Bradford 'Meporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. Towanda, Wednesday, July 5, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Daily Mail to Philadelphia.

The long desired and much needed Daily Mail from this place to Philadelphia commenced its trips on the 1st inst. This supplies a want under which our citizens have labored for some time. It places us within two days of Philadelphia, and in daily communication with that city. We trust that the Department will take measures to see that this route is not merely an aggravation, but require of Contractors and others a due regard to the wishes and wants of the citizens of the North. The portion of the line from Athens to Tunkhannock, is run by MANNING, of Owego, who intends, we understand, to have it well stocked, and to make it a comfortable line for travelling.

(C- In another column, may be found an advertisement of the "New York Barnburner," a paper published in the city of New York, whose name is a sufficient indication of its character. It will be furnished on very reasonable terms.

We commend the speech of Mr. Niles, which is on our outside, to our readers. It is a plain and logical argument in favor of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.-Great preparations are making at Danville for the reception of the Colpmbia Guards, who are soon expected to return from Mexico.

Foreign News.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at New York on the 1st inst., with highly important intelligence from France, a synopsis of which we give our readers. The hopes of the moderate party, were likely to Napoleon had re-kindled the old Bonaparte enthu siasm. Soon as the Covernment perceived the symptoms, one hundred thousand troops concentrated at Paris.

On the 10th 20,000 rioters were hemmed in and made prisoners. Among them were Englishmen, Americanz, an I distinguished citizens.

The Assembly at first displayed a noble feeling. elognently denouncing tyrants and dictators. The popular feeling divided-Vive La Republique,

drowned by Vive la Bonaparte. On Monday when it was announced that Louis

had arrived, more than one Regiment of the National Guard shouted Vive la Empercur. Lamartine mounted the Tribune pale as ashes

22d. against Louis, and while he was speaking, out tegard to personal con Vice la Empereur.

New Post Officer

A Post Office has been established in Athens ownship called "Orcutt's Creek," and DAVID GARD-En ap sointed Post Master. A new office has also been established on

Rome and Sheshequin road, called "Ghent." R N. HORTON, is appointed Post Master. These offices will accommodate a large num

of citizens who have heretofore labored under great difficulties in the reception of their mail matter.

Letter from the llon. Martin Van Baren.

LINDENWALD, June 20, 1848. GENTLEMEN .- I have received your kind letter with feelings of no ordinary character. It comes from the representatives of a body of men who possess unsurpassed claims upon my respect and gratitude. My reception by the lion-hearted dem-deracy of your great city, after my defeat in 1840, was marked by commentances, and displayed a was marked by circumstances, and displayed a depth of friendship which I can never forget. It never here then, and which is the set here to be the set will now as they were then, and which will never lose their hold upon my affections until that heart cea-ses to beat. It is not in my nature to decline a compliance with any request which such men are capable of making except for reasons of the strongest character, and which they themselves, will on further consideration, approve. The determination au nounced in 1844, in my letter to the New York Committee advising my triends to unite in the support of Mr. Polk, to regard my public life as forever closed, was made upon the most mature reflection, and with an inflexible determination to adhere to it to the end. I beg of you to do me the justice to believe, that it was in no degree influenced by that spirit of resentment which political disappointments are so apt to engender in the best regulated minds. Having been defeated during a highly excited, and as the result has shown, an unsound state of the public mind for adhering to a financial policy which

believed to be right, the democratic masses every where, as soon as it became evident that the coun-try had recovered from the delusions of the day, solved, with extraordinary unanimity, that the policy which had been so successfully decried should be vindicated, and the justice of the people illustrated by my re-election. This decision of the masses was reversed by their representatives in the Convention. More than combeusated for any mortification which my discom-

titure in 1840 had occasioned, by these expressions of confidence and regard proceeding directly from he people themselves, and anxious above all things for the success of the measures for which I have been so unsparingly arraigned, I forbore to scan either the motives by which my apponents in the Convention of '44 were actuated or the means they esorted to for the accomplishment of their object.

and united with zeal and alacrity in support of the democratic candidate. But while thus in good faith discharging what

regarded to be my duty, it did not fail to occur to me that the circumstances by which I was surrounded, presented the occasion I had long desired, when I could retire from public life consistently with what was due to the country, to my friends and to my own self respect. I embraced it with my whole heart. From that day to the present, my mind has not for a moment wavered in regard to the determination then announced. At an early period in the present canvase, and before the democratic mind could be regarded as having taken anything be defeated. The favoring the Empire of Louis | like a distinct direction in reference to its candidate I affirmed my resolution in this regard in a letter ammed my resolution in this regard in a fetter to a worthy citizen of Pennsylvania, which has been extensively published, and in many others with which it was not deemed necessary to trouble the public. A friendly application from our delegates to the last National Convention, for authority to use my name as a candidate if they could do so under proper circumstances, made it as you appear to be informed my unpleasant duty to refuse my consent to their doing so under any circumstances whatev-er. Having thus assumed and so long occupied this position, I trust to your friendship and past indulgence to be excused for repeating my unchangeable determination never again to be a candidate for Public Office. The fact of my having long since retired from public life with the tacit approbation of my friends gives me a right to say so. If whilst in

the political field willing to receive honour and ad-vancement at the hands of my political friends, l were not deemed worthy of participation. Executive The territories now owned by the United States I cannot, under such circumstances, refrain from demanding the enforcement of the decree of Nov. did not show myself at all times ready to obey, withand every acquisition of territory that may hereafter arring with you in the opinion, that the decisions of that Convention are in no degree binding the United States, whether obtained by shots were fired outside mingled with shouts of posts of difficulty, I failed to make myself underannexation, by cession for a valuable considerati upon the Democracy of this State, or entitled to any stood by those whom I was most anxious to serve. or by conquest, must as long as this opinion is held other weight in their estimation, than as an expres-The considerations to which I have adverted are and as far as the action of the National Legislature sion of the wishes and opinions of respectable poris concorned, be subject to the inroads of slavery not entitled to the same controlling influence in rctions of their political associates and friends in oth-er States, qualified as their expression is, by the And this consequence is to be submitted to on the gard to the remaining subject of your letter. Whatassumption that the framers of the Constitution, with Lamartine was skilled to turn the advantage, and ordinary occasions, I feel that I could not under exacts by which it has been accompanied. their attention directed to the subject, and with a You desire also my views in regard to the prowell understood desire to do so, have failed to clothe isting circumstances, refuse to comply with your hibition by Congress, of slavery interritories where request without doing injustice to my democratic friends in this State. I shall therefore give you my Congress with the necessary powers to prevent it. I can not with my vote contribute to this sanction. it does not now exist, and they shall be given in a manner, which will not, I hope, increase, if it does I can not do so, because I can not concur in the unreserved opinions upon the questions to which not diminish the existing excitement in the public you have called my attention, and in doing so X pinion which we are called upon to sustain. shall endeavor to observe that respect and courtery Entertaining these views of the constitution. The illustrious founders of our government were towards the conflicting views of others, which it has ilways been my desire to practice, and which could not by my vote contribute to the proposed not insensible to the apparent inconsistency between the perpetuation of slavery in the United States and sanction of this new principle in the administration s now more than ever appropriate to my position. of the Federal Government, without, at the same principles of the Revolution, as delineated in To give the doings of a Democratic National Conthe me, avowing myself to be in tavor of the extension the Declaration of Independence; and they were of any State, it is indispensably necessary that the democracy of that State should be fairly represented ingenuous in their dispositions to attempt to conof Slavery in the abstract, and this I can never do. Those who agree with me in regard to the existceal the impressions by which they were embarrass in such Convention, and allowed equal rights and cd. But they knew also, that its speedy abolition ance of the power and the expediency of our excrcising it, and can still bring their minds to dissent in several of the States, was impossible, and its existence in all, without fault on the part of the privileges with their political brethren from other from this conclusion, must have more light upon the States in regulating its proceedings. Neither of these although perseveringly demanded, was conceded subject or have greater power of discriminating than present generation. They were also too upright possess. I do therefore unhestitatingly approve fraternal feelings which had carried thom by the recent Convention to the democracy of New through the struggle for independance were too of the course you propose to pursue, in withholding York, and they are of course in no degree conclu-ded by its decision. But although their rights and your votes from Governor Cars, and shall do so strong to permit them to deal with such a matter inyself. If no other candidates than those now beupon any other principles than those of liberality their duties are thus clear, it is notwithstanding ore the country are presented, I shall not vote for id justice. The policy they adopted, was to guamaterial to the fraternal relations which have here President. The manner in which our political brerantee to the States in which slavery existed, an extofore existed between them and those who comclusive control over the subject within their rethren in other non slaveholding States shall dispose posed the Convention, that it should be distinctly pective jurisdiction, but to prevent, by united ef-forts, its extension to territories of the U. States, in, of their suffrages, it is for them to determine and shown at whose door lies the wrong of their excluwith it we have nothing to 'do. But that they acsion; whether at that of our own delegation or of cord with us in the opinion as to the existence of which it did not in fact exist. the Convention. Upon this point both sets of delethe power in question, and the expediency of exer-cising it whenever the occasion for so doing arrives On all sides the most expedient means to carry gates claiming to represent New York, although liffering in almost everything else appear to have concurred in the opinion, that the action of the Con-vention had been such as to put it out of their power duction of slavery into the North Western Territory, differing in almost everything else appear to have we have the best reason to know. The power, the existence of which is, at this late rention had been such as to put it out of their power day, denied, is, in my opinion, fully granted to Con-gress by the Constitution. Its language, the cir-cumstances under which it was adopted, the recorto participate in its proceedings without a total disnow covered by the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Michigan, Wisconsin. This may justly be regarded regard of what was due as well to their own honor as to the honor and just rights of their State. It was as being in the main. a southern measure. The subject was first bro't forward in Congress by Mr Jefferson. Virginia made the cession of Territory ded explanations which accompanied i's formation therefore but reasonable to expect that here, at least -the construction it has received from our highest the opinion against the slightest obligations on the upon which the ordinance was intended to operate, democracy of New York to sustain the doings of udicial tribunals, and the very solemn and repeat ed confirmations it has derived from the measures the Convention, would be universal. To find eiand the representatives from all the slave holding of the government-leave not the shadow of a doubt states gave it a unanimous support. Doubts have ther set of the delegates who claimed to represent in my mind in regard to the authority of Congress N. York in that Convention, or their friends who arisen in the minds of some whether the ordinance of approved of their conduct, casting reproach upon their opponents for not sustaining the decision of a 1787 was authorized by the articles of Confederato exercise the power in question. This is not a new opinion on my part, nor the first occasion on tion. A bill was introducted in the new Congress of whose action in regard to their own State. at its first session under the Constitution, recognizwhich it has been avowed. Whilst the candidate body. of my friends for the Presidency, I distinctly an-nounced my opinion in favor of the power of Con-gress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, ing and adapting it to the new organization, and it has ever since been treated and regarded as a value they had respectively formed and expressed the opinion to which I have adverted, must, it seems act. This bill received the Constitutional approba o me, be regarded as a very extraordinary occurtion of President Washington, whose highest and sworn duty it was to support the Constitution under although I was, for reasons which were then, and rence in politics. It was plainly the duty of the committee on creare still satisfactory to my mind, very decidedly opwhich it enacted. Nor was the North backward in dentials, to examine into the facts and report their posed to its exercise there. The question of power opinion upon the conflicting claims referred to them. doing its part to sustain the policy which had been is certainly as clear in respect to the Territories as It is an indisputable fact that instead of doing so wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of it is in regard to that District; and as to the Territobey required an unqualified pledge from both sets provisions in the Constitution necessary and suffiries my opinion was also made known in a still of the delegates from New York, that they would cient to protect that interest in the States, and they more solemn form by giving the executive approsupport the nominee of the Convention, whoever hil mor val required by the Constitution, in the bill for the The trouble apprehended at the commencement organization of the Territorial Government of Iowa, he might be, and resolved that without a compliance with this arbitrary exaction, they would not of the government from this source, began to show which prohibited the introduction of Slavery into even look into the merits of their respective claims. itself as early as the year 1790, in the form of Pe that Territory. titions presented to Congress upon the subject of The opinion from which we dissent was given slavery and the slave trade by the Quakers of Phil-in the face of, and directly contrary to views ex-Now when it is considered that no such pledge was required at any previous National Democratic adelphia and New York, and by Dr. Franklin as pressed, in forms the most solemn and explicit, by Convention f om any person-that at one of them President of a Society for the promotion of abolition. the Delegates from an entire State (Virginia) were all or nearly all the non-slaveholding States, and we These petitions, were, in the House of Representa-These petitions, were, in the House of Representa-tives referred to a committee of seven, all but one of whom were Northern members, whose report as amended in committee of the whole affirmed "that permitted to announce their determination in advance not to support a certain nomination, if it should be made, without causing a question to be raised in regard to their seats in the Convention, and that they carried such returnal into full effect longress have no power to interfere in the emana subject. without subjecting themselves or their State to the reproaches of their associates in other States-that ipation of slaves or in the treatment of them with Our ancestors signalized the commencement o n any of the States, it remaining with the severa this glorious government of ours, by rescuing from subjection to alavery, a territory which is now cov-vered by five great States and peopled by more than four millions of freemen, in the full enjoyment very convention contained, without dispute as states alone to provide any, regulation therein which numanity and true policy might require." to their eligibility, delegates from several Sta ies who The perseverance and good faith with which both could not enter into such pledge, without violating that their cherished the instructions of their constituents, and whose in-tentions not to enter into it were not concealed— ins, very respectfully, that the convention itself had previously and ex-FRS R SHUNK, pressly refased to impose such a pledge upon its

members and that on the very committee, which so imperiously demanded it from the New York deimperiously demanded it from the New York details as to employ it, but these efforts legates, there were members who openly denounce casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts casional attembts so to employ it, but these efforts were nevertheless recognized as eligible and fit members of the Convention—when these things are considered, is it possible that any right minded attempt this the test ment into fault efforts here policy of its extension to the Tercitizen among us, can fail to regard this treatment of the New York delegates, as an indignity to them. and to their State, of the rankest character ? If it is our misfortune to live in a community with whom it is necessary to react to appriment to more this it is necessary to resort to argument to prove this, whose minds do not rush to that conclusion at the whose minds do not rush to that conclusion at the mere presentation of the subject, it is of very little importance to us what is said or done in a demo-cratic Convention. Others may think differently, and I have neither the right, nor the disposition, to become their accusers. But speaking for myself, and myself only, I do not hesitate to say, that the representatives of the radical democracy of this State, were entirely right in their appreciation of the treatment they received, and in the course they adopted. Were I to advise them or those whom they represented to any step which would indicate the slightest insensibility on their part to the degra-ding distinction, that was applied to them, I should, in my best judgment be counselling them to an act of political dishonor by which they would justly for-feit the respect of all upright minds. God forbid that I should be induced, by any considerations, to leave my memory exposed to the imputation o having made so poor a return for a whole life sublic favors received at heir hands.

The committee carried out their designs to the extent of their power, and the question occurs, did the Convention itself relieve your delegates or yourselves from the injustice of their committee ? Most sincerely do I wish that I could think so. But is that possible ! That the differences between the two delegations were irreconcilable, was apparent to that body, nor was there room for a moment's doubt that at least one of the delegation would not attempt to represent the State, unless their right to o so exclusively was examined and decided by the Convention and it had not yet become too late for the Couvention to do its duty in the matter, wher it appeared that the resolution not to take their seats was common to both delegations. There was then no other way in which the difficulty could be properly disposed of, than by examining into and deci-ding upon the conflicting claims before them. The unavoidable result of failing to do so. was to cause the proceedings of the Convention to be regarded as without authority in New York. The expedi-ent of admitting both delegations might do well enough in a case where the difference between them was not one of principle, and where both parties finally assented to the arrangement, but was rholly inapplicable to the one under consideration. The matter was nevertheless so disposed of. New York was allowed a double representation with the inevitable and well understood consequence, that she should not have a single effective vote upon the proceedings of a convention whose decision she is now called upon to sustain. Your delegates claim the exclusive right to represent the democracy of this state in the Convention, and offered to maintain their title thereto before that body, by documentary Their claim was rejected, and on what proof. ground ? Not certainly on the ground, that they were unable to sustain it. for their oredentials and proofs were returned to them unopened, and the Convention itself did not profess to put the rejection of their demand on any such ground; and yet that was the only ground on which, if well founded, their claim could be properly overruled. It is not to be disguised, that the belief that your delegates were refused admission on the ground of the opinions entertained by their constituents upon the question of the prohibition of slavery in the territories, is very general in this State. The course of pro-ceedings adopted by the Convention, renders it not a little difficult to define with precision for what particular reason the rejection of both sets of dele gates by the nominal admission of both, was ordered. That many members were not influenced by the consideration referred to, I am well satisfied, whilst it is equally clear, that the number of those who were, was neither small nor unimportant in Those who feel themselves constrained a believe, that their delegates were rejected for that cause, cannot indeed but regard it as an extraordinary spectacle in the political field, to find their manded for the nominee of a convention, in the deliberations and discussions of which they

of political agitation, as well in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding states may have led to ac-casional attempts so to employ it, but these efforts essary limits of a communication like the present It must therefore suffice to say, that, from 1787, the date of the ordinance for the prevention of slavery in the North western Territory, down to and inuding 1838, at least eleven acts of Congress have been passed, organizing Territories which have since become States, in all of which the Constitutional power of Congress to interdict the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the U. States. is either directly exercised, or clearly asserted by enactments, which, as matters of authority, are tantamount to its exercise; and that the only period when the peace of the slaveholding States was supposed to be seriously endangered by abolition agitation there was a spontaneous uprising of the peo-ple of the North of both parties, by which agitation was paralyzed, and the South reassured of our

Fidelity to the compromises of the Constitution. Fidetity to the compromises of the Constitution. In the laws for the organization of the territories which now constitute the States of Ohio, Indiania, Blichigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, Slavery was expressly prohibited. The laws for the organi-zation of the Territories of Mississippi, Orleans, Arkansas, Alabama and Florida, contained enact-ments fully equivalent in regard to the extent of power in Cougress over the subject of slavery in the Territories to the express exercise of it in other cases. These acts were approved by Presidents Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson. Madizon, Monroe, Jackson, and myself, all bound by our oaths of office to withhold our respective approvals from laws which we believed unconstitutional. If in the passage of these laws during a period of half a century, and under the administration of so many Presidents, there was any less participation in their enactment on the part of the representatives of the slave-holding or of the non slaveholding States, I am not apprised of it. I believe the plan devised by the founders of the Government, including the Fathers of our political Church, for the treatment of this great subject, and which has hitherto been so faithfully sustained, and which has proved so successful in preserving the Union of these States, to be not only the wisest which the wit of man could have devised, but the only one consistent with the safety and prosperity of the whole country. I do therefore desire to see it continued so long as slav-ery exists in the United States. The extent to which I have sustained it in the various public stations have occupied is known to the country. I was at the time well aware that I went farther in this respect than many of my best friends could approve But deeply penetrated by the conviction that slavery was the only subject that could endanger our blessed Union, I was determined that no efforts on my part, within the pale of the Constitution, should be wanting to sustain its compromises as they were then understood, and it is now a source of consolation to me that I pursued the course I then adopted.

The doctrine which the late Baltimore Convention has presented for the sanction of the nation, is, in ance, that the laws I have referred to were but so many violations of the constitution-that this nstrument coulers no power on Congress to exlude slavery from the territories, as has so often been done with assent of all. This doctrine is set forth in the published opinion of the highly respecable nominee of that Convention. who it is so well known received that distinction, because he avowed that opinion, and who it is equally certain would not have received it, if he had not done so. It is proposed to give this doctrine the most solemn nction known to our political system, by the election of its declared advocate and supporter to the Presidency. If it receives the proposed sanction of the people of the United States, the result cannot be doubtful. The policy in regard to the extension or slavery to the territories of the United States into which it has not yet been introduced, which has existed' since the commencement of the government and the consequences of which have been so salutary, must cease, and every act of Congress designed to curry it into effect. deleated by the veto of the

They did so before Great Britian had even commenced those gigantic efforts for the supression of alavery, by which she has so greatly distinguish-ed hesself. After seventy-four years enjoyment of the sacred and invaluable right of self-government, obtained for us by the valor and discretion of our successors, we, their descendants, are called upon to doom, or if that is too strong a word, to expose to the inroad of slavery a rerritory capable of sustaining an equal number of new states to be added to our confederacy-a territory in a great part of which lavery has never existed in fact, and from the residue of which it has been expressly abolished by the existing government. We are called upon to to this at a period when the minds of nearly all mankind have been penetrated by a conviction the evils of slavery, and are united in efforts for its uppression-at a moment too, when the spirit of freedom and reform is everywhere far more preva lent than it has ever been, and when our republic stand proudly forth as the great exemplar of the world in the science of free government.

Who can believe that a population like that which inhabits the non-slaveholding Stafes, probably amounting to twelve millions, who by their own acts, or by the foresight of others, have been exempted from the evils of slavery, can, at such a mo-ment, be induced, by considerations of any description, to make a retrogade movement of a char acter so extraordinary and so painful ? Such a movement would, in my view of the matter, and I say it with unfeigned deference to the conflicting opinions of others, bring reproach upon the influence of free institutions, which would delight the hearts and excite the hopes of the advocates of arbitrary pow

r throughout the world. Holding these opinions, you have duties to form as important as they are delicate. In the first place you should adhere inflexibly to your opinons as long as you believe them to be right, and This you will do. In the next place no longer. This you will do. In the next place you should present your views in regard to them, calmly and distinctly but firmly to your political brethren of the slaveholding States, with a full state-ment of the reasons on which they are founded, that these reasons may be controverted if they are not sound. This you have done In other important respects your positions are unassailable. The movement to advance the principle you desire to promote, was commenced in the right place, though, perhaps, not at the most desirable moment, and was not accompanied by partizan measures founded on political designs of any description, as far as I know or have reason to believe. If I unlerstand your course, your delegates went to the Convention prepared to accept the nomination of any sound Democrat, who had not actually submitted to a test which implicated the well known and repeatedly expressed opinion of your State, without interrogating him in regard to his opinion on this particular question. In taking this ground, you pur-sued the only course by which the Democratic party of the Union as hitherto arganized, can be per-petuated; and the just and fair minded men of the party every where, will, when the present excite-end, attract the attention and enlist the good feeling of all just and generous minds. Let your far-ther proceedings in this whole matter, be distinguished by moderation and forbearance. Injustice must be resisted-indignities repelled

and all this can be done, with decency and without impeachment of the motives of whole communi ties, on account of the conduct of individuals. The tion of your political brethren in the slaveholding States, is not as favorable to calm discussion and dispassionate consideration as yours, and more will therefore, in this respect, be expected at your hands. If your differences must continue, do you at least sustain your views, without vituperation or unnecessary excitements of any description. Ex emplify your firmness and your confidence in the justice of your cause, by the best of all tests-the dignity and moderation with which you uphold it When the election is over, and reason resumes her empire, the ground which has been taken by your them brethren, will be reviewed with cal and if found to be untenable, you are bound to belione that it will be shandened. If in this you are disappointed, it will still be a consolution to know, that you have done nothing unnecessarily, which could serve to exasperate alienations which may then become incurable. Accept, Gentlemen, my warmest acknowledge-

ments for the obliging expressions your letter, and believe me to be Your friend

MARTIN VAN BUREN. Waterbury, David Dudley To Messra, Sa

A CELEBRATION OF THE L O. of O. P., will be held at ATHENS, on the 12th day of JULY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members of the Order and the public generally, are invited to attend. Dr. HENRY S. PATTERSON, of ladelphia, will deliver an address on the occasi By order of the Committee of Arrangen'al.

New Advertisements: GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

SAYRE & WOODWORTH, WTOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of To

W wands and vicinity, that they have opened a GROCERY & VARIETY STORE, in the cover building north of the public square, on Main-st who may be found all kinds of Grocerics, Preserves, Pickles, Fraits

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Cundy, Crackers and Togs of every description, Buskets, Brooms, Willow wars, fr.; Sperm and Tallow Candles, Bar sonp, Vinegar, Flour, Pork, Hams, fr., fr. all of which will be sold chesp for cash. Towanda, July 2. 1848.

Towanda, July 3, 1848.

SATEBS? HOTELS lated near the Rail road and Canal, Water street ELMIRA, N. Y.

THE subscriber has leased the stand formerly known as the "Elmira Hotel," and has caused the same to be theroughly REPAIRED, RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED, and is now ready to accommodate

his friends, and the traveling public. His roome are tastefully arranged and newly furnished; his Table and Bar shall yield all the necessary comforts required by the traveler or man of leisure, and in all respects, order and quiet in his house will be strictly observed, and evein queries will be given to render the stay comfortable and agreeable, to those who choose to make his bouss their home during a visit to this pleasant village, at their home during a transmable. charges the most reasonable. WHITTINGTON SAYRE.

Elmira, June 31, 1848.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vend. expo. issued est of the court of Common Pless of Bradford County, D of the court of Common Plens of Bradford County, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the beaus of T. P. Woodruff, in the horough of Towands, on Men-day the 4th day of SEHTEMBER next, st one ecleck P. M., the following piece or parcel of land in the township of Ridgebery, and bounded on the north by lands of Perrin Burnham, on the east by Israel Burt, and south-west by Howard Burt, Containing three present in proceed with the set by set of the set of the

area all improved, with one framed house. Seized and takes in execution at the suit of Cost-baugh and McAlpine vs. Wm. Johnsen. ALSO—The defendants interest in the following piece or parcel of land situated in Springfield towaship, and bounded north by lands of Charles L. Wells, cast by Alvin Parmenter, south by Woodard Borry, and west by lands of Cornel and Seth Sherman. Containbÿ ng about one hundred and thirty acres with about thirty acres improved, one log house, one framed barn and an apple orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Edwin Dver vs. John T. Page.

ALSO-The following piece or parcel of land situated in Monroe township, and bounded as follows, to wit: north by the Towanda Creek, and east by the Asylum company lands, south by land of C. L. Ward, and west by the Schrader Branch, containing three hundred acres, with fifty acres improved, with one framed house, one framed barn and shed, a small orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution to the suit of Wm. Watkins to use of Frederick Watts vs. T. H. Lewis.

ALSO-By Sundry write of Levari Facias, a trart of land situated in Granville township, beginning at a dead pine tree south west corner of lot no. 199 on warrant lot no. 1537, thence south one hundred and fortytwo perches to a dead maple, thence west two hundred and sixteen and 8-10 perches to a chesterut oak for a corner, south-east corner of lot no., 181, thence north one hundred and forty-two perches to a post, thence east wo hundred and sixteen and 8-10 perches to the begining. Containing one hundred and ninety-two acres Al sixty-six perches strict measure. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of R. B.

Davidson administra or of Wm. Davidson dec'd., who mivived Timothy Paxson vs. Joseph Caim Simpson dministrator of John Taylor.

ALSO-Another piece or parcel of land situated in Burlington township, beginning at a post south-west corner of lot no. 49 on warrant lot no. 1477, thence east one hundred and one perches to a post, thence south one hundred and fifty-two perches and 7-10th to a post, thence west one hundred and one perches to a post, thence north one hundred and fifty-two and 7-10th perches to the beginning. Containing himely-six acres and sixty-three perches strict measure Seited and taken in execution at the suit of R. B. Devideon administrator of Wm. Davidson dec'd., who survived Timothy Parson vs. Joseph C. Simpson adrator of R. Sweney dec'd: ALSO-All that certain piece or parcel of land with the improvements thereon erected situated on Bentley creek in the township of Ridgebery, bounded as follows : Beginning at the seventieth mile stone, and runs thence along the Pennsylvania line, 45 chains 50 links to a sapling, thence southerly three chains to a stake, thence thence westerly 45 chains 50 links to a stake, thence northerly 33 chains to the beginning. Containing 150 cres of land, be the same more or less, it being part of a lot of land of 200 acres, originally conveyed by Francis W Johnson and others, to Elijah Depuy, on which said lot Thos. Baldwin and Elijah Depuy erected mills ; excepting, however out of the said lot one acre, hereto fore sold; lying on the south side of the same. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Sameri Regford and A. & S. Willis' use, va. David Brewer, ad: of Arvine Clark 2d., with Hepsey Clark, widow of said Arvine Clark; 2d.; and Stephen Harman and George Fishler; terre tenants: JOHN F. MEANS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Towanda, July 5, 1848.

Lamartine sat down overwhelmed. One national guard was shot.

said this is the first blood shed of despousm. France is not a Republic.

The decree was then sanctioned by acclamation. The people discussed the decree, and declared that Louis should take his seat.

On the 13th, excitement increased. Barricades were attempted, but the overwhelming military

force prevailed over them. In the evening, the Assembly by a large majority

reversed the decision of the previous day and declared Louis admitted to membership.

Ledru Rollin opposed the motion, but the majority prevailed.

Ledru Rollin immediately resigned and it was rumored that Lamartine would follow. A proclamation was issued calling the people to

arms to place Louis on the throne. On Wednesday Paris was quiet-Louis hourly

expected. Several commercial houses had failed in Paris.

The Bonaparte Leader arrived.

Ireland more tranquil since Mitchell's conviction.

Letter from Gov. Shunk.

HARRISBURG, June 5th. 1848. R. M. LEE, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Reception :

DEAR SIR-I sincerely regret that the state of my health does not enable me to accept your polite in vitation to join the Democracy of the city and counladelphia, to-morrow afternoon, in the rety of Phi ception of the Hon. Lewis Cass, "the Democratic standard-bearer of our country." Sound in his political faith, firm in his morals,

and distinguished for attachment to the interests and honor of his country-from the day he entered her service as a youthful volunteer, to the present moment-the Democratic Convention, in presenting the name of Lewis Cass to the American people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift, have inspired our friends with entire confidence in success and complete triumph of the great Demo-cratic principles of government, which have advanced our country to its present elevated rank, and which, by their great influence, are guiding other nations to the establishment of free institutions, and securing man in his inalienable right to self-govern-

Lewis Cass has filled many of the most distin guished places connected with the government, with pre-eminent ability, and whether we view him in the second war of independence with our ancient enemy, Great Britian, contending for free ailors' rights-as our Minister at the Court of France, resisting the insiduous schemes of the allied powers to destroy our independence and nationality on the high seas, or his recent conduct as a Senator, we find him always sensitive to the rights and honor of his country, and ever prompt naintain and defend them.

Wills Cass and the chivalric and patriotic BUTLER, at the head of our ticket, the Democrais of Pennsylvania feel the assurance of success at the next election by a triamphant majority, and confiding in the co-operation of the Bemocracy of other states, they have entire confidence that their cherished principles will be maintained.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respe

Field, and others, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The public are cautioned against purchasing spurious Pacific Baim, as I understand that pedlars are circulating a medicine which they have called Sovereign Balm, and which they represent to be the same as Dr. Farwell's Pacific Balm. The ublic will therefore will be on their guard, as there is no other authorised agent in this county, for the sale of Doct. Louis J. KINGSBERRY Jr. Farwell's Pacific Balm. Towanda, May 29, 1848.

of the day which

Balsam of Wild Cherry. This one of the very few patent medicines of the day whi we can recommend wilk confidence to all those who are affe ted with Coughs. Colds. or Cousumption. or who are predisp ed to the latter chemplaint. It has been used with considerail advantage by many families, in town, and in a few stoble cases has produced highly beneficial effects.—Roch. Adv. Cattion .- In setting forth the virtues of Dr Wistar's Balsan we have no desire to deceive those who are inboring under affliction, nor do we desire to culogize it more than it justly de erves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we fee that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Let the public be on their guard. Other Balsams and mix tures are sometimes imposed on the unsuspecting, for the genu ine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Some, for the put pose of succeeding better in their schemes, have used a part the name of the genuide, as Phoenix Balsam of Wild Chetry, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Confirey. &c., Syrup of Wild Cherry. The genuine signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper; Sold by CHAMBERLIN & PORTER, Towanda.

Byne 8 K Agents for the Reporter. Bowers Mi 2. W CARR, No. 440 North Fourth st.: and Sun building N. E. corner of Third and Dock st., Philadelphia: Y B. PALMER, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut strrets, Philadelphia; and 169 Nassau st., (Tribuile buildings.) N.T.: Barnes Ge Basset A Barber M GEORGE PRATT, 161 Nassau et., (hext door to Tammany Hall) New York. Bowman D Bennet Che

THE NEW YORK BARNBURNER, Bailey N Bennet E Free Labor and No Slavery.

Bancroft L CAMPAIGN PAPER of this title will be issued Jowen Mu A weekly in this city during the Presidential canvass, commencing on the first Saturday in July, and ending no the second Saturday after the election. It will be printed with neat type, on fine paper, each number con-tioning of last type, on fine paper, each number con-Barret Jam taining at least twenty columns of reading matter. "The Baraburner" is designed to be a powerful aux-liary to the new organization in this state and elsewhere -and it will advocate, with the utmost zeal and ability, Cross A the glorious cause of FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR, FREEL Consble S TRADE, FREE SPEECE. It will strive to secure the elec-Chancey] tion of MARTIN VAN BUREN and HENRY L. Donge, to Case T B the high offices for which they were nominated at Utica Dewitt Min and it will present the condition and progress of the Dremas Ge public sentiment in every part of the state and country upon the great issues put forth by the Utica convention, "The New York Barnburner" will be mailed to sub-Dodge E N Doherty M Dunlap Ch scribers, or sent in packages by express, steamboat, rall-Durgan D road, or in any way it may be ordered, to agents or clubs, for distribution, on the following terms-payable in all Eastab Evans 8 A cases in advance : Single copies to one address,.....50 cts. each. Einstein Fairchild

Twenty " Fifty and individuals, in every part of this and other states.-They must be addressed in all cases, to Wm. J. Tenny, No. 18, Nassau street, N. Y.; by whom, assisted by an mociation of gentlemen, the 'Barnburner' will be edited. Any paper which will announce the publication of Barnburner," stating the terms, shall receive a copy

luring the whole campaign. New York, June 26, 1848.

Also, Scarpi's Compound for desfuess. July 4, 1848.

Sheriff's Office, Towanda, July 5, 1848.		
LIST OF LETTERS L at TOWANDA; Ju	remaining in the Post Of	lice
Arnot M E	Howe Miss M E	
Alexander Jesso	Hall D C	•
	Ingham J	
Blackman F	Johnson Ellen	
Byne 8 K	Johnson Wm	
Bowers Miss L	Johnson Caleb	. 7
Barnes George	Johnson C ()	•
Basset A	Jennings C G	•
Barber M	Kelly Thos	•
Bowman D	Kipp Miss M L	
Bennet Chester	Kennedy John	
Bailey N	Littz James	
Bennet E	- Lester H N	
Bancroft L G	Laughlin Miss M	
Bowen Mis R	Levris Miss E	
Barret James	Mortis John	
Bowman Geo. W	Mans G F	
Cotter Thee	Minier Miss H	÷
Cook Miss Mary	Marshal Miss C	د
Catman Mr.	Marlin G	
Carman John	Myers J W	·
Coverey M	Morgua J L	,
Cross A Mrs.	Mc Carty James	: '
Consble S C	Mason N	• •
	Owen P	- 1
Chancey M	Piatt C	
Case T B	Poucher Mins M J	• .
Dewitt Miss E	Post I	
Dremas Geo	Post A	-
Dodge E Mrs	Platt Miss F	•
Doherty M	Poweli J	•
Dunlap Chas		
Durgan D	Record J A	
Eastabrook Wm	Rosintein D	· 1
Evans S A	Whesler Mins E	
Einstein S	Warnen U.M. 3	
Fairchild F F	Watts J M	• .
Falk David	Willcox B	
Griffis Byron	Woodward R	
Goodelt Miss A	Wheeler Chas	
Gibbs L E	Wilcox Miss J	,
Grandin jr L S	Ward J	
Hurley Mrs. B	Willard Wm	
Heigler A	Wattles J M	
Hall-C M	Whipple Jno	
Heisly John	Warner Miss A D	
	E.W.BAIRD, P.	M. *
Hustin R	at the month of a second se	

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