

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men
Freedom or No Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, March 2, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter...

REMOVAL.
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...

The indisposition of the Editor will excuse the want of editorial this week.

We have waited in vain for the proceedings of the "Democratic Meeting" held in this place on Wednesday evening, 26th ult.

Correspondence from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1850. The Legislature is now in the eighth week of the session, and literally nothing has been done, towards the accomplishment of the important matters required at their hands.

A somewhat interesting debate occurred in the Senate on Saturday last on the joint resolutions relating to the Washington Monument...

PENNSYLVANIA, FOUNDED 1681, BY DEEDS OF PEACE.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. PACKER opposed the amendment, he thought the original motto a good one, at the same time he thought it useless to place any other inscription upon the monument of Washington than simply his name...

Mr. MOULDER would not consent to withdraw his amendment, and again addressed the Senate in favor of his proposition and against the sentiment contained in the original resolution.

their noble leader, they alone had stood aloof, conscious of what might be their ultimate destiny. Or if they did take any part in the struggle, it was only to interpose obstacles to the onward march of that gallant army which was seeking to win for us the freedom of our glorious heritage.

Mr. DANE requested to hear such charges as these against the founder of the Commonwealth, uttered by her children in the Halls of her own Legislature. He had heard them elsewhere, but all history had given them the lie.

Mr. KING again took the floor, in advocacy of the original inscription, and was followed by Mr. PACKER, who replied to Mr. MOULDER at considerable length, and entered upon an eloquent defence of PENN. from the charges made by the historian.

Mr. FRANK closed the debate in a few choice and beautiful remarks. It was his lot, he said, to have witnessed the treaty of eternal peace, concluded between the Red man and the Father of this great Commonwealth.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill at length passed a final reading by a vote of yeas 28, nays 3.

SENATE.

Table with 2 columns: Senator and Name. Includes Phila. City, Do County, Montgomery & Bucks, etc.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table with 2 columns: Member and Name. Includes Phila. City, Do County, Delaware, Chester, etc.

The following is a copy of the Bill recently reported by Mr. PACKER, for the dismemberment of Bradford County. 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 all that part of Bradford county contained within the following boundary lines, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Sullivan county in the line of Wyoming county...

The following is the preamble and resolutions UNANIMOUSLY adopted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in 1810.

Such an occasion as in their judgment demands the frank expression of the sentiment of Pennsylvania is now presented. A measure was recently introduced in the last Congress of the United States, and will probably be as earnestly urged during the existing session of that body...

Correspondence from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1850.

Mr. Editor.—For the sake of truth and justice, I deem it important to give you the chief features of the "Old Hunter" meeting, held last evening at the Chinese Museum, in this city.

John Cadwalader is the brother of General George Cadwalader, a large slave-holder, by marriage. Then comes Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler. The fourth speaker was Vincent L. Bradford, a fellow-townman, a few years since in Detroit, of General Cass, and of course imbued with the same doubtful principles.

The effort to turn it into a regular pro-slavery meeting has signally and completely failed, and of this the get-together and conductors of it must be satisfied, and are sorely disappointed.

Gen. Taylor and Disunion.

The Editor of the Tribune has a private letter from Washington professing to give Gen. Taylor's views in regard to Disunion. It says:—The President is very firm, and the Southern Members are in full possession of his views.

Change in the Cabinet.

The Tribune of the 24th has a letter from Washington, which states that Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, on account of his infirm health, will insist on being relieved from the arduous and incessant labors of his present station at some not very distant day, and that his request will be acceded to by Gen. Taylor, but not till after the pending negotiations with Great Britain respecting Central America and the Nicaragua Ship Canal shall have been concluded.

Expected Duel.

A personal difficulty has occurred between Gen. DENNIS of Miss. and Col. BAZELL, in regard to some remarks made by the latter in his late speech concerning the Mississippi Regiment, which is likely to lead to a duel.

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature, to PRESERVE THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY in any of the Territories or States, which may be created by Congress.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress, who at the last session, sanctioned that act of injustice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

Resolved, That the members of the same Congress, who at the last session, sanctioned the introduction of slavery into the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

Provisional Resolutions of 1847.

Resolved, That the Government be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. (Signed by the officers of Senate and House.)

Resolved, That the members of the same Congress, who at the last session, sanctioned the introduction of slavery into the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

What follows, contains the sentiments of the Democratic Governor of Maine.

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But why multiply any further examples.

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Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

We would with all due respect to the editor of the Pennsylvania and the sterling democracy of Bradford, express our opinion that the following paragraph and the motto alluded to by it, are both premature.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st. Mr. Sewall has introduced a resolution in the Senate, for the admission of California into the Union. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the number of Commissioners in the army.

Mr. Hamlin's resolution, submitted some time since, calling for information relative to the imprisonment and barbarous treatment of American Seamen, wrecked on the coast of Japan, was taken up and adopted.

The special order of the day being taken up, Mr. Miller proceeded to address the Senate. He said that the President had this morning left the Federal Capitol for the purpose of being present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Washington monument about to be erected by the good Commonwealth of Virginia, in honor of her most distinguished son.

Mr. Miller then proceeded to consider the general question of slavery, answering the charges of aggression made by the South against the North, and charging that they were exaggerated, and that as far as they exist, the representatives from the Northern States are ready, and ever have been, to afford to the South all necessary and proper measures for the vindication of their rights.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to authorize persons entitled to bounty land to dispose of the same by testament.

Several gentlemen expressed their views on the subject and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

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