

YOLUMIE X.

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODBICH.

TOWANDA:

mednesday Morning, Jannary 16, 1850.

In order to keep pace with the times, we have been obliged to use the space usually devoted to Miscellany, for other matter this week.

speaker of the senate.

Pennsylvania politics have become a by-word and a reproach; a term significant of bargaining and sale, of a corrupt and temporizing policy, therein the greatest rascal is the most admired and successful. It is hardly necessary to be personal, and name the leader of the corrupt faction who hold the principles of the Democratic no dearer than is consistent with their personal aggrandizement; who look upon its organization as only the means to further their interests, whose regard for it is selfishness, and who are ready to trade it off for any equivalent which enures to their profit. Desperate diseases require strong prescriptionsand we trust the time is not far distant when the mass of the party will administer a dose to the ful excresences which now disfigure the party & corrupt its action, which shall cleanse if of the eain

We were not surprised to hear of the recreancy of Speaker Best-though the effrontery and hardihood which characterized his course, were not to be calculated upon in any one having the semblance of manhood. Let no one call the traitor-ARNOLD! He at least, had some redeeming Trails, and fiel, overwhelmed with confusion and dismay when his treachery was unmasked. But Mr-Speaker BEST-brazen in his iniquity- consummates the deed in the Speaker's chair, which has Relation been filled by so many honest and able ment by pulling from his pocket a prepured spiech. ad reading it to the Senate!

Will the Democratic press permit this treason to rounpunished. Will it smooth it over, and whitewash it, and strive to make it all right? Valentine sunt so much to blame. A greater than he, has when the example. But a short time since the organization of the party was broken down by just -s compt and faul a coalition with Whigs and Nauses to elect a United States Senator. Was double-dyed treason then denounced. No ! even now. hall the press are ready to sing peans of praise to the very man who was then as much of a disorganizer as Valentine is now. And if he was as couning a man-was the Cashier of a Bank-and had the patronage of the General Administration within the State at his disposal for a few yearshe might not only have his political sins forgiven, but would become almost immaculate.

How long shall we be called upon to chronicle and mourn over the recreancy of professed Demscals who have been honored with stations and used. Until the party places itself upon high and manly ground; until the voice of the people is learly instead of the wishes of a few corrupt, m-

The Late Governor Shuuk,

Pennsylvania never had a purer or worthier Goremor than FRANCIS R. SHENK-one who studied her interests more diligently, or more faithfully & firmly maintained them. As a Democrat, his to Senatorial and Representative districts?? memory will long remain to guide the party in the puth of correct principle. The stern and unbending manner in which he guarded the interests of the public against the usurpations and encroachments of the Money Power, endeared him in public estimation. When he died, the public expression seemed to demand some testimonial to record his virtues. A movement was made, but we are corry to say, has as yet, been ineffectual:

The Editor of the Norristown Watchman recent ly visited his burial place, in the old grave yard at the Trappe, in Montgomery county; and there, he says, beneath an humble mound unadomed. without obelisk, tomb. or slab-with nothing to mark the spot, save a lonely flower that friendship's faithful hand had planted, sleeps in death the remains of Pennsylvania's late Executive.

In the same article, he urges the completion of the proposed monument to the late Governor, making use of the following forcible appeal:

Sorely it cannot be, that, with the Democracy of Pennsylvania, all regard for the services of its late hief, has been buried with his ashes-that the housands who were the admirers 'of his political consistency, his unsullied integrity, and exalted patriotism, and who ever hailed his presence with incere delight, or else deceit that counterfeited iov-surely i, cannot be with these, now when the ay has arrived to testify their regard, not with the ins, but the pure offering of the heart, that they hide their heads in absence, or else with bold effrontery, irreverently answer-it is too late ! Assumptly, the deceased deserves a better fate

Among the glittering throng of names that sparkle on the page of Pennsylvania's history, none shines with a purer radiance than that of Francis R. Shunk. His life was the type of his country's lustory-nuttured at the cold breast of povertyeducation of an interior order-with no at the bright hope to lure him on-he was yet gifted with liose weapons that battle down all opposition, and win their way to victory-indomitable energy and indetatigable industry-

"Qualities that surest lift the climber to the top, And help to keep him there

He arose steadily and surely, not like some of the this day : who rise to power and patronage over heads of loner intellect than their own ; but by the force of an unassuming and substantial merit, widening his influence, and increasing his friends, until the voice of the people lifted him to the executive Chair of the State. And seated in the Gabernatorial Chair, he wielded the power delegated to him in such a manner as had shed a halo of brightness around his administration. Such neglect should not reproach the Democra

cy of Pensylvania. The lamented deceased lives in their memory, grateful for his services, and we are certain they used only a proper opportunity to manifest it, by rearing above his remains the plain but appropriate monument contemplated.

The Temper of the South.

As a part of the history of the times we publish

Committees of the Pennsylvania Liegislafure

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker has appointed the following as the Committee to report a bill districting the State in-

Mesers, Hoge, Besumoni, Beni, Cessna, Cornyn, Hastings, Leonard, Miller, O'Neil, Packer, Smyser, and Souder.

Also, the following Standing Committees: Ways and Means .- Messre, Conyngham, Mé-Clintock, Burden, Baker, Stockwell, Allison, Mallov Bart, Nicholson, Judiciary --- Messrs Porter, Cornyn, Conyngham,

Parker, Smyser, Bildle. Rhey, Laird, Schötzeld. Chims-Means. Nicholson, Ratherford, Beau mont. Ried, of E.ie, Williams, Hoge.

Agriculture Moura Haldeman Cridiani, Flow-era, Gibboney, Hartsof Erie, Steward, Nixley. Pensions.-Messrs. Kloiz, Brower, McCurlly, Dunn, Powell, Schouller, Kinkead, Domestic Manufacturing .- Messa, McClintock Baldwin, B'ack, David Huplet, Jones, Trane.

Accounts .- Messrs. Marx. Flowers, Zerby, rey, Ewing, Jackson, Dobbins, Education .- Mesers, Finletter, Bowen,

Cersna, Hart. (city) Killinger, McCordy. Vice and immorality .- Messre, Meek, Evans (Berks) Formey, Miller, Gafley, Steel, Featheri Milita System.-Mesara, Brindle, Evana, (Indi-

ann.) Shafiner, McLean, Walker, Downes, Wells. Election Districts-Messrs. Morrison, Hastings, Lewis, Duncan, Grier, Hart, (city) Steward. Banks-Messrs Laird, Steele, Walson, Lewis, Porter, Simpson, Morrison, Mowry, Allison.

Estates and Escheats- Messrs Cornyn, Baker, Monis, Reid. Roberts, Finletter, Leet. Bridges, Roads, &o-Messie, Shaffner, Slifer Scofield, Leonard, Smith, of Cambria, Little, Gib-

Local' Appropriations-Messre. Stockwell, Zerby. Smuh, (Beaver.) Herturd, Black, Brown, Grid-

Retrenchment & reform-Messre, Evans, (Mon) McLauhhliu, Leach, Meyers ; Acker, Gritfin, Robmeon, Corporations -Messre, McCulloch, Biddle, Evans

(Mont..) Smith, (Beaver.) Souder, Buit, Grier. McLaughlin, Haldeman. Lands -- Messre, Henry, Evans, (Ind.,) Marx,

Killinger, Smith, (Camtria,) Roberts, Burden, Comparing Bills,---Messis, Steele, Pierson, Hempfull, Klotz, Drum.

Printing -Messrs, Bent, Pearson, Evans, (Berks.) Labrary .- Messrs Hastings, Rhey, Church, Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements. Mersis, Beaumont, Biddle, Hoge, Shfer, Brindle, Sinyser, Cessua, Wade, Leet, Walker, Souder, ones, Packer,

Public Buildings .-- Messrs, Meek, Duncan, Dow-Divorce -- Messrs, Zerbey, Baker, O'Neil, Simp-

son, Cornyn, Hemphill, Morris. Finance-King, Packer, Crabb, M'Caslin, Dar-

Judiciary-Streeter, Walker, Drum, King and

Mahlenburg. Accounts-M'Caslin, Matthuas, Ives, Sadler, and Fernon. E-tates and Escheats-Drum, Matthias, Guern-

rey, Frick and Frailey. [have any commerce worthy of the name, the annu Pensions and Gratuities—Sankey, Jones, Sadler, al value of which is about a million and a half. Shimer, and Packer

Diplometic Relations with Anstria. Below will be found the remarks of Gen. Case

delivered in the Senate, Jone 4, upon his resolution

ne jost

to suppend diplomatic relations with Austria. Mr. Cass said, I do not know that this resolution will be opposed. 'It is one of inquiry only, not of action ; but as I should not have introduced it had Action; out as i apoint not may introduced is into Inoviniended'to ask the opinion of the Senaté upon the subject; whatever may be the report of the Communee on Foreign Relations; and as the measure and longs to sticks the blow which shall make in Commutee on Foreign Relations; and as the invar-are is not a avail one, I deem it proper briefly to state the reasons which have induced me to propose it. The intercourse subsisting between the in dependent nations of the world were not regulated by special conventional arrangements, but regu ated by each for itself, subject to the established principles of the laws of nations. The great im-provement in the 'mechanical arts, and the gene-ral progress of the age, united to that spirit of enter-prise, commercial and scientific, which was never more usefully employed than now, have given increased energy to this intercourse; and having, in lact; broken down the barriers of space which sep- power. arated nations-have opened each to the knowledge and business of all this "inter communication, that in all the revolutionary struggles which politiespecially among the nations of christendom, cre- cal contests bring in it would be expedient for other ate a communite of interest, and in some measure. a feeling which becomes a bond, however slight, sympathy. I think they should not: for there are uniting them together into one great political fami-obvious considerations which firbid such action ly. The international agitations, or external dan-, and the value of this kind of moral interposition gers which threaten one, cannot be indifferent to would be diminished by its too hegnent recurrence. The age is an impuring and among the prodest triumphs of human knowledge, come powerfully in aid of this disposition to judge. ent day, and anticipating that of posterity. There is none so high as to be beyond its censure-none so low as not to be encouraged by it approbation .-The frontiers of a country may be armed at its ap proach, but it will pass them. It may be checked, in his stirring te but it cannot be stopped. It is stronger than the bay-onet, more vigilant than the suspicion of despo-

The diplomatic relations existing between two

countries are maintained only by political agents, such as ambassadors, ministers or charges, reciprocally sent for that purpose. At the commencement of this covernment we had but few of these June principal European courts. They have been gradually increased in number till twenty-seven are t now authorized. Still there are important countries in Enrope where no American representative has been sent, among which is Austria, where they have been sent but recently. In some cases this diplomatic interchange is rather a matter of courte-

sy, of there positive utility, commercial or political. After a commerce is formed, and it is found that a satisfactory one cannot be formed, the relations us and some of these countries would go on, as indeed they have gone on, with nothing to interrupt their harmony and good understanding, because the points of contact are few, and exposed to fow difficulties

Such is our condition with respect to Austria. which has bot one port, that of Trieste, where we ; have any commerce worthy of the name, the annu-

where they exist, and for their tocovery where they Mr. President: L do not mi-take the position of

my country, nor do I seek to exagerate her importance by these anguestions. Lam perfectly aware that whatever, we may do or say, the immediate march of Austria will be on ward in the course of Despotism, with a step feebler, or firmer, as resistance may appear, near or becurate, ill she is stay-ed by one of those ophearings of the people, which his pride is blind, and power tenscions; and Aus-trian pride and power, though they may quail be-fore the signs of the times, before barricade and fraternization, by which are made fortresse and srmies revolutionized, new, but mig' ty engives in popular warfare, will hold out in their cit-adel till the last extremity-but many old things are passing away, and Austrian despoilsm will pass away in its turn. Its bolwärks will be shaken by the rushing of mighty winds, by, the voice of the world, whenever its indignant expression is not restrained by the kindred sympathies of arbitrary

I desire not to be misunderstood. I do not mean governments to express their feelings of interes of sympathy. I think they should not: for there are the other members of this wide spread communi- It should be reserved tor great events, marked by an observing one, great crime and oppre-sions on the one side, and and the facility and rapidity of communication, | great misfortunes and exertions on the other, and under circumstances which carry with them sympathics of the world,-like the partition of Po- and give certificates of qualifications. The system and approve or consure passing events, as their i land and the subjugation of Hungary. We can ol-character and circumstances may justify. Thus ter public congratulation, as we have done to peopublic opinion, embodied by the press, in the daily ple crowned by success in their struggle for liberty, journals it pours forth, is borne through the civiliz-We can other our recognition of their indepen ed world, pronouncing the judgment of the pies- dence to others as we have done while yet the effort was pending. Have we sympathy only for the unfortunate? Or is a cause less dear or sacred because it is prostrated in the dust at the foot of power? Let the noble sentiments of Washington, in his stirring reply to the French Minister, answer

Southern Arrogauce.

The following excellent article is from the Phil. and the gentleman one, called "The Germ."adelphia Spirit of the Times. This paper has passd into the hands of Messrs. SMITH & CARRIGAN, tionaries, and those we had were confined to the and is now an able advocate of Northern princi- are kind, obedient, studious and moral. It has ples. We have on file several sound articles from never been my privilege to teach a more interestits columns, which we shall give our readers. A ing and pleusant school." better answer to the insolence and arrogance of the ; demands put torth by the Slavery propagandists, we have not seen than is contained in this article :--

The arrogance of the South, m always demanding the " hou's share" of everything appertaining to our government, is becoming so apparent, that the people of the north, are, at this late hour, actually awakening as from a long sleep, and, beginming to feel lean and sickly from feeding opon the crumbs that fall from the table ; they now demand an equal share of meat and drink. The South has of the West Chester Republican, presided, and J. G. always backed up their presumptuous demands by McKinley, of the Democratic Upion, and Fl. A. Mish, the cry of disunion—the North has at last taken a decided stand and declared, "thus far thou shalt The ancient Queen of the Adriatic still looks out go and no farther. Yet, though the body of the Corporation-Matthias, Frailey, Haslett, Streeter, upon the waters, but she is herself a melanchely Northern members have taken this decided stand, and Streery Banks-Crabb, Brawley, Sadler, Konigmacher. Independence. The iron willow of Austria haslett dering to the South. To goth we would say, it is Northern members have taken this decided stand, to Venice little but the remembrance of her former , high time to awakeof free millions of the North should not only be upon the Legislature the benefits which would ac-heard, but respected. It is a duty that these "North- crue to the people, were the laws annually name. If anywhere they may be necessary, con-uls would, ern men with Southern principles" owe not only to themselves, but to the framers of our constituot being at all affected by any changed diplomatic | tion : for that instrument claims equal privileges and equal honors for the North and the South. We know full the disposition of many of the Southern members; they would have all if they could get They are like the horse leech-they cry give give! give! They would have all the Presidents, all the Foreign Ministers, all the Speakers, and all the Committees. In fact, for some time past, they have had them. But we rejoice to see that the North are at last arousing from their lehargy and demanding a hearing. The South cries out against northern interference, and this interference amounts to the fact, that they desire to have an equal share with the South. In fact, the North has so long cherished and nourished the South, that they have become bold, and their demands are accompanied with an arrogance of style, that if passesion did not render their actions ridiculous, would give their necks to the gallows for treason. South Carolina, backed by disgraceful nullifiers thinks herself the Union, and the Governor in his message, in a Bombastes style, advises military trainings, in order that they, the people whom An drew Jackson whipped with a pronunciamento, should resist the encroachments of the North .-Georgia, too, commences her croakings, and by Folstaffian bravery thinks to annihilate the north at a blow.' Headed by the Gallant Toombs, they rush placed him a station he disgraces. It will be seen the retainers of corrupt courts. They are subjects to a contest, and come out, thank God, not covered beneath contempt, and their influence upon the fate with the blood of a civil war, fought over the sepof nations is buried with the men who gave them | ulchres of the departed sages of our country, bu a tactions importance. He who rises from a pero- | their banners trailing in the dust of disgrace, and their retreat followed by an overwhelming flood of popular contempt. The last and and most foolish attempt, was by the Legislature of Georgia, passing an act, imposing a tax npon all goods from free States, and prohibiting any lawyer in the State from prosocuting in that State any claim of any citizen of a free State. If the Hotspors of that Legislature could feel the universal pity that is entertained for their blind and mad scions, we think they would discard petty passion, and let reason resume her throne. Such acts, are like an ar-my shooting paper wads, inasmuch as they are in direct opposition to the Constitution of the United direct oppositi States. All such actions are but the offspring of the brains of some poor distempered demagogues, who would surround themselves with an effulgence created by the larld glare, from the fires of disunion. And if such bare-faced impudence and reckless extravagance, is indulged in by the South, is it any surprise that the North should resist ! Already they have had nine out of twelve of the Presidents -a vast majority of ministers to foreign countries -they now have all the Chairmen and Committees of any importance in both Houses of Congress, and in the name of Heaven, what more would they have. Would they ride mugh-shod over the northwould they seek under the mask of northern aggression, to trample under foot the rights which the Constitution guarantees to the North ! Or do they seek, by a blind fanaticism, to light the torch of disunion, and destroy the hopes of the world, upon a luneral pyre, made of the bones of those who died for the Uni n. We hope not. We pray God that recollect that any formal act has been adopted, ren- the time is far distant-and yet, we would say to dering the censure more signal and enduring. If our Southern brethren, drive us not to the wall, for

(For the Bradford Reporter) heraysville Academy.

This Institution, located in the pleasant and quiet village of Lerayswille, Bradford county, Penn, was opened for the reception of students in January 1849. Situated nearly equi-distant, from schools of a similar character in Montrose, Towanda and Owego, in the midst of an intelligent community, its friends had every reason to expect it would be well sustained. And in this they have not been. disappointed. The number of pupils and the interest in acquiring an education have been steadily increasing since the opening of the school. The first quarter the common branches only were called for -now classes are formed in Greek, Latin, Fronch, Chemistry, Astronemy and Algebra.

The Female Department is under the supervision of Miss Maria C. Shepard, of the Binghamton Female Seminary. In this Department, instruction is given in the ornamental branches to all who desire it.

Particular attention is given to those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching. There is a Teachers Association connected with the Institution, designed to raise the standard of education among teachers, and to discuss subjects of interest pertaining to school government and the best means of of imparing instruction. There is a committee whose duty is to examine all who propose to teach of instruction adopted in this school is the combined method of lectures and recitations. It is the object of the teachers to make the exercise interesting and the acquisition of knowledge a pleasure. The government is mild but decisive ; and good order, correct deportment and application to study are struth maintained.

There is a well organized debating society which meets once a week ; also regular exercises in declamation and compusition. The Ladies publishes a semi-monthly paper, called "The Rose Bud;" These papers are made up of original compositions by the students. Our scholars learn well. They,

Application for admittance into the school, or for teachers may be mude to the principatal the Academy, or by letter. Board may be obtained for \$1,00 o \$1,50 per week.

LERAYSVILLE, Nov. 21, 1849.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION -The Convention of Editors, held at Harrisburg on the 1st inst. was attended by some twenty-four of the fratemity. from various parts of the State. Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of the Franklin Intelligencer, acted as Secretaries. The Convention adopted a series of resolutions, recommending that papers should be allowed to circulate free of postage within the Congressional Districts in which they may be published, and urging ed published in all the papers of the State The resolution of the Editorial Convention of Vermont, discountenancing personalities in editorial intercourse was adopted, and measures taken to carry out the recommendations in regard to postage, and the publication of the laws.

scybecoines a merit, and truckling a reproach. empstenpect such direlections. Let such men as writer Best be lopped off; let the party be put La of all who do not hold their principles de vier a their private advancement, and we can bethe once more a party without reproach. We shift for a time be in a minority-and that would date the vermin from us-but in the end, the ad valuement of pure Democratic principles, and the cretests of our country would be greatly the Cainer 1

The Harrisburg Keystone speaks out boldly upon las subject. It is refreshing, after the policy which he keit the press of that place silent in the mids: such transactions heretofore, to find that the Democratic party has at last an organ there which dues rebuke apostacy and treason. We augur much good to the party from it. Let it speak out, and it will be sustained by the people of the State.

The following is the article :--The election of Mr. Best is the natural result of

he doctrine of harmony and conciliation at the expease of principle, in the recognition of men, as demcrais, who hang loosely upon the skirts of all parhes, to use them merely for their own advantage, as circumstances and opportunity may occur, and are aiv to bargain with any and every party, to pro we their own ambitious and interested purposes In who encourage such politicians, and recognize mas leaders, have no right to complain of the aduct of Mr. Best. Mr. Best has but returned "the "soned chalice to their own lips," and as, in the Eruge of a distinguished man " the deed has been they "ought to submit with the best grave pos by " It is unkind to condemn Mr. Best for what trinto confoiracies to defeat regular nominawith Impunity, and then bargain, in writing. the whigs and native Americans.and afterwards " a right to make his bargains, even if he has to he a Simon Pufe democrat ! Where is the differare between Mr. Best's act, and that of defeating a reular nomination by the corrupt instrumentality others! But are not all such bargains disreputaand derogatory to all concerned in them.

The two great parties of the country are, profess arganized on principle, and a difference of hea upon the measures and policy of govern-"and we are to presume, that the body of each ually honest and sincere in their opinions and arposes. But if, when one party finds itself in a My, it will coalesee and bargain with the unst pled of the other, merely for a temporary trimen will find themselves excluded by both parfrom all places of distinction and honor, and arty, instead of being made the means of carrying the great measures of public policy upon which Professedly organized, will degenerate into Table factions to scramble for power, place and ider, and in this scramble the greatest adepts at " would have all the game to them elves. It "he that men of all parties should reflect seriou .: ipm these things.

" and us editorials are written with vigor. ful writer.

and Ives againg and dishonest politicians; antil consist- the following evidences of the South in the present crists of atlants. The Legislature of Georgia has adopted an extensive report from its committee on the state of the Republic, and adjourned for one month, to see what Congress intends to do with the Wilmot Proviso. Appended to this report is a preamble and resolution, declaring the rights of the South with regard to slave property, under the Constitution, and concluding with the following: Resolved. That in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress, the abalition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the admission

of Califorma as a State, in its present pretended organization, or the continued refusal of the nonslaveholding States to deliver up fugitive slaves, as provided in the Constitution, it will become the immediate and imperative duty of the people of this State to meet in Convention to take in consideration the mode and measure of redress. Resolved. That the people of Georgia en ertain an ardent feeling of devotion to the Union of these States, and that nothing short of a persistance in the system of encroachment upon our rights by the non-slaveholding States can induce us to contemplate the possibility of a dissolution.

The Legislature of Alabama, on Saturday, December 22J, 1849, passed the following, among off er resolutions, on the same subject by a unauimous vote:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened. That we respond to the communication of his Excellency the Governor of the State of Alabama, made by our Senator and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, under date the 14th December, 1849-that we are well acquainted with the spirit of the people of sbeen approved in others, by men professing to Alabama-and we assert that it is their fixed pursonal democrats. If others may be allowed to pose never to submit to the threatened encroachments on their rights-that they will never submit to any act of the Government of the United States which excludes the South from a fair and just ensinced as good democrats-why has not Mr. anght to make his bargains, even if he has to which is the property of the States of this Union; " them with his own voies, and afterwards claim that they will never submit to any act of the Ge vernment abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and that they will demand that provisions of the constitution in regard to their property shall be faithfully observed.

Resolved, That in the event of the passage of any law by Congress debarring the Southern States from a just participation in the possession and enjoyment of the territories of the Uninted States. we call upon the people of the slaveholding States to meet us in convention for the purpose of taking such action as our rights may demand.

Resolved, That in the event of the passage by Congress of any act contemplated by the foregoing resolutions, the members of Congress from the State no longer participate in the action of a body so regardless of our constitutional rights.

10- The Ednor of the Wyoming County Whig. week before last issued an extra-embellished conspicuously with SWALL CAPS. It was such an imgerr, will be sure to b the most successful. portant era in his life that he deferred the publicaand high-minded men will be driven from tion of his regular paper. Ah! neighbor, are not a he'd of competition, and unprincipled dem :- the cares and vexations of a printer's life sufficient without adding, such a responsibility. And if it should prove an annual-why, look for squalls !

THE JACKAON DEMICRAT" is the name of a new J S. Du Solle, late of the Philadelphia Spirit of Competence and Sansom. Its typography is York Daily Globe. Mr. D. is a spirited and grace-the Competence of the contence of terrate paper, printed in Bedford, Pa., by the Times has become the editor of the New

Internal Improvements-Packer, Sankey, Haslett, Guernsey, Crabb Election Districts-Matthias, Ives, Stine, Hugus,

and Guerney. Retrenchment and Reform-Sterrett, Stine, Forsyth, Dursie, and Streeter.

Education - Lawrence, Hugus, M'Caslin, Brooke, and Malone. Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures-Cunningham, Fulton, Brooke, Shimon, and Sarery.

Militia-Muhlenburg, Stine, Brawley, Cunungum, and Shimer. Roads and Bridges-Ives, Sadler, Sterrett, Konignischer, and Malone.

Compare Bills-Forsyth, Huslett, Iver, Jones and Frick. Vice and Immorality-Savery, Sterrett, Cunning-

ham, Huslett, and Fulion. Private Claims and Damages-Hugus, Sunky, Fernon, Darsie, and Cunningham. Library-Jones, Lawrence, and Fernon.

Public Buildings-Konigmacher, Frailey, and

Executive Nominations- Walker, Laurence, Hugus, Stine, and Fulton.

Committee on Apportionment-Packer. Matthias, Brooke, Brawley, Darme, Foreyth. and Walker. [We have placed the names of the Whig membeis in Italics]

In forming the Senate Committees, Mr. Speaker Best has consummated the infamous treason which

that the most important Committees are given to the Whigs.

Murder at Corning.

The Elmira Gazette gives the following particulars of a murder recently committed near Coming. on Sunday week :- A man had been out riding with two girls in the afternoon, and after returning with them, left for the purpose of getting something to eat. In a short time he returned and demanded admittance, and was refused for some time; but at length a little girl about 10 years old said she knew who it was and opened the door, when the fellow outside shot her, of which wound she died in a lew hours. The murderer then left-came to this village (Elmira) in the hope of being able to take the care, and get beyond the reach of his pursuers; in

this he was mistaken-he was taken here and conveyed to the jail of Steuben county. The little girl was a daughter of John Davis, shoemaker, formerly a resident of this village, whose family did not bear a good character while here.

VERMONT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION .- Thos Bartlett, Jr., Free Soil, has been chosen President of the Convention of Vermont on the 11th ballot, by 20 voles over all others Gov. Coolidge was roted for by the Whigs, and Luther B. Hunt by the Derns., but the Whigs scattered their votes among the other candidates, and at the last balloting an election was effected.

The Democratic Union, Jan 4th, says: We learn that on or about the 15th instant, a reduction of tare is to take place on the railroad between his pace and Philadelphia, to three dollars, or eabouts. This, we believe, is to be effected by the Canal Commissioners requiring passengers to be carried on the State road at three cent per mile

one dollar and eight cents.

. سورز

÷. Se .

magnificence, and the oppressive sense of her degeneration. But in these ports, and wherever else, perform their commercial functions, their positions intercourse short of a declaration of war.

I don't pretend to say, by this glance at our intercourse with Austria, that I propose this measure on the ground that an Austrian minister is unnecessary at the Court of Vienna. I trust, if we carry it to its practical result, that we shall be infinenced by higher considerations. I allude to this toric merely to show that a great act of national duty may be performed without the secrifice of any naional interest whatever. Nor does its interruption to diplematic intercourse give any just cause of of-fence there, if no obligation to establish or to coninne is a mere question, either of courte-y or conrenience-and a considerable portion of the missions to Europe are maintained from feelings of courtesy, arising out of the affinity of governments. and of an indisposition to exhibit what is there considered a mark of disrespect for a court, however

limited the sphere of its authority, by excluding it from the family of sovereigns associated by diplomatic representatives. The eighteenth century was prolifie in the personal memories of active diplomatists, and no American can peruse them without being amazed

at the utter insignificance of the various topics which engaged their attention, and which were swelled into consequence by the passions and interests of sal of one of these records, can no longer ponder on the remarks of a Sweedish statesman, "that, it took very little windom to govern the world as the world was governed." But while I maintain the ceression of diplo-

matic intercourse with Austria, would give the govemment of that country no just cause of offence, I de not seek to deny or conceal, that the motives for the adoption of this resolution will be unacceptable and peculiarly obnoxious to the feelings of a power proverbially hanghty, in the days of its posterity, and rendering more susceptible by recent events which have destroyed much of its ancient prestige, and compelled it to call for Russia's aid in the perilous circumstances where the noble efforts of Hangary to assert her just rights, had placed the op-

The course I propose would lose half its value were any doubts to rest upon the motives that diotate it, and certainly were they not open to the day I should not look for that cordial approbation which now anticipate from the American people, for thfirst effort to rebuke, by an expression of public opinion, through an established government, in the ame of a great republic, atrocious acts of despotism by which human liberty and life has been sacrificed, under circumstances of audiacious contempt for the rights of mankind, and the sentiments of the civilized world, without a parallel, even in this age

f warfare, between the oppressor and the oppress-I say this first effort, for though the principle of

public disapprobation in situations not very dissimi-lar, may be traced in the proceedings of at least one of the representative bodies of Europe, I do not we take the first step in this noble cause, where we will not jamp over it; we will die fighting on

physical force, with its flagitious abuse, if not con- this side of it. quered, may be ultimately destroyed by moral con-eiderations, we shall add to the value of the terror

Mr. H. C. HICKOCK is associated with O. N. Wor-

for If any of our friends wish a Harrisburg paper they will find the "Keystone" an able and fearless exponent of democratic principles. It is to be issued twice a week during the session of the Legislature.

ArThe Clinton Democrat has passed into the hands of Mr. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, the former editor, Mr. DIEFFENBACH, retiring. We wish him success in some more pleasant occupation.

New York LEGISLATURE .- The message of Govemar Fish, to the New Legislature, was handed in on Wednesday last and is a very voluminous document, occupying seven columns of the Albany At-

The message presents a copious exhibit of the financial affairs of the State. The whole debt of the State, on the 30th September last, amounted to \$22,895,038. The aggregate revenue during the year ending the same date, \$4,235,358. revenue of the General Fund, there was on hand, 30th September, \$113 279 of the Canal revenue. \$907,103, for the completion of the Erie Canal en largement, the Genesce Valley, and Black River Canal. The receipts from tolls on the canals, during the past year, exceeded those of the preceding, in the sum of \$225,000 ; while the expenses were nearly \$170,000 less. The avails of the canere nearly 51/0,000 less. A le avails of the Ca-nal debt Sinking Fund, will suffice to meet that portion of the debt \$140,819, which becomes due before January, 1856. Of the enlarged Erie Canal, 122 6-10 miles and

415 enlarged structures, will be in use in the

Spring of 1850. Gov. Fish is of opinion, that the resolutions of the New York Legislature, in opposition to the extension of slavery into the newly acquired territories, are supported by the nearly unanimous sentiment of the people of that State.

FROZEN TO DEATH .-- The Maysville (N. Y.) Sentinel publishes the death of three perions who were frozen to death while laboring under the el-Incis of drink. One was Mr. Geo. Walkup, of Jamestown, aged 47, who leaves a worthy family to largent his melancholy death ; another was Mr. P. Parkhurst, of Westfield; he was shout 32 years of age, a shoemaker by trade, and leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his untimely fate; and the third was a man named Evans, of Clymer, who also leaves a wife and family.

TURNING THE TABLES .- The Phoenixville Ledger states, upon unquestionable authority, that Christman & Brother, of Coventry Borgo, Chester county are preparing a sample of Anthracite Iron to be sent to England. It is the opinion of this firm that the best qualities of iron will eventually be made with Anthracite.

the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate. is said to be a Democrat, elected by whig votes together with his own. He must be extremely de-

• . .

\$

NUNCEDER CO.