Thirty-two Days later from California ! Foreign News by the Steamer Europe



Bradford Aleporter. Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men Freedom for Free Territory. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, August 1, 1849

Democratic Nomination. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming County.

(CT Advertisements, Sc., intended for publication is the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night to conure their insertion.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE .-- The Democratic Standing Committee of Brac ford county, hereby call a Convention to be com posed of two Delegates from each election district in said County, to be holden at Towanda, on Tues-day evening, September 4th, 1849, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be support-ed by the Democratic party of the county, at the approaching election, and have appointed the fol-lowing Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said county. The Committees will call meetings on Saturday, September 1st, between the hones of 2 and 2 P. M.

September 1st., between the honrs of 3 and 8, P. M. for the election of Delegates. We would enjoin upon the Committee the respon-

sibility which rests upon them, and the necessity of discharging their daty faithfully and fully. The primary meeting should be called on the day nam-ed, at the usual place for holding said meetings-or at some place most convenient to the democrats of district. Great care should be taken that every democrat has notice of the Delegate meeting, that

all may have a chance of attending. E. O'MEAR & GOODRICH, GEO. W. ELLIOTT, E. W. JONES, A. D. SPALDING, THOMAS SMEAD, C. G. GRIDLEY. C. H. HERRICK. WM. BLAKE, ~ NATHAN MAYNARD, Standing Committe

July 28, 1849.

Albany-Daniel Hall, Amos Randall; Armenia-Robert Mason, Israel Moore; Asplam-Edmund Horton, T. J. Ingham; Athens boro'-L. H. Sherman, T. T. Huston; Athens tp-W. 8. Park, David Gardner; Barlington-Addison M'Kean, J. E. Vosburg; Canton-Thomas Williams, W. H. Vandyke; Bolumbia-Charles Ballard, Cornetius Furman; Durell—Francis Homet, Robert Bull; Franklin—Chesley Myer, William W. Craton; Granville-Harrison Ross, Sylvester Taylor; Herrick - Lucius Reed, E. N. Keeler; Leroy-Edward Kelly, John Cole; Litchfield-D. B. Conon, Cyrus Merrill; Monroe-Hiram Sweet, George Irvine; Orwell-E. M. Farrar, S. H. Wilson; Pike-Eugene Keeler, P. H. Buck: me-A. M. Watiles, John Vought Ridghary-J. H. Webb, Wm, R. Back : Sheshequin-James Smith, Wm. Tutle; Smithfield-Truman M. Beach, Amasa Jones; Springfield—H. S. Grover, H. W. R tot; Springfield—H. S. Grover, H. W. R tot; Springhill—Wm. Thompson jr., Alfred Acla; South Creek—J. L. Phillips, Charles Lewis; Standing Stone—George Stevens, Alanson Taylor Towanda boro'-C. S. Russell, L. W. Tiffany ; Towanda 10-H. L. Scott, R. H. Mason; Troy boro'-Wm.H. Peck, J.A. P. Ballard; Troy tp-Wilber Baker, John Porter; Uister-Thomas Mather, M. S. Warner; Warren-Samuel Chaffee, Rufus Buffington; Wells-John Brownell, David Pretzman; Windham-Abram Dunham jr., Wm. Sibley ; Wyalusing-Benj. Aela jr., Jonathan Homet; Wysox-John B. Hines, George Strope.

John A. Gamble.

The nomination of this gentle

A NARRATIVE NCLENTS IN THE LEFE OF CAPT. JOSEPH ELLIOT

West before Published. Mr. Goophics :-- Several sketches of the active and prominent part taken by Mr. Ellion in the eventful and thrilling scenes of the Wyoming val ley, during the Revolutionary War, have been pubished; from which, it would very naturally be inferred, that his services in the aid of his country at that most perilous period, began and ended there. It is not very generally known, even among those with whom he spent the most of his life, that he armed himself in the cause of Liberty, 'when the tocsin sounded its first notes of alarm. At different times for two years previous to his migration to the Wyoming valley, he had stood the shock of battle, ever resolved if he must fall, he should be found with " his back to the field and his feet to the foe." The peril and fatigue already encountered, prepared him to meet with courage and firmness the events which followed in his new

abode. Mr. Elliottaxas born in Chester, Orange county tate of New York, and living there when the war broke out. He had with his usual energy and ardor, espoused the cause of freedom, at the first indi cation of a purpose, on the part of his countrymen, to dissolve the political bands that bound them to the mother country," and resist the oppression of British tyranny; he was among the first, in his country's cause,

To raise his sword on high And swear by her to live, by her to die."

Before the forlorn hope on the plains of Lexingon, and the heights of Concord, had offered them selves a willing sacrifice for their country, at a time when it was scarcely believed that a British armed torce was already on American soil, Mr. Elliot and his brave associates had given to the British good proof of the reception they would meet with at the hands of the Americans.

The frontiers of New York and Vermon', were much exposed and annoyed by their chosen allies, the Indians, some time before any definite action had been adopted to marshall and concentrate au American force. Constant applications were made to the Providential Congress of New York by the bonler settlements, for relief from depredations made and threatened them. At this time, it was evident that war would be inevitable; the British were already in the field ; it was no time for the friends of liberty to be idle : they began to see and feel that every hour's delay only rivetted stronger the chaims of oppression.

Among the first at this critical time, to answe the appeal for help from the north, was one Daniel Denton, a neighbor of Mr. Elliott. Willing to be among the first to open the great drama of the American revolutions, and by his example to prove to the British, what they might expect before the closing scene should be enacted, he addressed the Provincial Congress of New York, as early as February 1775, offering to raise a volunteer company for the northern service; the offer was accepted, and in a few days Capt. Denton had his company organized. Among the most active paricipants in this enterprise, was Joseph Elliott .-About the first of April, this company mustered at Goshen, and immediately marched to Albany, on their way to the frontier. While in Albany, Capt, Denton addressed a letter to the Provincial Congress, then in session, setting forth the character of his men as being the very flower of the young men of Orange county, burning with zeal and devotion to their country. Capt. Denton joined the northern expedition, which proceeded to Crown Point on Lake Champlain, then down the east

side of the lake opposite St. John's where the ar-

was pleased with the post of danger assigned him, | red costs were changed for red skins ; the sword and acquitted himself with great credit; constant- and musket, to the tomahawk and scalping knife ly in danger of being exposed to the raking fire of Mr. Elliott lost none of the fame so deaily earned the enemy ; frequently shot at deliberately, yet he in the campaigns of '75, and '76. He soon learned reached the hill with satety. After the battle of the character of the new enemies he had to con-White Plains, Mr. Elliott was at Eberty to return tend against. This subsequent life to the close of home; but his feelings were now tob deeply inter. the war, and for two years after, whe almost conented in the cames of his country; inspired by the stantly devoted to the protection of the then fronoccasion with the sentiment of liberty or death, he tiers, from the encroachments of the Indians. The resolved once more to offer his humble services to Col. Ritzmire, who was exerting himself to raise a regiment, to accompany Gen. Lee into New Jersey. Winter was approaching the army supplies for a campaign thus inclement, were exceedingly limited. There was no time for preparation ; not one hour was to be lost; the British had concentrated their force at Princeton and Trenton, and unless dislodged before winter set in, the attempt could not be made until spring.

The army collected at White Plains, under the command of General Lee; crossed the Hudson river in fine spirits; cheered by their recent success, they felt equal to any emergency. The capture of Gen. Lee, which took place soon atter, turned to gloom the minds of those so recently full of animation and hope. Mr. Elliott insisted, that the capture of Gen. Lee, was the result of his own imprudence and indiscretion. That while he earned the military fame accorded him in history; yet he had weaknesses which he ought to have overcome: had he done so, he would not have loitered in his camp till long after the army had moved on, and as he, did make himself the captive of a few British officers, to the discouragement of the whole American Army. As soon as the circumstances of this capture were known to the soldiers, they seemed resolved, that by their exertions they would make good the loss. They made forced-marches through Jersey. The snow had fallen quite deep, and the weather very cold. Many of the soldiers had scarcely shoes to their feet, and were wholly without any additional clothing. Many were severely frozen, and several died by exposure --Part of nights were occupied in marching ; in this way, exposed to the severest hardships. Mr. Elliott was marched through to the Delaware. On the way, the Orderly Sergeant of his company being disabled, he was required to take that post. He act as orderly until discharged from the army .--The morning of the twenty-fourth of December 1776, found the army so far from Trenton, that they almost despaired reaching the place on that day, as had been determined on by Washington, who with another branch of the army had moved on to Princeton, and intended to attack the British quar Congress has no power over slavery, and this is tered there on the 25th. Each man urged and encouraged the other; the day was long consumed, by efforts almost superhuman; they had progressed so far, that by midnight they could reach their destination. They cheered on, until the lights in the dwellings at Trenton were distinctly seen; forgetting all fatigue, exposure, or danger, every man was at his post, and eager for the attack. It was soon ascertained that the Hessians were chiefly congregated at a large Hotel and adjoining house celebrating Christmas eve. It was determined to surround the dwellings at once. No alarm was to be given until the army was so arranged, that there should be no escape for the Hessians. Mr Elliott was ordered to take his stand at the main entrance

approach of the Americans was suspected by no one in Trenton". It hastened on noiselessly. The hotel was brilliantly illuminated; the Hessians The order was given; Mr. Ellion with his com-

ollowed in the hotel : almost instantly

station be occupied was a humble one; but we doubt whether many were signalised with greater devotion, endured more hardship, encountered greater danger than he. Such as he, fought the battles of the Revolution, and by their sacrifices secured for us the inheritance enjoyed by us. We, understand it is in contemplation to erect

humble monument over his remains; provided the small sum can be raised by contribution. We hope the means will not be withheld; and that a suitable spire will yet rise above the apot where lies the ashes of the brave defender of the early settlers of the Susquehannsh and the last surviver of the sanguinary battles of Wyoming.

GER. CASS and JOHN C. CALHOUN are both out with letters. We had intended to extract from both, but find ourselves unable this week.

"Romro" contributes to our columns, an excellent poetical article. We shall expect to welcome those other matters "spoken of" shortly.

Response of the Democratic Press of Penn's. TO THE **RESOLUTION OF THE STATE CONVENTION** CONCERNING **SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.**

(From the Carlisle Democrat.)

The above resolution was adopted unanimously by the late Democratic State Convention which as sembled in Pittsburg on the 4th inst. The doctrine which it contains is the same we have for some time advocated, and for which Col. Benton is now battling in Missouri. We are opposed to the ex-tension of slavery as the columns of this paper will demonstrate and we have on all occasions advocated the largest liberty for all mankind. We cordi-ally unite with the Philadelphia *Times* in saying that "Liberty cannot be enjoyed without the aid of a government, and in a government without checks the representatives of the people and other offiers chosen to administer the same. "Some of our friends confound State rights with

the right of the people of the several States through their representatives in Congress to limit and res trict the introduction of slavery in the territories be longing to the United States. Within the States the dectrine of the resolution and of the democracy of the State. We know that our political friends in the State sympathize with us in our views upon this subject. The hour of fulfilment was nearer at hand than we anticipated.

(From the Easton Argus.) State Convention. Among them is one, upon the exciting subject of slavery, which after much discussion was unanimously adopted. It is an important resolution and places the democratic party of all their brethern of the Northern States, have always been, and are now opposed to the extension of slavery into new territory. There is no doubt about this. Freedom in free territory is essentially to the Hotel, as soon as the signal was given. The states of New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut Massachuretts, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island and all the Western States from Ohio to Wisconsin have adopted it as a fundamental part of their par were distinctly seen, as they swung in the dance. Ity creed. Nearly all the democ atic newspapers or these States have followed in the same strain-indeed it has become as firmly imbeded there in the mand rushed on to his post; and as he said, no affections of the democracy, as opposition to a one can describe the paulo and consternation that National Bank or a high swindling tariff. The de-ry, because the territories lately acquired from stated to have been received from Gaeta, and represented upon this question. Or rather the press and people of the interior have too long neglected to express their real opinions, and been too willing low in the wake of a few leading presses and public men. We feel firmly convinced that if the lemocratic party of the State, had taken the posion last fail that the Pittsburg Convention has now taken and that if the then democratic candidate for povernor had come out manfully in support of that osition William F. Johnston would never have een Governor of Pennsylvania and Gen. Taylor would not now be president of the United States

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESENT CITY.

The meamer Creacent City left Chagres July 17 at 6:30 P. M.; arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, July 19, at J.A. M.; left Kingston July 21 at 5 P. M. and arrived at New York at a little past 10 o'clock last evening, making the passage in 11 days and a few hours. The Falcon had not reached Chagres when she left.

She brings 8231,000 in gold as freight, besides what belongs to the passengers on board, of whom here are 71.

The Crescent City left New York June 30, at 3 P. M.; arrived at Chagres July 9, at 10 A. M topped the engine two hours on account of thick reather, making her passage in 8 days, 16 hours and 30 minutes; steamer Orus took off the passen gers on the 10th July and landed them at Chagres he majority of them left the same day in cances for Cruces-all well.

The steamship Panama left San Francisco the 20th June, with about 100 passengers and about \$500,000 in gold dust and specie. She arrived at Panama on the night of the 11th July, and would The American barks Tasso and Ellen Francis

were waiting at Panama for passengers to go up to San Francisco. Several other small vessels were also there, bound up with passengers.

There is but one opinion among the pa with regard to the gold in California; i found in great quantities, but it is only the hardworking chaps who can stand the fatigue of digging it.

There was no sickness at the mines, and every thing was going on quietly. The number of per-sons at the mines is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand—about one half forefgners.— Busine-s at San Francisco is very dull, and dry goods and provisions selling below their original.

cost. Lumber is still in great demand, selling for \$359 per M. Rents are enormously high and rath er on the rise.

The Steamer Oregon would leave San Francisco on the 1st July and expect to be at Panama on the 20th. Our Consul at Panama would not assume the responsibility of sending the California's mail by the Crescent City. There were about 100 Americans at San Blas

waiting a passage up. Among them was the Reeding Company of Pennsylvania-all well.

The Crescent City passed the Empire City July 23, at 4 30 P. M. lat 22 55, lon. 72 42.

Let Alone Policy.

"The fact is that no local law authorises slavery New Mexico or in California."-Boston Post. "The disciples of Free Soil insist upon driving the Democratic party of the North upon the Van Buren platform, but we cannot accompany them in their experiment. We think that Free Soil is attainable by a much more honorable process than this."-Pennsylvanian, July 20.

The above extracts are from leading Democratic ournals. The first was addressed to the Democracy of New York, and was urged upon our friends there as the basis of a compromise or union which is expected to grow out of the Convention which will meet at Rome on' the 15th of August next. The reader will observe that the Post de

clares that slavery does not exist in any of the terri tories recently acquired from Mexico, nor cannot, it adds, until Congress passes an act authorizing i The second extract from which "is ridiculous." our Democratic neighbor endorses this view of the subject, if we understand its import correctly, for it is commended to our brethern of the Empire State. The fling at the Van Buren platform we pass by .-We have no feeling in common with that supersincture, save so much of it as relates to slavery in counts that have been received from Gaeta. If it the territories. What the "more honorable process" is, of preventing the withering influence of slavery from resting upon the soil of free territories, we are at a loss to conjecture, unless it be foreshad-owed in the extract from the Post, which of course is equal to the 'non-intervention" policy of our neighbor-a sentiment harmonizing most wonderfully with the "masterly inactivity" of Mr. Calhoun. But what are the real points at issue be-tween the Free Soil men and those who advocate slavery? Let us inquire.

Col. Benton, in his Jefferson city speech, takes the ground that the Wilmot Proviso is unnecessa-

Ireland-intense suffering and Misery .- The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the in-tense suffering and misery that prevails in many parts of that ill-fated country-particularly in the South-western districts. The workhooses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons appear ac. traily without the means to keep life and soul to, gether, until the crops are available, which forta. nately will, from present appearances, he very ear-ly. The distress, in the meantime, will be severe almost beyond example.

Departure of the State Prisoners to Vandieman's Land.—On Monday Messers O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donahue, were embarked on board the war schooner Swift, which immediately ailed for Vaudieman's land. Previous to the de parture of the prisoners, they prepared, and placed in the hands of a mutual friend, an address to their country men, of which the London Times says: It must be admitted that its tone is unobjectionable. nay even more moderate than could be expected from men, the whole tenor of whose previous con duct favored the supposition that they were acting, not as free agents, but as the victims of some un-known species of downright lunacy.

Italy--Constitution of the Republic.-The Assem. bly, in its last sitting, unanimously voted the Con. stitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be de. posited in the Capitol, as the expression of the unanimous with of the Roman people.

The Constitution is by a vote of the Assembly, to be engraven on marble, and placed in the Capi.

They also ordered funeral service to be, celebra. ted in St. Stephen's, for those who have fallen in defense of the Republic.

The entrance of the French into Rome .- The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome, did not take place till 7 o'clock of the evening of the

A proclamation from the National Assembly an. nounced the arrival of the French, and recommen-ded abstinence from all vengeance as useless, and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens. Gen. Oudinot and his staff were so disguised as

not to be recognized by the National Guard as he passed the Corps d'Garile, they did Lot rise and give him the salute due his rank.

The barricades had to be pulled down by the French soldiers themselves in the absolute dearth of Roman laborers. At dark the troops were con. veyed to their various quarters.

Escape of Garibaldi with 10,000 troops .- Garibal. di succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men. He was loadly applanded as he passed through the city. He had been in the direction of Jerzsima. It is probable he would fall in with some detached force of the Neapolitans or Spaniards to whom he might give trouble. His interime to whom he might give trouble. His intention, it is said, is to invade the Kingdom of Naplez. The first division of the French expeditionary army set out in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The Government at Rome.-The Conviere Mercantile. of Genoa, of the 7th, states that the government is composed of three individuals-one Roman and two Frenchmen, and has been established at Rome. By the latest accounts the Roman municipality had proclaimed that no convention had been made with the French.

The Pontifican arms had been put up, but the tri-color remained. The regular Roman troops will be stationed at

eoni and Ttratino. At present they are in the

barracks, at Rome. In speaking of the arrangements for the settle-ment for the luture of the Roman States, the Pars correspondent of the Times says : "I have reason to believe, though I have it from no official source, that the government are satisfied with the last ac may trust my authority, these accounts would show that the Freuch Minister there has concluded an arrangement, not only with the Pope, but with the Austrian representative, to the effect that His Holness is to return to Rome—that the French are be evacuate the city—leaving only a garrison of fire hundred men, and that the Austrian representative has agreed on the part of the government-that the Austrian troops shall evacuate Bologna and Ancoa, leaving a comparatively small number in the orts. It is further said that it was in consequence of this arrangement, that the army of the Ales was

dissolved. Such is the substance of the account

cratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is well received by the Democracy of this state. The entire press has endorsed his nomination by merited tributes to his capacity integrity and worth. The manifestations are, that in the coming contest, the De-mocracy will rally to his support with a zeals which cannot but redeem the State. His capability for the duties of the office are unconstioned, and taxpayers in his election, will have a guarantee that the important branch of the State Revenue, the public works, so capable of mismanagement, will be carefully guarded from the abuses so liable to creep in. We predict for him an old fashioned Democratic majority.

Serious Affray.

The Owego Guzette of the 27th ult., gives the particulars of an affray which happened in that. place on the 2%, in front of the Franklin House. George Manty with another young man, was standisg in front of the house, when James Black, an trishman came along with his wife and a brother. going in the direction of Canawana where they live, they having been to a dance at a house above the Depot. Some words passed between the young men and the other parties, and blows were exchanged by Black and Marly, when the former drew his knife and struck the latter over the left shoulder, making a wound nearly three inches deep, which it was for a time feared would prove mortal.

Our county, in being the first to pay into the State Treasury her quota of State Tax, has gained herself great credit. The Montrose Democrat this notices the fact :--- " Bradford county was the tirst to pay her full quota of State Taxes again this place, and was readily accepted. Early in the year as usual, by which means some \$500 abatement was made at the State Treasury, which reverts to the tax-payers. This result reflects great credit on both the Treasurer of the county, Collectors and tax-payers, who have mutually contrib uted to effect it?

" We give our readers an instalment of " pubthe opinion," taken from the press of the State, regarding Free Territory, which will show that it is fast taking the right direction. We also commend to our readers, the article from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, concerning the "let alone pol-

THE PRNNSTLVANIA RAILROAD .- A locomotive and cars were despatched over thirty-two miles of this great work on Monday last, from Harrisburg to Millerstown. In mother month the Road will be opened to Lewistown, and the trains will move regularly.

FIRE .- The dwelling house of Thomas Farrington, at Owego, took fire on Monday week, and was considerably damaged, but by the active exertions of the fire department was saved from destruction.

DEATH BY CHOLEBA .- Mr. P. S. Holmes, a residant of Owego, died of Cholera on Sunday week,

my crossed, and shortly after laid siege to that place. During the siege the army was under Gen. Montgomery, whose great bravery and skill on that occasion, was the subject of frequent remark by Mr Elliot He often said that no event in the commencement of the war, cast a deeper gloom over his mind than the fall of Montgomery at Quehac

After the surrender of St. John, Mr. Elliot and most of his associates felt as though a perilous crisis was hastening in his own country, and that the services of all its citizens would be needed. Capt. Denton therefore concluded to return, and as the period of the enlistment of his company would expire in December, he had but little time left .--His company quit St John in October, and re-crossed the lake, Shortly after their departure, Gen. Montgomery marched with his little expedition toward's Montreal.

Capt. Denton with his little band, arrived in Albany on the 22d of December 1775; they were there discharged, and Mr. Elliott arrived home about Christmas. During the following winter the British had accumulated their forces in the vicinity of New York. But little system had as yet been adopted to combine the strength of the American forces. Regulations were however made for draftng soldiers for the spring campaign. Capt. Denton was again in the field. Mr. Elliott was not more disappointed than he, when it was ascertained that the former was not drafted. Mr. Elliott, however seized on a favorable opportunity, and

once more joined his old Captain. John Elliott, a brother of Joseph had been drafted; but was taken sick a few days before the company was to muster. Joseph begged to be substituted in his

spring, the company left Goshen, and joined a reginent under the command of Col. Ritzmire, and hastened on to New York. The British had fortified themselves on Long Island, and subsequently, after one of the most sanguinary battles of that war, compelled the Americans to evacuate the city. In

the meantime Mr. Elliott was hurried off to Kings bridge to assist in the erection of a fort, to intercent the British, should they attempt to cross at Harlem, and pass up the North River. The British flushed with their recent success crowded on their columns towarde Harlem. Here they were again met at Kings Bridge. The American forces were under the intrepid Gen. Putnam in this engage-

ment. The British received a severe shock : their ardor cooled, and their progress for a while checked. By this an advantage was gained by the Americans which enabled them without the danger of being intercepted, to horry on to White Plains, where Washington had resolved to give the British another battle. The flower and strength of the Americans assembled to the spot. A clear field was open

for the contending armies. Col. Ritzmire selected Mr. Elliot, among others for a dangerous position. He was required to take a stand behind the stone

wall, along the road, and as the British passed up to a few pioneers, took up their march through a wilannoy them with his rifles; and on arriving oppo- demeas, marked by no path but the Indian trail,

was put out in the confusion; many of the Hessian jumped from the windows, and in various ways tried to make their escape. Such as attempt ed this were shot; they made an effort to dislodge Mr. Elliott, but without success; it was with great difficulty he could prevent his men from slaughtering those who attempted to pass him. On one occasion as he saw a Hessian about to be struck down with a bayonet, he interposed his sword, warded off the blow; but in doing so, his sword blade was broken off at the hilt. He had not then so much as a pistol to protect himself with, still he kept his ground, until it was announced that a general surrender was made by the Hessians. Col. Ritzmire immediately ordered Mr. Elliott in search of an officer, whom it was believed was concealed in the Hotel. Mr. Elliott mentioned that he was without any weapon; but as none could be spared to him, he set out unarmed. At the hotel he discovered a negro boy, and at once charged him with being the servant of the officer, and alarmed with with the consequences that would follow, it he refased to show him the place of his concealment: the negro boy, on the promise of being set at liberty, conducted Mr. Elliott through several apartments with candle in hand, until they came to a of the constitution, and consent, or tacitly acquiretired one, which had a secluded closet in it; the boy pointed to it and left. Mr. Elliott opened the litical evil, into territories where it never had exist. closet door with the ptmost composure, intruded his head in, and told the gentleman to surrender or he would fire ; he came from his lurking place, attired in a glittering uniform, surrendered has sword to Mr. Elliott, who then conducted him to his Col. who permitted him to retain the sword, as he had none.

At dawn of day the booming of guns was heard from the direction of Princeton; this gave new taken the same position, and the two divisions of courage to the exhausted soldiers at Trenton, from that tume they waited with intense anxiety to hear the fortunes of the day with Washington. During the day Washington made his appearance, and announced the success of the army at Trenton. He immediately crossed the Delaware, which was then literally filled with floating ice. The next day Mr. Elliott and the soldiers in charge of Hessians crossed over, and the whole army encamped opposite Trenton. Shortly after an order was issued by Gen. Washington directing that all property taken from Hessians to be given up. Mr. Elliott concluded he would submit his case personally to Washington; he was admitted to an audience with him; and stated the manuer of losing his sword and how he came possessed of the one he then had. Washinton immediately ordered a sword to be brought, and presented it to Mr. Elliott. which as he very feelingly said, was the happiest, proudest moment of his life.

The period of service for which he enlisted had already expired. The army was taking up winter quarters, and Mr. Elliott returned to his home in Orange county. In the spring following, he with

at Brooklyn, N. Y. while on his way to Connecticut. make the best of his chance to join them. Mr. E. new theatre of action for his skill and bravery; opposition.

[From the Keystone.]

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION .- The resolution of the emocratic convention, at Pittsburg, against the exten ion of slavery, must be regarded, in every aspect, as very important. It has placed the democacy of Pennsylvania in its true position. That this resolution is in accordance with the deelings and adgment of the people of the state. no one the least equainted with them can doubt. Its adoption was ppropriate and opportune, and disclos s to our emocratic brethren, in every portion of the Union, the position of the democracy of this state, on this exciting operation.

The democracy of Pennsylvania never has sought ind never will seek, to invade the constitutional rights of the states, where the institution exists by state authority; but when our people are asked abandon, their own sense of right and wrong, and heir judgment of the true principles and meaning esce, in the extension of an institution, which, their consciences, they believe to be a moral and poence, a new question is presented for their decision, and we are pleased that the convention has indicated what that decision will be, when it comes to be announced. It is due to our democratic friends of the south.

and of every portion of the Union, that the democracy of Penusylvania should take their position on this question, in order that no false hopes may be excited, to be disappointed in the end. The de-mocracy of nearly all the free states, have already

the party in New York are now rapidly consolidating on the same platform, and will soon present a united and victorious phalanx, opposed to the lederal party. The only basis on which h the aditation of the subject can ever be silenced, is for the seo ple of the non-slaveholding states to let it alone, irely, in the states where it exists, and for the people of the south, nor to seek to force it into territories where it never had existence.

(From the Montrose Democra L)

RIGHT AT LAST .- The resolution on the slavery question, to be found in the Proceedings of the Pitte-barg Convention, in another column, will at once attract attention. It is important in every aspect and especially so as it places the Democracy Pennsylvania in its true position before the country. That it is in perfect accordance with the feelings and sentiments of our people, and the people of th whole North, need not at the late day be asserted. for there are none to question it. Its adoption, which is but another evidence of the popular will to which politicians have been compelled at last to succumb, is most opportune; and what adds to it great moral force, is the fact that it passed by the animous voice of the convention. True there

were one or two gentlemen possessing seats in that body who manifested a sort of squeamish opposi tion to it (one of whom, Schoonover, signalized his Democracy by being one of the "immortal six" who voted with the Whigs on Bank questions, du-

ring the last session of the Legislature) but the voice of reason and right, aided by the eloquent appeal of the gallant Col. Black, on the subject, soon "used

Mexico, and all others, are now free. He sr which. this view of the subject with a great variety of illused."

trations, arguments and authorities, which are the same as were recommended to the Democracy New York by the Boston Post, and endorsed by the Pennsylvanian. In all this there is nothing new. Judge McLean of the Supreme Court of the U. States declared this doctrine before the late Presidential election, and it was reiterated by several distinguished prints in New York about the same time. Upon every page of the laws of nations this doctrine is broadly avowed, while the instinctive leachings of every man's heart, not led away by in-

erest or prejudice, responds to the noble sentiment. We would be willing to rest the whole question here were we met in a proper spirit, but this is not the case. Mr. Calhoun the champion of slavery, the advocate of Southern Convention, the man who declared that slavery was the just balance of power between the North and South, has written a letter in which he denies that the territories acquired from Mexico are free. What now becomes of the doctrine of the Boston Post and the endorsement of the Pennsylvanian ? A new issue is raised-a new

doctrine promulgated which strikes a direct blow at the past action of the government, and claims for slavery a supremacy heretofore unknown. The is-

aue must be met. The freemen of the North must stand by their principles. We are citizens of a common country, but we claim to be equal to our Southern friends. Nothing more! Nothing less! The effort to construe the slavery resolution of the Baltimore Convention into an acquiesence that Congress had the power to legislate upon the subis worthy of the most eminent transce ect. That resolution condemned the effors of the abolitionists and others, made to induce Congress

to interfere with the question of slavery. "or to take incipient steps in relation thereto." What "invipient steps ?" To abolish slavery in the territories! Did the Baltimore Convention really proclaim this doctrine? We have never heard before. This was the main point upon which the whole platform rested. It is not necessary to inquire what may be the views of the Pittsbr rg Post upon this subject. The resolution adopted by the late State Convention speaks for itself. In it the Democratio party declares its views plainly and in-telligibly. It is our pleasure to carry out this decison to the fullest extent.

The signs of the times are propitions. The peo ple are in arms wherever the question is agitated. The Missouri Compromise and other Southern docrines are disavowed by the people of the free States. The nineteenth century is not the time to talk about human slavery. The blood courses swiftly through our veins-the heart palpitates as

the ear and the eye hears and reads of human sufferings! Those who are not on the side of freedom, are in favor of slavery! No excuse, cavil or proin territories belonging alike to the free states, and to States where human flesh, bones and sinews are owned by a master.—*Phila*. Spirit of the Times.

THE CHOLERA .--- The number of cases reported in New York, on Friday last was 205, with 66 leaths, being an increase.

At St. Louis and Cincinnati the epidemic is aba-

Over fifty deaths have occurred from cholera in the Bucks county alms house. The country, generally seems to be spared from the visit of this dread disease.

We learn from the Richmond Chronicle, that C. annoy them with his rittes; and on arriving oppo-site to a hill where the artillery were stationed, to for the Wyoming Valley. This place presented a up" their hostility, and allayed every whimper of been quite alarming—so much so as to create the most painful apprehensions.

Venice still Unconquered .--- Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to makeavigroos resistance. The city carries on its principal lefence from two small forts at about one thousand yards from the first houses of Venice-one situated on the small island of San Lecondo-and the other on the Railroad Bridge. The Austrian shells do not reach tutther than four hundred yards.

Within Venice Provisions are very scarce. Nothing but black bread half baked is to be got. Meat and wine have become juxuries. Still the calm letermination to resist reigns among the Venetians.

Rumored Victories by the Russians .- The Russian orps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tomases Pass, which was strongly fortified The Russians forced their way through with the bayonet and entered Cronstadt on the same day, the 20th of Jane. Eleven cannon and standards were the trophes of this day.

The Cossacks succeeded in capturing General Wys, who was wounded, and had been handed over to the Austnans.

Other accounts from Transvivania state that the other Russians corps has entered Bistric, after a sharp action with the Hungarians. The Austrian garrison at Rabb, had been compel-

led to surrender that fortress.

Opening of the Diet .- A letter from Vienna, in the Independence, of Brussels states that the Hunganans have retaken Syigetin, and that the Diet was to be opened on the 1st.

The Hungarians Victorious -a great Battle -Intelligence had been received by the Nation, a Belgian journal to the following effect. On the 1st and 2d of July, Dembrinski, with his own corps dat mee, and all the reserve of the veterantroops drawn from the army of operation now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting altogether to 80.00 men at acked the Russian army, consisting of 116-000 men, commanded by Prince Pasowitch, in the defiles between Miskeley and Ollan. The anack took place in flank so as to drive the corps commanded by Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss,

We have not received any details of this important baule; but the subcess seems to have been complete that the same Hungarian reserve of Yeterans to the number of 40.000 men marched the next day by Waaten for Comorn, to reinforce the army of Georgey, who from the 4th of July has been able to resume the offensive against the Amrian armies.

Dembrinski, with 55,000 men was in pursuit the remains of the army of Paskewitch, and it is probable that immediately the news of Dembrinski's victory becomes known the warlike prepart tions in the details of which the Russians has imprudently ongaged himself, will rise en man se to cut off his retreat through the posses.

EXECUTION OF MATHEW WOOD -- Mathew Wood convinced of the mutder of his wife was executed in New York on Friday last. Strenuous efforts were made to procure a commutation of his sentence, but his guilt was so clearly established and his crime so aggravated that the governor declined to intertere in his behalf. He died protesting his innovence, believing up to the very last moment that a repriero was in the hands of the Sheriff.

The secoil is playing the mischief with the Spring Wheat in this quarter, Among others who complain, Mr. Charles Cratur, one of the occupants of the Big Island, informs us that he has a field of 9 acres which is scarcely worth harvesting. Others have plowed up entire fields and sowed them to Buckwheat .- Unergo Gazette.