Bradford Reporter.

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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1849.

Terms of the Reporter.

$2 50 per annum; if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted, for cash paid actually in advance, $1 00 will be deducted.

Advertisements, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming County.

SENATOR,

JOHN W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga Co.

REPRESENTATIVES,

CHARLES STOCKWELL, of Canton.
GEORGE SANDERSON, of Towanda.

COMMISSIONER,

AUGUSTUS S. SMITH, of Pike.

TREASURER,

JOHN HORTON, of Asylum.

AUDITOR,

WILLIAM H. PECK, of Troy.

Election Tuesday, October 9, 1849.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., intended for publication in the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night to ensure their insertion.*

Votes! Votes!

We have printed a full supply of Votes for the Democratic Ticket, which our friends from the different townships are requested to call and procure as they have opportunity.

SEASONABLE CAUTION.

Democrats! Awake from your Apathy!!

It is high time that the Democracy should be in motion; in a few days, and the NINTH OF OCTOBER will be upon us; as yet we set with folded arms, looking upon coming event with apathy. It should be so no longer; the Democracy have been shorn of their strength only when they were asleep.—Pennsylvania by giving its vote for General Taylor, is now claimed, and ranked among the federal states of this Union, is this henceforward to be the position of the old Keystone. This question will be decided on the ninth of October by the election of Canal Commissioner, John A. Gamble the Democratic nominee, is a gentleman emminently qualified for the office; a democrat in whom we can confide; a Northern man; a warm and devoted friend to the North Branch Canal; no reason can be given, why he should not receive, without exception, the united support of the Democrats of Bradford. If elected, Pennsylvania will disaffirm its decision of last fall, made under the solemn assurances of a candidate for the Presidency, that he would be the candidate of no party, and if elected would be the President of no party. No Buena Vista victories can cover the multitude of sins, heaped upon the nation, by the faithlessness of the Government at Washington; let Democrats see to it; let them be active; prompt and efficient action, and the victory will be yours.

The importance of the coming election is not however confined to the election of our Candidate for Canal Commissioner; never was it more the duty of the party to rally early and strong to the support of the whole county ticket than now.—Encouraged by differences in our party last fall, the federalists look with hope, for large accessions to their vote from old Democratic Bradford, whether they will be disappointed or not, will depend on whether the democrats of Bradford are at their post on the day of election; if there, the unity of the party this fall, ensures a triumph. The issues are the same in principle now between the two parties, that they ever were; in addition to this the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the Legislature, is of the most importance. An apportionment is to be made at the next session, and if we would not have the State gerrymandered by the federalists, and thus secure to them the political organization of the State—we must no longer delay action.—Action is what we want, and all we want—harmony we have. The Vigilance Committees of the several townships by devoting a few hours in their several towns, can ensure the attendance of Democrats at the polls. Will they not do it, or will they suffer this indifference to continue, and thus suffer the federalists to triumph in Bradford, through our own default? This cannot be! this must not be! From this day on, till TUESDAY the NINTH of October, let every democrat resolve to make it a duty to improve every opportunity to secure the entire vote of the party. Rain or sunshine, cold or hot, be at the polls; be there early; deposit your votes early; then you are on hand to go or send for those, who cannot attend without being brought, and who have no teams. Too much confidence in our strength has brought defeat on some of the best candidates of the party; we have strength only where there is action; we are made a powerless minority without it; let it be remembered then, that while we have numbers, they avail us but little, unless there is action. Take up this work then, let ACTION be the watchword, ring it every where long and loud till the polls close.

☞ The Pennsylvanian answers us, by the unwarranted insinuation that the resolutions of our late Convention, were adopted without our concurrence. It knows better,—but we expected nothing else from it. They met our entire approbation—and we were pleased to see the *Pennsylvanian* abandon its proscriptive course to approve them; at the same time we would not allow it to attack the integrity of the Democracy of this county, as a feint to cover its own retreat from the denunciatory position it had assumed upon this question.

We shall now leave this mercenary paper, until such time as the people of Pennsylvania shall visit upon its master and itself the retribution which, sooner or later, inevitably awaits those who attempt to deceive and outrage public feeling.

☞ Our readers must excuse the appearance of our paper for several weeks past. We have been using a bog of ink, which is not better than so much tar, and which makes hard work of our hitherto fair appearance. The evil will soon be remedied.

[illegible]

We caution our Democratic friends in Standing Stone, Herrick, Wyalusing, Asylum and Durell not to be hoaxed, coaxed, or deceived by one of the whig candidates for Representative, who is travelling through these towns with a doleful story about his election, to induce Democrats to pledge to him their support. We understand that he represents to them, that there is no possibility of his election, and that all he wants is a large vote in the neighborhood where he lives, that thereby he may be assisted in procuring an appointment under the whig administration. This is one of the cunning devices by which the federalists hope and expect to succeed. A few changes in each township can change the result; and it is in this way, as a personal favor, here and there a Democrat will be urged to vote for a whig candidate, and thus secure changes sufficient to defeat one of the Democratic nominees for the Legislature. We hope no Democrat can thus be gulled. It is an ingenious way to "pull the wool" over your eyes; it is however the game of the enemy in every part of the County; already they begin to be sanguine of the success of this scheme, and boast that they will defeat one or more of our candidates, and we will not know how it was *done*.

Democrats, you see how it is to be done, will you permit it?

Are you Assessed.

Next Saturday is the last day, the law requiring ten days before the election. Look to your own names, Democrats, and then those of your neighbors. Let not a vote lost by inattention to the assessments.

It should be known that to entitle a man to vote at the coming election, it is necessary that he shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the district or township where he offers his vote, ten days, and that he has paid a State or County tax which was assessed at least ten days previous to the day of election.

Young men, however, between twenty-one and twenty-two, who are qualified in other respects, are entitled to vote without the payment of tax.

And for persons who have once been voters in the State and removed therefrom and returned, a residence of six months in the State is sufficient: but in all cases where the payment of a tax is necessary, it must have been assessed ten days previous to the election. We hope, therefore, that every democrat in the county will go to the assessor and see that his name is on the list—and see to it in time. The coming election is one of momentuous interest, and it is necessary that every democrat should be fully armed and equipped as the law directs.

The way to Vote.

The law passed last winter authorizes the electors of this County to deposit their votes in one ballot. We have accordingly printed them upon one slip. The following is the Act:—

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene and Erie, from and after the passage of this act to vote for all the candidates for the various public offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, The office for which every candidate is voted for shall be designated as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Look Out for Spurious Tickets!

The manner of voting, this year, making it difficult to practice frauds upon the voters in the usual way, the whigs will undoubted have tickets printed with a whig name or two substituted in place of the Democrat candidates. Look out for such tricks. The genuine tickets as printed by us, have on the top of the sheet. "*Democratic Nominations,*" and are headed by JOHN A. GAMBLE's name for Canal Commissioner. There are six offices to be voted for. Beware that tickets are not on the ground with *Henry M. Fuller's* name substituted for *Gamble's*, or *Powell's* for *Sanderson* or *Stockwell*. This device will require to be guarded against.

The Argus Wrong—Again.

"While Pennsylvania contains iron enough to lay forty railroads around the earth, the iron rails for the new track to avoid the inclined Plane, near Philadelphia, are imported from England."

This precious *morceau*, we take from the editorial column of the Argus of last week. It is not original with that paper, having travelled the rounds of the Whig papers of the State, and we shall hold it only responsible for having circulated so abominable and palpable a falsehood. The Canal Commissioners have already invited proposals from the proprietors of Pennsylvania furnaces for the rails to lay the road avoiding the inclined plane, it never having even contemplated to purchase the iron without the borders of the State. So much for this Roorback!

Our Prospects.

The intelligence from every part of the State, (says the Easton Argus) is cheering for the success of the democratic party at the coming election. A spirit of union and harmony seems to pervade our ranks. The nomination of Mr. Gamble for Canal Commissioner—the only state officer to be elected—has been met with an avowal of satisfaction and a frank determination to leave nothing undone to ensure his election. We can elect him and redeem the Senate, if we will. The eyes of the democracy of the whole Union are turned upon us.—They expect us to wipe out the stain of last fall, which Taylorism brought upon the State, and place our good Commonwealth once more in the Democratic line. We trust their ernest anticipations will not be disappointed.

The Election.

It is scarcely two weeks from to-day until the election, yet up to this time the Democrats of the county have done but little to prepare for it. We suggest to the Democrats of each township to organize at once and make all necessary arrangements to effect a full turn out. Let no man be left at home—not one Democratic voter. If any are old, or infirm, or sick, or indifferent, or lazy, let conveyances be prepared to take them home again. Firm, decided and vigorous action is needed this fall. There is no safety to the Democratic party unless they poll a FULL VOTE for every man on their ticket. Let this be borne in mind. Organization and activity is the secret of success.

Mr. Gamble's Letter.

Below will be found the reply of this gentleman to certain questions propounded to him on behalf of the Free Democracy of Tioga county. It is clear and explicit upon the points to which he was interrogated. It is a full and unequivocal endorsement of the principles for which the friends of freedom have contended in and out of Congress, for the last three years. The letter covers the whole ground ever occupied by the radical democracy of the North, upon the subject of the extension of Slavery. It meets every point ever embraced or contemplated by the "Wilmot Proviso." It is in fact the identical thing itself, without diminution or enlargement.

The constitutional power of Congress to inhibit slavery in the territories of the Union, and its duty to exert that power efficiently to that end, embraces the entire ground of the "Proviso;" and these points are definitively and satisfactorily met by the letter of Mr. Gamble. He stands before the Democracy of the State in a proud and enviable attitude, as the first of its candidates, to speak out boldly and manfully upon this vital and absorbing subject. He has bravely broken the bonds which time-serving and selfish political leaders, aided by patronage and a mercenary press, attempted to forge upon the free limbs of the democracy of this great State—binding it to the car of the slave power.

The friends of Freedom have strong grounds of encouragement in the indications of public opinion which meet us upon every side. For ourselves, we have never doubted the ultimate triumph of those great principles of justice and human freedom, to the firm maintainance of which, we, in common with the democracy of this county, have stood pledged from the first. But we did not anticipate such a radical change in the position of the democracy of this State, within the short space of one year. A change, complete and thorough, in so far as the position of the candidate presented for its suffrage is concerned, and that too, upon the most momentous and interesting question ever presented for the consideration and action of the American people. One year ago, and the author of the Nicholson Letter was the candidate of the great body of the democracy of the State, asking at the hands of the party the most solemn endorsement of its doctrines. The candidate we are called upon to support, repudiates every principle and doctrine of that famous and ill-timed letter. The letter of Mr. Gamble is directly in conflict upon all points, with the one extorted, (reluctantly as we believe) from Gen. Cass, by the arrogant and threatening attitude of the South. The former affirms the rightful power and authority of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories, which the latter denied. The former avows himself in favor of extending to our territorial possessions the principles of the ordinance of 1787, or any other constitutional act deemed necessary to protect them from the encroachments of slavery; the latter declared himself opposed to any legislation whatever by Congress upon the subject. The favorite doctrine of "*non-intervention*," so constantly enjoined by Mr. Ritchie, and those who echo his opinions, is rejected by the candidate of the democracy of the old Keystone State. He goes for *intervention*, and to the full extent necessary to prevent the further extension of human slavery. He is in favor of keeping free soil, free, and of binding it to Freedom by the positive law of the supreme and rightful authority.

Will those, who for the last two years, have assailed the friends of the Proviso, with such unsparing malignity and bitterness, visit upon Mr. Gamble their denunciation and abuse for his adoption of its doctrines and policy? We predict not. They dare not do it. They will labor rather to cover their own retreat, and to avert the condemnation and disgrace which they have justly merited, and which in time will be seen to overtake them. Pennsylvania, thank God, is not yet attached to the car of slavery propagandism. Her democracy, and her candidates, are free to proclaim their own principles, without adopting them like slaves at the bidding of South Carolina.

JERSEY SHORE, Sept. 13, 1849.

F. E. Smith, W. C. Webb, and Levi Bigelow, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, propounding to me the following questions in pursuance of your appointment as a Committee for that purpose by the meeting of "Free Soil Democrats" held at Tioga on the 2d of September, instant.

However reluctant I feel to give publicity to my "views" upon a subject so foreign and distinct from the duties and functions of the office for which I have the honor to be the candidate of the democratic party, I cannot, nevertheless, decline to answer questions emanating from, and deemed important by, so respectable a public meeting of my fellow citizens.

To the first question, namely, "What are your "views in relation to the Constitutional powers of "Congress to prohibit Slavery in the territories be-"longing to the United States," I answer that in my humble judgment, Congress possesses such Constitutional power.

To the second question, namely, "If you be-"lieve Congress possesses the requisite authority "for that purpose, are you in favor of passage of an "act extending to all such Territories the principles "of the Ordinance of 1787," I answer that I am in favor of the passage of any other constitutional measure, deemed necessary, in order to prohibit the further extension of human Slavery.

With sentiments of the highest respect I remain your ob't serv't,

JOHN A. GAMBLE.

The following is the letter of Mr. Guernsey to the same Committee, which is equally satisfactory.

TIOGA, Sept. 14, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 4th instant was duly received, and although I have no wish to obtrude my opinions upon the public yet I have no hesitation in expressing to you what I had supposed was well known by all my political friends; That I believe Congress does possess the constitutional power to prohibit Slavery in territories belonging to the United States, and that I am in favor of so extending that power, as to prohibit the extention of slavery.

Very respectfully, I remain yours,

JOHN W. GUERNSEY.

To Messrs. F. E. SMITH, W. C. WEBB, and LEVI BIGELOW.

Hon. Morris Longstreth.

The editor of the *Germantown Telegraph* acknowledges the visit from Judge LONGSTRETH, on Monday last, and expresses gratification at finding him in the enjoyment of excellent health. The editor says: "We have not seen him look so well for two years. This we hope will allay the idle rumors of his renewed illness, which lately found their way into public prints."

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of the Schuylkill district have nominated Hon. CHAS. FRANCIS, for the State Senate. In the Lycoming district, Gen. WM. F. PACKER is the nominee.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

As the causes which led to the dismissal of M. Poussin, the French Minister, are a State secret, we give the following articles, as being probably nearest the truth:

First—From the Semi-official correspondence of the *North American*. "Independent has the ear of the Secretary of State, Mr. CLAYTON, and perhaps speaks by authority. He says by telegraph, September 18:

As long ago as in February, M. Poussin, the French Minister, presented to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, a claim in behalf of a M. Porte a Frenchman residing in Mexico. Porte had purchased Tobacco, sold by the agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property, and not subject to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner by Col. Childs, the commanding officer, and the purchase money refunded to M. Porte. Under these circumstances a claim was set up by the French Minister for damages, being the difference between the price at which Porte had purchased and sold. A court of inquiry was held, and decided unanimously against the claim, and the decision was approved by Gen. Scott.

Mr. Buchanan went out of office without examining the case; and then it came before the present administration. The finding was re-affirmed by Mr. Clayton, and in answer to a note of M Poussin, the Secretary of State sustained the verdict of the Court and his own approval.

M. Poussin rejoined, charging Col. Childs virtually with perjury, and using other insulting language. He was invited to Washington, being then absent, and the alternative of withdrawing or adopting his offensive terms, and then renewed the communication, which was accepted. Here it was supposed, all difficulty would end. Subsequently however, Poussin presented another note claiming the punishment of Commander Carpenter, under the following circumstances:

Commander Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockading squadron on the coast of Mexico, was called upon by the French ship Eugenia, to rescue her from shipwreck. He, with his crew, succeeded, after much labor, and afterwards requested the legal salvage. This was refused,—whereupon Com. Carpenter restored the vessel to her captain; she having laid alongside the Iris for thirty hours. Mr. Clifford, the Minister at Mexico, approved of Carpenter's conduct. When this subject was submitted to Mr. Clayton, it was referred to Mr. Preston, who furnished Carpenter's statement of the facts. M. Poussin, instead of referring the correspondence to his Government, wrote an interesting letter, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and honor of the American marine.

The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid before the French Government, expecting immediate and voluntary redress. Instead of atonement, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs attempted to inculpate our Government, and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with M Poussin, and his passports to be placed at his disposal.

Second—In the absence of a syllable from the real organ of General TAYLOR's regency, the *Republic*, Sept. 19, we make the best of what we have and quote from the New York *Herald*, Sept. 19, also claiming to be a particular Taylor organ, altho' opposed to the cabinet, which says:

Soon after M. Poussin arrived in this country from France, he opened or expressed a desire to open, a diplomatic correspondence with the Secretary of State, (then Mr. Buchanan) on two very important points. These points or topics, were first, a more intimate and beneficial commercial treaty between France and the United States, on the basis of a generous reciprocity, which might increase the trade of the two republics, beyond what has been of late years. The next important point was a claim put forth by certain French citizens, in Vera Cruz, whose property there, during the bombardment by General Scott, had been injured or destroyed, amounting to $860,000, by one estimate, or $2,150,000 by another estimate. The old administration, that of Mr Polk, received these propositions with courtesy, but referred M Poussin to the new powers, who were soon to come in with General Taylor.

Thus far, so far. On the accession of General Taylor, and the appointment of his cabinet, M. Poussin opened the same budget with Mr. Clayton. Nothing of any consequence took place on the subject of a commercial treaty, but a very bitter and sarcastic correspondence was the result of the notes on the claim put forth for the loss of French property, destroyed by the bombardment of Vera Cruz, under command of General Scott. Mr. Clayton on the part of our government, refused to admit the claim. M. Poussin insisted on its validity, and interspersed some very pungent allusions to the honor and honesty of the French government in paying up the American claims on France, some years ago, after the insulting correspondence of Mr. Rives towards the French government. At this allusions, Mr. Clayton took fire, and, under advice, made a direct communication with the French government, through our minister in Paris demanding of Louis Napoleon that he should recall M. Poussin or the American government would hold his passports in readiness for his acceptance.

To this demand and intimation the French President fired up, and has given a negative reply, and may probably treat Mr. Rieves as we are going to treat M Poussin. Louis Napoleon is satisfied with the conduct of his Minister here, and will not recall him. No alternative is left to the government at Washington from the first stand taken; and of course, M. Poussin will return to France. M. Poussin, accordingly, who has been in this city up to yesterday, went to Washington in the afternoon, and will reach the capital to-day, to learn what further steps to take.

This is the whole amount of difficulty between the two republics. It is a quarrel about etiquette or courtesy apparently, but really about the validity of claims demanded for the loss of French property during the bombardment of Vera Cruz. By two men of common sense, in any honest business street, either in Paris or New York, without even a doven of oysters to smooth the negotiation, it might be settled honorably in half an hour.

The correspondence from Washington of the Baltimore Sun has the following:

Nothing is officially known with respect to the relations existing between France and the United States, other than what has already appeared. The correspondence which has passed between M. Poussin and Mr. Clayton, will not be promulgated by this government till the meeting of Congress, or till the French government have responded to the demand made by this for the recall of M. Poussin.

I know however, from a private source, that M. Poussin has himself expected to be recalled.

I have not the least doubt that his insolent tone towards the Government of the United States will be countenanced and approved by the President of France. It suits his private character and his public policy. Of course all diplomatic relations between the United States and France must then cease. The consular relationship will, however, be retained, and commerce between the two countries will remain undisturbed, at least until it shal suit the French government to exhibit a more marked hostility.

Should the French President from policy, disavow the language of his minister, that person will be left in the same situation with Mr. Genet, who never returned to France after his recall had been demanded by Gen. Washington.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a despatch dated 19th, at Washington, saying:

The answer from the French Government to the demand for the recall of M. Poussin, has been received through Mr. Rush. The French Government declines interference, and states that the difficulty was the result of mutual misunderstanding between M. Poussin and our Government. This answer being unsatisfactory, Gen. Taylor dismissed M. Poussin. Of the reasons for this course the French Government has been advised; and their course will be made known to us by next packet. M. Poussin before leaving, will publish the correspondence. Relief to Mr. Rives, already. The charges brought against Mr. Rives were officially explained, sometime since, and he will be received. The affair may become serious, or end in nothing, according to the temper of Louis Napoleon, from we expect no courtesy.

GRATIFYING RESULT OF AN INTERESTING OPERATION.—The *New Albany* (Ind.) *Bulletin*, has an interesting account of an operation performed by Dr. Sloan, of New Albany, upon the eyes of Rev N Hoskings of Crawford County, Ind. who had been blind from birth. The *Bulletin* says:

Mr. Hoskings was taken home to Crawford County before the bandages were removed, and when this was done, we are informed by a gentleman residing in that neighborhood, the operation was found to have been eminently successful. He describes the emotions of the patient when suddenly possessed of a scene so novel to him, to be of the most enthusiastic description. Things which he had long been acquainted with through the medium of the other senses became possessed of a new and surpassing beauty, and roads which he had been used to travel fearlessly when blind, had to be again learned. His wife and children, *whom he had never seen*, his friends his parishoners, his home, everything endeared to him, became an unending source of delight and new-born gratification. he had the same confused notions of distance which we see the smallest children manifest, and took the liveliest pleasure in beholding the great variety of colors. In short he was compelled to *learn* to see, in precisely the same manner that the smallest child does, and to him it was an occupation of the most gratifying nature.

THE CHAMPIONS OF MONOPOLY.—The Whig leaders in this country have (says the Pennsylvanian,) always been the champions of Monopoly and Special Privilege. We have constant proofs of this fact. The last is the most striking. When JOHNSTON ran for Governor, it was announced that no bank should be chartered, while all the old ones should be restricted and reformed. He was chosen, and the result was the infliction upon the people of a number of useless institutions, and the lavish creation of all degrees of chartered privileges. Just now, one of the most desirable objects of speculation is a charter. It enables the capitalist to multiply his credit and it protects that dishonest man in the refusal to meet his honest engagements. Who desires to increase the already vast and overshadowing evil? All parties in this State are honestly opposed to such an increase and though the Whig leaders are in favor of it, the Whig masses are not. In HENRY M. FULLER, the present Federal candidate for Canal Commissioner, you have one of the most ambitious and unscrupulous of these leaders. Last year, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg—of which he was a member—he was always ready to vote for a Bank or a Corporation of any kind. To such a man, a special privilege is a sort of title of nobility; distinguishing the rich from the mass of community. Hence this attachment to this loose and licentious legislation.—What has not Pennsylvania lost by it? How many of her citizens have been plundered and prostrated by it! It is the system that has covered us with debt, and impoverished many of our most enterprising citizens. It is the system that now, as heretofore, robs the poor, and plunders the hard-working man, by a host of ingenious and mischievous devices. Recollect voters, this is the system of which FULLER, the whig or Federal candidate for Canal Commissioner, is warmly and zealously the supporter.

MAINE.—We observe in the Pennsylvanian of Monday, the following statement:

"Maine, it will be recollected, refused to interpolate the good old Democratic creed. She has been gloriously rewarded for it!"

Our neighbor has fallen into a grievous error, as he will perceive by reading the resolutions of the Maine Democratic State Convention, which nominated Dr. Hubbard, and Gov. Hubbard's letter to the Waldo Delegation. All are entirely *Free Soil*, and governor Hubbard has been elected on these principles, notwithstanding the damp thrown on the party by the present Governor Dana's attempting to carry out the non-interference principle of the South. Governor Dana has, no doubt, by his subservience to Southern politicians, lost us several members of the Legislature, but he has been headed by his own party, who were determined not to be destroyed by his base truckling.

The Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire passed this resolution:—"Resolved, That in our opinion Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and our Senators are instructed and our Representatives requested to take all constitutional means to accomplish that object."

The democratic Legislature of Maine, by two-thirds, passed equally strong resolutions.

The two great Democratic States of the North are Free Soil, and have been carried by the Democracy, upon her Free Soil principles.

THE FLORIDA WAR is likely to become a serious charge upon the Treasury. The few remaining Seminoles resolutely determine not to be driven from their hunting grounds. They are enthusiastically attached to their swamps and will leave in them their bones. The portion of the Peninsula assigned to them is remarkably well suited for Indian occupation, but utterly unless for whites.—General Twiggs is in command of the military operation in Florida. He united with the authorities of Florida in recommending that a volunteer force should be called upon. It is well known that volenteers would cost, per man, ten times as much as the regulars, and be less effective. General Taylor declared, very promptly and decidedly, that he would send the whole army of the United States to Florida, before he would assent to call out volunteers. The General has shown, of late, that he is the President—every inch President—in military civil, and foreign matters.

[Washington Cor. Jour. Commerce.

A HORIBLE WRETCH.—A girl aged 12 years named Emily Cooper, was violated and murdered (her throat being cut from ear to ear) on the 14th inst in Branford, Conn., by her cousin, a dissipated man named Leander Foot. After committing this crime Foot drank more rum and then proceeded to the house of his mother and commenced beating her with a hammer. Some of the neighbors being attracted to the house, he fled to the cellar, where he attempted suicide by opening a vein in his arm. When found he was so much exhausted by the loss of blood that he was unable to speak. He was, of course, committed to jail.

BANDITTI OF TEXAS.—It is rumored that fourteen of the robber clan in and about Washington county Texas, have been caught and hung, one a minister of the gospel. It is also said that a long list of names of others was obtained. There is now no doubt but this nefarious gang have had a connected system of operations extending from Arkansas to the Rio Grande. It is said that they own a ferry or some conveyance on every principal river that their accomplices may be able to pass unknown, and that they have a mint near Crockett, for the manufacture of counterfeit money.

DEATH OF CAPT. T. S. LEOSER.—Capt T. S. Leoser, who commanded the 'Reading Artillerists,' with such distinguished bravery, during the Mexican War, died in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. We learn that he had been to Washington on business and was returning to his home, in Reading, when he was suddenly stricken down by the disease that has proven fatal to so many of our returned volunteers.

THE RECOGNITION OF HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.—The *Philadelphia North American* says that more than three months ago, an intelligence agent of our Government was 3,000 miles on his way to Hungary, with instructions from the President of the United States to recognize the Government, in the event of one being established, and to the welcome her first into the family of nations.—*Spirit Times.*

ELECTION INDIANA.—The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* states the official majority of WRIGHT, (democrat,) for Governor, at 9,978 over MATSON, (whig.)

Impropriety of Whigs, with Party Politics, the Question of Completing the North Branch Canal.

We sincerely regret to see a disposition manifested by some of both political parties, to make political capital out of the question of completing the North branch canal. For ourselves, we cannot perceive how either party is to gain any thing by this course. In the region of the state immediately interested, the whole community, democrats and federalists, are in favor of the completion of the work, and the effort there, is as to who shall be considered its most prominent friends. Throughout the whole state, there are many individuals of both parties, who have taken the pains to make themselves acquainted with its value and importance, who are, irrespective of any party consideration, its decided friends.

In some regions of the state, the masses are indifferent, have manifested no feeling on the subject and are entirely willing that their representatives shall exercise a sound discretion in regard to it—In others, especially in the original anti-improvement districts, there is a positive dread of it, irrespective of any party division, from an apprehension of an increase of the state debt. It is the result of the flattering reports and estimates of former times, which led on to an accumulation of debt, without a realization of the promises made and the hopes inspired. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be scepticism and apprehension now, at the idea of a resumption of this work, by those who are not familiar with it, and who have not the facts, within their own knowledge, to enable them to form a satisfactory judgment for themselves. But, what either party has to gain by exciting and increasing this state of feeling, where it exists irrespective of party, and in regard to a measure which is sustained without reference to party, is more than we can perceive. For ourselves, we sustain the work from a thorough conviction of its real merits, and upon a full knowledge of its condition its cost, and value when completed.

From about the commencement of our internal improvement system, in 1826, the senior editor of this paper was, for seven years continuously, a member of the house of representatives and senate. During the whole of which period, he opposed the extravagant extension of the system, by uniformly voting against the commencement of the branches, and the extension of new work on any but the main line first, to be the true policy of the state. It is true, after failing to carry the amendments desired, with one very important exception, he generally voted for the bills and appropriations to carry on the work commenced, until he left the senate in the spring of 1833.

This allusion to our course at the period referred to, which we hope will be pardoned, is only made to show that we have never been of the over sanguine, or ultra school of improvement men. The views we entertained and the part we took during the time referred to, will be well recollected by the survivors of those with whom we were associated. Nor would we now advocate the making of the improvement under consideration, were it to be commenced as a new work. But this is not the case. Nearly two millions five hundred thousand dollars have been expended upon it. It lies unfinished, unproductive and a positive nuisance to the people of the country through which it passes.—Less than one million three hundred thousand dollars will complete it, and make it useful to the people and produce an interest on the whole expenditure. The state now has been the means to complete it, by proper legislation, without increasing her debt—ought she to do it, or permit it to remain in its present dilapidated condition, or give it to a company and lose forever the $2,500,000, she has expended?"

These are the propositions to be decided on, and what intelligent, liberal minded man who has become acquainted with the merits of this great work, can hesitate as to his decision? But its completion has been decided and wisely determined on. Our object, therefore, in these remarks, is to sustain the decision by showing it is right, and to divest the policy of completing the work of all extraneous influences, sectional or political, calculated to retard its progress hereafter. We hope that, within two years, it will be completed and in operation, and then, we are sure, it will be impossible to find one individual who will be willing to admit that he was so short-sighted as to have been its opponent.—*Keystone.*

GEN. TAYLOR'S SPEECH AT ERIE.—The Washington *Republic* and New York *Herald*, have published a speech said to have been delivered by the President at Erie, Pa. It is known that no speech was made nor any formal reception—the President was taken immediately to his room too ill to see any one.

A gentleman from Erie, has related to us how this speech came in print, and the facility with which speeches are made for the old General.

A traveling correspondent of the Washington *Republic*, who was not present it seems, but anticipated what was to take place, enquired of our informant, who was present, "how the speech went off." He was told that there was no speech made, to which he immediately replied, "By Gad, I am sorry for that, for I have just mailed a letter all written out for publication."—*Buffalo Republic.*

☞ What a far seeing and sagacious financier the present state treasurer is? Until very near the first of August, he refused the payment of the original commissioner's drafts upon the appropriation of last session, to pay the canal debts, for fear he would not be able to meet the interest on the public debt; but when the day of payment came, he discovered to his utter astonishment, he had enough to pay the interest, and a large surplus beside. Now every man of intelligence, acquainted with the finances of the state, knew this would be so—Mr. Ball must therefore have been inexcusably ignorant of the resources of the treasury, or else he wantonly withheld the money due to the public creditors, and disregarded the plain provisions of the law.—*Keystone.*

TEA FROM CHINA.—The New York *Herald* has an article on the subject of the short cut to China from which we gather that Livingston & Wells received, by the Empire City, a package of tea which came to San Francisco in the Rhone, from China, thence to Panama in the California, across over the Isthmus, and thence by the Empire City to New York. This is the first package received from the Celestial Empire by this new and important route. In a very short time, our whole commercial communication with the Pacific, will be over the Isthmus.

GOV. BELL NOT A WHIG.—A correspondent of the Washington Union says, in alluding to a statement that is going the rounds of the papers that Mr. Bell, the newly elected Governor of Texas, is a Whig says: "I am assured by an old Texan that he has always been a staunch Democrat. Whilst stumping it through the State in July last, he repeatedly declared that was a democrat."

DUELLING MADE MURDER.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* states that JOHN T. GRAY, of Louisville, Kentucky, has been indicted for the murder of HENRY C. POPE, of the same city, in a duel fought on the Indiana side, in June last. A requisition has been made upon the Governor of Kentucky for the delivery of GRAY, to the authorities of Indiana.

RETURN FROM THE DIGGINS.—The Newburyport Herald states that a young man named Glines belonging to Newbury, (Byfield Parish) has just returned home from California, with sixty pounds of gold, worth $12,000. He came home for the purpose of seeing his gold safe, and receiving the congratulation of his friends, and returned immediately.

THE ENGLISH IRON, that is offered here, to our Railroad Companies at $40 per ton, has been found so inferior in quality, as to be dearer than the domestic manufacture is at $50.

COMMERCE OF MOBILE, ALA.—The exports from Mobile for the year ending 1st of July last amounted to $12,823,755. Of this amount the sum of $3,348,855 was in foreign vessels.