



Towarda, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Democratic County Ticket. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, FRANCIS SMITH, of Troy Borough, ARUNAH WATLES, of Rome. FOR TREASURER, JAMES M. PECK, of Windham. FOR COMMISSIONER, HIRAM SPEAR, of Springfield. FOR AUDITOR, SAMUEL W. SHEPARD, of Granville. Death of Silas Wright.

We announce with extreme sorrow the demise of this distinguished Statesman, at his residence in St Lawrence Co. N. Y., on Friday the 27th ult. by a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Wright's death at this moment is a calamity to the whole nation. He would almost certainly have been the candidate of the Democratic party, at the next election for President, and as certainly would he have been elected. In every position he evinced talents of the highest order, and proved a tower of strength to the party, to which he belonged, and of which at this time he was the soul and centre.

He has long been identified with the history of his country, and in all the various offices he filled, was fully equal to the discharge of their duties. His death has caused a void which will not soon be filled. Deeply do we regret that the Empire State, the Nation and the Democracy have so much cause for deep heart-felt regret at this sudden and unlooked-for event. A great man has fallen! A whole nation will mourn his decease. Mr. Wright was possessed of one of those gigantic and noble minds which commanded the love and admiration of his friends, and the unqualified respect of his political adversaries.

accounts of farming operations are usually kept the actual profit or loss, can hardly ever be determined with anything like accuracy.

Believing that any remarks which tend to show how the great object of farming can be best attained, will be read with interest and advantage, we submit the following synopsis of a discussion on the "Profits of Farming," which took place at the Agricultural meetings held at the State House in Boston, during the last winter. The reports of the discussion, as published in several of the Boston papers, were given in considerable detail; but we have only attempted to preserve the substance. Mr. Sheldon of Wilmington, Delaware, said that though it was sometimes denied that there was no business which gave a better profit. Nine farmers out every ten contrived without any system to get along; and there was no other business that would give a man a living with so little system as capital farmer's practised. It was true that men of capital often failed but it was because they farmed to suit their taste and fancy, and not for dollars and cents.

Dr. W. Lincoln, of Worcester did not agree with Mr. Sheldon as to profits of farming. He had succeeded in bringing up a family of eight children on the profits of half his father's farm. He believed that there was a fair profit to be made by raising corn at 75 cents a bushel, even if you paid \$12 or \$15 a month for labor. He had got 80 bushels from one acre, and could cultivate it for about 20 dollars an acre. Lieutenant Governor Reed, deprecated the practice of the young men from the country, crowding into the city. It was the disposition of the times—and a very bad disposition it was—not only to get rich, but to make haste to be rich. Farming was not the business to get rich by; but if happiness was the object, there was no business so well adapted to promote this as farming. Taste could be much gratified by common farmers. They must be contented with a good living profit.

Major B. Wheeler, of Farmington, had long thought farming the pleasantest, and on the whole the most profitable business that is followed. He had been tried a mechanic; he then engaged in trade; was afterwards concerned in manufacturing; and now he attends to farming. Many years ago he purchased a farm in Farmington, for about \$10,000. He had leased it for three years for the halves the tenant returned \$800 per annum for his share and the farm was well treated. He spoke of a

ROTTEN BANKS.—The Detroit Advertiser states that a letter has been received in that city from Buffalo dated the 16th of August, stating that New Hope and Delaware Bridge Company is in "bad credit." Just what we should expect from such an institution; and, as it is known here that one man owns and controls several in the same category, one of which is not a hundred miles from this place, it follows, of course, that these too, will soon be in "bad credit."

Loss of credit may possibly interfere with the plan to put \$100,000 afloat in the Western country this fall.

MEZZA FOR LITTLE RHODES!—The Democrats of the Western District of Rhode Island have elected Thurston, a sterling democrat to Congress, in the place of a Federalist. A late election in April no choice was effected, and at a recent trial, the Democratic party have most gloriously triumphed. The returns are all in but two towns, and the election of Thurston is certain. The Federal papers give it up.

AD AND COMFORT.—The Boston Atlas, a leading Federal paper takes strong ground against appropriations by a Federal House for the further prosecution of the War in Mexico.

The Federalists of Massachusetts took the same ground in the last war. It was in that State that Resolutions were passed, declaring it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the success of American arms."

DEATH OF J. M. G. LESLIE.—We learn from the Democratic Union, that J. M. G. Leslie, one of the proprietors of that paper, and State Printer, departed this life on Saturday morning the 23rd ult.

Whig Reforms.

The Argus is anxious to again have a Whig Legislature; the reason urged is, that the Whigs may complete the reforms commenced by them at the last session. What importance! Just look at one of their impious reforms, the law which passed the Whig House for the sale of the Main Line of public works. A scheme of fraud and villainy more infamous than the history of legislation ever before presented. A scheme, which if it had not been arrested by a Democratic Senate, would have involved Pennsylvania in irretrievable bankruptcy. Transferring also to a gigantic mammoth corporation, political influence and power, compared with which, the Bank of the United States, was but a pigmy. This is the attempted reform they would carry out. We refer our readers, and would particularly call their attention again, and again, to the circular of the Democratic Central Committee published recently by us, on this subject. It is a fault-finding, and fraud-exposing document. To sell this vast improvement, which has cost the State so many millions, and transfer it to a corporation for the sum of seven or eight millions, and thus rob the State of her chief reliance for ultimately discharging the public debt. How does it happen that the Whigs have never before discovered this reform? Why have they waited until now? The State has struggled along, mired in length, under the administration of Gov. Shank, the main line is yielding a large revenue, and promising soon to redeem the State; and now, just at this time, they must be sold for a price by which the purchasers could be reimbursed in about seven years. The receipts of last year from the public works was \$1,019,551.88. The receipts this year to August 1st, are \$307,976.15 more than during the same period of the previous year. The principal part of which, is from the main line. If our farmers and our citizens wish to have their taxes quadrupled, let them send Whigs to the Legislature and consummate this stupendous fraud.

Democratic County Convention.

The delegates from the several election districts of Bradford county, met in this Borough, on Tuesday evening, September 8, and organized by calling G. Y. TOULBIE to the chair, and electing C. S. STOCKWELL and J. F. GAZLEY Secretaries. The following named gentlemen presented their credentials, and took their seats as Delegates: Athensboro'—J. E. Canfield, H. C. Baird; Athensboro'—J. G. Tozer, S. Hayden; Arden—Reuben Mason, O. D. Field; Arden—John McGovern, Arunah Ladd; Arden—Barnard Quinn, D. C. Miller; Burlington—Myron Ballard, Wm. Vosburg; Canton—Charles Stockwell, A. B. Haskill; Columbia—Curtis Merritt, C. S. McKean; Durell—B. Laporte, W. Mr. Goff; Franklin—Ezra Champion, Hiram Rockwell; Granville—Wm. Bonyan, James H. Ross; Granville—Jacob Reed, Calvin Stone; Leroy—Nelson Runnels, A. G. Pickard; Litchfield—D. P. Cotton, Russell Hadlock; he in Monroe—Charles Horton, James Metter; he in Orwell—Henry Gibbs, H. Z. Frisbie; Pike—C. Johnson, N. Stevens, J. H. Webb; Ridgebury—C. H. Wilson, James W. Webb; year—J. M. Hazard, S. G. Adams; Shequaga—Joshua Horton, Alfred Goff; Smithfield—Leonard Pierce, M. B. Ransom; South Creek—D. R. Moore, N. B. Haskill; Man Springfield—T. Smead, Jacob Newell; to hi Springhill—L. S. Keeler, S. J. Scovill; 74 Towandaboro'—Gen. Sanderson, O. Goodrich; lot o Towandaboro'—H. Williams, W. G. Hill; chas Troyboro'—S. Pierce, E. W. Hazard; prod Ulster—Shepard Spalding, Wm. Baker; hire Warren—Charles James, Marcus Tyrrell; wells—Shubel Rowlee, J. T. Crandall; ing Windham—Charles Walker, Platt Rogers; Wyalusing—E. D. Williams, Justus Ackerly; Wyoaz—J. E. Piolet, M. C. Allen.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Representatives, and the following gentlemen were named: Francis Smith, of Troy; Arunah Wattles, of Rome; Jedediah Hunt, of Leroy; John Horton, jr., of Ashtut; and Edward Crandall, of Pike. Candidates. 1st Ballot. 2nd. 3rd. Smith, 61 43 16 Wattles, 18 20 19 Horton, 7 19 44 Hunt, 2 2 2 Crandall, 15 7 6 C. E. Pierce, 5 7 6 Henry Ackerly, 5 8 7 D. O. Chubbuck, 4 3 2 Calvin West, 1 2 2

SAMUEL W. SHEPARD, of Granville, was nominated for Auditor, on the first ballot, receiving 26 votes; H. Z. Frisbie, of Orwell, 18; W. E. Barton, of Smithfield, 1; G. W. Russell, of Ulster, 15. On motion, the Convention unanimously confirmed the above nominations. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed the Democratic Standing Committee: Constant Mathewson, Genesee Sanderson, Demetrius Johnson, John Elliot, Henry Gibbs, James H. Webb, John Horton, jr., John Porter, H. Willey. The following resolutions, offered by Gen. Sanderson, Esq., were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we have full and unshaken confidence in the ability, integrity, and firmness of our present Governor, Francis R. Shunk. That he has administered the Government of the State with an honesty of purpose, and fidelity to its true interests, rarely equaled, and never exceeded in our history—that he has restored and maintained the public faith and credit through a most trying and perilous crisis, watching over the public interests, and enforcing throughout every department the most rigid economy. He has shown in every instance when called upon to act, his deep, correct and sincere devotion to the doctrines of the Republican faith; and by his eloquent and convincing vetoes, has restrained and held in wholesome check an inordinate and growing desire for banking, and other corporate privileges, exposing the dangers and evils of monopoly, vindicating the rights of the people, and upholding in its full vigor the equality secured by our institutions. In this respect he has exhibited a firmness and inflexible adherence to the truth, equaled only by the venerated Jackson. The Democracy of Bradford, in convention, unanimously declare to the Democracy of the State, that they are proud to have for the next election of Francis R. Shunk. In his success they see the triumph of all they hold

dear in principle; his defeat they would regard as strong and alarming evidence of a corruption and degeneracy so fatal and extensive, as to render hopeless for years to come, that an honest administration could be sustained in the State.

Resolved, That we regard Governor Shunk as a most unscrupulous and unprincipled man, whose inflexible honesty and jealousy for the best interests of the people, has done much to establish confidence and restore the ancient good name and character of our old Commonwealth. They have done the State great service, they have our warmest thanks. Resolved, That the long and faithful adherence to republican principles, which has distinguished the life of Hon. John Laporte—his uniform fidelity to the principles and usages of the Republican Party—his prudence and safety in counsel—his discriminating mind, and unspotted integrity fit him for the honorable and distinguished place he holds in the Councils of the State.

Resolved, That it is with pride we hail and acknowledge the Hon. D. W. Willard, as our Representative in Congress. We anticipated much from him. He has already more than filled the full measure of honor we had promised for him. We first see him standing out fearlessly and alone among the Delegation from this State, defending and sustaining the rights of labor, and against the unjust exactions of capital. Next we find him the champion of freedom, striving to preserve the integrity of free territory from the aggressions and arrogant demands of the slave power. We know him fearless in the discharge of his duty; and exhort him to persevere in the cause of justice and right.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the "Wilmot Proviso," restricting slavery from any territory hereafter acquired, which is now free. That we have solemnly declared to the world, our cheerful and cordial assent to the President and all his compromises. That we seek not to invade any constitutional right of the South, but pledge ourselves ever to maintain and defend them. That we hold in equal abhorrence that fanaticism which would strike down its constitution in order to abolish slavery, and that other fanaticism, alike dangerous and unreasonable, which regards slavery as the great conservative principle of our free institutions, and seeks through the intervention of the National Government and the National armies, its propagation in the free soil of this Continent.—We believe the time has come when the freemen of this Republic should take a decided and honorable stand upon this great question. The safety of our institutions, the hopes of Freedom, our own and our country's honor demands an inflexible adherence to the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.—We say to the South, & to the world we stand by it. Resolved, That the only legitimate mode of proceeding candidates for President and Vice-President, is by a National Convention, that it is the certain, safe and Republican method of placing before the people candidates for whom we can claim the confidence and support of the Democracy of the whole Nation. That the vitality of the Democratic cause is its organization, and they who assist it should ever be suspected as underserving our confidence. That we are opposed to the establishment of a two thirds rule in the National Convention, but insist that a majority of votes only should be necessary to a new and valid election. We pledge ourselves to support the candidate of the party thus nominated, whether he be from the North or the South, from the East or the West, unless he shall unyieldingly and against every principle of right and justice, insist upon the perpetration of the stupendous and outrageous wrong, of subverting the acquisition of free soil, to the ambitious purposes and designs of slavery.

Resolved, That the unparalleled prosperity of the country, demonstrating the fidelity of the National Administration to the interests of the people. That the President and heads of the Departments, have vigilantly and with signal ability, discharged their respective trusts. Resolved, That we recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war, forced upon the country, by the aggressions and repeated wrongs of Mexico, upon our soil, our commerce, and our citizens; and that our armies push on their conquests, until Mexico submits to terms of peace, such as shall be dictated by the Government. Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our State Senator, G. F. Mason; that we have undiminished confidence in his ability, integrity and fidelity to the best interests of the State. Resolved, That by the death of the Hon. Silas Wright, late Governor of the State of New York, there has fallen a star whose brilliancy had given light to our path, pointing and leading the way to the fulfillment of those great principles of justice and equity, on which the Republic depends for all its liberties and freedom for the future. In him were combined all the qualities of mind and heart, which could distinguish a statesman, a philanthropist, and a citizen. The nation had reason to be proud of him as one, if not her most distinguished son. Where shall we look for one whose shoulders are broad enough to wear his mantle? By the fiat which has so suddenly cut him down, he can no more enjoy our confidence, or receive higher honors, yet we will so honor him, that the doctrine he has left on record, shall ever be the law and truth for us.

Resolved, That we prize a hearty and zealous support of all the candidates nominated. On motion, the Convention adjourned. [From the Phrygane of August 24.] THE ESCAPE OF PAREDES.—The more we think of this event, the more unfortunate do we regard it for the cause of peace, faint as our hopes were before the speedy termination of the war. Grave censure will fall on official heads for the failure to arrest Paredes, and yet we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the Secretary of War and the diplomatic agents of the Government in Europe will be found to have discharged their duty in the premises in good time. It is not necessary to prejudge the case and to enter into a particularly minute and weighty of responsibility rests: public opinion has already declared itself with fatal distinctness. From Vera Cruz we learn that Senor Atocha met Gen. Paredes after the latter landed, and recognized him. Paredes is understood to have signified to him by a sign to "keep dark," and the handsome senor did so for the space of an hour or more—at all events until the distinguished Mexican had passed out of the city's gates. We have seen these facts written from Vera Cruz by a gentleman of sense and discretion. From him we learn, too, that Senor Atocha held a situation in the customs at Vera Cruz, from which he has been promptly dismissed for conniving at the escape of Paredes.—Every day is further developing the fitness of Senor Atocha to act as the emissary of our Government.

We learn, too, that Capt. Clark, the port captain at Vera Cruz, has been dismissed from his post for remissness in this affair of Paredes. We mention this, not that we have said above of Atocha, on the authority of a private letter from Vera Cruz, from a gentleman who would not mislead us, and who should be very well informed. It is his opinion that the English have had a more direct agency in the business than the facts yet developed show. The correspondent of La Patria gives quite a dramatic scene between Gen. Paredes and the Mexican who furnished him with the necessary supplies for his expedition into the interior. According to Gen. Paredes in days gone by, he was touched by the appeal of the latter to his patriotism, the general showing up proposed to put himself into the arms of his countrymen and procure a position in the army to assist in the salvation of his country. Whether the sketch be fanciful or not, we deem it the true key to the part which Paredes will en: et. The same writer says that among the Mexicans of all parties the arrival of Paredes has excited a general enthusiasm. They argue that Paredes will be able to derive from the clergy the resources necessary to prolong the war for many years. It is conjectured, too, that the six States which have formed the Coalition and declared themselves opposed to any peace, may call upon Paredes to assume the leadership. Viewed in whatever light you choose, the return of Paredes is regarded as injurious to the designs of the United States, and very possibly to those of Santa Anna. There can, we think, be no doubt of this.

News from all Nations.

The notorious Maria Monk is now an inmate of State prison at Sing Sing, having been sent thither on a conviction for grand larceny. The Suspension Bridge, projected over the Niagara river, just below the falls, seems certain of success.—The Toronto (Canada) Patriot says that the whole of 5,000 shares, at \$25 a share, were sold in three hours on the 17th inst. Two rattlesnakes were killed by Mr. Solomon Lewis, near the head of the Canadaigua Lake, in New York, a few days since, each measuring over six feet in length, and having, one eleven, and the other fifteen rattles. Several successful experiments have been recently made in France on the etherization of bees, so as to be able to take their honey while they are in a state of inaction, without the necessity of destroying their lives. A sixteen years old, was sent to the House of correction, in Boston last week, as a common drunkard, on the complaint of his father. The Chicago Tribune says the recent Convention held in that city, put into the pockets of the citizens from 50,000 to 100,000. Ten thousand new troops have been called out for the Mexican war. The object is to reinforce Gen. Taylor and Scott. The amount of specie sent last week from the Independent Treasury to New Orleans from New York, amounted to \$2,000,000. An oak was recently felled in Roughan Park, Suffolk, which weighed ninety tons. The timber without a flaw, and is the growth of 150 years. It was purchased to be applied to the making of a stem for a man-of-war. A man employed in loading a train of cars with wheat at Mountville, on the Mansfield and Sandusky railroad, fell into one of the wheat spouts and was smothered in the mass of wheat. A new telescopic comet is now drawing the attention of astronomers. On the 4th of the month, M. Maraldi, of Rome, made the first observation of it in Cepheus. The King of Bavaria has strictly forbidden all purchases of standing corn. A new light-house is about to be erected at the Cape of Good Hope. Bulwer, the novelist has been defeated in Lincoln, where he was a candidate for Parliament.—Warren, also, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," &c., was a candidate and was defeated.

On the 22d of June, a terrible fire broke out in Russia, which entirely destroyed 196 houses and two churches. The present government of France is said to cost \$380 per minute. The Queen and Albert were to start for Scotland on the 9th ult. Blow Up.—The boiler of the paper mill at Wilmington, Del., blew up on Monday last, blowing off the roof of the out-building, in which it was situated. The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, November 25th, as the day of annual Thanksgiving in that State. General Hopkins, the United States Minister to Lisbon, and his wife sailed for Liverpool in the packet ship West Point, on the 13th ult. Incumbent Cotton has been discovered by a physician in Georgia, while he was seeking to prepare gun cotton. This may be useful. The Wesleyan Conference had commenced their sittings at Liverpool when the last steamer left. Rev. Samuel Jackson was elected president. The New York Herald makes the aspect of affairs of the new Congress 116 whigs to 112 democrats.

All the telegraphic lines in England are the zinc wire. Spurious quarter eagles are said to be largely in circulation in New York. One of the date 1843, was so well executed as to be taken by one of the banks. Daniel Webster received \$1500 for his three days' services in the Oliver Smith will case. Col. Yell's remains were consigned to the tomb in Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 2d inst. The ceremonies were attended by four thousand persons. A section of the Jewish nation in Rome calling itself "Young Palestine," affect to believe Pope Pius IX, the Messiah. The Conservatives, another sect, say that he is merely a great prophet. SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY THE MAIL.—A young man named Sidney H. Hendryx, was convicted at Auburn, N. Y., for purloining two letters from the post office, and sentenced on Saturday to State's prison for a period of 10 years. Hon. Albert Gallatin, of New York, and Hon. Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut, are the oldest living ex-Members of Congress—both being between 80 and 90 years of age. It is said that there is a total failure of the apple and pear crops in many parts of the State of New York. The first dividend of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Steam Factory, was paid at the office of the agent, on the 16th inst., in the form of a dress pattern to each stockholder. An electric clock has been put upon the Manchester Exchange, which is said to present the nearest approach yet to perpetual motion, for once properly adjusted, it will go until a loss of materials arrests its progress. A pair of white rats have been captured at Randolph, Vt. They are similar to the common rat, only larger and more active. Their color is of spotless white, their fur soft and downy, and their eyes red. Bread baked in small loaves is sweetest and easiest of digestion. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, made an eloquent speech (which is highly spoken of in the London papers) on the 22d ultimo, at the dinner of the royal Agriculture Society of Nonhampton.

Heavy Loss.—It is estimated that the losses by plunder of the U. S. States trains in Mexico amount to \$5,000,000. This is certainly a large amount, from all the published accounts, we would suppose that \$5,000,000 would cover this business of the rancheros and the guerrillas. A resident at Kashua, N.H., named Atwood, an unfortunate and almost infuriated victim of the Miller delusion, attempted to kill himself—and has probably succeeded. DIMONIALE GAINS.—A German volunteer who lately returned to Chicago, from the war, makes his boast that he made \$800 during a campaign of a few months, by plundering the bodies of Mexicans who had fallen in battle. A man named McIlroy, with his wife and child, about 9 months old, accidentally stepped off the wharf at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday last, and before assistance arrived the woman and child were drowned. It is said that mulberry leaves produce cauliflower. A violent eruption of the volcano of the island of Fogo, Cape Verde, took place on the 9th April. The Papal Nuncio has been recalled from Munich, on account of the turbulence of the present ministry. A young man named John Sloan, an engineer, very imprudently went to sleep on Sunday evening, on the Reading railroad, and had an ankle and foot crushed in a shocking manner by being run over. Fifty-five naval recruits left Philadelphia lately for Norfolk. They belong to the frigate Brandy wine.

From Mexico.

The steamer Galveston, from Vera Cruz, also touched at Tampico on the 14th, and of course was captured by her we have, therefore, dates from all these points. The train which left Vera Cruz on the 6th, was severely handled. Captain Fairchild and Capt. Robinson's companies had a fight with the guerrilla parties and a serious affair at the National Bridge. The San Juan de los Rios, on the 12th, says the dispatches report an action eight miles from the National Bridge, and that Capt. Baldwin and Cummings were wounded. Twenty-five Mexicans and eight Americans were killed. The Americans being reinforced, a hard fight was expected at the Bridge. The Tenth Infantry, under Major Lally, had a fight with the guerrillas near Santa Fe. They were conducting the baggage wagons, or train, and little or no harm was done. Gen. Scott left Puebla on the 7th of Aug., and expected to fight a severe battle between Puebla and the city of Mexico. The communications being interrupted, and the special express from Puebla having been cut off, we have no advices direct from Gen. Scott's army. The statement of his advance, comes in an authentic and reliable form. Letters in the Delta, from Vera Cruz, to the 12th of August, say, letters to merchants there positively announce that Gen. Scott would move from Puebla on the 7th. The Picoayune correspondents say he was to march on the 8th. No particulars are given, but the statement was not believed. Midshipman Rogers and Maj. Gaines report that Santa Anna was marching with fifteen thousand men to meet Gen. Scott. A night attack on Tampico was expected. The yellow fever was spreading at Tampico, but at Vera Cruz it was on the decrease. This arrival brings the news of the escape of Maj. Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rogers from the city of Mexico, and their safe arrival at General Scott's headquarters. The letters mention an affair between Capt. Ruff and the Riles and the commander of a guerrilla party, in which the latter was entirely routed. Mr. Kendall also writes of the death of Lieut. Hill, of Second Dragons, and Dr. Hammer of the South Carolina Regiment.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27, 1847. The Picoayune correspondent from the camp at the National Bridge, twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz, August 11th, gives the particulars of an attack on the train, and says the command under Maj. Lally was met by guerrillas yesterday in heavy force, at a pass one mile to the rear of the camp, about three in the afternoon. Attacks were made upon the front, rear and centre trains—they were repulsed at all points, and we advanced to this encampment, but our loss is severe. Two officers were severely wounded, Capt. Jas. H. Caldwell, of Voltigeurs, and Capt. Arthur C. Cummings, 11th Infantry—the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. Ten men, non-commissioned officers and privates, were wounded; none were killed outright, but one has died since, and some are perhaps dangerously wounded. Hopes are entertained for the recovery of the two captives. The writer thinks the command will make its way through securely, perhaps fighting for many days. We are about twelve miles from the National Bridge, and more on a few miles to-day. The Sun of Anahuac says eight of our men were killed, including Capt. Loyells, of the Georgia mounted men, and twenty-five of the enemy. Governor Wilson immediately ordered out reinforcements. Verbal reports say the Americans had thirty men wounded and as many horses killed. Serious fears are entertained for the safety of the train. The Mexicans, having made extensive preparations to cut it off. The Mexicans are under the impression that the train has a million of dollars in specie. It was reported at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans had destroyed a part of the National Bridge, and created defensive works. A decisive action was expected at this point. The Sun of Anahuac sets down the number of guerrillas at four thousand. Col. Wilson is convalescent. The health of Vera Cruz is more favorable. The Spanish Minister was expected at Vera Cruz on the 25th, on his way to Spain. Kendall, from Puebla, writes that Captain Ruff, with his rifles, has given the guerrillas at San Juan de los Rios, a severe drubbing, killing 43, and wounding some 50. August 5th. He writes that the account of Ruff's adventure is fully confirmed. Major Gaines thinks Santa Anna has about 15,000 tolerably disciplined, uniformed and drilled troops, besides undisciplined recruits, adding little strength to his army. Kendall adds that since he commenced this letter, Scott's orders to march the army have been issued, and gives particulars as per first despatch. The sick and convalescent he left behind. Scott was accompanied by Quitman, and the whole army will probably be concentrated at some point beside the Capital. On the 6th, Kendall writes that Pierce arrived this morning, with his men, though dazed and travel worn, making a most soldierly appearance. He came through without losing a man, though he was attacked several times. Kendall says a hundred conflicting rumors are afloat—one that Valencia is coming out with twelve thousand men to attack us in the front, while Alvarado, with five thousand Pintos, makes a demonstration in the rear. Another rumor says that Santa Anna has dismissed three thousand of his men, and that the revolution has broken out against him, and all confusion worse confounded. Still another, that Puebla was to be attacked after our army had left, the garrison put to the sword, and the citizens punished for their good treatment of the Yankees. Kendall believes there is no shadow of foundation for any of these rumors. He concludes his letter by saying that Gen Twigg will move to-morrow morning. Reports continue to come in that large bodies of the enemy are moving in the neighborhood. He had just heard of a thousand guerrillas seen at El Pinal. The Delta's Vera Cruz correspondent says a letter received from Puebla, dated the 4th, to a mercantile house, states that Gen. Scott moved forward that day. Tampico was very unhealthy. The yellow fever has broken out in the Anton Lizardo garrison. At Tampico they were constantly expecting a night attack from Garray. Nothing further from Gen. Taylor.

The Washington Union states that a shaft, with a lantern perched upon it, has been raised upon the dome of the Capitol. The object of this lantern is to light the public square; and the work has been done by a Mr. Crutchett in compliance with a proposition made to Congress. The Union informs us further that the mast is a beautiful stick of white pine from Pennsylvania, originally upward of 100 feet to the limbs, now reduced to 93 feet 4 inches without a flaw, having three trunks in its length, being about one and a half ton weight, and will be painted white. The braces spring from the massive stone-work of the rotunda between the domes, and passes through the wood curb of the cupola, where it receives other sets of braces and screws them together to the stone-work, so that the base of the cone, formed by the mast and its stays, is upwards of 100 feet; all the braces outside to be sky-blue. The lantern is a handsome affair, and will be covered with gilt, and when up will be glassed and filled with plate-glass, will be a good finish to the heretofore blank and empty gallery of the dome.

LIBERTY CONVENTION. The annual Convention of the Liberty Party of Bradford County met at the office of W. A. Wattles, in Towanda, on Saturday, the 4th of September, pursuant to the call of the Standing Committee. SA. C. HINMAN was called to the chair, and A. S. CAMP appointed Secretary. John Keeler, J. W. Ingham, U. R. Atwood and Henry Butler were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. Joseph Spalding, Albert Camp, Dr. Colman and Samuel Hillbourn, were appointed a committee to make nominations. The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were considered and unanimously adopted, excepting the ninth, and that portion of the eleventh, contained in brackets, which no vote was taken, and they were, by common consent, laid over for further consideration: Resolved, That the Liberty Party was organized on the avowed principle of the equal rights of all men, and the principle of that universal freedom, and the principle of the right of all men, whether invaded by chattel slavery, land monopolies, tyrannical standing armies, secret societies, or any other form of unrighteousness—that, hitherto, its efforts have been chiefly directed against chattel slavery; in the hope that one or the other, of the great political parties of the country, would be induced to inscribe "ANTI-SLAVERY" upon its banners. Resolved, That the experience of seven long years has proved that this hope was vain, and carrying on a war of conquest, for the acquisition of more territory, to be added to the causes of slavery, have proved, beyond a doubt, that they are incompetent for unrolling to care for any of the great interests of the nation; and therefore, Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the Liberty Party to define its position in relation to all great national questions; and we announce, in relation to the National Liberty Party Convention, which to assemble in Buffalo, on the 20th and 21st of October, next, for an exposure of its whole policy of national policy. Resolved, That the sole and indispensable business of civil government is, to secure and preserve the national and equal rights of all men, who are impaired; and to prevent, and to redress the violations of original rights; whether committed by individuals, communities, or governments. Resolved, That the right of self-ownership belongs inherently to all men, and this right of necessity, implies the right to occupy a portion of the earth's surface, and to employ the powers and abilities God has given them, including property in any manner not inconsistent with the exercise of the natural rights of others. Resolved, That the right of slavery being the complete and entire subjugation and destruction of the rights, never can receive any guarantee from law or from the Constitution of the United States, and was made to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty. Resolved, That Congress is bound to guarantee to every state in the union, a republican form of government, and when it shall have done this, slavery, a republican form of government. Resolved, That all monopolies, class legislation, and exclusive privileges are unequal, unjust, morally wrong, and subversive of the ends of civil government. Resolved, That the revenues of the country should be collected by direct taxation, as contemplated by the constitution—the tariff arrangement, whether for revenue, or protection, being a violation of the national rights of man. Resolved, That the public lands should be distributed in small parcels to landless men, for the mere cost of distribution; and that tonnage should be secured in a homestead, by an exempted interest, and unjust men, who traffic in intoxicating drinks, or [men who lend their support to religious bodies that follow ship channel enlargement or men who are members of a convalescent home, to be gathered by extra-judicial courts] ought to be disincumbered at the ballot-box, by a public account, of their just claims of their liberties. Resolved, That the ten thousand emigrants of Penna., who are disfranchised by the slave and penal clause in our state constitutions, are living victims of the cruel prejudice, injustice, and infidelity of Pennsylvania; and, until she permits them to exercise the elective franchise, she dishonors the memory of the illustrious dead of our country, and sealed with their blood, the destiny that race and representation should go together. Resolved, That the Hon. D. W. Willard is entitled to the highest consideration of his countrymen, for his ready offering of the powers of his State, and for his manly and eloquent defence of its principles upon the floor of Congress. Resolved, That we will give our hearty support to F. J. LeMoine of Washington county, for the nomination of the Liberty party for Gov. of Pennsylvania, aid to Wm. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, as canal commissioner. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the United States Government, James K. Polk, President, shall Public Auction, for \$300, in the District of Columbia, on the 13th of July, in the year of 1847, for ten acres of land, in two townships, and the money in the Treasury of the U. S. Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of this convention, be signed by the officers, and published in the papers of this county, and in the "National Era" of Washington, &c. The committee on nominations reported: Representatives, JOHN KEELER, of Bradford; J. W. INGHAM, of Hudson; Commissioner—M. W. WELDON, of Bradford; Auditor—LUTHER DEWOLF, of Pike. Treasurer—A. C. HINMAN, of Wyoaz. The report of the committee was adopted. Nelson R. Atwood, M. W. Weldon, Gen. DeWolf, and Daniel Goodrich were appointed a Standing Committee for the ensuing year. [Signed by the Officers.] LABORERS WANTED.—One thousand laborers wanted on the Central Railroad. We beg the Free Press says, to commence work at Kalamazoo.

Weekly Review of the Markets. Philadelphia Market. FRUIT AND MEAT.—Friday, September 3, 1847. Flour market has been dull and inactive throughout the week, and prices have declined 12 1/2 cents per bushel. Sales early in the week of 1300 bushels fresh ground Pennsylvania port at \$8.75. GRAIN.—Wheat has declined, and the heavy crop is increasing. Sales of 6000 bushels of red old Penna. white at \$1.28 and \$1.36, mixed at \$1.28; good red at \$1.25 and \$1.30; 1000 bushels Southern red at \$1.15 and \$1.20; fair to prime quality extra at \$1.12 and \$1.15; Lizardo mixed, from New York, at \$1.10; S. E. L., delivered on board. Today the heavy new Southern red were at \$1.12 and \$1.14; red held at 1.18 and 1.21. Rye—Sales of 2000 bushels at 75 and 76, and some at 78 cents. Prices are steady. Sales of 3000 bushels of yellow at 75 and 76 cents; 2000 Southern red at 74 and inferior at 72 cents. Old Penna. red at 50 and 49, and inferior at 45 and 44; and new Southern mixed at 45 and 44; and inferior at 41 and 42, and inferior at 38 cents. New York Market. Friday, September 3, 1847. The market is heavy for Flour and wheat, and is about 12 1/2 lower than before the Steamers, though some prime Genesee fresh ground Pennsylvania white was sold at \$5.75, very fresh Genesee at \$5.62 1/2, and some made at \$5.50. Wheat sold at \$5.50 Straight, Michigan at \$5.50, and inferior at \$5.36, and irregular lots at \$5.27 1/2. For wheat the market is dull, and there has been no sales to indicate the effect of the steady news. A small lot 800 bush red old Pennsylvania for Good Ohio mixed 115 and 120 cents; Corn was a trifle firmer, and mixed white at \$1.20; close be quoted below 68 cents. Yellow 71 and 72.