for one of silver is, if possible, more unconstitutional and more dangerous to the liberties of the people than either of the banks which he vetoed. He, according to the communication handed to the Keystone, is a 'Jeffersonian Democrat!' and yet, forsooth! he was ready and anxious to put down, by military force, the honest people of Rhode Island, who dared to ask for the right of suffrage! (We remember very well hearing that versatile politician, James M. Porter, in 1840 denounce John Tyler for his opposition to popular suffrage in the Virginia Convention!) He is a 'Jeffersonian Democrat,' and yet the Palinurus of his administration is Daniel Webster, notoriously a corrupt and abandoned politician, in British infall his feelings, and has been distinguished for his virulent opposition to democracy. Every other member of his cabinet is a renegade democrat, and the most of them were the deadly enemies of Gen. Jackson and his administration. Mr. Tyler signed the bill repealing the Independent Treasury law; and it was only when he hoped to divide the democracy, that he set up as a 'Jeffersonian Democrat!'

The Cincinnati Chronicle of Saturday last says:

'The quantity of flour received in Cincinnati ranges from 150,000 to 200,000 bbls annually. Its present price is \$2.75 per bbl. of 196 lbs. Beef 4 cts per lb.—Pork 3 cts. Veal Mutton, and other meats in proportion. Potatoes 12 cts. per bushel Butter 8 cts. per lb. Cheese 6 cts. Eggs 5 cts. per dozen, and Poultry at corresponding prices.'

**LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT BILL.**

The following is an abstract of this bill, as it has passed both houses of the Legislature and signed by the governor.

Senate Districts.	No. of members.
1. Philadelphia city	2
2. Philadelphia county	3
3. Montgomery	1
4. Chester and Delaware	1
5. Berks	1
6. Bucks	1
7. Lancaster and Lebanon	2
8. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike	1
9. Northampton and Lehigh	1
10. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming	1
11. Bradford and Tioga	1
12. Lycoming, Clinton and Centre	1
13. Luzerne and Columbia	1
14. Northumberland and Dauphin	1
15. Mifflin, Juniata and Union	1
16. Perry and Cumberland	1
17. York	1
18. Franklin and Adams	1
19. Huntingdon and Bedford	1
20. Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong	1
21. Westmoreland and Somerset	1
22. Fayette and Greene	1
23. Washington	1
24. Allegheny and Butler	2
25. Beaver and Mercer	1
26. Crawford and Venango	1
27. Erie	1
28. Warren, Jefferson; Clarion McKean and Potter	1

The Senatorial ratio is 11,628.

**REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.**

Adams	1	Jefferson Clarion
Allegheny	4	and Venango
Armstrong	1	Philadelphia co.
Bedford	2	Philadelphia city
Beaver	2	Montgomery
Bradford	2	Lancaster
Berks	4	Schuylkill
Bucks	3	Lehigh and Carbon
Butler	1	Northampton and
Cambria	1	Monroe
Crawford	2	Luzerne
Centre & Clearfield	2	Susquehanna and
Chester	3	Wyoming
Columbia	1	Wayne and Pike
Northumberland	1	Tioga
Dauphin	1	Lycoming, Clinton
Delaware	1	and Potter
Dauphin	2	Mifflin
Erie	2	Union and Juniata
Franklin	2	Perry
Fayette	2	Somerset
Lebanon	1	Mercer
Greene	1	Washington
Huntingdon	2	Westmoreland
Indiana	1	Warren & McKean
Iowa	1	York

The Representative ratio is 3,876.

**TEXAS AND MEXICO.**

The Southern mail of Tuesday brought us highly interesting intelligence. The advices from Galveston are to the 29th ult. It seems that Santa Anna has formally proposed a Treaty of Peace with Texas. J. W. Robinson, Esq. arrived at Galveston on the 26th; and was to leave immediately for Washington, to lay before his Excellency the President 'the basis' upon which the war between Mexico and Texas may possibly be terminated, which basis or propositions emanate from and bear the signature of Gen. Santa Anna, President of Mexico.

1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.

2d. A general act of amnesty to be passed for past acts in Texas.

3d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.

4th. Texas to be represented in the general Congress.

5th. Texas to institute, or originate all local laws, rules and regulations.

6th. No Mexican troops, under any pretext, whatever, to be stationed in Texas.

**EXPLANATION OF A WONDER.**

A communication recently appeared in the Boston Transcript, stating that a deaf and dumb gentleman of Hartford named Leclere, requested the writer to sit on the opposite side of the room in which they both were, and; without opening his lips, or using pen or paper, he (the writer) could communicate his thoughts to the deaf and dumb gentleman, and by crossing the room find them written on his slate, word for word. This was repeatedly done.

The following explanation has since been given:

'I was told by the gentleman to write my thought in the air, with my forefinger, as rapidly as I pleased. I did so; and they were accurately written on the slate. It seems that from long practice in reading the telegraphic language of the deaf and dumb, this gentleman had acquired a quickness of sight, which enabled him to read the evanescent writing in the air, made by my forefinger. That rapidity of sight was the most wonderful part of the feat.'

In 1830, the population of Southport, Wisconsin Territory, was 386; now it is 1132. They have five churches; fourteen stores; two newspapers; and an export of agricultural products, to the yearly amount of \$45,000.

**DEMOCRACY.**

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

**BLOOMSBURG:**

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JAMES BUCHANAN.**  
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

**SCHOOLS.**

By an advertisement in our paper, it will be seen, that the School Directors of Bloom District have notified an election to be held at the house of Robert Hagenbuch, on Tuesday, the 2d of May next, for the purpose of taking a vote upon the question of discontinuing the Free School system in said district. Under former laws it required a majority of all the voters of the district to discontinue the school system, but by a supplement to the acts relating to schools, passed in 1838, a majority only of those voting is necessary, as will be seen by the following section of the law.

SECTION 12. From and after the passage of this act, the Common School system may be discontinued or rejected in any accepting district, by a clear majority of the votes polled at a triennial meeting of the taxable citizens of the proper district, which meeting shall, in all other respects, be conducted in the manner pointed out in the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

**THE FRESHET.**

The late rains, and the melting of the immense body of snow on the mountains bordering on the valley of the Susquehanna, has swollen the north branch of that river several inches higher than it has been known for the last forty years. Considerable damage has been done to crops and fences upon the low lands in its vicinity, and to the north branch canal. We learn that between this and Danville, two very serious breaches have occurred besides other injuries. At Berwick another very serious breach has occurred a short distance below the lock. If reports be true, the wooden wall and embankment has been entirely swept away for several rods in length, mainly caused by the negligence & carelessness of the most excellent new Surveyor D. N. Kownover, in not having a small breach repaired; that occurred the last of January. What injury has been done higher up we have not learned. The water is now on a fall.

The West Branch we learn has also been very high, not however, doing much damage to the canal.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

Owing to the late freshet, we have not had a mail from Harrisburg, since last week Friday, we are therefore without any advices from the seat of war, other than such as we get by the way of Philadelphia. Considerable business of a public and private nature has been transacted the past week. On the 13th the governor vetoed the supplement to the state printer's bill, giving the work to the lowest bidder, which was sustained in the senate by a vote of 12 to 20, and on the 15th both houses met in convention and elected M'Kinly, of the Keystone, state printer, for three years from July next. This is a complete triumph over the Cass, Tyler, and Porter factions, and the two stringed fiddle, Danville Intelligencer and Harrisburg Argus, is left to flounder away upon the spoils alone obtained from the administration of Captain Tyler, and from the pockets of his friends Jimmy and Davy.

April 14.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The House then resumed the consideration of the General specific appropriation Bill. Mr. Sipes' amendment repealing the law last Session, abolishing militia company trainings, was agreed to—So that beautiful exercise is again restored; but one half the people did not know that the thing had ever been abolished.

The item of \$47,000 to Colleges, Academies, and Female Seminaries being under consideration, Mr. Rockhill moved to reduce the sum to one half the amount, and repeal all laws allowing said appropriations; which was agreed to.

Some further progress was made in the Bill before the morning hour of adjournment.

The amendments of Senate to the Bill for the sale of the Mam Line of Canal,