

Pradford Aeporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. Towarda, Wednesday, Novem. 1, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky. Presidential, Tuesday, November 7

"Mr. Wilmot's Position." The Philadelphia "American and Gazette," o the 21st ult., contains an article, which for unblushing falsehood and brazen impudence, we have never seen equalled in that unscrupulous sheet. We

extract a paragraph, which will show the aim of

that paper, and the spirit of the whole article: "It is reported on the alleged authority of a letter addressed by a Locofoco member of Congress from this State, to a prominent Politican in Boston, that Mr. DAVID WILNOT has agreed to support the election of Cass and Butler. We state the fact that our Whig friends, who abandoned their own Congressional candidate and supported Mr. Wilmot, for the purpose of attesting their sincerity on the question of Free Soil and their respect for a champion who had exhibited some zeal in its advocacy may inquire into its truth and enable us to act understandingly. The returns on the Governor's election, from that district do not show that the Free Soil party supported our candidate although Whig votes secured the election and swelled the majority for Mr. Wilmot. Partiesheld their respective positions pretty

evenly, and all assertions to the contrary have been conjured up for political effect and are denied by the official figures." In the first place, we do not believe that such a "loco foco" member of Congress from this State. could be so desirous of infamy, as to coin such a slander, or so reckless of truth, as to propagate such a falsehood, without endeavoring to learn its authenticity. The whole affair, we have no doubt. is an infamous fabrication of the American and Gazette-that paper having, upon all occasions, taken | citizens, who would have a speech from him. especial pains to misrepresent and villify Mr. Wilmot, and impeach and malign his motives and po-

The friends of Free Soil in almost every section of the Union have been during the contest earnestly importuning for Mr. Wilmot's presence. A tithe of these requests it was out of the power of man, under any circumstances to comply with. The fate spirited contest in this District demanded his attention, until the last moment, and since, he has been addressing meetings day and night, in the been addressing meetings day and night, in the way of raising him to power. Mexico is always neighboring counties of New York, where his to be afficient, it appears, with the presence of defriends, who have sympathized so so deeply with signing and ambitious adventurers, which keep the him, have desired his aid.

Since the above was written, we have received from Mr. Wilmot, a letter upon the subject, which will be found in another column.

#### Political Summary.

The returns of the various State elections held is October after a long interval of doubt are sufficiently full to allow the results to be summed up as fol-

PENNSYLVANIA.—In our own State-Johnston, the Whig candidate is elected Governor by about 250 I to which they never wo majority more or less over Longstreth, Democrate lempt to introduce more troops into the city, would Puinter the Democratic Canal Commissioner election be met by them with stern, determined, and unted Whigs have elected 15 and the Democrats 9 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of one. The Whig majority in the State Senate is nine, 21 by Montaya, commandant general, and are determined to foil his efforts to establish a military disto 12, and the house is a tie 50 to 50. A U.S. Senator is to be chosen in the place of Mr. Cameron Dem.

elose as in Pennsylvania but the latest returns show to be connected with the Sierra Madre project.—
Whether the Indians referred to have taken advanthe election of Ford the Whig candidate for Goveremor, by 200 majority over Weller, Dem. The Democrats have elected 11 members of Congress and the Whigs 10, a Democratic gain of two. The Legislature stands a tie in the Senate. In the House two Democratic majority. A. U. S. Senator is to chosen in place of Mr. Allen Dem.

GEORGIA.-The Democrats have elected four members of Congress and the Whigs four-same as hast Congressional election. The popular vote gives about 300 to 400 marjority for the Democrats.

FLORIDA. - Florida has been carried by the Whigs who have elected their Governor, Mr. Brown member of Congress, Mr. Cabell, and a majority of both branches of the Legislative. A U. S. Senttor is to be chosen in place of Mr. Westcott Dem.

VERMONT .- The Legislature of Vermont met in joint ballot on Wednesday, to elect State officers. The whole vote for Governor was 243, of which Charles Coolidge, the Whig candidate, bad 122; Shafton, Free Soil, 65, and Dillingham, Democrat, 51; scattering 2. Coolldge, the Whig candidate, was elected. For Lieut. Governor, Mr. Pierpont, the Whiz candidate, had 124 votes, and was declared to be elected.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Ledger of October 25th says-we received, last evening, from our Harrisburg correspondent, the full official vote of the State given at the last election for Governor, which settles the long contested subject of the exact official majority. Johnston's majority in the State is 302. The entire vote is 336,-741, divided as follows :--

Longstreth

Johnston, 168 523 168,221

Johnston's majority, 302 . The aggregate vote is 51,284 greater than was cast for Governor in 1847, when Shunk had above 5000 majority over all the candidates. The returns have been compared with the general neturns received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in Harrisburg; and it is thought the special returns, when opened in the presence of the Legislature, next January, will not vary three votes from the above result.

A DIFFICULTY IN SPAIN WITH THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.—The government of Spain is famous for its quarrels with ministers of foreign countries. It lately expelled Mr. Bulwer, the English minister, and now it is at loggerheads with the American minister, Mr. Saunders.: A letter from that county in an English paper, says the quarrel is a severs one, and originated in consequence of an arrest of one of his servants. The American envoy demanded satisfaction but it was refused.

# LETTER FROM On my return home last evening, after an absence of ten days in the neighboring State of New York, I learned with purpose, that remore were

rife over this State, and doubtless beyond its borders, calculated if allowed to go oncontradicted seriously to affect me in the public essem. I find by letters received from various parts of the State, as also from articles in the public press, to which my attention has been called, that wide circulation has been given to the report, that having succeed ed in securing my own re-election. I am now willing to abandon the position I have herefore occupied on the question of the Presidency. From whatever source this emanates, or whatever may be the motive for giving it circulation, it is due, alike to truth, and to my own reputation, that it should receive from me a prempt and explicit denial. My views apon the question of the Presidency remain nnchanged. I stand now where I have stood from the day I heard of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, at Utica-his firm and uncompromising sun-

To those friends who have so recently and gene rously sustained me, in the trying and intensely exciting political conflict just passed, I am bound by an overwhelming sense of gratitude. I know that a large proportion of those who gave no their suffrages, are the friends and supporters of General Cass. They cannot feel dee iy upon any subject, without awaking in my breast, strong emotions of sympathy. I would do nothing to subject me to the charge of ingratitude, or that should give just grounds of offence to those generous and magnanimous friends; but my position upon the question of the Presidency was early taken, and has been, as it shall be, consistently maintained. In assuming it, considerations of duty alone influenced me. The crisis, in my judgment, demands firmness and moral courage. The friends of Freedom should stand firm, upon the ground they occupy, and in no respect compromise the letter as is here spoken of, ever was written. No great movement in which they have deliberately

Yours truly, D. WILMOT, To E. O. Goodrich, Editor of Reporter.

JOHN VAN BUREN arrived at Cincinnati on Tues day last, and was received by a large concourse of

#### Important from Mexico, Return of Santa Anna

The Charleston Courier has telegraphic informa tion from New Orleans, under date of 21st instant which says that by an arrival at that port advices had been received of the return of Santa Anna to Vera Cruz. It was but recently that Santa Anna sent his Secretary to sound public omnion upon the matter, and he probably finding affairs in such con fusion in the country has thought it a favorable op-portunity for thes "hero of Angostura" to return and try what fortune will do for him again, in the country in a continual state of anarchy, and the people in constant dread and insecurity

The other news from Mexico is that another but tle between the whites and the Indians had taken place near Tampico, in which the latter were vic orious. Much excitement prevailed in Tampico in consequence of the appearance of a Pronunciamen to, giving the preliminary details of the Sierra Mad

The Picavone of the 19th publishes an article which was a kind of a pronunciamento on the par of the citizens of Tampico, in which they declared that they viewed the presence of troops in Tampi co as the precursor of a reign of arbitrary despotism yielding resistance. The city of Tampico is defended by five companies of National Guards, wh are highly indignant at the measures contemplated tatorship in that city under any pretence. The habitants languish for a re-occupation of the city Cino.—The contest in Ohio has been equally by the Americans, and their movements are said tage of the state of affairs which prevailed and made in assault upon the city or whether the battle refer red to is but a continuation of the difficulties bet ween the military governer and the people we are

> not at oresent advised. An abstract of another document is given by the Picayune. It is from Senor Tenorio, the comman claut of the troops who were forced to evacuate the

" It is dated the 1st inst., and is addressed to the Tumpiquonos. He tells them the troops thus expelled were the battalion "Guarda Costa," of Tampico, and gives a recital of their deeds at Resaco Adgos tura Padierna, and the Molion. He wonders at the ingratitude of the Tampiquenos in requiring the removal of troops who have served so long and faithfully, shed so much blood for their fellow-citizens and conferred so much luster on the city. He vaunts his own deeds in a longer paragraph than he devotes to the army and protests that his only aim has been to save the beautiful city from the horrors of disorder.

He tells them that the troops on their way to reminforce the garrison of Tampico were designed to protect it from a coup de main from New Orleans and that the story of their wish to pronounce for Santa Anna is totally false. He says the garrison of Tampico has reason rather to detest than admire Santa Anna, and that all are agreed a revolution at the present moment would destroy the political exstence of the nation.

THE GOLD REGION OF CALIFORNIA -The St. Lon-Republican has an article which looks to the dark side of the California gold picture, and thinks that the flattering statements come from interested land holders who wish to profit by a flood of emigrants. It strikes us as undentable, that the possessor of a gold mine is not very apt, voluntarily, to ask other men to come in and share it with him. The Re-

"We were vesterday visited by a mentleman who has been for many years a conductor of gold and then informed us that he had traveled over large portion of the Sacramento region in search of gold mines, described the evidences he found, and oncluded by assuring us that after spending five thousand dollars in experiments, and attempts at discoveries, he came out minus the investment. This is one side—our readers may compare it with

AFFAIRS IN YURATAN .- The New Orleans Pica-

yune of the 7th, has the following:

"A private letter informs the editors of La Pa tria that Gov. Barbacachano was so well satisfied with the gallant bearing of the American volunters in the late engagement with the Indians of Yucatan that he contemplated making application to the government of the United States for 500 more! The action alluded to took place two leagues from

"Jacinto Pat was so enraged by the defeat of his Indian troops, that he ordered four of his officers to be shot. Pat was making preparations to fortify himself in Peto, and at the moment of shooting his four officers he told his followers that he was about to enter into another action and if he lost it they were welcome to shoot him !"

#### To the Frie Seil Democracy.

by it. He denounced the proceedings of the Whig

Convention, and stigmatized it, for its betrayal of Henry Clay, as the "National Staughter House." He has since, almost up to the present time, been liberal in his abuse of the policy which put aside his invorile candidate, and has been firm in his refasal to dequiesce in the notaination of Gen Taylor. Nay, even further than this, he has encouraged the indirectly, trainted in placing before the American people the nominees of that party.

But, lately, a great change has come over him. He professes to see in the signs of the simes, indications which portend the election of Gen. Cass. and throws himself into the confest, to avert that result, by the election of Gen. Taylor, We had given him credit for sincerity, in this Free Soil movement, and had almost learned to respect him as an honest man. But this last apostney has completely undeceived us. Horace Greely now stands before the American people, as the base betraver of the great principle he professed to have most at heart, and merits the execution of every honest man. How hollow-hearted and hypocritical have been all his protestations and profe That he will carry with him enough votes to defea-Mr. Van Buren in the State of New York, and give its electoral vote to Gen. Taylor, we have no doubt. If, by his address to the free soil whigs of Ohio, and his personal exertions, he succeeds in carrying that State for Gen. Taylor, it ensures his election to n certainty. As it is, his defection has barrow-ED THE CONTEST TO GEN. CASE OR GEN. TAYLOR. ONE OF WHOM MUST BE CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE.

Fellow-citizens! Horace Greely has postponedabandoned the principle of Free Soil, in his open and avowed support of Gen. Taylor: a Southern man, a slaveholder, pledged by habit, by interest, and by a tacit understanding, to support not only the interests but the prejudices of the South. And why this flagrant and base desertion? To carry into effect the destructive policy of the Whig party! A National Bank, a Bankrupt law, a distribution o the proceeds of the public lands among the states, ruinous and extravagant appropriations for internal improvements, a consequent enormous national debt, a high protective prohibi ive tariff, and a conequent direct tax-such are the measures express ed or implied, which Mr. Greely holds cut to the Free Soil Whigs, as a lure to rally under the standard of Gen. Taylor. Look around you, in your own county! Have not the Whigs obeyed the summons and fallen back into the ranks of their party? While thus deserting the Free Soil organization, they havethe impudence to ask you to adhere to the nomina ion of Mr. Van Buren! Knowing that every vote you cast for him is indirectly cast for General Taylor, the Whig candidate! They unblushingly taunt those Democrats with inconsistency who have opened their eyes to the fraud practiced upon the party! By brazen appeals to con sistency, they endeavor to persuade the Van Buren Democrats to persist in a course which promot the overthrow of the Domocratic party! In short they have adopted the policy and the arguments o

Horace Greely, the Free Soil Apostate! Fellow-Democrats! You with whom we have fought shoulder to shoulder in many a glorious field, against these same whigs, shall we appeal to wiles of our old and invetorate political opponents? one point, by voting for Marting Van Buren, and tray your inconsistency as regards the great Democratic principles upon which you believe the prosperity of the country to depend,

Choose then! On one side you have the vain gratification of an opinion allied with the triumph of your political foes. On the other, "the sober second thought," resulting in your return to party nominations, and the tnumph of your principles and of your friends. Choose then, between a National Bank, and the constitutional Treasury the tween a high protective Tariff and a Tariff for reverue only-between appropriations for internal improvements, and the principle laid down by Genlackson in his veto of the Maysville road bill-between an enormous national debt and an economica: administration of public affairs-between centralization and the sovereignty of the States-between privileged classes and an aristocracy of wealth, or equal laws for all and privileges for none. In short, CHOOSE BETWEEN GEN. TAYLOR & GEN.

The following Democratic Senators and Representatives of the present Congress, who voted for the Wilmot proviso, are, notwithstanding, out in favor of Gen. Case:
SEKATORS.

Dodge and Walker, Wisconsin. Felch and Fitzgerald, Michigan. Allen, Ohio. Breese, Illinois Atherson, N. Hampshire. Bradley and Hamlin, Maine.

REPRESENTATIVE. Thompson, Strong, Mann and Bridges, Penn. Edsall. New Jones. Jenkins, Lord, Nichol, McClay, N. York. Peck. Vermont. Peasley and Johnson, N. Hampshire. Smart, Clark, Wiley, Maine. Freis, Morris, Farand Ohio. Henly, Carel-cart and Rockhill, Indiana. Lynde and Darling, Wisconsin. Thompson and colleague, Iowa.

Wentworth, Illinois,

McClelland, Stuart and Bingham, Michigan, Let us unive with these statesmen and patriots in now rescuing Democracy from the perils that surround her. While we follow their example we are in no danger from the charge of inconsistency, or the mortifying reflection hereafter, that we are responsible for the downfull and overthrow of the great democratic party.

GEORGE SANDERSON,

U. MERCUR, G. F. MASON, A. M'KEAN, J. F. MEANS, D. VANDERCOOK, B. LAPORTE.

TO THE FREE SOIL WHIGS OF OHIO. Ah, friends! we have said news from you!-While the Whiz heart of the Union was bounding Whig Congress, only the more thoroughly commit true-hearted whigs of Ohio! who have stood shoul-

ing victory in Pennsylvania, there came news from you that chilled the atmosphere and dimmed the Follow-ostizenal. Wa refer you to the address of the free Soil White of Ohiog process of 1945 mail need cannot had settled the the white policy, as he as it shall have given as it shall have given as it shall have given as the who here consist of 1945 mail need cannot had been received the singular focusing the singular focusing the state of turned out their inmates, so lately dumb and cower

Higent, conscientions Whiz farmers and mechanhow who have show he to abandon your old friends because of their misfortune at Philadelphia, could but have seen those hordes who rushed together in Paramenty Hall and less printer groggeries to shopt impelled to hemitate, to doubt, to review the position: rou had taken. I extreat you to do it now!

Yes, friends! the result in your State is disasrous, no matter whether Ford or Weller in Goverpor by a few hundred votes. The fact that Cassism can claim any port of a triumph in Ohio is except We all expected a close and doubtful struggle in November, but anticipated the election of Ford by 5,000 to 10,000 majority, with a decided. Whig majority in Congress and the legislature. You have sadly disappointed us-but for Pennsylvania you would have stunned us. As it is, we are able to succeed without you, but we don't like the iden.-When every other whig State of '44 stands firm, how can we bear to part company with the greatest, the noblest of all! When New York and Pennsylvania came forward to admit and atone for their defection in the last National contest, how can we surrender our flag-ship in that glorious though unfortunate struggle! We cannot, will not do it! You have shared our defeats-you must share our victory! Success will hardly be joyful without

And why should Ohio fall out of line with the Whig array just as they are achieving a decisive triumph? What good end is even proposed by those who counsel that course! Suppose it were possible to give the vote of the State to Van Buren (and you must know it is not,) do you not see that is in effect giving it to Cass! Every Electoral Vote against Taylor is either a vote for Cass directly, or against a choice by the people, and so in favor of Cass indirectly; for he and no one else will assuredly be chosen if the election goes to the House. With the Delegations from fifteen States for, only twelve, in all against him, and the other three divided and in view of the knowledge that, if no President be chosen, the Senate will certainly elect Gen. Butler Vice-President and thus put him in the Pres idential Chair, there is not a chance for the election of anybody but Cass by the House. And why should any Whig vote so as to humor South Carolina and elect Gen. Cass! Why! The grounds of demurer are three-Gen. Taylor

the Philadelphia Convention—the Extension

Slavery. Let us consider them in order. You know how little I like Gon. Taylor,-ather, how thoroughly I disapprove his nomination for President. Personally, I think well of him, as almost everybody does. The uniform testimony of those who know him proclaims him a shrewd, sensible, practical, humane, honest, unassuming man. If it were simply a question of men, I believe a least three-fourths of the Union would prefer him to Gen. Cass. As to his being a soldier and a slaveolder, I should like him better if he were neither; but I never did and I think I never will oppose any man merely as a slaveholder for an office under the Federal Government, for I believe such opposition contrary to the plain intent and scope of the Federal Constitution. If it had been understood or suspected in 1787-8 that the citizens of the Free States would ever come to proscribe and vote against which we have all so often contended, are in im- Constitution would have been adopted. I do not Gen. Cass's election I cannot so clearly foresee; minent danger of being subverted by the artful believe Washington would have signed the instrument; I am confident Madison and Pinckney would We cannot believe it. We cannot believe that not. I cannot unite in a prescription which seems you will consent to sacrifice all your principles, as to me faithless, ill-directed and worse than useless. from a northern politician whom she knows was Democrats, to the empty pride of consistency. For Nor will I make the soldier's calling a reason for remember, that in preserving your consistency on opposing any one so long as the Nation requires, his inflamed ambition. It is the pride, not the intrains and employs soldiers. I am more than willthus aiding on the election of Gen. Taylor, you have link to unite in any effective movement for abolishing the trade of War; but, so long as the Nation encourages, requires and upholds that trade without objection or cavil, I cannot unite in proscribing warriors who have ever been blameless in private

life and obedient to the civil power. But we heartily agree that the Philadelphia nom ination was not the right one-that a candidate for President of superior qualifications and merits should have been selected. The choice made was not mine, nor yours. Some of you I visited and conferred with last year concerting the defeat of this selection. Many of you must know that I spared no effort, early or late, to defeut it—yet is was made. And now the only question to be considered is this-Is it your duty, is it mine, because of our disapproval of the reasons which induced and the influences which effected this nomination, to onnose it and thus contribute to Gen. Cass's election? I have carefully weighed. I have calmly deliberated, and my conviction is clear that I ought, in view of all the circumstances, to vote for Gen. Taylor. I shall do so. Hear my reasons, and then judge my

As to the influences which prevailed in the Philadelphia Convention. I do not respect and shall not flatter them. A low expediency-a mole-eyed cunning-a loose-principled complaisance to those who promised, if Gen. Taylor should be nominated, all manner of Southern and South-Western States which they had no more power to make over than Satan had to give away "all the kingdoms of the earth."-I saw all this and detested it. But this is of the past, and is no longer of any practical consequence. The intrigues and intriguers have alike shrunk into their natural proportions. Gen. Tayfor is nominated: but they who suddenly expanded secure for him and the United States Senators they were to carry by means of him in Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, &c., have been proved men of swelling words and no real force. Every day renders more and more apparent the fact that Gen. Taylor will not be elected nor materially belped by no-party nor by Southern party votes, and that he must be carried by old-fashioned Whig strength and Whig means-by appeals to the understanding, the patriotism and the conscience of the country against the policy and measares recommended by Polk and supported by Cass lor has himself been constrained by the necessities platform. I am a pretty determined Whig, and I don't want a President more decidedly of us and with us than his later letters make him. The States which will vote for him will thereby approve all men. The Congress elected with him will be a cendency of any consequence whatever. But you,

lukewarmness or equivocal regard as to some of through years of endurance and depression them. That Congress will proceed to carry out have stood from when they faltered and triumphed

country governed and its policy shaped as the Representatives of the People shall direct? Por one, I am content with this, and shall do my best

o secure it. and scream over the first Telegraphic report of which, after all, is the great difficulty in the present ontest. If your State is lost to the Whigs, it will

Theow nothing of Gen. Taylor's or Gen. Cass's sentiments on this point which is not of may not be known to you all: "That Gen. Taylor is a slave holder—that he opposed the Annexation of Texas -that he has often spoken in reprehension of Blavery, yet, with the usual Somhern inconsistency. insists on cherishing the evil and repelling all Free State interference with it-to much is or may be generally known. That he desires or contemplates any Extension of Slavery, I do not believe; nor do I believe that any considable portion of the Whigs of the South do sor In all my conversations with anothern which on this subject. I have not yet met the first man who expressed a desire to see slavery across the Rio Grande, Some, indeed, insist that they will not be excluded—that a southern planter has a right to take his slaves into the new territory as clearly as a Northern wool-grower has to take his sheep there, and they can't agree to surrender the principle; but as to desiring the practical extension of slavery, I know not one of them who who does so. On the contrary, their general sentiment is not dissimilar to that of the great body of intelligent conservatives at the North-namely, that slavery is an evil which, though they shrink from the sacrifices and hazards of abolishing it, they have no wish to impose upon others. In defiance of the noisy manifestations of zeal for "southern rights" which the lynx-eyed jealousy of a dagrant wrong naturally incite, I firmly believe that if every southern whig could vote Yea or Nay on the question of slavery extension, in such manner that no man's vote should be exposed, two-thirds of them would vote in the negative. The jealousy of the powerful classes of slave breeders and slave traders may long prevent any open exhibition of this entiment, but it is there nevertheless. Now let us suppose Gen. L'aylor chosen Presi

dent, and with him a Congress (House) whig by 20 to 30 majority—the whig strength consisting of ninety Representatives of Free and forty of slave states. You know under what influences the whiz members from free states are chosen, and what are the sentiments on this subject demanded by the public opinion of their constituencies. You know whether a President could afford to commence a deadly struggle with two-thirds of his supporters in Congress. You can guess whether the Loco Foco Members, whatever they might be impelled to do for a President of their own stripe would be likely to do toward helping on a whig President engaged in such an undertaking as slavery extension. The inducement to such a self-sacrifice for a President of adverse politics would be nothing the peril everything. I have looked over the whole ground carefully, and it is my deliberate conviction that, should Gen. Taylor and a Whig Congress be chosen. there will be no extension of slavery during the ensuing Presidential term-I trust not ever after.-And I do not see how any candid observer, after a survey of the whole ground, can come to a differbut the prospect cannot be better in that direction it may be far worse. The south will trust a southern President farther and bear from him more than against her claims until she bought him by luring terest, nor the calm indement of the south that stands in the way of the establishment of the free soil principle-dread of being overruled or overborne rather than an earnest wish to diffuse slavery over the wilds of New Mexico and California. To secure tranquility and success to the Administratration of a southern President of general and deserved popularity, the south will concede what she never will concede to the numerical preponderance of the North. Taking into account all the circumstances. I believe the Extension of slavery under Gen. Taylor as little probable as under any other

President whatever. And if not on this account, on what should any whig falter ! , Since Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor must be President, how should any whig hesitate ! If the difference in the men be nothing is not the difference in their principles something? On the one side, Legislation by Congress; on the other, Government by Presidential patronage and Presidential Vetoes. On the one side, Protection to American Industry; on the other, hostility to the principle, and persistence in the policy which is now the main cause of our moneyed contractions 25th day of Nov. 1848, at 1 o'clock, upon the premiand convulsion. On the one side, Peace and contentment within our own boundaries; on the other the lust of conquest, the glitter of arms, and the bottomless abyss of Public Debt. On the one side, the application of the Nation Revenue in good part to the improvement of Rivers, Harbors and the means of intercommunication generally; on the the said John Barnes Dec'd., with about twenty-five other, the policy foreshadowed in Gen. Cass's letter to Chicago and the Baltimore Resolution condemning any general system of Internal Improvement. On one side, the policy of collecting and disbursing the Revenue in such manner as shall tend to facilitate Commercial Intercourse and Exchanges: on the other, the eleventh century Sub-Treasury, with into great men on the strength of votes they were to its rigorous exactions and its complainant relaxations-its smiles for the Palace favorites and its frowns for the basiness community. O believe not men of Ohio! that the whig party perished at Philadelphia or anywhere else; it lives, and must live for the Country has need of it; it has important duties to discharge-glorious destinies to accompilsh. Whatever the faults of its representatives at any time, it is the same party still-the party of generous impulses, of enlightened judgment, true and steadfast patriotism. Other parties correcty regard particular objects or measure; but this alone has that just idea of the nature and scope of Gov--by Whig arguments and whig votes. Gen. Tay- ernment which make its great end BENEFIENCE and its existence a struggle for the widest diffusion of of the case to place himself distinctly on the Whig positive benefits and blessing. They who call most loudly upon you to repudiate and destroy the whig party are generally men who never understood its aims nor concurred in its views-who, having for years bitterly opposed and decried it, cannot see the general features of Whig policy, now known of why any one should deem its preservation and as-

country through the potency of Presidential influ- hour of trial, foremost in the path of duty, and

ing triumph, is the hope and prayer of
Yours,
Bonack Penky

THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES LANGFELDT .- The extreme penalty of the law was inflicted upon Char-les Langieldt yesterday at ten minutes before 2 o'clock, in the yand attached to the county prison.
The murder of the 23d of March last and Langfeldt be on this issue alone. Let us see whether it should was convicted of the reigne, by a chain of circumstantial evidence so known as to relieve the jury be lost on this: murder was one of the most strocious ever, preparated in this city and the excitement which it caus

ed at the time was of the most intense description.

Langfeldt from the time of his conviction to the last moments of his existence endeavored to estabserting that the witnesses on the trial swore falsely-He was attended yesterday by several Catholic Clergimen but in consequence of his refusal to submit them alone; they tettred; and he was attended by several of the Protestant Clergy. He sprayed with them after considerable solicitation, and advice, and said that he had no confession to make to man, that God knew his heart. He was led from the cell to the scaffold at 20 minutes before 2 p'clock, and after he had accended, he addressed the assemblage in German, which was interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Fleieschman, of the Protestant Clergy. Langfeldt said that he was standing on the point of going from this world to his Creator, that the fifteen witnesses swore falsely against him-that the judges of the Court had no spirit in them in condemning him under such circumstances, and that from the evidence of a man lying on the bed of Mrs. Rademacher, a conclusion of gailt could be fraun. He forgave all—the judges, the jury and the witnesses, and concluded with the following

The cap was then drawn over his face—the rope was placed round his neck by Sheriff Lelar, and all the props except the main one being removed, he stood on the brink of eternity. The next mo-ment, and he appeared at the bar of a righteous God. He was cut down in half an hour, and an examination conducted by Dr. W. T. Duffie proved that the vertebre had been esparated, and of course death was instantaneous. There were about five hundred people present, and there must have been more than a thousand outside the walls.—Daily Republic October 21st.

THE IRON INTEREST .- The reduction in the price of Iron is charged by politicians to the tariff of 1846. This, says the Upland Union, is wholly false, as shown by the facts of the case. In 1845 the various mports of iron to this country were over \$10,000 000, while in 1847, under the present tariff, it fell 86,000,000, and the amount of iron exported in 47, compared with '45 shows an increased value of \$400,000 in favor of the tariff of '46. If there be any difficulity with the non-men of Pennsylvania, comes from over production, as shown by the following facts. The increase of '47 over '46 in pig iron and castings is nearly 23 per cent; in wrought iron 83 per cent; nails and spikes 84 per cent.

CLOSE CONTESTS .- The elections in the different between the two parties. Another is found in South Carolina. Mr. Simms, the late Representative, is re-elected to Congress in the Georgetown district, over Mr. McQueen, by 39 majority.

### New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A LI. persons indebted to the estate of Bostwick Badg-er, dec'd, late of Wyslusing, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those baving claims against said estate will please pegent them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN H. BADGER, Standing Stone, Oct. 31, 1848.

## new Goods.

B. KINGSBERY & CO., A RE now receiving, and will be every day for two weeks, a very large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

embracing every thing wanted by the buyers of chesp goods. Those having Cash to pay for goods, would do well to call at our store and save them does from ten to Sheen per cent. At the end of two weeks we expect to receive all our goads, at which time we will give a more extended description of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to. Towards.

CIRIPISIANS COURT SAILS. By an order of the Orphane' Court of Bradford Co., will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1848, at 1 o'clock, P. M., upon the premiers, the following property, to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and bring in the township of Leroy, county afcressed, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, the described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, the cost corner of J. Hunt's lot, thence morth slong said Hunt's lot, and widow Andrew's land, 252 perches to a post, thence east along the line of Sidney Stone's land, 31 6-10 perches to a post, thence south 254 perches to the bank of Towards creek at a post, thence up said creek, the courses thereof, to the place of brginning.-Containing fifty acres, strict messure, being a part of the farm of the late Peter Walter, deceased, Attendance given, and terms made known on the day

JOHN VANDYKE Adm Oct. 30, 1948-MARDELANA, WALTERS, Ad.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. By an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford co. will be exposed to public sale on SATURDAY. sea, a Tract of land situate in Orwell township Bradford Co., Containing sixty three screen, and bounded on the north by lands of Westly Robinson on the east by lands of lease Lyon, south by lands of Harry Lines and on the west by land of Dan'l. Robinson being the same tract of land which Stephen C. Smith and wife by Deed dated Oct. 29th 1845. (recorded in Deed Book, vol., 24 pages 366 & 7) conveyed to acres thereof improved, and a small framed house there on erected.

Attendance given, and terms C. G. GRIDLEY. October 31, 1848.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that Grands and George W. Hardy, administrators of Russell Pratt, administrator of the estate of George Jeffries, dec'd., late of Sheshequin;

Perley H. Buck, administrator of the estate of Wm. Buck.dec'd., late of Pike: George H. Shepard, one of the administrators of the

state of Nathan Alvord, jr., late of Wells; Joseph Beeman, guardian of Mary Jane Cook, minor of Auron Cook, late of Columbia. D. L. Scott, administrator of the estate of Wilson

Scott, dec'd., la's of Towards horough; Eliss Rockwell, administrator of Samuel Rockwell, jr. who was administrator of J. C. Rose, dec'd, late of

Cyprism Barns, executor of the estate of Joel Barns dec'd, late of Orwell. Charles Eleworth, administrator of Ruth Crandal

late of Windham to
A W Wilcox, administrator of the estate of Absolon Wilcox, Jec'd, late of LeRoy,
Wm E Maynard and L. Goff, administrators of the

estate of J. B. Taylor, dec'd., late of Rome-have filed and settled in the office of the Register of Wills, in sail for the county of Bradford, the accounts of their several administrations upon the estates aforesaid, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's court of said county, on Monday, the 4th day of December next, for confirmation and allowance. L. E. DEWOLF, Reg. Register's Office, Towarda, Nov. 1, 1818.