

Bradford Meporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Ment

E. O. GOODRICH. EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, February 16, 1850

Terms of the Reporter. \$3.50 per annum; if paid within the year 30 cents we deducted, for each paid actually in advance, \$1.00 will be deducted.
ADVERTANCETTS. per square of ten lines. 50 cents for th
first, and 25 couts for each subsequent insertion.

RE ENDE CO WALL.

The office of the 'Reporter' is removed to the third story of the brick building, north side of the Public Square, next to the Bradford Hotel -entrance between Mesers. Adams' and Elwell's offices.

Apprentice Wanted.

An apprentice to the Printing business will find a situation by applying at this office immediately.-He should be about 14 years of age, have a common Education, and be of good habits and charac-

The Slavery Question.

Some iew years since, when Mr. Wilmot attached the Jefferson ordinance to the Two Million Bill, it passed the House of Representatives by a decided majority, and would have been a law of the land but for the protracted discussion in the Senato, which consumed the few remaining hours of the session, and Congress expired by law, without coming to a vote upon the question. Then Southern members quietly sat in their seats and saw the Wilmot Proviso likely to be extended to the territory to be acquired as an in lemnity from Mexico. There were no traitor shouts of Disunion no calculations about the value of the Union to the South; no threats of separation. The South was prepared to submit to its enactment; peaceably to suffer the Ordinance of Liberty to be extended over the territory which has since been acquired by con-

How was it in the North? The voice of millions of Freemen spoke out in approbation of the principle of justice and humanity which excluded the blighting mildew of Slavery. State after State placed themselves in line, until the phalanx of Northern Commonwealths was complete. Pennsylvania was not lacking in patriotism. Remembering that almost the first act of her infancy, in gratitude for the Freedom she enjoyed, was to adopt measures to clean herself of the dark stainshe unanimously, through her Legislature, sustained the course of the mover of the Proviso. Never was public sentiment more strongly and plainly expressed. There was no chance to misinterpret or misunderstand it.

Southern leaders, who had looked upon the war as a means by which to extend the institution of Slavery, and rivet it upon this Nation, had time, during the recess of Congress, to recover from their position, and to organize measures to defeat the expressed will of the Freemen of the Republic. The machinery of party was first put to work -Meetings and Conventions were holden, not then but to affect the action of the Democratic party in nominating a candidate for the Presidency. They knew well the influence that Slaveholders exercised through their concentration of interests and unity of action. Several Southern States set up a new test of Democracy-interpolated a new doctrine into the time-honored creed of the party:that the candidate must be pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso or he would not receive their support. Men who looked with longing eyes upor the White House, one by one bowed submissively to the requirements of Slavery. From that time forth, the influence of all these experiants has been brought to bear to stifle and beat down the free expression of sentiment in the North. A Southern Administration-elected by the zealous efforts of the er tire Democracy-took upon itself to corrupt, through its immense and dangerous pattonage, the men and press of the North. That it succeeded, most effectually, to their shame be it spoken -Pensioned and hireling prints have abused and misrepresented the authors and intentions of the Ordinance of Liberty. They have anathemized and stigmatized as "Abolition," that which has no more to do with Abolitionism than the Declaration of Independence. Perseveringly, the most strenuous efforts have been put for:h to debase public sentiment, to answer the ends of selfish and designing men. Forgetting that retribution is sure to overtake the politically wicked, statesmen have endeavored to give a false coloring to the public voice to further their own ambitious purposes .-Hanging upon the skirts of these Presidential expictants, are a thousand greedy leaches, eager for a suck at the public treasury, who see their object accomplished only through the success of their great leaders. They are ready at his beck or word. to stultify themselves, or as far as in their power give over to Slavery propagandism the Democratic

Such are the influences which have been at work, during the past few years, to effect division in the mighty body of Freemen, who on the outset, cheered on with their voice, the standard bearers of Freedom. A more unholy crusade has never been attempted by unprincipled and mercenary men. Standing, many of them in high places, armed and surrounded by the appliances and mighty power of patronage, it is only a wonder they have not been more successful. The friends of Freedom are destined to bear up under this unhappy state of affairs, but a little longer. The true issue must now be met. It can be disguised and put off no longer. Men must array themselves on the side of Free Territory or acknowledge the principles of Slavery propagandism. Already the South are deserting their favorite doctrine of Non-Intervention. The mighty influx of emmigration into California has made a Free State of what was destined by the South to be a mert for Slavery. has sorung, a young and vigorous State, from the arms of Mexico, to our embrace. The South, who see their plans defeated by the action of the Cali. fornians, are now preparing to resist the admission | being but seven votes in his favor.

of the new State. This beings the question to a This Province for the Logic Wo to him of the Free North who is lack-

ing when the issue comes,

The editor of the Pressidentian is terribly grief ed at the action of our late Democratic County Convention. He mays he "has received letters recent ly from several of our Democratic friends in Bradford who appear anxious we should not misspore hend the personal and political sentiments of the people, from the ridiculous and anamalous course of certain wire-workers of Mr. Wilmot, at a late public meeing in that county!" Certainly : we have no doubt he has received such letters,-but if he trusts to the assertions of his correspondents, he To the Editor of the Bradford Reporter: will be wofully deceived and disappointed."

The great defeated, then goes on to prate-(the authority of his correspondents, we presume)altent " pre-consent in the strong abolition towns of Bradford"-to " secure such delegates as were prepared to sustain and uphold him (Wilmot) in almost any thing." Here, citizens of Bradford you can see plainly the falsehood and villany which shardcterizes the course of the editors of the Pennshivanian. Which township among you stands not ready, to rebuise such impudence and calumny? Which that does not see that the term "Abelition" is meant to stigmatize and ridicule you for your devotion to a correct principle? He also is " told that eight whole townships were not represe at all; and several others were represented only by substitutes not chosen by the people or sent through the agency of informal comer meetings. neither held nor conducted agreeable to the call of the County Committee." If the eight unrepresent ed townships had been represented, Mr. FORMEY would have great cause to be terrified at the manifestation of popular feeling. The falsehoods about substituting and appointing Delegates is in characer with the whole article.

Never has a Convention been held in Bradford then the spontaneous voice of the people spoke out as in the late one. The "sterling old fashioned Democracy of Bradford county" are burning with indignation at the unscrupulous means employed to put down the man who has so strong a hold upon their confidence and affection. They are eager to vindicate him from malignant attacks of his enemies-from those who envy his consistent position, and know he stands a liou in the nath of their unhallowed ambition They can be werved neither to the right nor the left by all the seductions or denunciations of Presidential aspirants, or their miserable tools and mouth pieces.-We assure the editor of the Pennsylvanian that all is well." Most gladly and thankfully do we proclaim the fact to the friends of Freedom throughut the country. The Democracy of Bradford blanted themselves upon their principles when the state unanimously agreed with them- they will never forsake them at the nod and beck of dema-

We have seen the prospectus of a paper to oublished in this place, by WIER FOREET, to be called the " North Pennsulcanian." It purports to oe Democratic. If-support of Democratic principles was to be its sole object, we should hail is with pleasure as a co-laborer; but as we happen Talk of party to these sapient editors, and they will o be in possession of some facts in regard to its establishment, we shall take occasion, upon its appearance, to draw the veil and let the public into the secret of its paternity, and the objects and aims for which it is designed. We shall speak fearlessly and plainly, and if we should happen to tread upon any one's toes, it is not our fault if they have corns. Stand from under!

The Legislature.

The letter of our Harrisburg correspondent have failed to reach us in time for this week's paper .-We find in the proceedings of the Legislature, however, little of interest in this section.

Mr. Packer has presented a memorial asking the annexation of a part of Bradford County, to Sullivan ; and Mr. Gumeey petitions against the same. of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in answer to laid before the House.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Sherman D. Phelps, as Associate Judge of Wyoming

The Senate bill relative to commissions of Justices of the Peace in Bradford County has been

Telegraph.

The stock for a Telegraph from this place to Waverly has been subscribed by citizens along the line, and it will probably be in operation early in the spring. It connects, at Waverly, with the New York and Erie Line, and is constructed under the direction of Mr. T. F. Allen.

Below, in this State, Telegraphic Lines have been extended into nearly every town, forming a rapid and convenient method of communication. We see in an exchange paper, a statement of the profits of some of these lines. The receipts at town nearly that amount; at Bethlehem the Company nett the interest of \$2,500 per annum above all expenses. The line was not completed to Manch Chank until after the navigation had closed yet the receipts have been sufficient to indicate

A Two-Edged Sword.

Ell Barn, Esq. has been appuinted Post Master at Troy, in this County, in place of D. F. Pomerov. ed. As both the gentlemen are Whige, of course we have no right to interfere in Fitz Warpassion for bel eading that he must have victims, even though they be Whigs.

Congress.

The attention of this body has been taken up during the past week by discussing Slavery, in which Southern men, who so much deprecate its been taken of interest.

The Anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his Country" will be celebrated at the " Bradford Hotel" in this place, on Friday next, by WASHINGTON BALL

Rejection or Cor. WESE. On Monday last the Senale rejected the nomination of Col. Webb-there

The following letter from CHARLES STECKWELL Eq., our Representative, explains the voice in the Legislature, spon the motion to take up the Anti-Slavery Resolutions. We felt certain, when we saw his vote in the asye, that there was some good reason for it—for we had full confidence in his integrity and devotion to the principle of the Provise. The Pennsylvanian, which slandered SEUNE, by claiming his election as a triumph over the Proviso, asserts that the vote upon taking up the resolutions, is an index to popular feeling! So far as our member is concerned, it is much mistaken.

Hannsone, Feb. 7th, 1850.

mbehilants of the Saile he the year \$40 :- A

Beaver,

Blair, Bradford,

Butler, Cambria

Elk, Ene, Payotte, Franklist,

Indiana, Jefferson,

Lancasier

Lawrence

Lehigh,

Pike,

Schovlkill.

Tioga, • Union, •

Warren,

Wayne, -

Wyoming,

each county.

Voethumberland

Perry,
Philadelphia City.

Philadelphia County.

\$211

1296 6670

7197

12027

3197 4484

2341

6477

7510

4462

728

700

4277

7430

1789

245

18967

190

7615 5101

3122

17597

2374 960

4472

3989 17559

889

681

4428

new 4940

4091

5052

2503 9072 3078

10353

1540 166**98**

This shows an increase of 99.316 taxables since

1842; equal to about 450,000 inhabitants. As the

33, there will be, under the new Apportionmen

one Assemblyman, to every 4,876 taxables, and

easily be formed of the probable representation o

The New York Steaster.

The total number of dead bodies taken from the

ruins of the late explosion in Hagne-st. is Sirty.

three. Some are still missing. The Coroner's in-

12th inst. It was started at \$500, and was run up to

82,300, at which price it was taken by Rev. Dr.

Boardman, who purchased it for a gentleman at a

Public Meeting.

Resolved. That we recommend a county conve

tion to be held at the Court. House at Towards in

trict, are requested to attend said convention as delegates, and that we recommend to the other town

Resolved. That the county convention be reques

ed to take into consideration the propriety of offering a premium for the best Book, on moral science

Besolved. That the proceedings of this meeting

ships in this county that they be represented

large, and the bidding very spirited.

for so long a time to the open air.

deranged.

2619 26567

5743

5284 4457

85**69** 1**626**2

18151

14769

5087 2639 2316

6721

\$130

7683 5267

877 8434

7611

8386 4447

5530 5530 2622

3112

4425 5708

7280

6418

6859 1213

2785

4455

1246

10029

1161

2142

19060

290614 486733 86333

144

1819

4781

1176 23

496 114

2362 224

9657 1000

1776

403 297 1077

H. W. Halleck

Deas Six-I saw in the last number of the Bred ford Argus, an article under the editorial head, reflecting spon the vote given by me in the House, on the question of postponing the consideration of the Slavery Resolutions for the present. The dill tor is grossly mistaken, if he supposes there is any thing in that vote indicative of hostility to the "Wilmot Provise." I have, at all times and on all occasions when called on, unbesitatingly expressad myself in favor of the same. But the resolutions referred to were called up within a very few minutes of the hour of adjournment. They required amendment and they would be discussed. No vote could have been had that day, and it was thought best by myself and others to take reasonsble time to perfect the resolutions; and believing that we had nothing to apprehend from a full and free discussion of the matter, and to give opportunity for such discussion, I, with others, voted to

M'Kean. Such, and such only, were the objects governing me in the action alluded to. My vote will be Montgomery found on the main question where it ought to be-Mourge, in favor of the principles of the Proviso.

I see much credit is claimed by the Argus for the Whig representative, Mr. Powell, in reading early in his place a bill for the North Branch. I assure you, in all sincerity, that that was very illtimed, and the best it could do was to do nothing Had such a bill been reported by the Committee, and brought up in the House, isolated as it was, i must have fallen. As it is, I truet we shall pass bill having the same object in view which was previously incorporated in the General Appropriation Act. I sincerely hope that the Argus will not endeavor to attach party motives to any one, or endeavor to make, at this time, political capital out of anything connected with the bill. But let him wait until we get it passed and then he is welcome to make all he can out of it. The whole thing must be managed very predently at present. C STOCKWELL Yours truly.

Correspondence from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1850. Mr. Editor :- The Pennsylvanian is "still harp ng on" Mr. Wilmot, and on Saturday last published a letter from Washington, signed with the proper initials (s. w. r.) of the editor himself The cry of the editors of that paper is always " sone souci"-see empty pockets-give us office, give us natronage-the Sheriff's printing does not suffice exclaim "down with the dust! we want a quid pro quo; we are the organ of James Bechanan, and

our principles are like his, in proportion to our in Our first love was ' bread and milk,' and we cannot now get along without a good sop in the pair. Our efforts to be elected Clerk of the House of Representatives cost "J. w. r." upwards of one thousand dollars, which he was compelled to borrow of Mr. Buchanan, our great patron.-Misfortunes seldom come single,' and we have lost the office and the money too." Lord Chester field's backnied maxim is that while to do a thing, it is worth while to do it well," and this appears to be the course adopted by the three editors of the Pennsylvanian, in their attempt to put and write down the Hon. David Wilmot. They forget, however, that in this coun-A report signed by Mr. Larael Painter, on behalf try, any attempt to persecute a meritorious individual always reacts, and elevates him in the eyes a resolution of inquiry in reference to the allot- of the great mass of the people. The daily theme ment of work on the North Branch Canal, has been of that paper is-Mr. Wilmot, oh, Mr. Wilmot, how you have disappointed our fond hopes and expectations. The Gold, the California Gold, has not become FORMEY GOLD! Your Proviso, your unfortunate Proviso, put us out of two good, fat offices, by the defeat of General Case, and the future presents but a forlorn hope for our idol's success; he has crossed the line, sold himself to the South for a nomination he will never get for the Presidency in 1852. Thomas H. Benton is the man

for the people. In the Nineteenth Century, and in the year o our Lord 1850, such patriots as Benton, Wilmot, Dix, Chase, and hundreds of thousands of noblehearted spirits, have proclaimed to the world that they are in favor of extending the area of Freedom. and are against the extension of Slavery, its cruelties and crimes. And these men are Democrate in sincerity and truth-Democrats of the first water -for it is really Democratic to be friends and adrocates of Liberty! "Where liberty dwells there Easion average about \$150 per month; at Allen- is my country," said the great Franklin, but he forgot, for a moment, the curse of Slavery that stained the fair fame of our beloved land.

Mr. Clay, in his recent speech in the Unite Sistes Senate, said, " what, he asked, was the plea for disunion? Because Congress would not agree that that will be the most profitable station on the to plant Slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico in the war occasioned by the South. This pretext would only plunge us into imminent peril without effecting any good to the South. Suppose Congress should abolish Stavery in the District would a desolution restore Elavery here? What, then, was wanted by these dismionists? Why. if diamion were to follow, the whole Slave population con's arrangements; but as Mr. Pomeroy had the of the South would except, for where there would be reputation of being a capital officer, we are at a loss no law for their restoration, they would sieze the to account for his removal, unless Fitz has such a advantage and profit by it." Here is a solumn warning from an Honorable Senator from a Slave State, one well acquainted with the "peculiar institutions," and knows the value of the Union; that a separation of the States would be the cause of endless wers, and give Freedom to "the whole Slave population of the South!" The ordinance of 1787 was a wise and wholesome measure, and if agitation, have done all the talking. No votes have so at that age of our country's history; must be more so now; if the South really wishes to proceive her eleven hundred millions of Stare preperty, she

Distribute Occupance —At Cold Spring, N. a Committee to prepare an address to the public or the subject of Education. Y, on the 10th inst. Charles and George, sons of Thomas D. Coe, of that place, were drowned in be signed by the officers and published in the Country the Rudson River, while attempting to cross on ty papers. [Signed by the officers.] the ice. Another how was in company with them, a Some 200 torpid mailes were cared reseatly but coved himself by crawing out on the ice. Illinois. They were to be thawed out a guilbly

Tater and Important from California

The Estienz Crty, Capt. Wilson, attived at her delt, about 16 o'clink Wednesday night, abov a principle of the days been Chapter. She trings 207 man feet, and about one and a half millions in Gali Dest. Claid Dail.

The mails will be brought on by the Falco Mr. Rise came from San Francisco to Passens in the steamer Oregon brought down THREE MIL-LIONS IN GOLD DUST!! The Legislature met Die: 15, and was organised on the 17th, by the choice of Dr. T. J. Warra of Sacramento, as speaker of the Assembly, and E. E. CharrizzaLam of San Diego, President pro tem of the Seaste. Gov. Bountary was inaugurated on the 20th, immediately after, which ceremony the Legislature voted tree ear for United States Sen-ators. Whele number of votes 46—necessary to a choice 54. On the Sett ballet 29 | T. Besler King 22 | John W. Geary ft | Robert Semple at J. Henly John C. Frement Wm. M. Gwin On the the third beliet : nas J. Henley Wm. M. Gwin

So that John C. Fremont and Wm. M. Gwin were declared duly elected; Wm. V. Voorhies of San Francisco has been appointed Secretary (State; J. S. Houston, Controller; Major R. Roman Trescence: F. J. C. Kewen, Atterney General Chas. J. Whiting, Surveyor-General; S. C. Hastings Judge of the Sepreme Court.

The whole number of votes thrown in the elect tion for Govenor and Representatives to Congres

T. B. King

18 John W. Geery

tion for Governor and Representatives to Congress was only 15,000, although the State can probably poll 70,000 votes. There were ten candidates in the field for Congress; the highest on the list was G. W. Wright, formerly of Nantucket, who had 5,45% votes; the next was Edward Gilbert, of the New York Volunteers, and one of the Editors of the Alta California, who had 5,300.

The Message of Governor Burnery disappoints many of his friends. As a literary production it

many of his friends. As a literary production is will not surrect very general attention for its elegance, clearness or comprehensiveness. Many ant matters are merely slurred over; not a syllable is uttered upon the subject of Educawhether the Eegislature should proceed at once to frame important laws for the governance of the State or await the action of Congress upon the Con-

atiration.

With regard to the Civil and Criminal code, the Message recommends the adoption of "The definition of the crimes and mindemeanors contained in the Common law of England—the English Commercial Law—the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, and the Coulsiana Code of Practice.' The Governor estimates the current expenses of the State for the first year at \$500,000. To meet

950 104 this large sum, the message recommends the immediate imposition of a poll tax and a tax upon real mediate imposition of a poli tax and a tax upon real and personal property, "in proportion to its value." The recommendation that no person who may neg-lect to pay his taxes, shall be permitted to bring a civil suit in any Court of the State until arrearages are paid, will not be a popular move.

The Governor also, while he says nothing against

Chinese, Kanackers, debased Chilenns, Sydney thieves, and other outsiders, coming freely into the State, recommends the exclusion, in toto of free negroes. He thinks that if allowed to immigrate they will form contracts in the Southern States for one House consists of 100 members, and the Senate of will form contracts in the Southern States for one mitted into it! The poor man hastens home and or more years with their masters, and thus be, to all ments and purposes, slaves. We think this objection may be easily got over by the State's deone Sensior to every 34,748; so that an idea may claring all such contracts nult and void. We do not perceive that the Message treats of any other matters of note.

*The apparent decream is these Counties is caused by the erection of the new Counties of Blair and Lawrence out of portions of their former terrory. In the Counties of Bolored and Huntingdon, as organized in 1883, there is an actual increase of 1899; and in Benver and Mercer 3802. These amounts added to the above total, makes the actual increase thus far 83,188. The prospects for gold hunters for the next season were considered very flattering. It was thought that a much larger amount would be taken out than

Gold-digging had been mostly suspended for the season and a great many persons were flocking uto the towns. Wages of common laborers were much lower, only from four to six dollars a day being paid. Mechanics, such as carpenters, maone, &c commanded from \$12 to \$16 a day. The country is overrun with printers.

quest returned a Verdict of Censure against Messrs Money was worth from 7 to 10 per cent, mouth. Lumber was lower—cargo prices from \$200 to \$275 per M. Bricks in demand at good pri-A. B. Taylor & Co. for using more steam than they were informed the boiler would bear; also, against ces. Lime, \$16 a barrel. Flour retailed at \$80 a Mesers, Milliman & Walker, the manufacturers of barrel, Mess Pork at \$35 to \$40. Butter per ib. the boiler, for allowing it to go out of their bands 150-Cheese, \$1. knowing it to be imperfect. They censure Mr.

Coarse short boots were worth \$16 to \$32 per Francisco street navigation, brought from \$50 to ceive his reward at the next election.

See pair. Seaman's wages for the rivers and Circumstances are somewhat different lich condemning it. They also censure . Pease & Murphy for selling the boiler after being exposed bay, were \$100 a month; toreign voyages, \$80 to

The Oregon brought to Panama 300 passengers \$1,400,000 in gold on her manifest, and more than EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At Hollidaysburg. that amount in the hands of passengers. on Thursday night, week, several kegs of powder

Among the passengers home in the Oregon were Senators Fremont and Gwin, Messra. Wright and in a house near the summit exploded, tearing the building to atoms and killing Mrs. Adams. Her Gilbert, Representatives to Congress, Thos. Butler husband was also injured badly, and has since gone King, Bayard Taylor (who left here at Mazatlan to building to atoms and killing Mrs. Adams. Her ne across Mexico,) Francis W. Rice, one of the Editors of the Pacific Courier, S. S. Osgood, the artist, J. N. Bowie U. S. N., Col. Allen, Mail Agent. WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.—The original manucript of Washington's Farewell Address was sold known merchants of San Francisco. by auction at the Exchange in Philadelphia on the

Col. Fremont was detained at Panama on a count of the sickness of his wife, and Dr. Gwintook passage in the Falcon.

Mr. Crane had been seriously poisoned in the bushes about San Francisco, but was recovering

when Mr. Rice left. distance. The attendance at the sale was quite On the morning of the 24th of December a fire broke out in Dennison's Exchange, and in two hours, nearly a million of dollars, worth of property was destroyed. The Parker House was among the buildings burned. All the buildings, except the In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Delmonico Hotel, on Portsmouth square, and all on state convention, a number of the citizens of Smith-field met at the Presbyterian meeting house on the and running to Montgomery-st. were burned.

A fire at Stockton on Sunday night, Dec. 23, destroyed a number of buildings, with property valued at \$150,000. evening of the 20th of January, and organized by appointing Dr. Daniel Andrus, Chairman, and Dr.

P. Allen, Secretary.
On motion the following resolutions were adopted: A murder was committed in a gambling-house Whereas the State Convention at Harrisburg, have in our opinion, wisely recommended that a County convention be held in each county, for the advancement of education and the diffusion of usecalled the Bella Union on the morning of the 15th of December, by Renben Withers of New York City. Arthur C. W. Reynolds was the victim.... Withers came into the Bella Union about 4 o'clock ful knowledge—
Therefore, Resolved, That we cordially approve in the morning, and taking out a revolver, ordered several persons, who were sleeping on the billiard of the suggestions and recommendations made by monte tables, to quit the house. He fired one or the state convention and will use our utmost endea vors to convey into effect a system, the ultimate effects of which be so beneficial to common school two shots, but no persons were injured. Reynolds refesed to leave the room, and, while standing at the bar, with his back to Withers was stabbed by education.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommends him in the neck, and died instantly. Three thou-sand dollars reward had been offered for the aption of the study of Physiology in common schools as eminently worthy of attention, and can recommend as suitable books for that purpose "Physiology for children," by Miss Jane Taylor, and also "First lessons in human Physiology", by John H. Griscom, as well adapted to the capacity of children. reheasion of Withers, but it was supposed he had paped to the Sandwich Islands.

ARRAMMENT OF PROFESSOR WESSTER.-At 10 o eleck this enorning, Professor Webster was brought from Leveret-et, juil and armigned in the Supreme Judicial Court before Associate Justice Fletcher, on motion of Attorney-General Clifford, upon the in this county, on the evening of the 6th day of May next, to take into consideration the measures prodictment found against him for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. His appearance during the reading of the charge, by Mr. Windle, the clerk, was perfectly composed and self-collecteb, and at the close he utterred his plea of "Not Guilty" in a firm, posed by the state convention, and for other purpo-nes-connected with the cause of education, and that the directors and teachers of Smithfield school disdecided tone of voice, accompanied with a very impressive shake of a head. To an inquiry by the Court, the princer replied that he had counsel em-ployed for his defense, and that they were Edward D. Schler, Esq. and Hon. Pliny Merrick. Mr. Schler was preset in Court. The Attorney General then moved that as early a day for trial be assign-Resolved, That the Rev. C. C. Corse Be requested to be convenient to him on the subject of Education.

Resolved, That the Rev. C. C. Corse. Henry C. ed as would be consistent wity the convenience of the Court and the counce for defense. Mr. Schier said the defense would be ready at any time appointed by the Court. Justice Fletcher stated that he had been instructed by the Court, if there should Bosworth, Augustus Phelps and Danius Ballock be te no objection, to assign Tuesday, the 19th of March next, as the day for trial; and he therefore fixed that time. The prisoner was then remand-el, after having been in the Court-room but about fixed minutest during which he was the special object of rotice by a large miniber of light and medical white as a set of the special medical publishess and other specialism. To

In Gov Biner's time, in the winter of 1836 the risburg was filled with persons from all parts of the Signs, who solemnly assured the Legislature that the persons of Pennsylvania was destroyed femous, white the Bank of the United States ob. ferever, either the pean of the poured in almost taked a Suite charter. Letters poured in almost taked a Suite charter. from every county, apparently from disinterested members of both parties, recommending the members as called fee by the members of the people, and drawing rightful pictures of the meant-of distress which a refusal of this was me petriotic act would entail upon the whole em

The Harrisburg atmosphere became wholly bank. The Harrisburg atmosphere became wholly bankish, and any one breathing it for a few days was
convinced that every man, woman and child in
this great State (with the exception of a few state)
born and foolish partisans) was ardently desirous
that this chartest should be granted, in order to save
them from inevitable rain. The act was passed
the people were roused; the men who descried
the theory were forced into the Whig ranks, and, by as everwhelming majority, the Democracy carried nearly three-fourths of the members of the Home of Representatives!

A semiler atmosphere is now formed at Washing

on, on the great question of allowing the minority in Congress to brow-beat the majority into the conversion of free territory into alarva territory, the expolsion of free labor from the west regions of the West, and the establishment of alavery on the abores of the Parisio, as it was established two nundred years ago by the British on the Atlantic Congress mosts in a District where slavery and

the slave trade, negro-traders and slave-pens flour-ish without molestation. All the papers on both rides are in favor of the extension of slavery, dare an controlled by men. who believe, or offect to believe, slavery trolled by men. was serieve or open to serieve, stancy to be a great national blessing!

The Southern capitalist, who have their money invested, not in shipe, manufactures or commerce, but in human flesh, are making their last effort to

extend the domestic trade, and, of course, their market to the free territories acquired from Mexico. Agitation rages in the State Legislatures, leading to the most abourd and untenable propositions letters of the most alarming character are written to and from Washington, and emissaries are sent with terrible tales of secession, whilst a portion of the most alarming to intimidate the contraction of the most accession, whilst a portion of the most accession of the most accession. the minority use every means to intimidate it dough-faces," who are always to be found

"dough-faces," who are always to be found in every Legislature, whether State or National.

They have formed a sleevery atmosphere at Washington, in the same way that s. Bank atmosphere was manufactured at Harrisborg sourteen years ago. The only difference is, that the one was created by Bank capitalist and and speculators, whilst the other is the work of slave capitalist and slave speculators, aided by polititions, who force that the slave power in the Senate must give way to the overlow evering increase of the free population of the powering increase of the free population of the Union, and the consequent organization of a large number of free States.

A discreet, sober citizen, who leaves Philadel phia in the morning for a short visit to the seat of government, finds bimself, in a few hours, in an atmosphere pregnant with accession and disolution He sees men with bowie knives down their backs six-barrel revolvers and pairs of pistols stowed away on their persons, and he learns, for the first time, that Florida, with her great military reson. ces and large while population, is determined to leave the Union the moment that California is addissolved, unless the free States consent to extend the unmitigated evils of bondage to the free terms ries of the West, and sacrifice California on the aller

have no settled principles of action, and who do not look from Congress and State Legislatures to the real people themselves, who will have some thing to eay, when secession is practically attempt

To all members of Congress representing fee States, and particularly Pennsylvania, we would calmly say, that if they do not tulfil the wishes me sentiments of their constituents, they will find a turn to their homes particularly disagreeable. California admitted unconditionally and immediate into the Union, and who directly, or induceth gives up a single inch of free territory to slaven must expect to encounter the stern indignates his constituents, and receive permission to tems the obscurity of private life. In Pennsylvanthere is no mistake as to the real public sentiment

Circumstances are somewhat different from how which existed in the Bank times of Gov. Rimes when a Bank Democrat could find refuge in the ranks of the whig party. A Democrat who deep his consituents for the extension and propagate of slavery, has no place to fly to, for their is party in Pennsylvania that dares to avow itself a tavor of what is condemned by the unanimous von

of the people! But is there no light from abroad? Even in be ligerent Georgia, a protest has been presented to the Legislature, by some of its members, against making the admission of California one of the case of the call for a Southern Convention. This go to prove what we have already asserted, that Co fornia must and will be admitted unconditionally. as she stands, with out any more unpleasant r than have already flowed from the passage of the gon Territorial Bill. Gen. Cass, Mr. Clay, Weister, Col. Benton and General Taylor all and

this point.
There are fifteen slave States, three of w bonler on Pennsylvania. In the event of des lution, of these Delaware will go with the Nor and become a' five State. Of Maryland we ce speak from personal knowledge. The Norther and Western portions are now practically free, as such is the temper of their inhabitants. They have the wealth, the strangth, and the white populars, and those on the Eastern shore aid on the Western shore aid on the Wes shore, near the mouth of the Potomac, are in the selves powerless. And more, the whole reamind prosperity of Baltimore depend on its mit with the free States of the West, which if it was a Southern confederacy, would flow through Per sylvania into the lap of Philadelphia, while Mr. land would become a border State, and her men olis a mere tender to Charleston. Whatere Legislature may do through her slave represent tives, the people will never suffer their interest be linked with States that have neither comme nor manufactures of their own, shipe nor saios.

of Commodore Porter.

The Eastern shore of Virginia would follow be late of the rest of the Peninsula from necessity is free State with two Senators. All that could with the South, by any possibility, would be disportion East of the mountains, with no sea pools. Norfolk, which must in such an event, tall interesting upon the free state with the Seath, by any possibility, would be disported to the mountains, with no sea pools. Norfolk, which must in such an event, tall interesting upon the freeting of a once great seatern and which the freeting of a once great seatern. tire ruin, and this fraction of a once great would then become a mere tributary to the aristocracy of South Carolina In five years secession, supposing it to be effected permits this remnant of the Old Dominion would also free, for her slaves are retained now only provisions of the Constitution and the union of States, and she would then present the anoraly a free State tied to a slave confederacy, like a kettle to a dog's tail!

A Figur took place on Friday evening, a National Hotel, between Hon. L. C. Levin of sylvania, and the Hon. Fitzhenry Warren. See Assistant Posimaster General 15 Fmil. Assistant Postmaster General Levin !" sind Mr. Warren. " " Yes sir; not want to have anything to do with you. In are a deed scoundrel," was the reply Mr. Warren then struck Mr. L, wi himself with a small cans Warren following up a la Tom Hyer, till Col. Baker and ober between the belligerents and separated them. fracta grew out of a Prinsylvania mail agent noxious to Lievin. Mr. L. came off second by

A paper is about to be established in France receiving the meritage of the clergy.