



Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Wednesday, May 3, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT, Nominces of the National Convention.

- Electoral Ticket: William B. Allen, David D. Wagner, Henry L. Bender, Isaac Shunk, A. L. Rounfelter, Jacob S. Yost, Robert E. Wright, Wm. W. Downing, Henry Haldeeman, Peter Kline, B. S. Schoonover, W. S. Sweland, Jonah Brewster.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS, ISRAEL PAINTER, OF WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Col. Pieltet Re-nominated.

We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that Col. V. F. PROLTER has been re-nominated by the President of the United States...

The City of Washington—Cheap Postage and Country Newspapers.

The city of Washington is, undoubtedly, a great place; and though it can hardly ever become the United States, as "Paris is France," yet no one will question that toward the great political metropolis, centralizes the talent and learning...

These expectations are not disappointed; and we almost daily see manifestations, which make it apparent that the Chinese in their narrow and contracted estimate of their neighbors, are possessed of but little more self-esteem, egotism and self-complacency than are the incongruous inhabitants of the District...

The latest movement of this class of persons "to rule mankind and guide the State," is a meeting, the proceedings of which we see published, purporting to consist of "members of the press."

It is but a short time since the country Press, with unanimity demanded as a matter of the people that papers should be allowed to go free of postage in the county where they are printed.

These Washington-wise-acres, who claim to be "members of the press" demand amongst other things, that the postage law be so altered, as to make the postage upon Newspapers one cent for any distance!

Mr. O'Connor made a suggestion to the meeting, which possesses some significance at the present time. It was that they should recommend to their constituents the withdrawal of all moneys from all Savings Banks...

the postage shall be cheaper and cheaper, until the lowest point is attained, compatible with the interests of the Department.

Fire in Danville.

On Wednesday morning last at 2 o'clock a destructive fire occurred in Danville. It commenced in the Drug Store of Mr. M. C. Grier, from an explosion of the Stone Coal Stove...

STAGES TO THE STATE LINE.—We learn from the Potomac Empire, that the contractors are likely to have opposition upon their Stage Routes.

LECTURE ON MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.—We had the pleasure of listening on Monday and Tuesday evenings, to lectures, showing the wonderful powers of Electricity, &c., delivered by D. HARKINS.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The May number of this popular monthly has already reached us. It contains two engravings, the first representing Mrs. G. Gaines; the second, a view of Jerusalem, from the Mount of Olives.

GENERAL CASES IN ILLINOIS.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois has renominated the present State officers.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—We have been requested to state that Mr. DOANE, of this Borough, proposes to deliver a series of lectures at Mercers Hall, upon the above subjects, illustrated with excellent instruments.

JEWELRY.—Chamberlin, at No. 1 Brick Row, has just added to his stock, a large assortment of beautiful Jewelry and Fancy Goods...

UNREPENTANT SINNERS.—During the examination of ministerial characters in the Wesleyan Methodist Conference now sitting in this village, one Rev. gentleman, in answer to the interrogatory whether he had any pro-slavery voters on his charge, said he was sorry to say that there were six who voted for Henry Clay in 1844...

A GREAT LAW.—The National Intelligencer is informed that the recent destruction by fire of Major Graham's residence in Washington, involves also the loss of the valuable maps and calculations connected with the Northern Boundary Survey.

FARE IN ROCHESTER.—A large stone building near Jones' Cotton Factory, owned by S. C. Jones, was burned down on Wednesday afternoon. It was insured for \$6000, which nearly covered the loss.

THE TROPHIES.—The two brass cannons captured at Camp Good, and presented to the State by Gen. Patterson, have been raised to their places on the wings of the portico of the Capitol.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The timbers of the Bridge over Muscovy River were left open yesterday, while two cars laden with about 20 tons were going over. One man was injured so much, that he is not expected to recover.

Arrival of the Steamship Acadia.

News of a Republic.—Spain Learning—Events in Madrid—Sardinian Partisan Warfare—From Ireland to London—Excitement in London—The Charitable Demonstrations Forbidden by Government—The Charities Determined to Present their petition—The Government Increasing the Garrison—Ten thousand Troops Posted in London.

The following is an abstract of the foreign intelligence received by the steamship Acadia: The general commotion on the continent of Europe has gone on increasing.

The intelligence respecting the insurrection in Lombardy has been confirmed, with the further important feature that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of 30,000 troops, crossed the Piedmontese frontier into Lombardy, issuing a declaration of war as he passed the frontiers against Austria, and marched to Milan.

The Italian Duchies have burst out into an insurrection. Modena and Parma are revolutionized, and Venice, which has been dying daily since the fall of January, 1798, now just half a century, when the Austrians took possession of that city...

All the countries on the right bank of the Rhine have been violently convulsed. At Baden, Wurtemberg and Saxony liberal government, have been conceded to the people.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes, which took place in Berlin, the King has put himself at the head of the German Confederation, and promise, extensive constitutional reforms. At the same time he has plunged along into a dispute with Denmark respecting the lost contested duchies of Holstein and Schleswig...

All Silesia, Breslau and Lithuania appear to be in an alarming state of excitement. It is said that 50,000 Cossacks suddenly appeared at Talsi, and in the state of excitement in which the Emperor is at the moment, should the King of Prussia waver, the consequences may be serious.

Russia is concentrating a vast army in Southern Russia, which we should deem sufficient to crush any attempt to make a republic in that division of the empire.

In Denmark no actual hostilities had taken place in regard to the duchies which declared their independence. But the Danes are preparing their fleet for offensive and defensive operations, and as it is in excellent condition, and would inflict incalculable injury on the Prussian commerce...

Belgium and Holland are comparatively tranquil. It is reported that the Turkish government, under the influence of the Russian Ambassador, refused to acknowledge the French Republic.

A violent emette took place at Madrid, on the evening of the 20th. The people and the soldiers fought in the streets, and in the division of the city, the Emperor's side of the city, a considerable number were slain on both sides.

In Portugal matters continue tranquil at present. In Sicily the Parliament is constituted and the separation of the island from Naples is complete.

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Proceedings of the XXXth Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1848. SENATE.—Mr. Douglas reported a bill providing for the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, also one for the organization of Nebraska.

Mr. Hale of N. H., asked leave to introduce a bill which he gave previous notice, in relation to riots and unlawful assemblages in the District of Columbia, and made a few remarks relative to its object.

Mr. Bagby of Ala. gave notice that he would ask leave to offer an amendment to the bill, and should it be considered, he would include other species of crime, kidnapping, &c.

Mr. Hale said that he would join heartily in passing a law to prevent the additional crimes which Mr. Bagby alluded to, for he had been informed that a gross case of kidnapping occurred yesterday within sight of the Capitol; but he must say that it was foreign to the object of the bill, which was merely for holding the corporation liable for the property destroyed, and no further.

Mr. Benton, of Mo., hoped the subject would be dropped, and the regular order of business proceeded with.

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., spoke warmly on the subject, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to denounce the efforts of the northern abolitionists to deprive southern men of their property.

Mr. Westcott, of Fla., said that there had been no outbreak, and no outrage committed except by kidnappers. Messrs. Foote and Jefferson Davis of Miss. followed for the same side.

Mr. Hale rejoined positively denying his having had any connexion directly or indirectly either by counsel, speech or silence, with the recent affair, and delivered himself at some length in reply to Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun replied that he would as soon think of arguing with a man as with the Senator from New Hampshire on this subject.

Mr. Hale continued his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Foote, who spoke with much personal invective against Mr. Hale.

The existing debate was continued by Messrs. Mangum, Calhoun, Douglas, Foote, Davis, Hannezan, John Davis, Butler and Cameron.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., moved an amendment punishing all individuals interfering with slave property. Without taking any question the Senate adjourned on Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Palfrey, of Mass. rose to a privileged question and wished to offer a resolution setting forth the whole proceedings of the recent mob, and proposed to raise a select committee to report what action the House would take to secure its members from personal threats and attacks.

A debate sprang up, in which the following gentlemen participated: Messrs. Rhett, Bailey, Sims, Woodward, Joseph H. Ingersoll, Duer, Gayle, and several others.

Mr. Mason moved to amend the amendment, by striking out that part appointing Col. Fremont, and substituting that a Board of Commissioners be appointed by the President.

A debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Underwood, Davis, Benton, Niles, Phillips, Crittenden, Allen, Butler, and Cass, which was cut short by the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Badger, to go into Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A message in writing was received from the President, communicating the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced that Reports from Committees was the first business in order. The standing committees were accordingly called upon for reports, and a number of bills were reported by them and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

How Territory.—The Proviso.

One of the reasons given against the "Proviso" is that it is unequal and unjust to the South to prohibit carrying slaves into free Territory. The American Reporter, in the following, meets this question and also shows that the North and not the South, has the most reason to complain:

It is said the northern man can take his property there, while the southern man cannot. Just such property as the one can take may the other take also.—Does our neighbor say the southern man owns negroes, while the northern man does not, and therefore it is wrong. Why not the north set up a cry, that it is unequal against them to permit the south to take negroes there and not the north? The north has no slaves, and congress has prohibited their purchasing them out of the United States and bringing them within it.

No there is no inequality about it.—The northern and southern man can go and settle side, with the same property. If the southern man says to the northern man I want to go to California, the northern man answers, come along. But what am I to do with my slaves says the southern man. Do as the northern man has already done—get rid of them. But if you cannot satisfy your property (as you call it), stay where you are and enjoy it—you have cured enough of this continent with slavery.—The entire north and three-fourths of your own people own no such property, and we cannot afford to inflict all the evils of slavery upon our large territories to enrich two hundred thousand slave-holders.

There are not more than that, and we believe not so many in the whole United States. Now reader listen to his plea. To understand it in all its force, imagine him with ten slaves chained up and calling for justice and equality. He wants equal rights. He, who has just purchased the father and husband, and torn him from the wife and children, ready to start with him in chains for California, is met by a law of Congress prohibiting human slavery there, and has passed to reason with northern voters about the inequality of the law that prevents the felon on his way to prison, would inveigh against the equality of the law that took him and spared the honest man.

But reader have you ever looked over the map of the United States, and observed how much territory the slaveholders have already monopolized for their peculiar institution? Examine and learn that they already have, including Texas, over three hundred thousand square miles! Over six square miles or one entire township for each slave holder—more than half of which has been acquired for effort within the last fifty years by the money and blood of the north as well as of the south.

They have already in states beyond the control of congress, while the free states have less than half that extent. If the present free territories are given up to slavery, how then will the account stand? Over two millions of square miles of slave territory to six hundred thousand sacred to freedom.

We confess we can hardly contemplate the modest demand of the south with patience; with more grief than anger do we witness the efforts of such monstrous injustice. If the lands of freedom secure for the honest laborer, whites our entire territories, they will then have in the hands of our country. Shall they have it? That depends upon the people themselves! If they will permit their children to be deprived of a residence in California or Oregon, unless upon the degrading terms of laboring side by side with bondmen, they can do it! If they determine otherwise, they have the power. If they will that the government shall no longer be controlled by the two hundred thousand slaveholders, but by the three millions of free men, it will be done.

There is, thank God, no power to resist. Such an effort as it cost, the people of Paris to start the conservatives of France, need not be made here.—All that is necessary, is an intelligent exercise of the Elective Franchise.

LYNCH LAW.—A friend of Triega Centre informs us that one Rinehart, who has been somewhat troublesome in that neighborhood for some time past, was on Saturday night last, after having been notified to "take up his trotters" for other parts, made to suffer the full penalty of his misconduct and insolence, at the hands of Judge Lynch. He had become a very great annoyance to the people, several of whom he had threatened with violence; and all penable means for the abatement of the intolerable nuisance proving unavailable, it was resolved to try the virtue of Lynch Law, which resolution was most effectually carried into execution by applying to the said Rinehart a most thorough and finished coat of tar and feathers.—Oregon Gazette.

ARREST OF CONROD C. WHEELER.—A letter from the Albany Evening Journal of April 20th, from C. F. Bouton, Editor of the Freeholder, announced the arrest of C. C. Wheeler, one of the men implicated in the shooting of Deputy Sheriff Smith. It appears that Mr. Bouton, on receiving the Governor's proclamation, set out immediately for Taghkanic, Columbia Co., Wheeler's residence, to make sure of the \$1,000 reward. He arrived at the place about midnight, and found the object of his quest in bed. He was aroused, however, and delivered himself up willingly. On their way to the prison, they met the Sheriff with a posse of forty men, bound on the same errand.

Symptoms of lock-jaw manifested themselves in the case of Smith on Friday, and in the apprehension of a fatal termination, the prisoner Wheeler was brought before him and inflicted as the man who fired the first gun. The deposition of Smith was verified by oath.

WHEAT CROP.—A Rochester (N. Y.) paper says: The appearance of the wheat fields in this region is generally very good. Some pieces on low grounds have been considerably injured by the frost, but from personal observation and intelligence received from farmers and others who have paid attention to the subject, we believe that the crop has seldom promised better in the Genesee Valley. The weather continues pleasant, and we hear that the farmers in this vicinity have already commenced their spring plowing.

A letter from Akron, April 8th, published in the Utica Herald thus speaks of the prospects of the coming wheat crop of this section of western Ohio: never was (at this season of the year more favorable than at this time. This remark will apply to the counties of Summit, Portage, Wayne, Stark, Holmes, Columbian, and Carroll.

STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION, met yesterday in the Methodist Church of this city, and temporarily organized by the appointment of Dr. J. P. HERRICK, of Berks Co., Chairman, and Dr. STRLEY, of Philadelphia, Secretary; on examination of credentials it was ascertained that about twenty-five Societies and Faculties were represented. For the permanent organization, Dr. S. HINES, of Lancaster, was appointed President; Dr. J. P. HERRICK, of Berks, and Dr. WOOD, of Lycoming, Vice Presidents; Dr. MARSHALL, of Lebanon, and Dr. DUMICK, Secretaries.

The object of the convention is to form a State Medical Society.—The Lancasterian.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At Boston last night about 6 o'clock, a Frenchman named Duttee, shot a Miss Oakes, who was under an engagement of marriage to him, with a double-barrelled pistol. One ball entered her neck and another her temple. Duttee immediately afterwards ran to a building a short distance off, where he fired another pistol at himself, both balls entering his head. Both were taken to the hospital. The cause of Duttee's conduct, is supposed to be jealousy. Both were still living at 8 o'clock this morning, but it is thought they cannot live.

ACCIDENT.—The Elmira Stage upset last night in the lower part of the village. One of the passengers, an elderly lady from Ohio, was considerably bruised, though, we are happy to hear, not seriously injured.—Oregon Gazette.