

Iradford Alevorier

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towarda. Wednesday, June 14, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. LEWIS GASS. of Michigan. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Ninth Volume.

With this number of the Reporter we enter upon the Ninth year of its existence. We can do no better in indulging in retrospection and solemn reflections, than quote the words of a departed poetess, once a resident, as she is still the pride of our town, expressing all we would wish to say:-

"Another year! another year!
So whispers in his fleet careet,
Wild reckless time. But on the past,
He leaves the shadow of his wing
To hide the caukering griefs which enst
A gloom o'er memory's sunny spring."

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without rendering our acknowledgements to our friends and patrons who have so liberally sustained the Repor ter from its commencement, and particularly during the past year. The steady increase of its pa tronage is a sufficient guarantee that the earnest endeavors to propitiate the good will and confidence of the intelligent and reading yeomanry of Bradford County have not been entirely unavailing.

We en'er upon a new volume with a determine nation to increase our claims upon the patronage of the public. In point of appearance, the Reporter will compare favorably with its neighbors, and while we shall maintain with liberality and independence, the Great Truths we profess, we shall endeavor to docso in a spirit of candor and fairness which will confinand the respect of those who may differ from us.

The circulation of the Reporter, and consequent ly its sphere of usefulness, may yet be extended by a little exertion on the part of its friends. We ask of such, that they shall aid us, as they deem us worthy, and their kindness will be gratefully acknowledged.

The Prospect in New York.

The New York Daily Globe brings us the proceedings of the great meeting of the Radical Democracy of that city, held in the Park, on Tuesday. the 6th inst. The meeting is represented as a tremendous gathering, and may serve as criterion to judge of the state of political feeling in the Empire State. Addresses were delivered by Hon. C. C. Cambreling, John Van Buren, Hon, Benjamin F. Butler, and Gen. Nye. The speeches of these gentlemen are manly, eloquent, able and independent and the resolutions set forth in a clear and satisfactory manner, the wrongs and insults they have suf fered : repudiate the nominations, declaring that the great state of New York has had no hand in making them, and that under no circumstances will they support them. The New York Evening Post, and the Daily Globe, two able democratic papers of ceedings as outraging the rights of the Radical Democracy of that State. The former declares that "Gen. Taylor will sweep the South from Cape May to Key West;" and the latter, while it "declares without reserve that Gen. Taylor can never receive the support of the Globe," says also, "that as he now stands before the people of both parties, his election would be preferable to that of Cass. His election would annihilate Hunkerism in this State, and in the Union." Gen. Taylor's friends, it will be seen, refused to commit him further, in the late isted. Whig Convention.

From the spirit and determination displayed by all of the Barnburner papers, we are satisfied that all attempts to reconcile them with the Conservatives of that State, will be in vain. Those who hold out such hopes, deceive themselves, if they are honest. Such calculations are delusive and futile .-The man who attempts it, however high he may stand at present, loses their confidence and respect We must make up our minds to do without the aid of New York, in electing our candidates. It is, to be sure, taking a strong force from the Democratic party-for to be sanguine of Victory, we have always counted upon New York-but we do not entirely despair, if the South remain true to the pledges they have given of support to our candidates.-Should they betray us, and go en masse for Gen. T., for the reason of his being a Slaveholder, our defeat would be certain and overwhelming. But we can hardly believe they will be treacherous enough for that-although it is so confidently predicted .-However, " we shall see-what we shall see," and a few weeks will make all the necessary develop-

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT.—The following table of the number of Electoral votes to which each state will be entitled at the ensuing election, will be use-

| Maine, | 9 | uring the campaign |
|-----------------|-----|--------------------|
| | _ | |
| New Hampshire, | 6 | Mississippi, |
| Vermont, | 6 | Ohio, |
| Massachusetts, | 12 | Louisania, |
| Rhode Island, | 4 | Kentucky, |
| Connecticut, | 6 | Tennessee, |
| New York, | 36 | Indiana, |
| New Jersey, | . 7 | Illinois, |
| Pennsylvania, | 26 | Missouri, |
| Delaware, | 3 | Arkansas, |
| Maryland, | 8 | Michigan, |
| Virginia, | 17 | Florida, |
| North Carolina, | 11 | Texas, |
| South Carolina, | 9 | Iowa. |

Total. To the above, in all likelihood, will be added

Wisconsin, with four votes.

"THE NATIONAL REFORMER."-We have received the first number of a new paper with this title printed in Honesdale, Pa., by Remolds & Drake .-It is dovoted, as its title indicates, to the dissemination of the principles of the National Reformers, and the number before us is a well printed sheet displaying a good deal of talent.

Hon. John Wentworm, the faithful and hones Representative from Chicago III, has been renominated by the Democrats of his district.

porer purposes are possess in the result in achieved is doubtless a sense to the uninitiated. for example a sordid politician, who views "a patriot as one with wants an office, and politics the pudiate those whose alpha and omega is self; and aft of getting one." He measures all men by the standard of Walpole, that "every man has his price," and governs himself accordingly. His life is a despicable struggle after distinction; and he submits to crawl, reptile-like, through devicue, uncertain and slimy paths, to reach elevations which should be attained only by the more honorable and upright course of climbing. He finds creatures willing to sacrifice all honor, independence and manly feeling to his will. He inhales the breath of flattery as a sweet incense, and hearkens to the story of his greatness as to the sound of enchanting music. By adroit management, and an intriguing spirit, he rises to power and place, and is designated a "favorite equ" of fortune; and political pre-ferment. He becomes a dispenser of promotion and advancement, and gathers around him the jackals and hangers-on of politics—the miserable adventurers, whose fawning sycophancy gains them favors demed to others, who will not stoop to flattery and adulation. These adventurers follow a party as stragglers and guerillas follow an enemy-for the purpose of plunder. They may be found attributing to their patron all conceivable virtues-land ing him as "a great Statesman," "an eminent civilian," "a skilful diplomatist," and indiscriminately applying to him other hackneyed terms, equally expressive and mysterious. Indeed, it is hardly too much to assert that they would exalt him to the station and dignity of a demigod. They repeat the story of his greatness so often, and insist upon its truth with such vehemence, it is not surprising that they ultimately believe all they assert. Congress men may sometimes be seen giving up their independence-betraying the interests of constituents who too confidingly trusted to their integrity, and attaching themselves a sa tail to the kite of some ambiious personage who wishes to rise to more extended power and dominion. Surrounded by this abject devotion. Truth becomes distasteful to the great Statesman"-the honeyed words of flattery are more soothing to his diseased appetite. Like a child fed with sweetmeats, plain fare becomes dis gusting to him, and his true friends, finding their honest efforts to remove his wilful blindness unavailing, and unappreciated, leave him to his flatterers and his fate. It needs a stoobet to foretell the result. The "great Statesman" discovers at last the truth of the declaration of Junius, that "the zeal Third Ballot, 133 Fourth Ballot, 171 which begins with hypocrisy must conclude in treachery; at first it deceives, at last it betrays."-With no well-grounded confidence in the purity and integrity of the people, he exhibits no self-sicrificing spirit of devotion to Duty and Right. At. and 10 for Scott. tempting to make the appearance of a little virtue go a great way, the hollowness of his seeming patriotism is soon discovered, and, when the bubble bursts, the people are astonished at the emptiness of the gandy show which so long cheated their longing sight. Where they expected Truth, they find bypocrisy-where they looked for honest devotion to their rights, they behold rank betraval, attempted to be covered by the thin veil of a spurious patriotism. He has labored with a giant's strength and a life's perseverance, and the end of it all is-failure! have risen up to fame, and, with words of honesty on their lips; but coldness and deceit in their hearts, have gained favor and applause from the people. Like the rocket, they have ascended with velocity, blazed for a moment with brilliant light; but their descent has been in darkness-obscurity has re-

" But yesterday "But yersterday
The word Carsar might have stood against the world,
Now less he there, and none so poor
To do him reverence."

claimed them for her own; and stripped of the tin-

sel and frippery of office, and the power of dispen-

sing the crumbs of patronage to hungry expectants,

they have been forgotten as though they never ex-

This we regard as one of the saddest sights on earth—to view a proud man with no honor—a great Statesman" with no friends. And he who beholds his likeness in this picture must not find fault with the drawing, but with the selfish politician-he should condemn the sordid character, not the faithful limner.

But let us look at the reverse of this picture -The truly great Statesman we regard as one who plants himself firmly upon the only true and subtantial basis of all individual and social greatness ove to God and love to Man. Living in the midst of a Democracy, he desires to warm its faith-to elevate its hopes—to purify its morals, and to direct its energies. Aiming to achieve the greatest good of the greatest number, he discards all selfish onsiderations when they stand in the way of Duty. Resolved to do Right regardless of consequences he does not counsel with short-sighted expediency or sordid self-interest. He speaks with no torked ongue-he pretends to no friendship which he does not feel-he acts with no double policy in regard to measures affecting the interests of the toiling mullions of mankind. He truckles to no falsehood, and is not deterred from the path of Duty by the clamor of interested partizens, on the smathemas of the creatures of ambitions men who aim at his downfal. He will not advocate any cause which would, even by implication, extend the limits of Slavery. or act as a bar to its removal. With no ambitious longings to gratify, the lust of power and the trappings of office cannot add to his dignity, or their loss deprive him of a single attribute of his high character. Self-poised, he stands forth as the charapion of the people's rights, and all, the falsehood of his enemies, or the more insidious advice of pretended friends, cannot shake him from his purpose Ignorance does not appal him-opposition does not dismay him-difficulties serve but to stimulate his rigor. And, though he may be misunderstood for a season, yet he is content to "bide his time,"

"Trith ermited to, earth that rise again, The effernet return of God are here. The Error wounded, washad in main Aid-dies much let worshoppers."

knowing that

The period soon arrives when the miss of Faction is silenced—when the tongue of slander seases to wag against him-when the clouds of Envy are moved and the Right is ultimately trimaphant. moved, and the Right is ultimately triumphant—tranquil—all business suspended.

There have been such men, though their appear—the At-Giz-daloupe all was quiet.

seer in the world has not been as freque ship is extent in this age of the world we will not say; but we believe there be ple to cherish and honor such men, while they rewhose sole exertions are devoted to the exaltation

of themselves to power. Democrate of Ponesylvania! We have within the borders of our mobile Commonwealth types of each of the classes of Statesmen we have attempted to sketch. We have portrayed their characters with no base or unworthy motives. It may be said that we have written harshly—our apparent harsh ness has been but the friendly probe of the physician in order to effect a cure, though we have but feeble hopes that our efforts will be successful.-Behold the contrast between these two classes of Statesmen—the one cold, heartless, deceitful—the other mild, generous, patriotic—the one seeks to the neighborhood, and procure the services of some elevate himself—the other to elevate humanity the one torise one step in the political ladder, would crush all the nobler impulses of Freemen—the other seeks to cherish all patriotic feelings, and to scatter the spot where the ferocious animal was ter broadcast the seeds of happiness—the one, its aspect attain his selfish purposes would lend the influence. of his name and exercise the strength of his intel lect to extend a blasting, blighting carse over one of the fairest portions of God's heritage—the other to prevent so dire a calamity, would stand firm as adamant, and ever at the sacrifice of himself, would say to the aggressive spirit of Slavery, " Thou shalt go no further f?

Fellow-citizens! This is no fancy sketch; but sober, stern reality. The issue is fairly made. Full of terror, the interested party view the spirit of light rise above the darkness of their corrupt practices; and, illuminated by the torch of truth, the effort to extend the curse of Slavery appears in such a frightfol form that its advocates are forced to blush be-

Nomination of Gen. Taylor.

The Whig National Convention which assem bled at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, placed in omination, as a candidate for the Presidency, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and for the Vice Presidency MIL-LARD FILLMORE Of New York.

The Convention, after a stormy and tumultuous ession adjourned on Friday, without making any declaration of principles.

We append the ballotings for President:-

Taylor. Scott. Webster. Clay. Clayton 111 outh Bullot, 171 63 14 32.
On the first ballet the Pennsylvania delega

voted 8 votes for Taylor, 6 for Scott, and 12 for Clay-on the last ballot, 12 for Taylor, 4 for Clay.

Peace! Peace!

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. have been received. The Senate ratified the treaty on the 25th by a vote of 23 yeas, to 5 nays.

Gen. Kearny, who succeeds Gen. Smith in the ommand of the city of Mexico, superintends the embarcation of the troops at Vera Cruz. Messrs Sevier and Clifford arrived at Queretaro on the 23d. The exchange of ratifications are to take place at the outposts of the army—all ordered to be on the march within ten death to be transported. The Mexicans are under great fear of the Indians after the army shall leave.

A barn belonging to Mr. DARIEL Cook, in Monroe township, was destroyed by fire on Saturday the 3d inst., with all its contents, and a wagon &c. The cause of this fire is unknown, as the barn was sitnated some distance from the house, and when first discovered, was enveloped in flames. The neighborhood, with a most commendable spirit of liberality and promptitude, went to work on Tuesday of last week, and by Friday had a new barn upon the site of the one burned. Such a manifestation is worth a dozen lectures on benevolence.

Mr. R. J. Moses, a delegate from Florida, to the Democratic National Convention, publishes a card in the Washington Union, in which he declares that Florida will not support the Democratic nominations unless our candidates fully subscribe to all that is asked by the Slavery men. Mr. M. was not obliged to submit to any test or pledge, before taking his seat in the Convention-nor do we now see in the Union a word or line disapproving of his determination. The venerable and consistent editor's time is taken up in denouncing and excommunicating democrats in the State of New York, whose position is far more consistent and preferable than justice and honest dealing required. Mr. M's.

The Washington Union, announces the fact that we are for Cass and BUTLER, by the title of Wheeling into Line." Now that contains an insinuation, which we will not allow even our grand daddy, the organ grinder, to make. Will he be kind enough to show us when we were ever out of line We are willing to "let bye-gones be bye-gones," but if he persists, we shall be obliged to refresh his memory as to some passages in his own political history, not exactly orthodox.

COMPLETION OF THE RAIL ROLD. From the Owngo Gazette of the 9th inst, we learn, that Mr. LODER. President of the N. Y. and Erie Rail Road Compa ny, said the other evening while in that village that he considered it safe to calculate upon the completion of the road through to Owego in twelve months from the present time.

On our outside, may be found a sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Cass, which we commend to the perusal of every Democrat.

Hox. D. Wilmor has ourthanks for valuable and

Slave Insurrection in the West Indies!

important public documents.

An arrival from the French Island of Martinique states that on the 22d May, the slayes had risen and massacred 100 of the white inhabitants, including women and children; and burned and destroyed the property of the inhabitants.

A Fr nch man of war was laying in the hatbor atthe time, and called upon the soldier, to stay the insurrection.

At last accounts the state of the Island was more

supposed discovery, of such an animal should create an extraordinary excitement in a usually quiet neighborhood, is not to be wondered at.

The circumstances which I am shout to relate to you, occurred in the township of Ridgebery in this county, about three weeks ance. A young man. in the employ of a farmer, discovered a crow's nest, in the top of a high hemlock tree, and wishing to destroy it, ascended the tree-a most difficult and perilous feat-and while in the top, was discovered by a boys whose tertile imagination trans formed him from a peaceable citizen to some undefined but terrible and singular shape, and he in hot haste harried home to inform his family and the neighborhood. One brother of the boy, loaded his angleut musket, to the muzzte, to daughter the nondescript, whose terrible appearance had alarmed the discoverer, while the other posted off to raise of Old Ridgebery's experienced hunters with their dogs. The one armed with the musket with dreadful thoughts of slaughter in his mind, hastene might miss his aim, and the "wild min" descend the tree, and devour him, as the bear did the naughty boys who mocked at the bald healed one of old-so he hurried home to put the toyonet on his musket, and thus be provided for any awful contingency that might arise.

During this time the neighborhood was aroused and boys, and men, hunters and dogs came thronging to the place. In the interim the young man, who was the unconscious author of all this darm and confusion, had descended the tree, and quietly went his way. The dogs were let loose, as soon as the woods were reached, to find the human "varmint's" track, while the multitude hurried forward to the tree which contained the "game."-On their arrival, they found it missing-and deciding amongst thomselves that he had left for a rugged and retired spot, further up the creek, where solitude reigns eternal, they had just organized themselves into bands, to pursue him still further-when a neighbor, attracted by the unusual crowd and excitment, arrived, who solved the mystery,—"let and so faithfully can do out, I beg leave to say, the cat out of the bag," and divested the affair of that, no circumstant all its horror and strangeness. The crowd quickly would induce me can to permit my name to be dispersed at this unexpected denotement—the dogs were kenelled, the guns hung upon their hooks, and quiet reigned once more supreme .-Thus ended the first discovery of a "wild man" in the woods of democratic Ridgeoery-and I trust it will be long before another such occurrence hapens to disturb the peace and quiet of our good citizens, and excite the wondering propensites of the DEMOCRAT. marrellous

Ridgebery, June, 1848.

A Brive Woman .- A little thild's life was saved on Wednesday, at Albany, most miraculously. It was left in the wagon while its parents went next door to do some shopping. During their absence something frightened the team, and away they went down street like a gale of wind. A young lady saw the danger, and, in an instant, prepared to rescue the little fellow. Throwing her hat and hawl on the sidewalk, she made a spring for the tail of the wagon just as it was darting by her, and, as good luck would have it, caught it firmly, the momentum of the wagon jerking her inside of the She immediately clasped the child in her d seizing a favorable moment the ground, without injury, either to herself or her

NEW IRON FURNACES .- The Harrison Iron Company on the Lackawana above Wilkesbarre are adding to their works two new furnaces of the largest class. One of the stacks is nearly ready for

This Company has a very extensive rolling mill which turns out 45 tons of railway per every day. the Eric Railway.

We find that, in spite of the gloomy forebodings

of the coal and iron men, who were the most de-termined to be ruined by the new tariff there are no brunches of industry more fully employed. The complete falsity of these predictions ought to teach our mechanics that little of their success depends on politics, but every thing on prudence and indus-

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—The editor of the New York Tribune has been lately tried for lidel, in publishing in the way of business an advertisement for a third party, of a debt for sale. The plaintiff alleged that the publication was libelous. part of the defence, it was proved that the plaintiff exerce did owe the debt, and though reneatedly asked. had never paid it. It was urged that there was no malice in the publication on the part of the detendant, nor any intention to injure the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for defendant. A just verdict ; for the plaintiff could have removed the cause of the alleged libel, by paying the debt due, as

CALIFORNIA MINES.—The Washington Unio mentions having seen a letter from the Pacific, which speaks in glowing terms of the productivness of the quicksilver mines in Upper California. Two of them in particular are said to be singularly rich. One of these, (Forbes' mine), is represented as so productive that the quicksilver is as cheap as iron. Now, when it is recollected that if mercury be worth about as much as a dollar a pound, many of the silver mines cannot afford to be worked. the reader will see at once how valuable these quicksilver mines must be, and how well calculated they are to enlarge the operations of the silver mines,

THE COURT OF INQUIRY, in the cause of Gen Pillow met at Frederick, Md., on the 5th inst-All the members present.

Soon after the Court commenced its business Gen. Scott rose and made an apology for the delay which he had caused the Court. A similar apology was made by Gen Pillow. Gen. S., in the course of his remarks, stated that he was yet very weakso much so as to render walking very fatiguing.

The Judge Advocate then read the proceedings of the last day's sitting of the Court in the city of Mexico. This occupied considerable time.

The Court then adjourned until the following MORMONS SLAUGHTEBED BY THE INDIANS. The

chargeter of a number of men, women, and children at the city of Salt Lake, by the Indians. It was recorted also that the first United States train which left Fort Leavenworth this spring, was attacked by indians at Walnut Greek, and in the street twenty persons were killed. The names of

The Onondaga Standard relates that a boy about 0 years of age, by the name of Tucker, living in the town of Clay, came to his death very stolled on Franky last by eating a large quantity of will pursuip, mistaking it for sarsaparilla.

the office of French of the United States, in the approaching election.

While I accept, with deep in time, this distinguished honor—and distinguished belood it is—I do so with a fearful experience the responsibility it may eventually bring with it is with a profound conviction that it is the kind of my fellow-citizens, for more than fay manifer my own, which has placed for thus preminently before the American people. And forestate shall be, it this confidence should find, in the events of the future, a better justification than is famished by those of the past.

those of the past. hose of the past.

I have carefully read the resolutions with Democratic National Convention, laying down the pla-form of our political taith, and Fadher's them as firmly, as I approve them cordially. And while thus adhering to them. I shall flo so with a shored regard to "the principles and compromises of the constitution," and with an easiest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and broths erly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity o the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country," a feeling which has made us what we are, and which, in hamble reliance upon Providence, we may hope is but the beginning of what we are to be. It called upon hereafter to render an account of my stewardship, in the great trust you disire to commit to me, whould I be able to show that I had truly edeemed the pledge thus publicly given, and had attired to the principles of the Democratic party with as such fidelity and success as have generally marked the administrations of the eminent med to whom that party has hitherto confided the clef executive authority of the government, I cour prefer to higher claim non of the country, nor to the favorable consider dition of hi

o the impartial comm This letter, gentleme, closes my profession of ring my first appointment political faith. Receing my first appointment from that pure patrict and great expounder of American Democrace Mr. Jeferson, more than forty years ago, the interprining period of my life has been almost wholly tassed in the service of my country, and has been maded by many vicissitudes, and attended with many ring circumstances, both in peace and in war. Itny conduct in these situaons, and the opinions have been called upon to form and express, from ime to time in relation to to all the great party top of the day, do not furnish a clear exposition of myriews respecting them, and at the same time a suicient pledge of my faithful adherence to their praceal application, whenever and wherever I may required to act, anything further I may now exygwould be mere delusion, unworthy of myself, all justly offensive to the great party in whose mee you are now acting.

My immediate precessor in the nomination by the Democratic party, no has since established s many claims to the rand and confidence of his country, when annot ceptance of a simila honor, announced also his determination not too a candidate for re-election. Coinciding with him his views, so well expressed can possibly arise, which brought forward in denection with the Chief Mag-istracy of our conty. My inclination and my sense of duty equal dictate this course.

No party, gentle in, had ever higher motives for exertion, than has be great Democratic party of the United States With an abiding confidence in the United States principles, with an unshaken nergy and wisdom of public the rectitude of a reliance upon th opinion, and with success which has crowned opinion, and will be success which has crowned the administratio if the government, when committed to its keeping, (and it has been so committed during mass than three-fourths of its existence,) what has been done, is at once the seward of past exertions of the motive for future and, at the same timing a quarantee for the accomplishment of what we fine to do. We cannot conceal from conveyives that use is a nowerful narty in the committee of the curselves that the is a powerful party in the country differing from us in regard to many of the fundamental principal of our government, and opposed to us in their relatical application, which will strive as zealously a fee shall, to secure the ascendancy of their principles, by securing the election of their candidate in the coming contest. That party is composed of ut fellow-citizens, as deeply interes ted in the preparity of our common country as we can be, and saking as earnestly as we are to promote and populate it. We shall soon present to the world it sublime spectacle of the election of a Chief Mastrate by twenty millions of people without a sight serious resistance to the laws, or the sacrificonthe life of one human being—and this, too, in the absence of all force but the moral force of opinititutions; and if we should add to force of complitations; and it we should add to all this, a example of mutual respect for the motives of the contending parties, so that the contest might be crited on with that firmness and energy which accordingly deep conviction, and with as little period asperity as political divisions permit, we should more for the great cause of human freedom soughout the world, than by any other tribute would render to its value.

We live a government founded by the will of all, respectible to the power of all, and adminis-

all, respecible to the power of all, and administered be good of all. The very first article in the Directatic creed teaches that the people are competed to govern themselves; it is, indeed, rather a axiom than an article of faith. From the the Description creed teaches that the percompeter to govern themselves; it is, days of eneral Hamilton to our days, the pury ns—of whose principles he was the great if not the founder—while it has changed has preserved essentially its identity of and the doubt he entertained and thou pacity of man for self-government, marked influence upon its action Here is the very starting point of the etween the two great parties which div try. All other differences are but subd anxiliary to this, and may, in fact, into it. Looking with doubt upon sone self-government, one party is prone to the die authority should be strengthened, a my change, lest that change might wear sary force of the government; while other rong in its conviction of the intelligence a of the people, believe that original powers Coppe Tin, and Sheet In Brass, an delegated and that the solution of problem of good government consists sing with the least force, and leaving individuals free from restraint as is compatible w he reservation of the social system, thereby seco

each all the freedom which is not essential ell-being of the whole. A a party, we ought not to mistake the sign mes; but should bear in mind, that this is age of progress—of advancement in all the el world. The general government should assu owers. It should exercise mone which have n clearly granted by the parties of the fede pact. We ought to construe the constitut tly, according to the received and found prin s of the Jefferson school. But while rash iments should be deprecated, if the government tationary in its principles of action, and refus eccommodate its measures, within its consti nal sphere—cautiously indeed, but wisely ar _to the advancing senuments and nece ies of the age, it will find its moral force impaired the public will determine to do what the public authority itself should readily do, when the inations of popular sentiment are clear and clearly

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor be your obedient servant, How A Stevenson, LEWIS CASS. President of the Democratic Convention,

and the Vice Presidents of the same.

FATAL DUEL AT BLADENSBURG. The Baltimore Clipper of vesterday says passengers by the cast from Washington last evening, brought a report that a duel was fought at Bladensburg yearerday, between Lieut. Gillett, a son of Mr. Gillett, Anduor in the Treasury Department, and a young man named Dallas, a sen of the late Com. Dillas. They fired three times when Dallas fell, it is separted mortally wounded.—The care of the hiel are learn, with an alleged insult by young Dallas to a lady.

ATION OF TEXAS. The

6, was instantly killed by the folling inbe of a tree on his head.

MER N. W. corner of Third and Con-

EOMS PHATT, 164 Narray st., (narray to

To Printers.

found of Loss party worn a few and various after printing material and will be sold cheep, at this see.

Bears of Con The public are estationed against purchasing Balm, as I and than that posters are circ er authorised agent in this county, for the sale of Dae Farwell's Pacific Balm. Towards, May 25, 1848.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing Permanently ended by DR. SWAYNE'S COMP SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, after all other subsets

Dr. SWAYEE:—This may certify that eleven years a Fall I was troubled with the Asthma, which incessed me in defiance of all other remedies I could hear of, we year 1839 40, when I was obliged to leave my stirk. England, for a mider clime, which had the effects n my sufferings for three or four years, after which the England, for a mider count, my sufferings for three or four years, after which my sufferings for three or four years, after which mider countries and in the suffering were in the beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up might from inability to eleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt symptoms earlier than usual if the bit hearing that DR. SWAYNES COMPOUND WILD CHERRY was a sovereign remedy for the lungs, I immediately commenced its use and the least symptoms of the Ashma, and feel confident the least symptoms of the Ashma, and feel confident well of it, and that I have been cured by the about Yours respectfully.

Walnut street, between

CAUTION! CAUTION:
Avoid all spurious preparations of Wild Cherry, sa
Baltams, Bitters, Syrups of Wild Cherry, Pills program
and Cherry all Section at the control of the co terfett, and contain none of the virtues of the erigin of Wild Cherry, is composed of vegetable ingresses, Wild Cherry and other medical substances, equally a ing and effectual remedy ever discovered for the euro monary Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs at The very fact, that, from its having such a train of a mitators. stands to prove its curative properties. Therefore, invalids, inquire for the original pres

ach bottle of which is enveloped in a beautifu the likeness of William Penn engraved thereon; also b e signature of Dr. H. Swayne, the counterfe will be punished as forgery.

Prepared only by DB-1SWAYNE, N. W. co and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by

Druggists in nearly all the principal towns in the I TER, sole agents for Towanda, Pa., and, by C. H. Athens, Pa. Married.

In Jackson, Tioga Essenty, Pa., on Thursday, Inst., by the Rev. H. E. Whitney, Mr. Canada, M. Kran, of Colembia tp., Bradford Co., Miss Hannah B. Budd, of the former plan.

Died. in Rome Village, on the 7th instant, after a weeks, Mrs. Anana E., wife of Lemuel I May nard, Esq., aged 3 years.

Thus has a dutiful Mother, an affections warm-hearted Sister and Friend, been taken way in the prime of life, and left a large circle tives and friends to sourn their loss. See deed is the loss her platives have sustains; but they are cheered will the hope of a blissful be beyond the changes of Time, and the ravages (the Destrover.

Her fuperal was in Rome, on the 8**%** inst., and **a discourse d**e by Rev. Mr. Mitchel. Text: Jon ii. 10 .-shall we receive god at the hand of God, ar shell

Monrood, will celebrate the Anni of the birth of the pairon, St. John, at Mon on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A The members Dnion Lodge, and the Athe are requested thattend without further net is also extended to Brethr cordial invitati and adjoining counties. By orders the Committee of Arrangen this and adjoin

H. S. SALSBURY, Chair June 7, 1841

w Advertisements. THE NIMINATIONS A WHO WILL BE ELLED? F. HEDER respectfully wishes form the

f Towards, and the public be has

HARNES AND TRUNK MAKING RESS in Towands a Main street, a few doors e Bridge street, where will keep constantly on lor make to order, Pard and common Harness, nks and Trunk Vales, and all kinds of work in he. CAR-RIAGE THIMING and MILITARY RK done to order. Som his experience in the loss, and punctuality attending to it, he hopes by receive share o polic patronage.

Al ads of work may be had at hop cheap

Town June 12, 1848. other shop in this county.

STOVES! PANNED AND BRITANNIA W. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

IALL is now receiving enotherse supply te above goods, which he is pred to sell to or retail, to suit purchasers the most jees, for each, lumber or grain.

Ind Manufacturing Establish to the the last and best assortment of the cial Albany, such as cooking stove, arranged with arr Empire hot air oven,

Pulton. tight air Cooking. Elevated Oven, at, relf-regulator, nir-tight ter air-tight parlor,

as do. Albany do. Fancy wood parlor, parior coal stoves. n cylinder

o quantity of Stove Pipe, Tin, Bress, per, lapanned & Britannia waline, be. he will sell as above, at whole total. Sheet Tray Brass and Copper. We have to enter on ingitee, and warranted. Person hing to puration above articles will do the falling at the store, before purchasing classical the propriet is bound not to be united by 500.SHEEP PELT and Towards, June 1848) BALES BROW! ME 1918 drillings.

carpet warp, cheap