

Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towarda, Saturday, March 9, 1850

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BREENE GD WAR EL.

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 Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's offices.

## A Scheme to Divide the Democratic Party.

As we are still without the proceedings of the "Wednesday evening meeting" held in this place. we are obliged to defer our expected comments There is however, one feature, of which we can speak, and we feel that by neglecting it longer, we should be remiss in our duty as defenders of the Democratic party; and unworthy of confidence if we failed to expose it promptly and thoroughly We allude to the appointment of a "COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE," headed by Maj Piol lett to appoint Committees in the different town whips, with power and authority to call meetings. This contains the whole sum and substance of this famous meeting. It is the mouse for which the mountain was so long in labor. The remainder of the proceedings was but the show, while the appointment of this Committee is pregnant with the momentous results the movers and originators of the meeting are so anxious to bring about. CTI is no more nor less than the insinient movement, to words an organization distinct from, and opposed to the REGULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE COUNTY.

Are the democracy of Bradford awake to their danger? Are they fully aware that the discontented, ambitions and onprincipled men who have for years sought to divide and defeat the party of the County-men who have openly opposed its nominations, or sought by specious Canal pretexts to bring the same result about-are now banded to gether by a common want of principle, by curvy, and by ambition, to make one more bold and claring attempt at disorganization? Are they aware that a few men, "who would rather rule in hell than serve in heaven," not content with the bountiful share of favors they have enjoyed, and discontented with their position are ready to dissever the party, to attain their own ende? Are they aware that in this mad and reckless scheme. Wher lead ers are counselled and advised ! That part and parcel of the undertaking, a paper is soon to appear here, under the direction of, and mostly if inot wholly owned by Christopher L. Ward, whose pretensions to Democracy are so firm's and transparent as to be simply ridiculous. What new-born neal has he for the Democratic party, he has so long papers to uphold its integrity or principles! That this paper is encouraged and will be supported, if necessary, by men abroad, who hate the Democracy of Bradford with a perfect hatred, and whose dearest inv. would be to see it torn by divisions and heart-burnings ! These things should be more fully known-and we shall fearlessly expose them. The knife is at the throat of the Democracy of Bradford, and unless that Democracy shake off the desperadoes as the dew drops from the lion's mane, defeat and disaster await us. If such be not the fact why this separate County Committee? The regular democratic Standing Committee was appointed as usual at the last September Convention. and has discharged its duties faithfully and with entire satisfaction. There is no complaint of the object or action of that Committee which for twenty years has been appointed annually to call Conventions and appoint Committees of Vigilance for this county.

If men separate themselves from the Democrat ic party, and set up a new organization in open defience of its customs, time-honored and revered. we may deplore, while we cannot help it. But we cannot see the consistency of a meeting called to sustain "Regular Nominations" taking the iniatory in breaking down and setting at defiance all that it professes to hold dear. We do not believe clansman to battle, was not more miraculous in its this project will succeed. It certainly will not if the Democracy-the noble, lion-hearted, true Democracy-of Bradford are true to themselves and their principles. It is but a few months since they set the seal of condemnation upon the intrigues and machinations of the same men who are now foremost in this plot. This new attempt to raise up a party under the dark banner of slavery propagandism, to aid the failing fortunes of James Buchanan, will meet a like reception. We have no fears for the result. The tried Democracy of Bradford, are as firm as our everlasting hills. They are not nerve enough to face their vaporings and boast. Wellsburg, near Elmira, the locomotive, in runnapproached in vain by the mercenary. Consistent in the support of their principles, they are not to be -led astray by any new and talse lights.

We shall not let this matter rest. The Democ racy shall not be betrayed nor their confidence abused, by any fault of ours. We have battled too zealously for our triumph here-we have too deep and heartfelt teelings for its future success. and permanancy-to silently stand by and see it struck down by the parricidial hands of those who owe-their all to its organization, and who should be the last to menace it with danger.

We have every reason to believe that the name of men were used in this meeting, who will repu- the part of those who should guard our interests. diate its action-for we recognized some whom we have known to be ever true and consistent in their course, and second to none in their love of Democracy

A LARGE meeting was held on Friday evening in New York, upon the subject of Land Reform. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of granting the public lands in small quantities to actual sattlers; and to prevent speculation, it is proposed that they everywhere, he firm, be vigitaet. But a little longshall be inaliquable.

"Our Banner yet
Floars free and wide as it was set:
And not the lightning age the storm
Have dimmed its here or maged its for

Never, since we hailed the flag of Freedom 1. aust head, line its folds waved frest or more proud ly than now. The friends of Freedom should be of good cheer. The principle of Eternal Justice and Truth which they advocate, is bound to dispel the darkness of Ignorance, to baffle the machina. tions of the unscrupulous and designing, and from opproblem and contumely to rise in effulgence, radiating its light over our Free Territory-giving patriots and philanthropists at home cause for rejoicing, and carrying joy to the hearts of the oppressed every where. The day which declares that slavery is not hereafter to be propagated upon this continent, will be a day of jubilee throughout the world; and will mack the destinies of this Repub lie for speedy and upward progress.

As the hoor which decides the question for which we have labored for years draws nigh, the friends or Freedom should be firm—the battle tought, the victory in our reach-who ever heard of a General giving back in that critical moment? None but a coward or a traitor ever did it. Bold-as our cause is just; firm-as our consciousness of victory is increased; shoulder to shoulder let as starid fast when the "front of battle lowers" cheering on our standard-bearers, to renewed action and greater deeds. When the victory is won-the principle established, never more to be called in question resting from the conflict we can say to each other,

"Raise, comrade, raise your holiest hyuns, Never has a principle encountered such deter mined, unscrapulous opposition, as the Jeffersoni an ordinance. Met with misconstruction and false hood at its outset, its opponents have fought it step by step puder various pretences, until the opestion has become narrowed between slavery-propagandism and Freedom; between the extension of Hi man Slavery and the preservation of Free Territory for the uses and purposes of Freemen. It has pproached a point where even servile, sycophantic, detestable Doughfacism stands appalled. It feels no longer the pressure of an Administration bending its monstrous power and entire energies for its overthrow—and it must tribingh.

Against its success now is interposed the wolery of Disunion—and the sable banner of Dissolution flaunts in the breeze to frighten us from our propriety. We heed it not ; for we fear it not. It has been tried once too often. It moves not the solid phalanx of Freedom from its purpose. Our only langer lies in the perpetuation of Human slavery .-Could we miroll the scroll of futurity, and read the future destiny of our country-could we consult the magic oracles which speak of coming events-we would find the only da k cloud which casts a shadow upon the future prosperity of our country, lies in the propagation and perpetuation of this accursed evil. This cloud which now lowers over and threatens our peace, at the adoption of our Constitution was no bigger than a man's hand-a mere speek upon our banner-soon, thought the men of that day, to be dispelled by the bright effulgence of the glorious instrument then created-for none dreamed that it was to grow and increase to be come the evil it has But avarice and rapacity have changed the wise determination of our fathers -reason and patriotism have given way to fanatiism, and lust for power, which men deem they can attain only by a wider diffusion of the institution condemned and reprobated by the makers of

our miena chista We ask nothing now which can be made a pretext for disunion. We ask only that Free Territory shall remain free, until it is formed into States : that the claims of California be no longer put off ted as a State. She has formed her constitution, with Freedom engratted as a provision and is worthy to ecome one of the sisterbond.

For this, shall this Union be dissolved? Is one Constitution a farce? Are the ties which bind us together, of parchment, that they may be severed, and thrown to the winds? Are the bonds of this Union of tow, that the breath of a few fiery demagoznes may destroy them? Believe it not. The Union is destined to stand, while time endures, at monument to draw to us the oppressed of all mations. Here have come, and may come, from the cruelty of every despot, those who would be free, in thought and limb. The waves of fanaticism beat in vain against it-in security it defies the shock. for it is based upon a solid foundation. Det misgoided and passionate men in exmest attempt to sever one link of our glorious Union, and they will be overwhelmed with the spontaneous burst of indignation coming from a free people. Let the watchfires of Disunion once be lighted-and from the North and the South, the East and the West-from Maine to Texas, from Carolina to California, a myriad of Freemen will fush to the encounter-

"By that dread name will lift their swords on high And with their Country swear to live, or swear to dis." The Fiery Cross of Scotland which sommoned the effects than would be that heaven daring attempt. The outraged mind of the Nation would consign to everlasting infamy the abettors and sympathizers in the movement.

But we have no fears that the patriotic feelings of our people will be called in requisition. This clamor for Disunion is raised by those who wish to frighten the North into compromise, which shall secure Slavery all it demands. The more furious and vehement is the outcry, the greater are the expectations of Southern Bobadils. They think we have floor of our National begislature by a show of reseek by threats of personal violence-by hints that nately there was no injury to the parsengers, the contest is to commence there, and only to be ended when there is not a quorum left, to frighten Northern members from their position, and coerce them into submissions to their plane: They expect to-create such a feeling of alarm and conster nation at the North as will enable them to-acquire all they demand by means of a miscalled compromise. Let the Representatives of the people be closely watched-let there be no cowardly skulking, on Every plan of compromise should be critically examined, its details should be carefully weighed; to see that to does not give up to slavery the Free Territory of the Republic. There is far more danger that the principles of our free government may be subverted by the arrogance and rapacity of slavery, than that this contederacy can now be rent in

We say again, then to the friends of Freedom

hours are past, and in the fature is only the sun shine of specess. Already a free State is knocking at the doors of Congress, the first fruits of your la-bors. The Jeffersonium ordinance may never become a positive enactment for the remainder of our Territory—we will not quarrel about the facthod, if we seem the end—but if the freemen of the North are true to themselves, it shall never be given up to slavery, but remain for all time to come; a lieritage, broad and fertile, where from every lai and every clime, the freeman, and the subject to the tyrant, may gather under the broad files of our national flag, and enjoy in peace the blessings of our institutions.

## Let Pennsylvania Spink,

While the Free-North is speaking out against the demands of slavery, and in favor of the imme diate and unconditional admission of California why is the Keystone dumb? Why is not the voice of the State heard, which spoke out so boldly and fearfeasly in 1819 and 1847? Will it be pretended her people have changed, and are the less for Freedom now? Such a supposition is a mistaken one. Her people are anxiously awaiting the action of their Representatives—the occasion demands there should be silence no longer. If the free voice of this great State is to be stiffed to suit the purposes of Presidential aspirants, let it be known, or let the state array herself with her sister states. Let the vote be taken, that we may see who ere in favor of the propagation of slavery. We call upon our Representative and Senator-(whose integrity we know)-to introduce into the Legislature, the plain and simple, naked Jefferschian onlinance as structions for our Congressional Senators and Representatives. We can then see who will vote gainst the measures which has received the manimons approval of two democratic legislatures. Let there be no shuffling or evasion-let the friends of slavery face the music, and see if the people don't set them to dancing!

## Hon, Richard Bredhead.

We have neglected for a week or two paying our respects to this Honorable gentleman, Intenember of Confress, now an emissary of slavery ropagandism, engaged in travelling from county to county, making furious pro-slavery speeches.-We call attention to his speech delivered upon the question. Feb. 9, 1847, in the House of Representatives, an extract from which we copy, as being peculiarly appropriate just now :---

"Thave thus Mr. Chairman, briefly stated my objections to my friend and coll sagne's (Mr. Wil. Mor) celebrated amendment. I will now make observations of a general character upon the subject of slavery, in relation to which so much has been said in this debate, in order that my position and views may not be misconstrued. First, however, permit me to premise, that if we had acquired either New Mexico or California, and a bill was before the House providing ferritorial governments therein, or a bill was before the House providing for he admission of either of those Provide the territory being first acquired by treaty), I would VOTE FOR A PROVISION EXCLUDING SLAVERY. A I FA VOR THE PRINCIPLE CONTAINED IN THE AMENDMENT OF MY COLLEAGUE, AND WILL GO FOR ENGRAPTING IT UPON THE LEGISLATION OF THE COUNTRY, but in the when the power to do so can be rightfully exercis-

Three years ago, these were the sentiments pub licly avowed on the floor of the House, and in the face of the nation, by the pitiful dough-face who is now going from county to county making speeches denouncing the Proviso as the twin-sister of Abolition, and kindred to treason itself-and abusing and vilifying its supporters as fanatics and agitators. In 1847, he only opposed the Proviso, because of the time and place in which it was introry," in any territorial bill, or bill providing for the to the south. It needed no such glaring incensistency to insure perpetual infamy to the name of wanting it has been supplied by one so destitute of every honorable and manly impulse, so lost to shame, as to stultify himself by becoming a missionary in the cause of slavery propagandism, within our Commonwealth.

## Justice's Commissionis

We are requested by Recorder BLACK, to state hat the commissions of the Justices of the Peace, elected at the late election, have been received at that office, and await the action at the officers

By all means read the extracts from the speech of T. L. CLINGNAN, published on the outside of this paper. It is the projects of just such men that the dough faces of the North are seconding Let the consequences of Northern treachery be fully understood at home—and the traitors will meet arspeedy and hearty rebuke.

THE GREAT MEETING .- An immense gathering took place at Castle Garden on Monday night, at which Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions were ununimously adorted—the Mayor presiding. Gen. scott was also on the platform, and was repeatedly and rapturously cheered. The meeting was addressed by Nicholas Dean, James R. Whiting, Joseph L. White and Gen. Scott. It was an enthusiastic effair.

RAFE ROAD ACCIDENT .- On Saturday last, as the train coming East was about going on the bridge at ings: They seek to intimidate Congressmen on the ang over a cow, became detached from the trainand went on; the cars were piled on the bridge and rolvers and the gleam of bowie-knives. They the three forward ones broken to pieces. Fortu-

> THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—The does between Col. Davis and Hon. Mr. Bissell has been amicably adjusted, through the intervention of the President. The duel was to be fought with muskets, at 40 paces distance:

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE AND FAMILY JOURNAL published monthly, at St' per annum, by Myaon FINCH, No. 116 Nassau st., New York, is on our table: This is a neat periodical, and contains much interesting matter. The writers for it Bear an excellent reputation in the literary world. We commend it to the public.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF Z. C. Lee, as U. S. Anor hey for Maryland, and Fleicher Webster, as Sun veyor of the port of Boston, have both been con firmed by the U.S. Senste.

off The Buffalo Republic says the Cholera er and you shall enjoy the full fraition of all your braging on Lake Superior.

The evils complained of, in the following artis

cle, we have made the subject of comment and tolore expressed our epinion felly of the peralcious and corrupt influence which was allowed to con-trol the Democratic party, and pointed out the me sistable consequences which must result, sooner or later. We are glad to see the Keydone even now, speaking out upon the subject. The Democracy of the Stale should understand the whole matter. They should be made acquainted with all the machinery which of late years under the direction of the Cash ier of the Middletown Bank, has become an poten-ial in managing the action of the Democratic party. Let every appliance; every jumple, every, dis. honest and impodent practice be bared to the light. A full history of the great Chief, going back no further than his coalition with which and Natives, to defeat the regular nominee for U. S. Senator, and revealing in its ghartly deformity every political depravity since, would be of great benefit.

We were aware that a tremendous effor wa making to control the next Convention which meets at Williamsport. Taking advantage of the general listlessness upon political subjects the minions Simon Cameron are busy at work to procure the nomination of a Canat Commissioner, who will suit their purposes, and allow them to plunder the State. They are men who have grown rich already off our tax-bordened Commonwealth-but who ever knew any end to the rapacity of a public plunderer! That they will be enabled by chicanery and trickery-by the liberal use of Middletown money—by threats and menaces—to control the action of the Convention, and defeat the nomination of any honest and good man, we very much fear. But we shall see!

Now, may we be allowed to ask the Kevistone. How do you prorose to remedy the evil? How much longer will the Democracy of the State be patient under such a state of affairs ! It is no expression at the will of the people-no action of the Democratic party—it is simply an aggregation of unprincipled men for the sake of Public Plunder. Under this banner of course will rally the mercenary and dishonest of every party, who turn the House of 'our Faith into a' vile receptacle for thieves-who dishoror our standard by their professions. It is high time the Democratic party cleansed itself of such a foul leprosy-there has been enough of dishonesty practised nader the sacred garb of the Democracy, and they owe it to themselves, their principles, their character, and by all their hopes of future and permanent success. to cast off and disown the excresences which cling to them only for base and dishonest purposes. Desperate diseases, require strong remedies-and this cancer has eaten so deeply into the body of the Democracy that the hand of the bold and skilful surgeon is necessary to probe and cauterize the sore that it may be healed. The sooner the knife is applied the better.

(From the Harrisburg Reysione.)
"It is proper that the people should know, that irraddition to the political schemes that Simon Cameron bas in view in trying to control the nomination of the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commisslundr, there is another very powerful motive which proper form and at the proper time and place, and is stimulating him and those who act with him, to the most extraordinary exertions. From the first commencement of the casul system under Gov. Shultze, with whom he was intimately assocated both being opposed to Gen. Jackson and the advocates of Mr. Adams his political influence was mainly directed to obtaining contracts for himself and triends. It is through such influences, in connexion with his bank, that he has ever sought to maintain a osition in the democratic party, the more effectually to use it to promote the pecuniary interests of himself

and friends. "During the administration of Gov. Wolf he had but little influence, but on the accession of Gov. Porter to power, he made it a point to have his wite to engraft it upon the legislation of the coun- of the Columbia railroad. James Clarke, of Indiana Commissioners. Mr. Clarke, who had known ! admission of a state. Now the service lickspittle Cameronian system of tactics from the commencecannot sufficiently lower himself in menial offices | ment of the system, in regard to contracts, protested against the appointment of James Cameron as Superintendent, and knowing as he did, that it would ency to insure perpetual infamy to the name of Brodhead in Pennsylvania—if there was anything as President of the board, and was with difficulty wanting it has been supplied by one so destitute of prevented by his friends from resigning his seat in he Board, which in fact he eventually did or decli-

ned a reappointment.

"James Cameron however, took charge of the road, and such a scene of fraud and waste of the public funds as ensued, was never heard of in any other civilized state or country. During the period he was on it, which was something less, we believe, than two years, the whole income of the road was squandered, and when he was compelled to leave it. by the force of public opinion, which could be onger smothered; it was thousands upon thousands of dollars in debt. We shall hereafter, show this matter up in figures, in an unmistakable manner. This is the same James Cameron, who is now concerned in a contract under the General Government or building a steam vessel at Norfolk. The General himself, it is hardly to be presumed, can-have any interest in it as he was a Senator at time it was

"Now it is to be recollected, that if the work progresses on the North Branch canal, there will be many new contracts to be let and hence the extraordinary exertion that Simon is now making to ac-cure the nomination of a Canal Commissioner, who will suit his purposes. Why some of his cronics; thad the assurance to threaten, when W. B. Foster was appointed tast fall to take charge of the work, that no further appropriations should be made. And why this opposition to W.B. ster! Simply because why this opposition to while rosters comply occause the is an house man, and will not permit the state to be robbed. It was for this reason that Simon united his forces to defeat his re-election as, Canal Commissioner in 1846, and to elect the whig can didate, James Power, of whose administration, in harmonions action with Mr. Barns, the state has of this question, and I have heard it said a proporeapt the bitter fruits to the amount of several hun-

dred thousand dollars.

"It is thus that this man and his service and mercenary band of followers will ever be found arrayed against men who stand in the way of their avaricous, Against men who stand in the way of their avaracous and plundering purpose. It was thus they arrayed themselves against the re-nominations of G.v.. Shuck; and being foiled in this, they next attempted to defeat his election by the most insidious and disreputable means. Meetings were held to secure a snion of the native Americans, and whige, on the very eve of the election, and slanderous pamphlets, designed to defeat the election of Gov. Shunk, were sent through the state under General Simun Cameron's frank as a senator, a privilege obtained by a corrupt bargain between him, the native American and whig parties. And yet there are men who have the coblines to talk about this man as a leader in the democratic party! Were it not that we believe many of them are ignorant of his political character. there would be strong reason to anspect their own

ntegrity. EThe General and the kindred spirits who sympathise and act with him, are now actively engaged to secure a packed convention of delegates at the Wilismsport convention, to nominate a man to suit their purposes. They have money to expend, and, prompted by the hope of making more in case they succeed, are using the most extraordinary exertions, and have, no doubt, got runners and agents in values. rious parts of the commonwealth to secure dela-gates. It is even said that the General has already, taken means to secure rooms at Williamsport, to be occupied as his head quarters during the setting of the convention in May. If the people choose to remain quiet, and permit the old system of plunder to be restored on the public works, be it so. "They will only have to pay for their spaint by increased."

General Banking Low-Prospects of the N. Branch ortail Disclosures. Hannesone, March 2, 1850.
Legislative proceedings, for the last few weeks, this not been fruitful interest to the reader, the laster or the patriot who seeks only for "the greatest good to the greatest number." None of ed since my last unless, perhaps, I should except the General Banking Bill, introduced by Mr. Laird, the Chairman of the Committee on Banks in the House, a copy of which I sent you. This Bill has whole of the time for the last week, and was finaly passed in that body yesterday, after undergoing material alterations. It embraces the individual liability principle to the full extent-requires all Banks to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia, and prohibits the issue of notes under the denom ination of ten dollars-all good and wholesome principles. The fale of the Bill in the Senale is doubtful. It may pass, and that too without being

one prohibiting the issue of noise of a less denomination than ten dollars, was inserted at the instance of Mr. Hart, a white member from Philadelphia City, and it philadelphia render its restrictions nugaory. Banks are the natural allies of the whig party; hence the whigs in the Legislature are ever on the alert to extend the privileges and power of all monied and aristocratic institutions, and to shield them from the salutary restrictions which the Democracy and the people demand. As the Bill I speak of is a General Banking law, and applies to all Banks in the Commonwealth, it will, of course, undergo the strictest supervision of the Bank agents, operators and speculators, and every feature objectionable to them will be met by a fierce and unyielding opposition; and, as the Senate is so evenly balanced, politically, that it leans a little the

malerially encumbered with destructive amend

ments, but I have strong apprehensions that the

whig leaders of that body will attack and destroy

the salutary provisions it contains; (although, the

other way. I fear that the Banks have more influence there than the people. There is evidently a growing asperity of feeling

among the members of both houses, induced by the agitating and exciting questions of the day, which is calculated, not only to interrupt their harmonious action, on the great and important questions yet to be settled, but if not allayed, or concillated, injury to the interest of the people generally and the North especially. Wiley and calculating politicians endeavor to turn every question to their own particular advantage, and if perchance, their chemes are sometimes thwarted by others as shrewd as themselves they immediately beich forth torrents of wrath and fury, threatening every neasure which may be desired by any one opposing their schemes. Sometimes the most trivial of fences are turned into excuses for opposition to a great measure, which, in itself, is acknowledged to be right Ol course the North Brauch being one of the most important measures before the Legislature comes in for a full share of this kind of opposition, and if the present state of feeting continnes to exist, it is, indeed, in great peril. I have learned with deep regret that Judge Potter of Northampton, who came here with friendly if not favorable views towards the progress of that great work, should have found a prefext for opposing it in slight opposition offered by one of the members from Luzerne, to a matter in the eastern part of the State which Judge Porter was anxious to accomplish. Yet such is the fact. I fear he will oppose the North Branch with all his energy, and that is well known to be considerable, and more my inference, of a want of harmony before the close of the session which will jeopardize the

very materially. The friends of the Canal have a most efficient Representative in Mr. Stockwell; without wishing, dr meaning to disparage the efforts of any other just previous to the explosion, the train sudden member, or any friend of that improvement, it is started at a rate equal to 60 miles an hour, (rate but simple justice to Mr. Stockfoll to say that his growth by the rapid formation of stead from the scarning of writer hand there he explores influence is at least equal to any other man in the the train passed on 150 yards. The rails were to House. Having the advantage of one year's experience, an extensive acquaintance among members and a high character for candor and integrity, allunited to untiring industry, he can and will succeed with a measure where hundreds of others' might fail. In the Senate too, if the bill ever gets there, it will find an able and efficient advocate in Mr. Guernsey, who has shown himself on several occasions fully equal to his position. He is a shrewd and observing man, a close thinker, studious and industrious, and as a debater ranks among the first on the floor of the Senate. Bradford has serving the ingular veins and one of the career every reason to respect her sister Troga for pre- arteries, the laryna, (br windpipe) nearly or con senting a candidate so well worthy her support, and her confidence.

The Committee of the House of Representatives o whom was referred the matter of the re-removal of the county seat of Sullivan County made a report to day, in which they annul the action of the former Commissioners, and appoint new ones to make another examination and location. The Commissioners named in the bill are Judge Hart of Bucks county, Judge Wilson of Middin & Gen. Orr of Armstrong. The members are getting tired sition would be made, when the bill comes up, to strike it all out except the single section revoking the action of the commissioners, who removed it from Laporte to herry. If it is not soon settled at some permanent point, it would be well for the Legislature to provide for placing it upon wheels, that it might traverse the country and accommo-

date every portion of it.
Some disclosures were made before the committee which astornded every body who beard them, and, when spread before the world, as they soon will be, having been made publicly, will astonish every body acquainted with the Commissioners or perhaps I should say one of the Commissioners, who fixed the last location, I will not undertake to repeat them, as I was not present, when they were made, and if in possession of all the details, I would still refrain, as the task would be too painful and mortilying.

"RUNNING INTO WINGGERY."—A Democratic pa "RUNNING INTO WINGUINT."—A Democrate paper in the interior of the State asserts, without indirection, that we are "fast running into white gery."

If it be true, that opposition to the extension of alawery is an approximation to Federalism, we are, perjainly, "running," with a very large, and results a serious and results are also asserted to will have a Ruchanan, lighter. peciable company—to wit—James Bachanan, Judges Coulier and Rogers, Gov. Stunk, Hon. R. Brodhead, the Legislature of Pannylvania, the Pittsburg on the legislature of Pannylvania, the Pittsburg on the legislature of Pannylvania, the Pittsburg on the legislature of credence to the Secretary of Sunday, the legislature of Pannylvania, the Pittsburg on the letters of credence to the Secretary of Sunday, the legislature of the Secretary of Sunday and the letters of credence to the Secretary of Sunday and the Caral at the legislature of Caral at the legis

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 10 NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 11st Theorems and I hasten to lay her news with highly imperiant, before you.

The brings sixty-five passengers and half a million in gold dust.

The also brings advices from San Francisco the 24th of Sanuary, being two weeks later the 24th of Sanuary, being two weeks later the 24th of Sanuary, being two weeks later the 24th of Sanuary the 24th of Sanuary the 24th of Sanuary the Sanuary th

the 24th of January, being two weeks later to our previous accounts. They were received Panama by the steamento has been overlowed. The City of Secremento has been overlowed.

The City of Sacramento nas been overnowed water. But few spots of land are visible, and inhabitants are suffering terribly from the and unheard of calamity.

The loss by this unlooked for visitati mated at over one million of dollars,

Immense herds of cattle and other prop liminance nerves. While this great flood, here ever, destroys a great deal of property, it will want ever, destroys a great deal of property, it will wan out the gold in immense quantities.

A party of Chilians had made an attack we of the control of the co

A party of Chitigos had made an attack we have a true the mines in the vicinity of Storten in which two of the attailed were killed and to others imprisoned though the latter were sterwards released.

The ship Prince de Joinville, and barque Harman from New York, had arrived at San Francisco.

THE ATTRAX AT VALPARAMO. The Washingt prespondent of the Courser and Enquirer witer

lows: Letters were received yesterday explaning Letters were received yesterday deplaining in details the circumstances attending the cangain which Mr. Potter, the U.S. Count at Valuran inflicted upon Mr. Sellivan the British Charge of Affaires at Lima: Proint this institution, it was that the latter earried his institute and british a far as to invade the sincisty of Mrs. Potter prima apartments and experience by force. When the facts were dominativisted to Mr. Potter he immediately determined to punish the offender in a manner that would be useful and instructive. ner that would be useful and instructive. We this intention he provided himself with a case, as this intention he provided minisch win a case, at met Sullivan, who is a much larger person, at was also armed with a stick, in the hall where decene occurred. After the flogging was satisfice administered. Mr. Potter was about withdraws when Mr. Sullivan let three French servants him to take vengeance, At this moment, Mr. ter drew a revolver with an admonition that first who approached would receive a portion its contents, and they retreated like prudent me On the next day, a British Man-of-War arrivel Callao, rever miles distant from Lima, and in whom afterwards the resignation of Sulivan Charge of Affaires was communicated to the A miral on board. It is not known whether the ish Officer required this concession to protect honor of his flag, which had been outraged by conduct of one who was so much obligated to tect it, or whether Sullivan, realizing his own der dation, found it convenient to retire, without in ting additional disgrare on his Government infamy is fully established in either case."

CONNECTION OF PITT-EURG WITH ERIE.-A ter in the Pittsburg Gazette states that the pulle from Erie, to connect with the Onio, and Pennsylvania Railroad at Enon Valley, will be complete as soon as that portion of the Onio and Pennsylvanion to the Chicago Pennsylvanion to the Valley to Pittsburg. The Gazelle says:
Our readers will thus see that by the time

road is completed from this city to the west-border of Columbiana county, Ohio, that we the have two railroad connections with Lake Erie-Erie and at Cleveland—and when it is extend to Massillion, which will be about the sane to we shall have, in addition, as a feeder, the or Canal, in its whole extent of three hundred miles Less than two years will accomplish all these n results - vast, not so much in the magnitude their constructions, as in their effects upon the terests of this city.

THE CAMPEN AND AMBOV RAILROAD ACCIDENT A terrible accident occurred on the Camden Amboy railroad on Friday, about 11 P M, just low this place, by which Martin Fisher and la Seward were instantly killed, and Stephen Flan gan. Enoch Greenleaf, and Win Fold, were a verely injured. If was caused by the explosion the boiler, which was beard at a considerable of tance. All the persons injured were connecte with the train; no passengers, tertunately, lem iniured.

by Edward Robbins, Esq., who rendered the h lowing verdict, viz: That ed by the explosion of the boiler ( Tengine No : North Branch Canal, and the appropriation bills caused by an insufficiency of water in the bulers the time. Fisher was unmarried; Sewant has te a family. Flanagan and Greenleat's recovery

We further add that we have been informed the up and the baggage cars demolished. The bold of the engineer was found 50 yards shead of when the train stopped. The boiler was blown out as cut with a knife. This is the second accident the kind that has ever happened.—Trenton Amer can. March 2.

Suicros -An Inquest was held Friday 22d in by Coroner Hudson, on the body of Lawrence Intersall, aged 45 years, at Wells' Mills, in the tors of Elmira. On evidence it appeared that Mr. in the absence of his family, went into the cela about 8 o'clock, A. M., and with a razor in he di off. Evidently from examination he made six call with the rator which was yet in his hand we found. From the testimony of Mrs. Tattersal, be mother of deceased was insane six months before she died, a half-sister died in a lunatic hopia and a brother was insane a number of year turns, which occurred in England from whereth deceased and wife emigrated several years not to this country, had charge of and attended in L. Wells Mills about three years was remainded. ble for his sobriety, integrity and general depriment. The jury say in their vertici that he can to his death, by ching his throat, influenced causes unknown to this jury.—Elmira Gazdi.

THE REPORTED DISCOVERY OF DR. PARKET Boby The ridiculous story published yesterdy of the discovery of the body of the late Dr. Par man, is thus dismissed by the Boston Post, receit last night:

"Yesterday forencon the remains of David McCartney, parriage smith, musing since the aid December less, were found floating in the war near Roxbury beach. He disappeared a few days after his late employer, Mr. Wilder, in Hawle street gave up his business. He said to a free the day before he was missed, that he "hat sab ing to live for, and he might "as well step of a very comment expression with him. His remain were indentified by memoranda in his wallet, his ing his name on them, and showing that he worked in Cambridge and Claremont."

THE TREMCH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES The National Intelligencer of Friday has the follow

We understand, unofficially, that M. Bos Is Compté, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Mister Plenipotentiary of the French Républic, he been unexpectedly détained in Paris in consequence of the severe and dange four illness of his faire who is not expected to live, and that until his s' rival, M. Boundoulen, former Secretary of Leg-tion, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires ad terim to represent the French Government at Washington. M. Bourboulen arrived at Boston in last steamer, and will probably in a few days pro-