my possession until we got to Sicklers. Then some one shot it off. Woodhum and myselfthen loaded it together as we both bad some of the ammunition. It was very rainy. I cant say who fired it at Piollets. I kept it in my possession until we got to Mr. Langford's house, then I gave it up to him. I did not fire it. I think Langford did not fire it.

Cross-examined.-I think I should not have been likely to hear conversation between the driver and carried the meals to him. I informed Mr. L. of Langford.

FRIDAY, June 18. being in my grocery the day this occurrence hanpened; think it was in the after-noon; he bought different articles, a small knife for a and had before. child, some candy, nuts and powder; am sure he bought the kinfe the 11th of January; don't that day, either on that day or a short time previous his children expecting something of that kind; believe he said something about Santa Claus. After he purchased the thing he handed me some money and I gave him back a small amount of change. He threw back the same change and said he wanted some powder to kill a cat; it was a small quantity-can't recollect whether I weighed it or not.

Louisa Laston morn.—I lived in Mr. L.'s. family one week: think it was new year's week. While Laras there, there were annovances; both in the pened. There were two cats that frequented the house. Mr. L. said he meant to kill the cats so that they would not make such noise around; said some powder one night; he had it in a paper in his hand; said he had got the powder to kill the cats; killing Mrs. L. He made no reply. he brought the candy and nuts home new-year's eye; don't know whether any one was in the house or not at the the time he came home.

Cross-examined.-Don't know whether he shot the cats or not: the cats did not belong to the house do not know how they got in; believe they got in through the hall; think I heard them one night after he got the powder, whether he was at home or not I don't remember; saw him have the pistol one night: he went off with it after he loaded it.

Direct .- Don't know whether these cats frequent-

Mrs. Elizabeth Wattles re-called .- I was at Mr. Langford's house the first day of January; heard him say that a cat troubled them; think he said he would kill Lib's cat. He referred to Elizabeth one that frequented our house and the children called it Lib's cat.

Arunak Wattles re-called .- On Wednesday, the and heard the report of a gun; thought from the report it was in L's house. I drove my horses up to the bars, hitched them, and thought I would go in the house and see what was the matter; it was three, P. M. The second thought I took, I thought I would not go into a man's house in the day time to see what he was shooting at; went on, and came back in about fifteen minutes, and saw Mr. L. in the road a few rods from the house; asked him what he had been shooting at; told him I heard he was gone, little Billy had got his pistol off the journed to 8 o'clock on Monday morning. clock and shot it off and came very near killing Eliza, his little grd.

Silas F. Washburn re-called .- Upon further reflection, I recollect that Mrs. Mercur spoke to me in the room a short time after I arrested him, and said "don't take him away, it will almost kill Rebecca." I remember that she then turned to Langford and says either I, or we don't recollect which. "don't think it was done on purpose."

Cross-examined. I recollect Mrs. Mercur was somewhat excited at the time : think she was crying. Thomas P. Woodruff was present.

Dr. Rice re-talled .- I had attended the family Mr. Langford for some time as a physician. I re collect of one instance of L. being faint from the distress of his wife; my recollection is that it was during the time of her confinement; think she was in very severe suffering. He was faint and pale : don't recollect whether he fell or not, but my impression is that he did lie down.

Cross-examined.-This was when I think I had not heard of any difficulties—think five or six years

Dr. C. C. Worthing sworn.-I attended Mrs. L. in her confinement, I think in June, 1845. Mr. L. was present at the time, said he was faint and lay down on the floor. I did not particularly observe his situation myself, it was night and the room-not very light, his wife remarked that he was subject to be faint on such occasions.

John F. Means sworn.—Since the court house ha been burnt down L. has been in the north upper room of the fire proof-never has made any attempt to escape, to my knowledge-has behaved himself remarkably well-has submitted cheerfully to the discipline of the prison.

Cross-examined.—He has worn shackles since he has been there made fast to the floor by a staple.-A man has slept in the room with him-Mr. Batche lor, who was partially put in as a guard.

Dr. Samuel Huston sworn,-I first saw Mr. Lungford the next day after he was brought here; I was sent for. He was very earnest to have me go and see his wife; he said she was under the care of Dr. Rice. I told hm I thought Rice was competent and willing to do all that could be done; he would not let me off until I promised to go; did not go, but saw Rice and had a conversation with him, and learned her situation, and deemed it unnecessary to call, and told Rice she chould not live till morn-

John E. Geiger sworn.—I am gun smith. I can putting a cap on the conduit of nipple, and letting the hammer down on to it, then raising the hammer and taking the cap off, then snap it, you will see the smoke and hear a slight report at the same time. The concussion or blow explodes powder .-I went home yesterday after court adjourned, took a cap and tried it without loading the gun; took an unloaded gun put the cap on. put the hammer down, rai-ed it up, took the cap off, snapped at and teeling language.

with him from Monroe to Rome. I think the pis- and saw the smoke and heard the report. This tol was fired between Monroe and Rome. Twice morning I loaded the pistol with powder put on a

> loading knew before that a gun would go off it perenssion powder were on the conduit.

Horatio Black sworn .- I have had the charge of L since his confinement; have never discovered any attempt of his to escape. At his meals he had table knives to cat with. Frequently the children the death of his wife. His appearance was as though he was very much shocked. He was un-George Nickols strorn .- I recollect of Langford's | der a high state of excitement. I think he burst out into a paroxysm at that time, and threw himself on the bed; think he shed tears at that time

Hiram Mann sworn .- I saw L. on the day on which his wife was shot, he went with me from know but he bolt the other article a little before Charles Raish blacksmith shop to Nichols' grocery where he took some beer and bought a knife. The he purchased some raisins, candy, &c.; think it was knife was a little cheap dog knife. Mr. Nichols about the lime of the holidays. He spoke about said it was eight cents; he took the knife and threw out a fip, whether he paid the other two cents, don't know; he then got into a cutter with Thomas Madison and went down the road towards Miller's shop he did not buy anything else at that time.

[At 20 minutes before 11, the evidence on the part of the defence closed.]

The following rebutting evidence was then pro dused on the part of the prosecution: Silas F. Washburn sworn.- I was at the office of

Sonire Woodburn at the time he was taken there! day time and night from cats about the house- recollect that L drew a note for twenty dollars that more than one night while I was there they hap he said Cranmer owed him, and Cranmer signed it. it was for borrowed money, C. said.

Mrs. Harriet Mercur sworn .- At the timesof the arrest I recollect speaking to Mr. Washburn, but do he would shoot them. I saw him bring home not recollect distinctly what I said; think soon after W. arrested L I asked L. what his object was in

Mrs. Elizabeth Tomkins sworn .- I was at L.'s the evening Mrs. L. was shot; recollect when he was arrested by Washburn I heard my sister Harriet ask Langford how he could do such a thing. He made no reply.

Charles Rush sworn,-Mr. Lang ford offered to sell to me a pistol. It was the first day of last January he asked me two bushels of wheat for it; I offered him a bushel and a half: I think he said he would not take any thing less than two bushels; in the start I told him I did not care about buying it. We had some conversation about it, and finally 1 told him I would give him two bushels of wheat. He then said he did not care about selling it : he said he wanted to keep it to kill a cat with.

The testimony here closed, and the several legal Wattles, a daughter of mine; it was not our cat, but gentlemen employed, proceeded to discharge their remaining duties by addressing the jury. The case was conducted with signal fact and ability by Messrs. Hazard, Elwell and Adams, Esqrs., on be-6th of January, I was passing by the house of L's half of the Commonwaalth, and Messrs. Wilmot,

Knox and Baird for the preoner. The cause was then fully, ably and ingeniously summed up by Messrs. Knox and Wilmot for the defence, and Messrs. Elwell and Adams on the part of the prosecution. Every thing was done for the prisoner that legal ingenuity and industry could accomplish, and every indulgence granted, by the court and counsel for the commonwealth, compati-

At five o'clock, on Saturday afternoon June 19th, know, he had been to the burg with his wife to the able and lucid charge from his honor Judge Constore; I passed on and left him there. He had ap- | yugham: and at half past 8 in the evening of the parently just arrived. The next day, Mr. L., came | same day, a verdict was returned "guilty of murto the saw mill where I was and told me that while der in the first degree." The Court soon after ad-

> At the opening of the Court on Monday morning. the Court room and galleries were filled to overflowing, with anxious spectators curious to hear the sentence of the Court pronounced upon the wretched criminal at the bar. A deathlike silence prevaded the house, and solemnity marked every coun-

His honor Judge Conyngham then asked if "the prisoner at the Bar, or his counsel had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed": whereupon Mr. Baird, one of the prisoners counsel arose and asked the Court to grant a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. and urged in support of the motion, two points-1st, that the verdict of the jury was against the evidence-2d, that the jurors had, during the progress of the trial, on one or two occasions been separated, contrary to the express instructions of the Court. The motion was ably and eloquently argued by Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Baird.

The court granted the rule to show cause, on the 2d position taken, viz :- Separation of the jury; as a possibility existed that, when so separated, improper influence might have been used, although no proof was offered to sustain the presumption. Sentence was accordingly suspended.

September 7th, 1847. The prisoner was again placed at the Bar. De positions taken in behalf of the prisoner, to sustain the motion for a new trial were read, and the motion fully and ingeniously argued by his counsel, but sufficient ground not being laid, the motion was, of course, overruled.

Upon being asked, by the Court, if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner arose, and addressed the Court at some length, in which he undertook to explain this tragical occurrence, into an excuse or palliation of his conduct. He denied all intention of taking the life of his wife, but confessed he had frequently threatened to do so. He charged several of the witnesses with swearing falsely against him, avered to the last, the absence of design to commit murder. He appeared somewhat agitated, and his language was rather incoherent and inaudible through most of his speech. He closed, by giving notice, that he would, at a subsequent day, make a full and

detailed statement of this melancholy tragedy. His Honor Judge Conyngham, then proceeded, under feelings of deep emotion, to address the prioner, in a clear, forcible and feeling manner; and concluded by pronouncing sentence of death upon say from my experience in the business that by the prisoner. His Honor was, evidently, much affeeted, and at the close nearly overcome by the intensity of his feelings. The conflict between the stern dulies of the Judge, and the sympathetic and warm feelings of the man, was great. But the mandate of the law must be obeyed; and the official duty of pronouncing sentence of death upon a fellow being, though painful in the extreme, was performed in this instance, in the most appropriate MENTENCE OF THE COURT

JAMES P. LANGFORD-After a full and fair trial. I think it was fired. I dont know who fired it, onice near Sicklers, next near Piollets. I rade on the second seat part the way up. I did not hear Langford tell Whiting he would shoot any one with the pistol. I loaded the pistol and how so were the hammer of took on the pistol. I loaded the pistol and the hammer of the hammer of took out countries, which the hammer of took out countries, and it has become the daily of the carries of the Count, to pass upon you the sentence, which the have found by their verilist, the your largest and the pistol and the pistol went off.

I loaded the pistol at Monroe and kept it in my possession until we got to Sicklers. Then some pistol went off. shun this unpleasant and painful duty, if a conscientious regard to our official obligations would permit it; but the Jury have returned you guilty, and we see no reason to disapprove of their verdict.

Auxious however that, whatever might be out pinions of your guilt, you should be convicted only accordance with the strictest forms and provisions of the criminal law of our State, when your counsel, in their exertions in your behalf after the redict, brought before us circumstances, tending o a suspicion that the jury might have been guilty of some misconduct, or at least irregularity, affecting their verdict, we deferred your sentence to the present time, so that proper enquiry could be made nto the alleged matters. This enquiry has not wailed you; the suspicious are shown to have been unfounded, and the rule, delaying your sentence, has been necessarily discharged.

That you killed your wife, the mother of your children, her, whom you had solemnly vowed to protect, to cherish, and to guard through the various changes of this mortal life, is not denied by you ;-that you had maltreated and abused her on previous occasions is conceded; and at the time of the commission of the act for which you have been tried, you were conducting yourself towards her so cruel ly, so recklessly, and so wantonly, that your counsel in their candor have been obliged to admit before the Jury that the pistol wound occasioned by you, and leading to her death, must be regarded as felorious killing; though in your name they deny the malice, the wilfulness, and the premeditation, necessary to constitute the crime of which you have een found guilty. The jury, however, have believed that you killed her of your anger and your malice, and that you did so wilfully, premeditatedly and intentionally.

think that the oct was the result of violent and ungoverned anger, leading you, under the excitement of dispute, to the cruel determination to take her life, rather than the deliberate resolve of weeks or even days. Your declaration to Mr. Whiting, we regard more as the rash and foolish observation of an intoxicated man, than the expression of a pre- and no fish formed intention to do violence to the persons, against whose lives you so rashly made your threats. The purchase of the pistol apparently accidental the procurement of the powder, with the object, we believe, of destroying the animals wnich infested your house and premises, your conduct throughout the day of the eleventh of January, and almost up to the very time when the new and unhappy dispute with your wife began, and indeed too, we would say, your behavior afterwards, when your feelings were awakened by the apparent consequences of the act-death to your wife, and the doom which awaited yourself-have brought us dollar.) to the conclusion we have stated; but we can go with your defence no further.

The declarations of your wife, made under the certain expectation of speedy dissolution, as well as under the solemn sanction of an path, furnish the only distinct evidence of the transaction—the other witnesses of the killing of their mother, your chiltold her story but a short time before death realed her life, and its truth cannot be doubted. No illappear in her conduct: but in the same spirit which induced her to send you the message, "that she would tell the truth, and freely forgave you, and prayed that God would forgive you," the dying grain of any sort." wife, when the Justice asked her if she was willing to narrate the facts, as if communing with her own soul, in the abiding feelings of a woman's love, could only exclaim, "must I condemn him." She felt herself bound under the power of conscience to tell the truth, and though her weak and feeble situation would not permit her to state the commencement of the difficulty with you, we learn that, after harsh and abusive treatment upon your part, you deliberately loaded the instrument of death, and cocked and pointed it at her with threats against her life. She pleaded with you as a husband not to shoot her-in her language to Dr. Weston, she had still a ounfidence or hope that you would not take her life; but you still continued to press upon her, and her hope in man's humanity, and even in a husband's mercy failing, she appealed to her God to save her, when the pistol was discharged. The jury have found that this act was but the fulfilment of your accompanying threats and previous conduct, and that the pistol was then shot by you wilfully and intentionally. Her arms burnt by the powder, her fears of you, which after the arrival of Dr. Kinney and during your temporary absence, induced her to say to him, that she wished him "to take care of her, to take care of himself, and that she did not want you to come near the are bes bed." the continuance of this desire, shown by her unwillingness to have you approach her, as several witnesses testify, all corroborate the truth of her

In your desence before the Jury, you have not denied the general accuracy of her statement, but denied the general accuracy of her statement, but the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in allege that the firing of the pistol was accidental, the Crawford and Venaugo district. The Democratic and unexpected too by you, as there was no cap upon it, and that your threats and other conduct, however cruel toward your wife, were only intended to intimidate: the Jury, however, have not believed this explanation. It differs, widely, very widely, from the story of the then alleged accident, as you described it to Dr. Kinney and Mr. Wattles upon the evening of the unhappy occurrence, when the truth of the facts must nave been vivid in your recollection, and when the powder stains upon the wrists both of yourself and wife, as well as the position of the woman, compel all at this time to admit to have been untrue-yet this was then asserted by you to be the truth, and why should the jury. unless the evidence showed to them the probability or truth of your latter representations, yield to them their confidence and assent. The account given on the 11th Jan, it is to be presumed too was the one to which your unhappy wife reterred, when, either in her fears of you, or in the last lingering of her confidence and trust, she assented to the statement made to Dr. Kinney and others, on their first arrival at the house, that the melancholy act was not intentionally done—the truth of this allegation from sent employed in Virginia and North Carolina. her terror at the time of your attack upon her, as her evidence fully discloses, she could not have from your assertion. Whatever may have been of their own faith,

her motive for not then contradicting the details of a transaction, now admitted to have been untrue

vour wifi. We have not intended to refer to all the facts and circumstances, either of the charge or the defence; we have alluded merely to their leading features to show the general grounds of your conviction, and to cause you to reflect that the jury, the only constitutional triers of your sets and your motives, laving negatived the only hope of your escape, the awful penalty of the law certainly awaits you. We would not wound your feelings by the unneces repitition of their tale; we would not add one particle to the weight of sorrow and of trouble which now rests upon you: God knows, unhappy man, that we feel for you, and in referring to the past, would in all sincerity call upon you to repeat of there things, which are behind, and to look forward to the future-to lay aside all temporal hopes and earthly considerations, and to turn to the Lord of Mercy, for his forgiveness and pardon. We understand that you have at periods been a reader of the Holy Bible: look now in your heaviness of spirit to that blessed book-seek for spiritual instruction and guidance, and it may yet be, that the prayer of your dying wife, that God would forgive you, may be in his mercy, answered :- That thro' God's grace it may be so, is the earnest and fervent prayer too of him, whose voice the law has now required to pronounce its solemn sentence.

The sentence of the Court is, that you James P. Langford, be taken hence to the place or places provided by law for the safe keeping of persons in your situation, and from thence to the place of execution, within the walls or yard of the jail of Bradford county, when the Executive warrant shall direct it, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead-and ma God have mercy on your soul.

HIGH PRICES .- We have recently had some rath-Upon the cool and calm consideration of the evi-dence in the cause, we cannot but be disposed to food, but I apprehend these prices are nothing to what some of our forefathers experienced w their only currency was continental money, or Government scrip. The following extracts from the journal of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, (new Portland) will give a specimen of the prices as they ranged in 1779:-

" A oril 1.-There is a grievous cry for brea all the scaport towns, and there is but little re "April 7,-Indian meal is sold at thirty dollars a

bushel "April 27 -I hear that wood is fifty-two dollars cord in Boston, and flour £50 per hundred, a barrel is more than my whole salary.
"May 3.—Corn is now at thirty-five

bushel, and coffee at three dollars a pound. "June 1 .- Molasses is raised to sixteen dollars, offee four, sugar three. "June 10 .- A man asked seventy-four dellars

for a bushel of wheat meal. "June 11. Green peas sold at Boston at tw dollars a quarter. Board sixty dollars a week June 17.-We bought three pounds of halibut for a dollar. (Probably this was a real kilver

"August 19 .- We bought a pound of ten for nineteen dollars." To this reminiscence of our correspon night add, that at the time, to which he has referred, the people of some neighborhoods were greatly distressed for want of breadstuffs. The wife of John Adams, in one of her letters to her husband

written in 1779, says:—
"The universal cry for bread, to the dren, are too young to testify before the Court. She heart is painful beyond description, and the great told her story but a short time before death sealed price demanded and given for it perifies that pahetic passage of Sacred writ, "All that man hath will he give for his life." Corn is sold at tour dultinental money.] I scarcely know the looks or taste of biscuit or flour for these four months; yet thousands have been much worse off, having no

> DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The democratic convention of Lycoming county, made the following nominations. We presume Gen. Packer will receive a majority this fall, which will put all mistakes out of the question :

Assembly-William F. Packer. Sheriff—John Bennett. Treasurer—Thomas C. Longan. Commissioner-William Sedan. Coroner—John Wendle. Auditor-Henry Wolf.

In the new county of Sullivan, the democrats have formed the following ticket: Sheriff-Evan H. Phillips.

Prothonotary-Dr. A. Bennett Commissioners—William Lawrence, (3 years;) seph Molyneux, (2 years;) John Hoffa, (1 year.) Coroner—John D. Wilcox. Register & Recorder—William Mullen.

Treasurer—James Taylor.
Auditors—Richard Taylor, (3 years,) John S. Green, (2 years;) Thomas King, (1 year.) A CAPITAL HIT:-The Whigs in order to prove Gen. Irvin's capability to administer the government affairs of Pennsplvanian, insist upon laying it down as a general rule, that the men who can

manage his business affairs with success, must must necessarily make a good Governor. In other words, that those who can make and lay up money, st culculated to make and administer laws. Will they apply this princible to their candidate Bankrupt Law for the amount.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS .- S. Porter Brawley is or Beaver county, have nominated Henry Weygandt and Aaron Bender for the Assembly, and lames T. Robinson for the State Senate. Democrats of Delaware county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, George Palmer; Prothonotary, Joseph Esrey: Director, Frame; Treasurer, Jacop Byre; Auditor, Edward

Con. Bearon, it is reported, has written to Washington demanding a Court Martial for the vindication of his son-in-law, Col. Fremont. A Lousville paper says that Col. Benton is preparing for a terric attack on the administration next winter. In speaking of the administration and the war his language is very bitter.

ANORHER REQUISITION.—A requisition has been made upon Missouri for one battalion of volunteers to serve in the Indian country for the purpose of protecting the trains on the Santa Fe road and the Oregon emigrants. The battalion will be under the mand of Gen. Arbuckle.

SLAVES IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,-Mr. James C. Bruce, of Halifax, Va., recently delivered an address before the Agricultural Club of the counties of Mecklenburg, , Va., and Granville, N. Carolina, in which he openly declares his conviction of unprofitableness of slave labor, as at pre-

Iowa Senators.-Letters from Iown appear known or believed, but for some unexplained or make it clear that the Democrats will have a maunknown reason, at first seemed disposed to adopt thus be able to choose two United States Senators



Towanda, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FRANCIS R. SHUNK. STORE POWERLING AND A CONCENSION MORRIS LONGSTRETH. OF MONTSONIET COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket POR REPRESENTATIVES. PRANCIS SMITH, of Troy Ber ARUNA!! WATTLES, of Rome. POR THEADURE. JAMES M. PECK, of Windham. POR CONVISIONER.
HIRAM SPEAR, of Springseld. SAMUEL W. SHEPARD, of Granville. Bleetion Turedny, Ostober 18, 1842.

Our County Convention and County Ticket We gave the proceedings of the Democrain County Convention, last week, but were compelled,

by want of room, to publish them without remarks. We were pleased to see the most perfect harmo ny and good feeling pervade. Although several competitors entered the list for nomination, all were satisfied with the result: and the friends of the respective candidates will give to the nominees as hearty and cordial support as they would have rendered to their own peculiar favorites, had they been successful. All could not succeed; and it illustrates the beauty and ability of the delegate system to see all who submit their claims to a convention of delegates, chosen by the people, acquiesce cheerfully and cordially in their decision.

The gentlemen, selected for the various county offices, are all men who are "honest and capable,"-men who will discharge the duties incumbent upon them with fidelity and honesty of purpose, and to the best interest of their constituents Our candidates for Representatives, FRANCIS SMITH and ARUNAH WATTLES ESGIS., are known to the Democracy and to the people of their county Mr. Smith was elected at the special election is January last to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented John L. Webb, and dis charged his duty, to the entire satisfiaction of his constituents. As an evidence of which and a token of regard for his services and talents he received the nomination on the the first ballot by a decisive majority over all competitors.

Mr. Wattles is a Farmer of Rome township, an active, efficient and steadfast Democrat. For more than forty years has he fought in the ranks of Democracy in this county, ever true to the great principles of the party, and ever in the foremost ranks defending and sustaining its measures and its men. Although a farmer by occupation he has held several important and responsible public trusts, all of which he has discharged with promptitude, ability, and with an eye single to the public good. He is courteous, affable, gentlemant in his deportment,a straightforward business man, in whose hands

the business of the people may safely be confided. J. M. PECK Esq. This gentleman, selected by the delegates, almost unanimously upon the first durs, hard money, for a bushel. [This, at the rate of ballot, is worthy of the confidence reposed in him. exchange then, was equal to eighty dollars in conlast two years as deputy under Mr. Reell, the bresent incumbent, and so entirely to the satisfaction of the people that we have never heard the first murmur or complaint. He is kind, obliging and gentlemanly in all his intercourse, and streetly honest and correct in his business habits. During the time the office has been under his charge, county orders have not been one cent below par for a moment, but always promptly redeemed on presenta-

We feel that we need not spend time to rehearse the many reasons that might be urged in favor of his election, as we cannot think he will meet with any serious opposition. Surely, if merit is made the contention he should receive a unanimous vote. HIRAM SPEAR. Our candidate for commissioner. is also a Farmer of Springfield township. He is a native of the township in which he lives: his father having been one of the pioneers in opening settlements in this county. We have known Mr. Spear from his boyhood-and we know him to be a gentleman of strict integrity and industrious business habits, and abundant capability. Notwithstanding the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new and wilderness country: and the consequent want of opportunity for education, Mr. Spear has, by his own industry and perseverance, stored his mind with a fund of nseful and practical knowledge, which will render him a most valuable acquisition to the board of county commission ers. Plain in habits of the most rigid economy and industry, and having established for himself a character for the most scrupulous honesty, is just the

of commissioners. A more fortunate selection could not have been made. S. W. SHEPARD. The candidate settled upon for Auditor, is also a Farmer of Granville. We have known Mr. Shepard for years, although it has not been our good fortune to become as intimately acquainted with him as with the other candidates. We are however free to say, from personal knowledge that Mr. Shepard is well qualified for the duties of the office for which he has been placed before the neople. We know him to be a good scholar-a ready accountant, and possessed of a strong and discriminating mind. In the discharge of the duties of his office, the interests of the people will be the one great object at which he will aim, and which will not be permitted to suffer. We have no doubt of Mr. Shepard's election, and we bespeak for him, at the close of his te m a full share

man whose counsels will be of service to the Board

of public approbation. Finally, we consider the ticket in every respect a good one, fortunately selected and judiciously lo cated. It only requires that the members of the democratic party should arouse to their duty, and enter upon the work at once, and its election is certain. The enemies of our principles are at work. practising every kind of stratagem and deception to defeat our candidates. Let us not, then, sleep at our posts. Go to the work, work from now to the day of election, and show to our enemies that in bringing forward such men as we have upon our ticket we were, in earnest. That we cannot and will not be defeated.

BANK OPERATIONS -We have recently article from the Detroit Delly Free Press headed Continue to Fernance and others, stating that a Bank in Northern Cennsylvania has its agents now in

Oher and Michigan, to put a large quantity of its notes into distribution.

We have frequently cautioned the farmers and others of this vicinity to beware of certain swind. ling concerns, which we named, and we more than suspect the Free Press means the very same It is possible that being in "bad repute" at home they are seeking to obtain a credit in the west

We intended to keep an eye on the whole batch and as soon as leisure permits, to gave the public some further reminescence—sufficient to fully exrose the rottenness of some of them. If the facts we have are not sufficient perhaps the Legislature may call out enough.

FEDERAL TICKET FOR BRADFORD COUNTY.-The ederal convention which assembled in this Born on Wednesday evening last, placed in nomination the following ticket: he following ticket:

Assembly E. Reed Myer, of Wysox David

Palmer, of Canton.
Treasurer—William P. Wylie, of Wells. Comunissioner - William Briggs, of Towards Auditor - James B. Cobum, of Springhill.

AT By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the boat Rose, on the Elmira. Corning and Buffalo Line, has changed her days of starting to each alternate Tuesday.

Letter from Hon. James Buchange

WASHINGTON, August 25th, 1847 GENTLEMEN-I have been honored by the receip v of Old Berks in their Harvest Home celebration. to be held at Reading on Saturday, the 28th inst.—
I should esteem it both a pleasure & a privilege to be present on that interesting occasion; it is therefore with regret that I have to inform you, that my pub lic duties during the present week will render this impossible.

mpossible. • *
I rejoice to observe that the glorious democrac f "old Berks" are buckling on their armor, and preparing for the approaching contest. It is long ince anvistate election has involved such important consequences for the democracy of the Union, as the approaching election for Governor of Pennsyl-On its result may probably depend the ascendancy of the democracy of the Union for years to come. Hence dut democratic brethren of o her states are witnessing the contest with intense anxiety. The field is a fair one; our candidate well tried, able and honest; and he has been regularly rominated by the party. Should he be de he attempt will be vain to explain the decision of the ballot-boxes, in any other manner than by admitting that the whigs have the majority: Our candidate for Carial Commissioner is, also above all reproach, both personally and politically, and is emnently qualified for the duties of that important of fice. If, under such circumstances, the democratic Keystone should give way, there is great danger that the arch may tumble into pieces. In this contest, emphatically, he that is not for us is against est, emphanicany, no that is not not us is against is. I do not apprehend defeat, unless our wily for should first bull us into security by making no extraordinary public efforts and then at the eleventh hour, quietly steal a march on us, as they have done in other states. Our vigilance ought to be constantly on the alert, until the moment of victors

The question of slavery, in one of its ancient as pocts, has been recently revived and threatens to convulse the country. The Democratic party of the Inion ought to prepare themselves in time for the approaching storm. Their best security in the nour of danger, is to cling fast to their time principles. A sagard record for the Federal constitution, and for the reserved rights of the States, is the immoveable basis on which the party can alone safely rest. This has saved us from the inroads of abolition. Northern Democials are not expected to approve slavery in the abstract, but they owe it to themselves, as they value the Union, and all the political blessings which boundfully flow from it to abide by the compromises of the tution, and leave the question, wheer that instru ists, our fathers have made this agreement with their brethren of the South; and it is not for the descendants of either party, in the present generation, o cancel this solemn compact. The abolitionists by their efforts to annul it, have arrested the natural progress of emancipation, and done great many t he slaves themselves

After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. Jefferson; and when the state of Missouri, which constituted a part of it, was about to be admitted u-to the Union, the Missouri question arose, and in its progress threatened the dissolution of the Union.—
This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous questions have been settled, in a spirit of mutual concession. Under the Missouri compromise, slavery was ever prohibited" north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas, following in the footstep of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and in my opinion, the harmony of the states, and even he security of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri compromise should be extended to any new territory which we may acquire from

Mexico.

1 should entertain the same opinion, even if it were certain that this would become a serious pracical question; but that it never can be thus consi

examined the subject.

Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of the Californias south of 36 deg. 30 min., nor indeed of any portion of it. North or South, is adapted to slave labor; and, besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 36 min., which will be chiefly composed of per fellow-citizens from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits. In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has been already settled

by the admission of Texas into the Union.
Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and East of the Rocky Mountains, it is still more improbable that a majority of the people of that region would consent to re-establish slavery They are, themselves, in a large proportion, a colored population: and among them, the negro does not belong to a degraded race.

The question is, therefore, not one of practical importance. Its agitation, however honestly intended, can produce no effect but to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each oth er: to excite sectional division and jealousy, and to distract and possibly destroy the democratic party, on the ascendancy of whose principles and measures depends, as I firmly believe, the success of

our grand experiment of government.
Such has been my individual opinion, openly and freely expressed ever since the commen ment of the present unfortunate agitation and of all the places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruptible democracy of Od Berks. I therefore beg leave to offer you the fol-

lowing sentiment:
The Missouri Compromise:—Its adoption is 1820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion Its extention in 1848 to any new territory which we may acquire, will seeure the like happy result.

Yours, very respectfully.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Charles Kessler, Esq., President, and George F.
Spayd and Jacob Livengood Esqrs., Secretaries,

A BRIGHT PAIR .- James Irvin, the federal candi late for Governor voted for the Bankrupt law and loseph W. Patton the federal Candidate Commissioner took the benefit of it to the amount of

A bright set of fellows, truly.