



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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1848.

The "Three Chapters of Political History," which we conclude to-day, are written by A. M. GANSENER, formerly editor, we believe, of the "Barwick Enquirer." They are searching reviews of the history of the state of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, upon the Proviso, and handle men without fear or favor.

The North Branch Canal. No portion of the State of Pennsylvania, is so rich in the extent and magnitude of her mineral resources, as the North.

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 disgorge the wealth they have for ages hid, and active industry and well-applied capital be ready to develop 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 deny.

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 the money.

The following letter from Hon. D. WILMOT, refutes the many unfounded allegations put in circulation in regard to the recent visit of this gentleman 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.

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work suspended, and remain of no more use to us than our old Indian fortifications to tell us of those who have lived before us. Shall our millions of dollars be blindly and willfully sacrificed and lost? Shall our coal and iron forever form a part of our overgrowing 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, lying dormant on their hands, and seeking a chance for investment.

The completion of the New York and Erie Railroad to Elmira, will open for the North Branch profitable markets easily of access. That the Railroad will be pushed to a speedy completion, 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.

The following closing paragraph was written by the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, U. S. Senator, and formerly Lieut. Governor of the State of New York, and who, by mistake was not born in that "mother 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—

But here is the paragraph, as it appears in the Birmingham Democrat:— "The Keystone reposes in the arms of whiggery. Well, that is what we expected of her, after we saw 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 as but New York could not. She had no distinguished traitors—we had. We know the true doctrine of the Keystone have worked well and done their best. But quite a portion committed a great error in going off after abstractions, and it has lost the State and the nation. So much for riding a broom stick and calling it a horse."

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Father Ritchie and the Election.

The venerable organ-grinder philosopher over the recent defeat of the Democratic party has sustained, and congratulates himself that he has had no hand in producing this result. Like Macbeth, he says: "Shake not thy gory locks at me—'Tis 'twixt my sword and mine, here I have made the shames. You cannot say I did it."

The Union felicitates itself upon a false assumption. It has done something to produce this result. Its course has been a powerful reason why the Democracy now find themselves covered with defeat, and menaced by division. The sectional and illiberal 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 in 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 having 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 interpolate 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 more zealous in divesting the Democratic candidates 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 at Washington, an impartial organ. They can never hope to succeed while the Union is allowed to divide and distract. Fortunately the contempt in which it is held, prevents its being of consequence 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 supercilious and inflated garrulosity. 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 to the other States of the Union that he does to the rest of the newspaper corps—like a seditious gentleman of the olden time, in queue and knee-buckles, amidst a group of healthy and vigorous young men.

We need at Washington a journal, which, taking the 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 divided, it is the least respected or feared, it will be so low, as to be unworthy of even a kick.

APPLIFFE.—Ellis, son of the Hon. Ellis Lewis, a young gentleman of 19, died suddenly at Potsville, on Tuesday 21st ult. The Potsville Epitaph says: "He had been ill for a few days, but was considered convalescent 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 sympathize 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 from Washington, when a general scramble was expected.

SANDREY 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, of the 18th inst., says:—"We are gratified to be able to state that Mr. Clay's health is improving, though still confined to his bed, and very feeble."

A GOOD IDEA.—"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 there! Let us look up. In the Congressional district there must be at least 50 who are sufficiently patriotic to work for the people, in Washington, for 88 a day; in this Senate district, 50 who would like to be Senators; in this County, 100 who would like to be Assemblymen, 25 Sheriffs, 75 Clerks and 100 seekers for other offices. This would make 400; and you see, for 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 of the Union threw the following number of votes at the late Presidential election: New York, 53,158; Philadelphia, 53,167; Baltimore, 21,541; Boston, 13,247.

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

At Boston, last Saturday morning, the thermometer, at sunrise, marked 17°.

The Uices (N. Y.) Gazette mentions that on Friday morning the thermometer at Deerfield indicated 1° below zero at sunrise.

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 Commercial says:—"There is a greater quantity fallen than at any one time during last winter."

On Wednesday the snow was two feet deep at Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

At Milwaukee (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 Detroit.

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 matic and lannic acid.

Beautiful apartments in Paris, which formerly rented for six hundred francs a month, may now be had for sixty.

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

Water is obtained in large quantities at Manchester, by wells sunk into the new red sandstone.

Three Chapters of Political History.—No. 3.

Dedicated to the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania. I have charged Mr. Buchanan with having written his "Berks County Letter" for the purpose, among others, of corrupting the State of Pennsylvania, and of vitiating its public sentiment on the question of extending the cause of Slavery into free territory. I have endeavored to show this by circumstantial evidence so strong as scarcely to admit of a doubt. I will now attempt to prove that the sentiments contained in the letter were not honestly entertained, but that its positions were first taken to commend him to the favor of the south as a Presidential aspirant, and afterwards arguments were sought for to support and bolster up his positions. That these arguments did not come spontaneously is evident—his education, his associations, his previously expressed opinions, the feelings and views of the people of Pennsylvania who had honored him, and confided their honor to his keeping, were against him. But he viewed it as a case of emergency; and, like a man about to take a cold bath, he nerved himself for the task, and boldly plunged into the subject. He is horrified by portentous visions of a dissolution of the Union, should the Wilmot Proviso be enacted; and to prevent so dire a calamity, he says:—"The Free Missouri Compromise should be extended to our free territory which we may acquire from Mexico." His arguments in favor of this conclusion are weak and inconclusive, the reasoning is pointless, and the whole letter unworthy of his fame. Let us take a specimen:—"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of the California south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, nor indeed any portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and, besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any 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 thirty minutes, which will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citizens from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits."

This reasoning looks specious, at least; let us examine it:—"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of the California is adapted to slave labor; therefore, it would be highly dangerous to enact the Wilmot Proviso! Every facility would there be afforded to the slave to escape from his master, and such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California." Therefore, the introduction of Slavery into the State then endeavoring 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 against adverse influences, for the maintenance of Freedom in free territory! His true friends in Pennsylvania mourn his departure from virtue—their accusing tears would lay face this blot upon his fame—his stain upon his escutcheon: they have "watched with a Chaldee's love the star of his greatness approaching, and in a gloom of gloom, but they see not the star of his greatness, in its unblest conjunction with the star of slavery, the influence of Slavery—they see that his timidity or cowardice betrays his reason—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 stand in the light of a statesman before his countrymen, he must abandon these associations and repudiate these tricks of chicanery, and the wrong he has done to a confident constituency. If he does not, he will regard their advice, and persist in purchasing his fellow men who occupy that favorite place in the affections of the people of his native State, which his flatterers have taught him to believe was occupied 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 purchasing his fellow men, he will find his popularity vanish like mist before the morning sun, and he will descend to a place so low in the estimation of all who will give opinion is worth having, that contempt will grow dizzy in descending 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 leaders flounce to cloud their fame by adhesion to the black flag of Slavery—Extension, they must be abandoned as false guides—as uncertain lights.

Which, and to bewilder, And dazzle to blind!" 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 Organism, that the people of Pennsylvania, by the election of Mr. B. Stank, had endorsed the sentiment of Mr. B. Stank, 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 having debauched the public sentiment of the State. This letter was surreptitiously obtained by an enemy, and paraded in one of the Cass organs, with comments. 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 acquainted with me to say that I have been inattentive to my duties, incurious in my department, 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. P. Collins. 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 resign, or to stand up for my honor in my power. I have chosen the latter, and asserted in this "confidential" paper, what I have asserted in 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

Electoral Returns.—Complete.

Table with columns for Counties, Taylor, Cass, Fremont, and Total. Lists counties from Allegheny to York and provides vote counts for each.

Total, 186,113 Taylor, 172,661 Fremont, 12,290

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL.—This valuable embrocation was before the public for more than eight years, and an effort was made to imitate it, in order to get up a substitute. The increasing demand, and wonderful success in the cure of ALL FLESHLY AFFECTIONS 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 the advertisement and directions, and some have had the effrontery to call their base imitations by the name of "Gargling Oil," thus by their fraudulent impositions, the unsuspecting public are the principal sufferers. Or if any questions are asked, they are told, "it is the same thing," or "it is just as good," &c. In due time the conduct of these imitators will individually be exposed to the full extent, and merit of such unblushing knavery. An advertisement in this paper, and I get a pamphlet of the agent.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.—The unparalleled and successful efficacy of Dr. W. M. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to pour off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance, to be sold under the name of "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Wistar," "Wild Cherry Confection," &c. Another, "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misapplying the name, forging certificates to the remedy of the true Balsam. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only genuine. The remedy is in the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues. LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.—The genuine Balsam is put up in glass bottles, each bottle containing a label on the front with the signature of Dr. W. M. WISTAR, M. D. This will be enclosed herewith, with a new wrapper, copyright secured 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "W. M. WISTAR, M. D." Sold in every town on the wrapper, sold by CHAMBERLAIN & FORTNER, Towanda, Pa.

WIGG'S Indian Vegetable Pills are a safe and certain cure for colds and coughs, which they carry off by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which, deposited upon the lungs are the cause of the above dangerous complaint. A single twenty-five cent box of Wigg's Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold; and at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood completely purified. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.—remember that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have the written signature of WM. WRIGHT on the top label of each box. The above celebrated Pills for sale by Montgomery & Co. Towanda, N. Mooly Co. Frenchtown, Conn. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy, D. Britt, Hiram, Conn. Cook & Co. Burlington, N. J. Adams, Barn. Creek, N. J. Gibson, Ulster, C. Rathbone, Chertok, N. J. S. W. Wistar, M. D. W. Campbell, Charleston, Guy Tracy, Milan, J. C. G. Gridley, Worcester, Mass. Principal office and General Depot, 109 Race St., Phila.

To throw off disease requires a simultaneous effort of every part of the human system. It is perfectly useless to stimulate one organ to throw off its obstruction, unless all the organs are similarly stimulated to a corresponding activity. In order to act in unison and completely remove these impurities, the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, skin, &c., must all be set in motion and harmony. If otherwise, the mass of organs cannot be produced by any simple Syrup, or Extract and that a compound is needed, formed of the various vegetable substances which operate upon these several organs, and only that is a compound of such substances, but that the substance is composed of such proportions as will produce a harmonious action. Such a compound is Dr. Guyton's celebrated Extract of Yellow Dock and Sassafras, which is scientifically compounded, and tested by the happy experience of thousands. See advertisement in another column.

Please Read and Consider.—But little comment is necessary upon the following unvarnished certificate from the following. Coming as it does from one of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., it must carry conviction with it more especially, when we consider the time that has elapsed without a return of the unpleasant symptoms—many of the certificates of the day being published after a few days trial, when a momentary relief 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.

Poughkeepsie, March 15 1848.—I can testify that in the Spring of 1847, I suffered severely from a cold, which was attended with a severe inflammation of my left side, with other unpleasant symptoms, and suffered much from general debility. At that time I purchased of Mr. W. M. WISTAR, M. D. a box of WIGG'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, from which I experienced great benefit, my health being now very good and I therefore recommend the article to all persons who are suffering from general debility, with symptoms of a cold. ANASIM WILSON, Prepared only by ASKEY & DEANER, of Philadelphia, and by DRUGGISTS generally. Price 30c and 50c.