

-Aradford Akeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men! Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, Novem. 29, 1848.

The " Three Chipters of Political History." which we conclude to-day, are written by A. M. GANGEWER, formerly editor, we believe, of the "Berwick Enquirer." They are scorching reviews" of the history of the state of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, upon the Proviso, and handle men without fear or favor. Mr. G. is a radical democrat, and worthy man-his only offence being the sin of Free thought. This was enough for the "powers that be," at Washington, and he' became another victim to appease the insatiate Slave power.

The North Branch Canal.

No portion of the State of Pennsylvania, is so rich in the extent and magnitude of her mine; al resources, as the North. Diversified with noble rivers and their tributaries, beneath her soil, susceptible in the highest degree of cultivation, there lies a vast and stupendous amount of weal h, which ages only will suffice to bring forth. Her mountains, lifting their peaks in mid-air, are literally a mine of that substantial mineral, which enters into the use of every one, placed side by side with inexhaustable fields of coal. There is, perhaps, no section of country in the world, better calculated to become the mart of mineral wealth than the North ern part of this good old Commonwealth.

And her coal and iron but wait until a channel can be found to bear them to a market, when the bowels of the mountains shall discorge the wealth they have for ages hid, and active industry and well-applied capital be ready to develope the hidden treasures that so bountifully lie, now neglected, beneath our soil.

It was probably this well known fact, which projected the North Branch Canal, and urged it nearly to its completion. That it was conceived at a time when the State was in too crippled a condition to have permitted her money to be invested in any public improvement, we will not now deny Her money had been lavished upon un rofitable and unwise measures, calculated but to enure to the benefit of individuals; and had that money been invested in the direct and speedy completion of the North Branch to the State Line, it would now without doubt, have been yielding its revenues to the State, instead of hanging as it does at present, like an incubus upon the Treasury.

We believe there never was but one opinion with regard to the utility of this stupendous improvement, and that was, that it could not fail to be a profitable investment. This was also the feeling which possessed the minds of all when the work was stopped; but the people had cried aloud against the lavish use which had been made of their money-indeed, the State, through misguided legislation, was on the very verge of bankruptcy-and short-sighted legislators were of too limited comprehension to distinguish between profitable and unprofitable improvements.

The report of the Canal Commissioners for the year 1842, urges the necessity of prosecuting the letion of the North Branch Canal. They

"In the opinion of this Board, the time for deliberation on the subject of completing the unfinished lines of improvement, in which the Common-press of the country. In times of high political wealth is now embacked, has gone by. Too much money has been, expended—too much damage has been created—and too destructive will be the conone moment entertained by those in authority.-The North Branch Extension has already cost near two and a half millions of dollars, to which, if the of anything disnonorable in the visit of the for work should be now suspended, must be added the damages sustained by holders of private property throughout the whole extent of the line; and the damages to contractors who have, at an immense expense, made all the preparations necessary to enable them to complete their jobs, relying apon the pledged faith of the Commonwealth. poal interest of the sum expended must also be and a half million of dollars; which, when completed, will open a very important, and, unquesonably, the most profitable line of improvement in-Pennsylvania. Let those who doubt this remark. cast their eyes to the map, and observe the point at which it will connect the public works of Pennsylwania with those of New York-that it opens a direct water communication between the and anthracite coal regions of the Susquehanua and on the canal by the the usands and tens of thousands of tons of coal which would be shipped to supply the cities, flourishing villages, and salt words in western New York, would alone yield toll enough to nav the interest on the cost of construction : bu when it is reflected that it affects, also the nearest connection between the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and the boundless country bordering on the Lakes, who, in his senses, will set limits to the trade below the entire capacity of the canal?

The report of the Board of Canal Commissioner for the year 1814, declares that "the Board regard the work as one of much value and importance, and while they do not believe it was a prudent un dertaking on the part of the State at the time it was commenced, no doubt is entertained, that if the balance required for its completion could be had, i would be profitably invested. This, however, in the present financial condition of the State, cannot reasonably be expected for some years to come.-Could any judicious means be devised to secure its completion by the Commonwealth, within a reasonable time, it should never be transferred to a company, as it cannot fail eventually to become a is printed in its head: D. M. Bull, Proprietor. source of revenue."

At the present time there has been expended on the North Branch from Lackawana to the state line, being ninety four miles, \$2,484,939 00; the amount required to complete it was \$1.277,452 81. Thus for this small sum, compared with the amount expended, could the North Branch have been completed long before this. Instead of a mighty, a necessary and a profitable public work, tast going to dilapidation, the horn of the boat-man would have been heard ringing amidst our hills and vallies, and the activity of business been seen along its route.-But its locks, and its abutments now stand, as monuments to designate the short-sightedness and folly of our past Legislatures. We appeal to the people of the State, at large, whose interests are concerned, to the members of the Legislature, and particularly to the North, if they will see this gigan- Mississippi, has since died.

tic work suspended, and remain of no more use to than our old Indian fortifications to tell us of those who have lived before ! Shall over two millions of dollars be blindly and wilfully sacrificed and lost? Shall our coal and iron forever form a part of our everlasting hills, for want of an avenue to lead them to a market? It can no longer be said that capital cannot be obtained. Our cities and capitalists are overburdened with money, lyng domaint on their hands, and seeking a chance for hivestment. If the means of our Commonwealth are too limi ed to permit them to fi ish and enjoy the revenues of the North Branch, justice and sound policy demands, she could permit others to complete this work. It will be many years before she will be more competent than at present, and in the mean time, all traces of the work will be obli-

terated, or have gone into dilapidation. The completion of the New York and Erie Rail Road to Elmira, will open for the North Branch profitable markets easily of access. That the Rail Road will be pushed to a speedy completion to that point; there is now no doubt. It now only remains for our citizens to make a vigorous effort, to ensure the completion of the North Branch Canal. Let them go to work speedily and zealously, and the hopes which have been so long delayed, will at last be realized. We trust immediate action will be taken, and a united and determined effortmade.

Dickinson's Idea of Dignity.

The following choice paragraph was written by the Hon, D.S. Dickinson, U.S. Senator, and formerly Lient. Governor of the State of New York, and who by mistake was not born in that "mothe of great men," the State of Virginia-but who does his best to rectify the mistake by wishing he lived there. We advise him to emigrate-it is the only chance he has of doing what his constituency would approve, and of being remembered as a public benefactor. It might then be said of him-

"A true Patriot he—for be it understood.
He lett his country, for his country's good!" But here is the paragraph, as it appears in the Bing-

hamton Democrat:--

"The Keystone reposes in the arms of whiggery. Well, that is what we expected of her, after we say her democrats join the whigs and abolitionists in undertaking to swell such a miserable tad-pole as David Wilmot into a calf. Pennsylvania might have saved us, but New York could not. She had no distinguished traitors—we-had. We know the leue democracy of the Keystone have worked well and done their best. But quite a portion commited a great error in going off after abstractions, and it has lost us the State and the nation. So much

or riding a broom stick and calling it a horse."

In extenuation, it should be remembered that Mr. Dickinson unless propped up by the power and influence of the administration would fall to his roper level, and consequently is not expected to be very good-natured in the prospect of having no Power to which he can fawn and play the syco phant. He has been a tool in the hands of the Slave Power-and feeling his own degradation, views with malice and envy, those who have stood firm for Freedom-and who are destined to be honored when his political course will be a by-word of contempt and reproach. We do not enry such men their feelings or wonder at their ebullitions of hate.

Hon. R. M'Clelland.

The following letter from Hon, D. WILMOT, re futes the many unfounded allegations put in circulation in regard to the recent visit of this gentle man to Bradford. It is drawn from him, simply as an act of justice to an intimate and respected friend, whose character and firm adherence, on every occasion, to the Proviso, should place him beyond the reach of detraction.

TOWANDA, Nov 24, 1848. DEAR SIR :- The visit of the Hon. Robert Cleiland of Michigan, to this place, a short time. previous to the Presidential Election, has been inade the subject of many unjust suspicious, and slanderous allegations, by a portion of the partizan excitement, all inovements are watched with great jealousy by opposing partizans, the acts and motives of men are frequently grossly misrepresented sequences to all concerned, for such an idea to be Justice to Mr. McClelland, and to the distinguished gentleman whose election lie was anxious to promote, demands that they both should be acquitted mer to this county, at least so far as my knowl edge extends. Mr. McClelland did not pretend to me, nor do I believe to any one else, that the position of Gen. Cass upon the Proviso, was in any respect changed, from that indicated by the Nicholson letter; nor was he the bearer to me, of any propositions or promises whatever. He said nothing in any interview he had with me, which paid, whether the works are finished or not. The one friend might not with propriety say to another, work remaining to be done, will cost less than one and to which an honorable man might not lister without having cause for offence. I know Mr McClelland intimately and well. 'He is an honorable high minded man, one who would resort t nothing improper, for the advancement of himself or to secure the election to the Presidency of his distinguished it end. Very truly yours,
D. WILMOT.

To E. O. Goodrich, Ed. of Reporter.

The Guerilla Democrat.

We slid not intend again to condescend to honor this piratical sheet, with another notice. Nor should we now, except to give wider circulation than it possibly can to the fact that that paper has doffed its disguise, and now comes out under the editorship, &c, of D. M. Bull. Why was the fact that this person has, in fact, been its editor from the commencement, been so carefully concealed, and strenuously denied? It was to deceive-to holdout false inducements, that it might gain a standing. This plan having failed D. M. Bull now tries by the strength of his popularity with the Democratic party, to bolster up the sickly concern !-And to effect this, it is necessary to endeavor to undermine the Reporter-hence the wholesale lies, and base slanders which it is issuing week after week, and its drivelling, whining, pitiful appeals to stop the Reporter and take the Democrat. We give the thing full privilege to say what it pleases about us—the antidote to all the calumnies it may utter,

The Guerilla goes furiously at the Hon. D. Wilmot, and the Bradford Reporter. The first because of private malignaty, and ungovernable hate-the latter, because it has the confidence of the Democratic party and a circulation four times as large as the Democrat-both of which it may never hope to altain. We advise the proprietor to take heed by the example of Slaymaker's Bull, which undertook to battle a railroad engine, and got knocked off the track.

Vinginia.-Cass' majority in Virginia is 1415, and only three counties to hear from, which gave Mr. Polk four majority. Cass will have nearly 1500 majority in the State.

LEVI NORTH, the celebrated Equestrian, who was recently severely injured in a recontre, in

Father Ritchie and the Election.

The venerable organ-grinder philosophises over the recent defeat the Democratic party has sustained, and congratulates himself that he has had no tial election: hand in producing this result. Like Macbeth, he

"Shake not thy gory locks at me-Thou cann't not say I did it."

The Union felicitates itself upon a false assumption it has done something to produce this result. Its course has been one powerful reason why the Democracy now find themselves covered with defeat. and menaced by division. The sectional and illiber al policy pursued by that paper has driven from the standard of the Democracy thousands of honest men, who could not, and would not read their principles according to its interpretations. It has been the organ and advocate of a section, merely. Its editor has labored to make the Democratic party carry upon its shoulders the overwhelming and crushing load of Slavery Propagandism. It has labored to this end day after day with an assiduity, which rightly directed would have proved of service to the Democracy. But, it had forgotten that there were Freemen in the North while playing its overtures for the South, who looked upon the Union as the organ of the administration, and speaking for its candidates, "by authority." Its circulation north of Mason and Dixon's line, has been an injury to the party. Who but a fool, or one have cial says:-"There is a greater quantity fallen than ing no confidence in the People, knowing the state of feeling in the North upon the question of the extension of Slavery into Free Territory, would have pledged Gen. Cass, as the Union did, to veto the Wilmot Proviso? Yet that paper pretended to have such assurance. Why, venerable sir, the strongest argument that could be put in the hands of the Taylor men, in the North, was the very 'Union" in which you twice promised this, with confidence. Yet you carried that idea in almost every Union; and insulted the intelligence of every Freeman who did not square his views of Slavery propagandism by yours, and allow you to in erpolate the principle upon the creed of Democracy.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," we have been learned, and the late Presidential election proves that in politics it is equally true.-The great State of New has been literally kicked from the Democratic ranks. And who has been nore zealous in divesting the Democratic candi dates of its support than the Union? Who, after reviling its Democracy, finally coolly assumed that "the aid of New York could be dispensed with." Why, to be sure, this same Thomas Ritchie, who now congratulates himself that he "has had no hand in producing this result." The returns show that had New York been in line, the Democracy would have triumphed.

The Democratic party of the whole Union, need d Washington, an impartial organ. They can never hope to succeed while the Union is allowed to livide and distract. Fortunately the contempt in which it is held, prevents its being of damage to the party directly-indirectly, as in the late contest, it may do harm by misrepresenting the principles of the party, and driving off Democrats in disgust From the day, when unfortunately Blair & Rives were displaced to make room for him, the Union has been a mere chattel and tool. It first undertook to scold members into a proper state of obedience, and betwixt scolding and coaxing, the venerable granny cut a sorry figure, and if he had any reputation when he came to Washington, soon lost it by his supercilions and inflated garrulousness At Richmond he might be allowed to have no ideas out of Virginia-but as the government editor, he should enlarge his sphere of thought, and comprehend, if he can, the whole Union. Virginia, we grant him, is a great State, and has furnished its share of great men—but it has not kept up with the times, and stands pretty much in the same relation o the other States of the Union that he does to the rest of the newspaper corps—like a seedy gentleman of the olden time, in quede and knee-buckles, amidst

group of healthy and vizorous young men. We need at Washington a journal, which, taking he plain principles of Democracy for its guide, will advocate its cause, and not become the adjunct of any aspirant, or the tool of any section or clique.-Such a paper would respect the feelings of members of the party in every section of the Union, and not endeavor to make it the pack-horse of Slavery, and put upon its shoulders a burden which Atlas himself could not have borne up under. Such a paper we hope to see-for when the Union is divested of the factitious power that now make it in the least respected or leared, it will be so low, as to be unworthy of even a kick.

AFFLICTING.-Ellis, son of the Hon. Ellis Lews, a young gentleman of 19, died suddenly at Pottsville, on Tuesday 21st ult. The Pottsville Emporium says "He had been ill for a few days, but was considered convalescent up to yesterday, when from some affection of the heart, as the physician supposes, he was struck down and died in a few minutes. The deceased possessed a high order of intellect, and by his mild, gentle and amiable deportment, had won the esteem of all who made his acquaintance. Most truly do we sympahire with the bereaved parents and friends in their affliction."

Mexico -By the last accounts from Mexico no new revolutions had broken out, and peace and quiet were being restored. This is a better state of things, and is attributed to the energy of Gen. Arista. Secretary of War, whose prompt measures and prudent foresight avert danger. The day of revolution was postponed till the next instalment shooting excursions. from Washington, when a general scramble was

SANDUSKY BANK.—A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, of the 23d inst., cautions the public against taking the notes of this Bank, in the belief that they are unsound.

MR. CLAY .- The Lexington (Ky.) Observer, o the 18th inst., says :- "We are gratified to be able to state that Mr. Cly's health is improving, though still confined to his bed, and very feeble."

A good toza.-" Suppose," says the Yates County Whig, that the country papers enter into a league, not to support any man for office, hereafter, unless he shall have been for one year previous to his nomination an advance paying subscriber to our respective papers. Wouldn't we have fine times? Let us foot up. In the Congressiona district there must be at least 50 who are sufficienty patriotic to work for the people, in Washington for \$8 a day; in this Senate district. 50 who would like to be Senators; in this County, 100 would be Assemblymen, 25 Sheriffs, 75 Clerks and 100 seek. ers for other offices. This would make 400; and no office seeker would think of paying less than \$2 a year for a paper, the sum total would be \$800 And who can say this arrangement would not be fair ! The office seekers depend on the press for support; why not the press expect support from them ?

News from all Nations.

The four principal cities 1 the Union three the following number of votes at the late Presiden

New York 53,167 Philadelphia, 21.541 Baltimore, 13,347 Boston,

The personal property of the late John Jacob Azior, according to a paragraph in the Globe, is as-certained to amount to the immense sum of four millions and ninety-live thousand dollars! This s exclusive of the houses, lands, &c., constituting is real estate.

Mr. Benson, of London. N. H., upward of seven ty years old, went on to Bear Moustain to gather ivy leaves, was taken in a fit, fell between two logs, and lay there seven days and nights before his hiends could find him. Notwithstanding hexposure to the weather, he is likely to recover

Gen. James Taylor, who died at Newport, Ky. ast week, was worth four millions of dollars, which escends to a son and three daughters. He was a relative of Gen. Taylor, the President elect, for whom he voted a few minutes before his death.

At Boston, last Saturday morning, the thermometer, at sumise, marked 17°. The Utica (N. Y.) Gazette mentions that on Friday morning the thermometer at Deerfield andi-

rated 1° below zero at sun-rise. At Buffalo on Thursday, snow fell to the depth of nineteen inches. Most of the shipping and many of the steamers were going into winter quarters. In alluding to the snow storm the Commer-

at any one time during last winter." On Wednesday the snow was two feet deep at Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

At Milwaukie (Wis.) previous to the 8th, snow fell to the depth of six inches, and a snow storm had been experienced all the way from Chicago to

The Legislature of North Carolina is now tied. Berry, the Democratic candidate for Senator, in the vacancy, has been elected.

Cider drinkers, it is now asserted by medical men in England, escape the cholera. It contains malic and tannic acid.

Imprisonment for debt, where the sum is not above ten pounds, has been abolished in Ireland. Beautiful apartments in Paris, which formerly rented for six hundred frances a month, may now

The question. "where does a fire go when it nes out?" is about to be brought before a Down East débating society.

Water is obtained in large quantities at Manchesler, by wells sunk into the new red sandstone. We see by the annual report that the donations the last year came from the following sources:-

Presbyterian Churches, \$3857 26: Methodist, \$710 95: Dutch Reformed, \$554 70: Protestant Episco-A Convention of Lawyers, for the whole State of Massachusetts, is to be held at Easton, the 4th of

January, to promote the honor and standard of the profession and prevent imposition by pettifoggers and others. "Can you tell me, sir, what time the Providence zilroad comes in?" inquired an old lady with a pandbox in her arms, of a lognger about the depot

About ten minutes after the depot goes out," The suit between Bishop Purcell and Priest Auber, at Cincinnati, resulted, on Friday, on a jury trial before Squire Taylor, in a verdict in favor of the priest. The suit was to dispossess the priest of

a church. The case will be carried to court. Dr. James Hill, resident surgeon at the Peckham House Asylum, (England.) states that he has tried chloroform in ten cases of malignant cholera, with complete success; six of the patients having perfectly recovered, and four being convalescent.

The Montrose Review mentions that a believer in the cold water cure has been committed for trial, on a charge of having occasioned the death of a aborer named Smith, by causing him to be wrapped in cold wet sheets, as a remedy for a rhoumati fever under which he labored.

A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a straight smooth channel, give a velocity of about ree miles an hour. The Queen intends that the London winter sea-

son shall begin in November, and not in February as it usually does. She will do this by setting an example with the Court ceremonies. French Postage, after the 1st of January, is to

mes. Pre-payment is to be voluntary, and will be used. The Election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidence will not occasion a vacancy in the regular line of

the army, as the law which created the office of Major General, which he now holds, abolishes it in the event of death, resignation or dismissal. Mr. Clifford, our minister to Mexico, accompa nied by Mr. De La Rosas, the new minister from

Mexico to the United States, arrived at New Or leans on the 14th inst. The official vote of New Jersey, just published, gives Taylor 40,003. Cass 36,880 Van Buren 849,

and Smith 77., Taylor's majority over Cass 3129 An extensive mine of Chadnel coal has lately been discovered on Coal river, about thirty miles from its junction with the Kanawha, in Western

A Clue to the Patent Office Rolbers, it is said has been discovered in New York. The Journalists of Rome, at a public meeting,

have agreed to devote their columns to the further ance of the Italian cause. The "welling of Capt. Henry G. Carson, of St. Louis, was entered and robbed of \$3,200, on the

night of the 3th inst. Adversity overcome is the brightest glory, and willingly undergone the greatest virtue. Suffer

ings are but the trials of valiant spirits. The U.S. Storeship Supply, Lieu. Fennoce, of the Dead Sea Expedition, arrived at Gibraltar, Oct. 21st, from Naples.

The Seal of the French Republic bears the motto, " French Republic, one and indivisible," quite a different idea from our one out of many

At Windsor, the Queen uses in rainy wether, covered carriage, called the Seston, and in this she sometimes has accompanied Prince Albert in his Louis Napoleon, in his last speech, assumed the

style of a monarch. It is said he has actually put on the Imperial robes in private, to see how they would become him. The first attempt at steam navigation between Quebec and Liverpool will be made next spring,

She is expected to make the passage from Quebec in 15 days. The parish church of Whitby, England, is situated on an aclivity, approachable only by a flight of 194 steps A new church has just been opened for the benefiit of the old, infirm, and sickly, who

with a propeller of 830 tons burthen, and 300 horse

could not climb the height. The London Times presents a gloomy picture of tional debt.

The Lowell Courier says that a young man in that city named Bardwell, died on Wednesday of which ran into his store. Chloroform was applied They had all the signs of mid-winter at New

York on Saturday, and the boys went skating on some of the ponds—the ice being sufficiently strong. Snow fell from early evening till a late hour. There is said to be a gambling hell in Boston

supported by ladies, many of whom are highly re-

From the National Era.l Three Chapters of Political History.—No. 3

Desicated to the Democratic Party of Pennsylva Thave charged Mr. Buchanan with having write ten his "Berks County Lever" for the purpose among others of corrupting the State of Pennsylvania, and of vitiating its public sentiment on the question of extending the curse of Slavery int free territory. I have endeavored to show the by circumstantial evidence so strong as scarcely admit of a doubt. I will now attempt to pro that the sentiments contained in the letter were no honestly entertained, but that its positions were fir aken to commend him to the favor of the south Presidential aspirant, and afterwards argumen were sought for to support and bolster up his pos tions. That these arguments did not come sport taneously is evident—his education, his associated tions, his previously expressed opinions, the fee ings and views of the people of Pennsylvania wh keeping, were against him. Bot he viewed it of emergency; and, like a man about take a cold bath, he nerved himself for the tas and boldly plunged into the subject. He is horr fied by portentous visions of a dissolution of th Union, should the Wilmot Proviso be enacted; an to prevent so dire a calamity, he says: of the Missouri Compromise should be extende o our new territory which we may acquire from Mexico." His arguments in favor of this conclu sion are weak and inconclusive, the reasoning pointless, and the whole letter unworthy of h fame. Let us take a specimen :

"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the produc tions of that portion of the Calafornias south thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, nor indeed of an portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave k bor; and, besides, every arility would be ther afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be querly insecure in an part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of thirty-six degrees thin minutes, which will be chiefly composed of or fellow-citizens from the Eastern, Middle, and We tern States, will ever re-establish slavery within

This reasoning looks specious, at least; let productions of the Catifornias is adapted to slav labor;" therefore, it would be highly dangerous enact the Wilmot Proviso! "Every facility wou there be afforded to the slave to escape from I master," and "such property would be utterly is secure in any part of Calafornia; therefore, t South never would agree to have Slavery exclude from these regions! "A majority of the emigran will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citize from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States therefore, Slavery should be extended to Californ or a dissolution of the Union will be the resul And this, too, from the author of the clear, clos and cogent reasoning contained in his letter to M Pakenham in support of our title to Oregon, which excited the admiration of the world! from a mi who, in 1819, in the city of Lancaster, coincided a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the "N tional Legislature to prevent the existence of Slave in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress," and applanded the Mem-Congress who "sustained the cause of Justice, Humanity, and Patriotism, in opposing the introduction of Slavery into the State then endeav-ored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, as entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity!"

"O, his offence is rank, and smells to Heaven!"

What a sublime contrast to his present position would Mr. Buchanan have presented, had he stood boldly forth, like a brave man struggling agains adverse influences, for the maintenance of Free dom in free territory! His true friends in Pennsylvania mourn his departure from Virtue-their accusing tears would lain efface this blot upon his fame—this stain upon his escutcheon; they have "watched with a Chaldee's love the star of his greatness approaching apparently a glo ious culmination, but they see it now lustreless and waning, in its unblest conjunction with the dark and malignant influence of Slavery-they see that his timidity or cowardice betrays like treason—they see that he has joined hands with corrupt politicians, many of them mercenary in heart and profligate in morals; whose praise is a reproach, and whose touch is pollution. If he wishes to stan I in the light of a statesman before his countrymen, he must abandon there associations and repudiate these tricksiem and atone for the wrong he has done to a confiding constituency. If he does not, other and better men will occupy that favorite place in the affections of the people of his native State, which his flatterers have taught him to believe was occube 20 centimes for letters not exceeding 71 gram. pied by himself alone. His friends would interpose their protesting arms between him and the fate which yearns to engulf him-they would conjure him to be warned in time—an early and sincere repentance may restore in a measure the confidence which he has forfeited; but should he disregard their advice, and persist in pursuing the downward road which he has chosen; they may lament his course, but they cannot avert the couse quences of his own acts. He will feel the ground sink from under him; will find his popularity vanish like mist before the morning sun, and he will lescend to a place so low in the estimation of all whose good opinion is worth having, that contempt will grow dizzy in gazing down upon him. The result of the late election shows what the Democratic party has lost by the abandonment of the Wilmot-Proviso principle—a principle maintained by Mr. Buchanan in 1819, but abandoned by him in 1847. The Democratic party must come back upon this platform-if would-be lealers choose to cloud their fame by adhesion to the black flag of Slavery-Extension, they must be abandoned as false guides- as uncertain lights.

Fellow-citizens! I have shown what was the position of Pennsylvania, as regards the extension of Slavery into Free Territory, previous to the appearance of Mr. Buchanan's letter. I have enumerated the objects to be attained by that letter, and the change of front which the Democratic party assumed after its publication. I have shown the unwarranted claim set up by Mr. Polk's Organ. ist, that the people of Pennsylvania, by the election of Governor Shunk, had endorsed the sentiments of Mr. B.'s letter; and I have attempted to prove that Mr. Buchanan did not believe what he wrote himself. In doing all this, I have been standing on the defensive. In September last, I wrote a private, confidential letter to a friend in Pennsylvania, urging upon him to support Mr. Van Buren as the candidate of the Free Democracy, and incidentally charging Mr. Buchanan with hav ing "debauched the public sentiment of the State." This letter was surreptitionally obtained by an enemy, and paraded in one of the Cass organs, with domments. For writing it, I was denounced as guilty of treason to Democracy, &c. Copies of this paper were sent to the chief officers of the Administration, and my removal from the petty office I held under the Government demanded. It is needless to say that the demand was complied with, and that I was thrown out of employment upon the approach of winter, with a family dependent upon my exertions for support I do not complain of this. The administration, in ostracising me for this cause, have conferred upon me the highest honor in their power to bestow. I defy any man the condition of the people of England physically acquainted with me to say that I have been inat-and morally. Some of the papers have openly tentive to my duties, incurrect in my deportment. tentive to my duties, incurrect in my deportment, broached the subject of the repudiation of the na- or inefficient as a clerk. None of these are pretended. The sole cause of my removal, as avowed by a man near the President, and who ought to know, was the publication of my letter to Mr S. hydrophobia He was bitten last July by a dog P. Collings. If my enemies can gain any comfort from a knowledge of this fact, they are welcome to it. This being the case, I have had no alternative, but either to rest under the imputation of having slandered Mr. Buchanan, or of proving what I asserted in this "confidential" letter. I preferred the latter, and the foregoing three Chapters are the result. If guilt rests upon me, it is the guilt of exposing, not of perpetrating, Treason. I now appeal from the injustice of Government officials to you. the People, who are the source of political power I wands I'm, and by Druggists generally Price Me and St.

in this Government. I leave it for you to place the brand of TRAITOR upon the brow of him to whom

the epithet belongs.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, Washington City, October 20, 1848.

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CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF MERCHANT'S CELE BRATED GARGLING On. .- This valuable embrocation was before the public for more than eight years before an effort was made to imitate it, or even to get up a substitute. Its increasing demand and wonderful success in the cure of ALL FLESH AND Horses in particular, has introduced a number of persons to ATTEMPT its imitation in various ways. WHICH IS CONVINCING PROOF OF ITS INTRINSIC VALUE. Several mixtures have been got up under different names, such as "Black Oil," "Arabian Oil." Kings Oil," &c., and with all have purloined from my advertisement and directions, and some have had the effrontery to call their BASE MIXTURE by the name of " Gargling Oil," thus by their fraudulent impositions, the unsuspecting public are the principal satterers. Or if any questions are asker. they are told, "it is the same thing," or "it is just as good," &c. In due time the conduct of these miscreants will individually be exposed to the fall extent, and merit of such unblashing knavery See advertisement in this paper, and get a pamphlet of the arrent.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. The unparalleled and assomating efficacy of Dr. W. star's Balsan of Wild Chery, in all the diseases for which it is to ed, curing many cases after the physic aus was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. Thus fact has caused several unprinc pied counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance, for the geunine Bulsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard "Wild Cherry, Comfrey," &r. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misspelling the name, forging certificates to the resembly those of the true Balsam, "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of W.I.I Cherry" is the only genune. The rest merely in me by name of the original, while they possess

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUING The granine palsam is put up in bottles, with the words Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philad," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the s gn -H. WISTAR, M.D. The will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper copyright secured 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of "I. BUTTS."

Signed I. Burrs on the wrapper; sold by CHAMBURLIN k FORTER, Towards, Pa.

Colds, Coughs, Consummon &c -It should be remended ed that a cough is an evidence that some inpurity is heled n, the lungs, which, if not removed will so irritate those deleca'r organs as to produce inflamation of the lungs, a discase

wrich we all know is the high road to consumption. Weigh's Indian Vegetable Pills are a safe easy, and certa a cure for colds and coughs, because they carry off by the st smach and bowels those morald humors which, if deposted upo i the lungs are thecause of the above langerous complaints A single twenty five cent Lox of Wright's In han Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstitute cold; and at the same time the digestion is, improved, and the blood completely purified

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND INITIATIONS .- remember that he original and only genuine Indian VEGETABLE Pills have the written signature of WM. WRIGHT on the top label of

the written signature each box.

The above celebrated Pills for sale by Montanyes & Co. Towanda.

S.W. & D.F. Pomeroy, Troy.
Coryell & Gee. Burlington.
Win. Gibson, Ulster.
L. & Elisworth. Athens.
Guy Tracey, Milan.

Guy Tracey, Milan.

Cridley, Orwell.

The above celebrated Pills for sale by Montanyes & Co., Frenchtown.
D. Bruik, Hornbrook.
C. Radhione, Cannon.
W. Campbell: Sheshsquin.
J.J. Warford, Mourocton. iuy Tracey, Milan. J. J. Warford, Monrocton.
C. G. Gridley, Orwell.
Principal office and general Depot. 169 Race st., Phila.

To throw off disense requires a simultaneous effort of every part of the human system. It is perfectly unless to sumulate one organ to throw off its obstructions, unless all the organs are similarly stimulated to a corresponding activity. In order to carry along and completely remove these impurities, the he heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, skin, &c., must a act in unison and harmony. It follows that this stane of the organs cannot be produced by any sample Syrup, or Extract and that a compound is needed, formed of the various vegetable. substances which operate upon these several organs, and not only that it be a compound of such substance, but that the substance : e compounded in such proportions as will produce a sarmonious action. Such a compound is Dr. Guysott's celebrated Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsapanila-scient.fically compounded, and tested by the happy experience of theeands See advertisement in another column

Please Read and Consider. But little comment is necessary upon a plain, unvarnished

certificate like the following. Coming as it does from but of the most respectable and worthy citizen of Poughkeepale. N , it must carry conviction with it more especially, when we consider the time that has elapsed without a return of the unplemment symptoms many of the certificates of the day be ing obtained after a few days trial, when a momentary to perhaps imaginary) relief has been obtained, without any permanent benefit. (This certificate we obtain from a respectable member of the Society of Friends)

VALUABLE TESTIMONY. Pouguement, March 15 1846.

POUGHERENSIK, March 15 18th.

"This may certify that in the Spring of 1844, (three year) since.) my health was very feeble. I was affleted with pan in my leit side, with other unpleasant symptoms, and suffered much from general debility. At that time I purchased of Mose Dame two bottles of THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUPOF TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA, from which I experienced great begen, my health being new very good and I cheerfully recompand the article to all persons who may be suffering from general debility, with symptoms of a decline."

ARRAHAM WILTEL,

and Spruce streets. Philadelphia. Sold by HIRAM MIN. To-