Bradford Reporter.

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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, May 18, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter.
$2 50 per annum, if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted, for cash paid actually in advance, $1 00 will be deducted.
ADVERTISEMENTS, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams'and Elwell's law offices.

The State Convention.

We await with much anxiety, the assembling of the Democratic State Convention at Williamsport, and shall watch its deliberations with great care.—That Convention, in its results, will tell upon the interests of the State for years to come. Never was there a time when the nomination of sound, radical men, was more imperatively demanded, than *now*. Our good old commonwealth is but just emerging from the load of debt, which has paralysed her energy, and impaired her credit—and the Democratic party has relieved itself in part from the odium and disgrace entailed upon it by public plunderers, who steal its livery, with no holier object than the perpetration of schemes of peculation upon an already overtasked Treasury. The baleful influence of a Porter, was happily relieved by the brighter example of that pure and enlightened Chief Magistrate, Francis R. Shunk, while the control of the Public Works of the Commonwealth—from whose mismanagement thousands have been made by dishonest men—has passed from the hands of unmitigated rascals to that of honest men. The plunderers, all the fiercer for having been kept a short time from the Treasury, are now howling like a pack of famished wolves upon the track, and seek once more to be reinstated in their old places, where they can grow rich, while State credit languishes and taxes multiply. Every feeling of State pride, every instinct of patriotism, dictate most clearly that the present economical manner of conducting the Public Works of the state should be continued—that the system of prompt cash payments recommended by Col. Painter should be adopted and carried out, and the chances of knavery diminished by a strict accountability of the agents of the State. Such a course would render its improvements a source of great revenue, and help mightily to relieve us from taxation and debt.

That the revenues of the state have been diverted from the Treasury to the pockets of unprincipled men, is a matter of fact and of history. The most gross abuses have been perpetrated, and the Commonwealth has been plucked to the tune of hundreds of thousands. To the shame of the Democratic party be it said, that the same men are now endeavoring to use its name and its organization, for the purpose of gaining a position where they can again plunder the Treasury, and suck out the life-blood of the State. The most strenuous exertions are making by these insatiable cormorants to control the Williamsport convention for this purpose. Such a foul disgrace, such deep peril to the commonwealth, should not, shall not be consummated. The dearest interests of every Pennsylvanian should not be thus hazarded to gratify the unholy and dishonest purposes of men destitute of principle. Let the candidates be selected only with a regard to their capability and stern, unbending honesty—men of character and nerve, who will be true to the State, and will repel the advances of the plunderers, and the time will soon come when the reproach of repudiation and the discredit of neglecting to pay even the interest upon our debts, shall be far distant from the Keystone. If on the contrary the machinations and schemes of these men should be effectual, and the doors of the Treasury left open for their entrance, it needs no prophetic ken to foretell the dire disasters which would be the consequence. Mismanagement of the public works, embarrassments at the Treasury, increased taxes, and impaired credit, would surely follow,—though private fortunes might accumulate. To avert such a state of affairs, should be the first aim of every citizen—to rid the Democratic party of the reproach of such adherents the firm purpose of every Democrat.

Characteristic Meanness.

The *South Pennsylvanian* bids fair to outrival its adjunct here, in misrepresentation and meanness. The issue of May 8, quotes a portion of Mr. Wilmot's late speech in Congress from the *Washington Union*. The quotation text from which to abuse Mr. W.—an himself, in his Berks County letter, took ground that "Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the Proviso," which is as far from what he really said, as the *Pennsylvanian* is generally from the truth. The unfairness and meanness of the quotation and accompanying remarks lie in that the Pennsylvanian had commented, a day or two before upon the speech, as it appeared in the *Globe*—(where it was correctly printed)—and now makes a very meagre and unfaithful sketch published in the *Washington Union*, the subject of criticism. Such a trick, is characteristic of the Pennsylvanian—but will gain it no honor.

☞ *Christy's Minstrel* whines most pitifully about our asking persons not to patronize that establishment. Its a brazen falsehood to assert such a thing. We ask for the names of any person we have ever asked in any way, not to patronize the North Pennsylvanian—*give the name*—or rest under the charge of having told a wilful lie. We don't trouble ourselves about its patronage—it's only a question whether Mr. Ward shall pay more or less per month to keep the sickly thing in existence. Though for the matter of advertising in it, Tripe and pig's feet are dirt cheap. It might do in getting advertisements before the public—they might as well be written in Greek and stuck up on a post in some out-of-the-way place.

Cholera at St. Louis.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis on Monday says, two fatal cases of cholera occurred that day. The interments in the Cemeteries for the week were 94, of which 17 were cholera. There are five Cemeteries that have not reported. These will not greatly increase the aggregate. The weather is quite unfavorable.

Precept versus Practice.

The "Regular Contributor" when he chalked out the course which his organ was to pursue, claimed for it a rank above the common journals of the day, in the high and dignified position it was to assume. It was to be none of your every day affair—but to become *par excellence*, the lofty and high toned sheet, bearing in every column the impress of the refined and cultivated mind which first gave it conception. Having had some unpleasant experience in that line—it was expressly decided that the "public press had any right to enter the paths of private life for any purpose of individual censure or reproach, unless overt crime invite it.—Whenever weak and erring man chooses to sit in judgment upon the ordinary faults and follies of his fellow man, he must find some herald other than this unpretending sheet to make his judgment known."

How favorably this contrasts with the issue of last week. Our readers who may have an opportunity to see the *Minstrel* will find therein a column devoted to personal abuse of the editor of this paper, most plentifully interspersed with all the adjectives expressing malignity the dictionary contains and reeking of a vocabulary fit only for the fish-market. We shall not follow the "Regular Contributor" into this mire. He may wear his laurels in peace. In such a contest, his well-earned fame and all his natural instincts would inevitably make him the victor—and as he so richly merits, he may receive, undisputed at our hands, all the credit and honor which his superior attainments as a blackguard entitle him to.

—It strikes us, however, as being decidedly cool in the "Regular" to talk about "bush-fighting," while he is week after week pouring out all the venom of his perverted nature, behind the cover of another man's name. While an irresponsible stranger is put forward as the editor, whose acquaintance with ink and foolscap is extremely limited, that the "Regular" may scribble for its columns and libel and defame private character, and claim to be in no way connected with the establishment. It is a cowardly and unmanly position, which none but one who knows his own want of standing and his vulnerability would assume, for honest opposition does not seek such a screen.—It is characteristic of an uneasy ambition and inordinate vanity, coupled with a cowardly conscience, and in keeping with the life of that man, who never thinks for himself—but is constantly the cat's paw of deeper and designing men, who flatter his weakness for their own purposes, and who despise him the more heartily because they know him the more thoroughly.

We should like to have this wise-acre make his illustrations plainer. We are not aware of the existence of any of those "obligations" which seems to be so enormous in his mind.

Nor have we attacked in any way, any person who had not first assailed us through the columns of the "*Minstrel*"—which seems to be a sort of vehicle to give currency to the scandal and falsehood's of "the family." This is susceptible of proof. We considered that persons who are not entirely immaculate themselves should not talk about the failings of others. And if we have published any libels, it has been because "the greater the truth, the greater the libel"—and it is not our fault, if others have offended against the laws of the land.

When the "Regular" would prate about our "attacking the relatives of those we hated"—or about raking open the "dark and noisome grave itself,"—we would advise him not to tack on to the same article a more fiendish and malicious specimen of the very nature he would condemn, than ever emanated from a hired libeller or a paid perjurer. An array of charges implicating the character of some one, is made in the last "*Minstrel*," which as a curiosity, and a specimen of the vindictiveness and fairness of the very gentlemanly and highly respectable "Regular Contributor,"—and as an illustration of the dignified course, and legitimate objects of that paper, we append:—

1—We have been asked whether the G——who choused the Towanda Bank out of some thousands of dollars, and went off to New Orleans or Texas, "by de light ob de moon"—for which money there has not yet been found an endorser honest enough to pay—is the person aimed at in the *Re-Porter*, when he talks about what he never did in regard to the Towanda Bank—probably because he never had a chance? If any body asks you, reader, tell them you don't know.

2—When he talks about his not *interfering in* the matters of the mails, we know there are *those* who don't feel quite so certain on the subject, and had a great deal rather he would keep out the Post-office more than he does. There *have* been some things said about it already, and "nobody knows but he might——strike Billy Patterson."

3—When he talks about "filching from the settlers," &c., it can't be that he has reference to any case where a merchant's cash account was short fifty dollars; nor any railroad matters, which are said to have been "mighty uncertain."

There, Reader! Under such a load of accusation would you suppose we could exist? What serious charges against somebody. The first relates to some transaction in the Towanda Bank, and if it means what we suppose, the parties have long since paid the debt of nature, and sleep in the silence of the grave. We was a boy then, and it no more concerned us, than it does the reader, nor would we in any way exculpate whatever there may have been of blame in the matter. Let the dead sleep in peace—let no man who had as much to do with the Towanda Bank as the "Regular Contributor" disturb the ashes of those who have passed away—that the same charity may fall like a mantle upon his memory. Of course, we will not retort about any "hyena-like" propensities, with such an exhibition of the worst passions of the heart. We grieve more than anger that any one should be driven to such disgraceful shifts.

The second is too trivial to need notice or comment—and was put in for effect where it could not be understood—to excite suspicion and doubt.

The third is as incomprehensible to us, as if written in Greek. Why won't the "Regular" be plainer? Speak out, man! Nerve up your cowardly heart to something like courage, and make your meaning plainer. We promised never to importune pardon from any President for our crimes. Don't deal in such "damnable insinuendos," such unmeaning hints, such mysticism, and such mean and cowardly insinuations, which carry to the reader an idea of something awful, yet to be developed. Cease your "bush-fighting"—assume your true position as Editor, not Contributor—take down the name which you imagine screens you, but which only makes you appear contemptible, and be a man—if it is possible.

The New Orleans Delta announces that another crevasse has occurred in the parish of St. James, which was already two hundred feet wide, and six deep. Several plantations have already been submerged, and it was feared that it could not be stopped before immense damage had been done.

The Compromise Report.

The Committee of Thirteen, of which Mr. Clay is Chairman made the report to the Senate, on the 8th inst. It is very long. The following is a recapitulation of the views and feelings of the committee:—

1st. The committee are unanimously of opinion, that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States, in the resolutions of annexation; and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal States; but the committee do not think that any plan for the formation of the new States out of Texas, should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also that such new States should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2d. In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union, should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and recommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Dongliss, for her admission into the Union as a State.

3d. The Committee also think it quite necessary that a Territorial Government should be furnished for the Territories of Utah and New Mexico.—They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually varied population, and were equally as deserving of proper governments, and should have them speedily. They were unfit, at present, for State Governments, and the Committee recommend that the admission of California, and the bill providing Territorial Governments be incorporated in one measure, and passed together as one measure. They also recommend that the bill be passed without the Wilmot Proviso being attached to the Territories. They consider the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to these Territories, a mere abstraction.

4th. The committee report an additional section to the California and Territorial bill, a provision determining the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows:—The boundary of Texas shall be the Rio Grande up to a point 20 miles north of El Paso Del Norte—thence the line shall run due north along the one hundredth parallel of longitude till it strikes the Red River, and this line of longitude shall be the eastern boundary of New Mexico—this line includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large portion of the disputed territory, for which the bill proposes to pay Texas——million of dollars in stock, at half yearly interest—the principal to be paid at the end of 14 years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions.

5th. The Committee report a section to be added to Mason's Bill in relation to fugitive slaves. It provides that every master, before he go into another State to recover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the fact of ownership of property, and of description of slave, and with these facts attested by a competent record, and upon presenting them to an officer, the slave shall be rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave declares his freedom, he shall have a trial for his freedom on return to the state from which he has escaped.

6th. That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia.

7th. The majority of the committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, upon the model of the law lately forced in Maryland.

Upon the reading of the Report, it was assailed by Northern men, and by the extreme Southern men. It was made the order for last Monday, on which day Mr. Clay made a long and able speech in its defence. Its fate is extremely doubtful in the Senate, and it can hardly fail to meet its death in the House, should it pass the former body, and will probably be sent back with the Wilmot Proviso attached.

☞ The difference between robbing the mail, and robbing the community by means of a swindling shop, called a Bank, is entirely legal, not moral. In the former case, the unfortunate light-fingered wight who abstracts twenty-five dollars from a letter, incurs a moral penalty which sticks to his reputation through life, like the proverbial shirt of Nessus, while the legal penalty is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of years, unless some President can be found to execute the wretch from such disgrace by a timely pardon.—The latter transaction, on the contrary, though the poor are cheated of thousands upon thousands, is merely a *financial operation*, and the operator laughs at law. The wealth thus illy-gotten serves to make a display of benevolence and public spirit which goes a good ways towards bolstering up a reputation rotten at heart. The moral penalty may be evaded for a time, but is as certain as the operation of fixed and unchangeable laws can be. A self-accusing conscience, that rankles in the breast—the loss of public confidence—even the contempt of those who fawn and flatter the most, while

"——Is heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal, universal hiss, the sound
Of public scorn."

makes the operation anything but satisfactory to the recipient of the hard-earned wages of labor, thus surreptitiously obtained, and is anything but enviable to an honest man.

The Organ Out of Tune.

The *Republic*, Gen. Taylor's organ, at Washington, having been speaking rather freely of the Cabinet—an immediate change of editors is announced as being probable.

—By the way, we observe that a new Democratic paper is projected at Washington, by the Extra slavey propagandists, of which Ellwood Fisher is to be editor.

A Pitiful Trick.

The *North Pennsylvanian* publishes an account of the Democratic meeting holden here on Monday evening, May 6, with what purports to be a sketch of Mr. Wilmot's remarks, but which is no more nor less than the *telegraphic report of his speech in Congress* as it appears in the city papers almost word for word—and has no resemblance to the speech delivered in the Court House. Such a dirty trick is worthy of its perpetrators.

The new State Treasurer.

Gen. John M. Bickle, the new State Treasurer, superseded Mr. Ball, the Whig incumbent, on Tuesday last, 7th inst. He has appointed Asa Dimmock, Esq., of Susquehanna county, (who held the same office under Col. Snowden) Chief Clerk, or Cashier; Randall M'Laughlin, of Westmoreland, assistant Clerk; and Jacob Frack, of Schuylkill, Messenger.

Death of Mr. Power.—James M. Power, late Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, died at the residence of his sister in Allegheny city, on Sunday last.

Charles M. Webb, a son of J. L. Webb, deceased, late of this county, has been appointed a Cadet to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

The Second Week of our County Court, ended on Wednesday, notwithstanding the formidable trial list. Many of the parties being absent, "down the river," the causes were continued.

FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.)

Harrisburg, May 11, 1850.

The legislature is still in session, and not likely to adjourn; at least if they duly to finish the business for which they were sent here. Nothing in which the people are interested, remains to be done but the passage of an Apportionment bill, to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and divide the State into districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution; and it seems impossible for the two branches to agree to any thing on the subject. Every day's legislature for the last three months has been transacted with a view of this question, and has at length become one of bitter and [illegible] feeling. The whig party are determined to force upon the Democrats just such a bill as will suit them and accord with the views of their leader, or prevent the passage of any bill, which the Democrats will agree to, and as they have effectually bought up Mr. Best, the Speaker of the Senate by passing Montour county, they have full and perfect control of the Senate.—Notwithstanding there is a nominal Democratic majority in the legislature, *yet the Senate is*, to all interests and purposes, radically whig, through the defection and treason of Valentine Best.

In my last I informed you that an apportionment bill which had been passed through both houses with amendments made by the Senate to which the House refused to concur, was referred to a committee of conference. This committee was composed in the Senate of Sankey, Sadler, and Fraily, two Whigs and one Democrat, in the House of Rhey, Haldeman and Porter, all Democrats. They had several meetings and finally agreed upon the details of a bill, which was reported to their respective houses on Thursday last, but so manifestly unjust to the Democratic majority as to meet the disapproval of the House. It may not be readily understood by your readers how in a committee composed of four Democrats and two whigs, the whig minority could manage to force upon the majority a bill so very objectionable. This will be explained, when informed that *committees of conference are not joint committees*, but that the portion from either house acts *independently* of the other. They vote by committees, instead of individually. Hence the committee from the Senate having a majority of whigs, held the same power and control over the bill as if it had been exclusively whig—and the Democratic committee of the house were forced to consent to such an arrangement as they, themselves, disapproved of or be subject to the imputation of having prevented a report being made by the *two* committees; a responsibility they were not willing to assume. Under these circumstances the Democrats consented to a bill, which, as I before stated, was reported to the two houses on Thursday last in the following form:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

	Senators		Senators.
Philadelphia City,	2	Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1
" County,	3	Tioga Potter, McKean, Elk, Jefferson, and Clearfield,	1
Montgomery,	1	Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	1
Chester and Delaware,	1	Erie and Crawford,	1
Berks,	1	Butler, Beaver & Lawrence,	1
Bucks,	1	Allegheny,	2
Lancaster & Lebanon,	2	Washington, & Greene,	1
Northampton & Lehigh,	1	Bedford & Somerset,	1
Dauphin & Northum'd,	1	Armstrong, Indiana & Clarion,	1
Carbon, Monroe, Pike Wayne,	1	Juniata, Mifl'n & Union	1
York,	1	Westmorel'd & Fayette,	1
Cumberland, & Perry,	1		33
Lycom'g, Sullivan, Centre and Clinton,	1		
Blair, Cambria & Huntingdon,	1		
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1		
Schuylkill,	1		

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

	Members.		Members.
Adams,	1	Lancaster,	5
Allegheny,	5	Lebanon,	1
Bedford and Cambria,	2	Luzerne,	2
Berks,	4	Lehigh and Carbon,	2
Bucks,	3	Monroe and Pike	1
Beaver, Butler, & Lawrence,	3	Mercer, Venango and Warren;	3
Blair and Huntingdon,	1	Crawford,	2
Bradford,	2	Mifflin,	1
Chester,	3	Montgomery,	3
Cumberland,	2	Northampton,	2
Centre.	1	Northumberland,	1
Clearfield, Elk & McKean,	1	Perry,	1
Clarion, Armstrong & Jefferson,	3	Philadelphia City,	4
Columbia & Montour,	1	" County	11
Dauphin,	2	Somerset,	1
Delaware,	1	Schuylkill,	1
Erie,	2	Susquehanna, Sullivan, and Wyoming,	2
Washington,	2	Tioga,	2
Greene,	1	Wayne,	2
Franklin,	2	Westmore'd & Fayette,	4
Indiana,	1	Union and Juniata,	1
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter.	1	York,	3
			100

The report was of course adopted by the federal majority in the Senate, but in the House it met with a determined opposition and after being discussed all day yesterday, was rejected by the following vote:—Yeas 42, Nays 48.

One of the great outrages perpetrated by the bill is in arranging the time for election of Senators, which is designedly fixed so as either to give the whig party a majority, in that body, at the next election, or at least within one of it, and a chance to buy up another, of easy virtue, on the election of Speaker next winter. But one of chief abominations in the open attempt to disfranchise a large portion of the north, and allow an over representation to certain counties contiguous to the seat of government, where the "flingers of Napoleon," can always be felt if not seen. To show the gross inequality in this respect, I cite a single instance in justification of the vote given by our northern Democratic friends:

Luzerne with population of			10698	has 2 members	
Bradford,	"	"	5549	" 2	"
Columbia,	"	"	6721	" 1	"
Tioga,	"	"	5287	" 1	"
Susquehanna,	"	6116			
Wyoming,	"	2742			
Sullivan,	"	769	9027	" 2	"
			40452 taxbl's	8	"
Cumberland,	"	"	7566	2	"
Perry,	"	"	4466	12009	3 "
Dauphin,	"	"		7682	2 "
York,	"	"		19060	3 "
				32742 taxbl's	8 "

Thus giving to four counties, here in the centre, as many members on a population of 32,752 as seven counties of the north with a population of 40,552—or totally disfranchising seven thousand seven hundred northern freemen. Northern democracy is made of too stern metal to submit to such injustice and imposition.

Every thing had been considered which justice or common courtesy ask at their hands. They hoped by a fair and conciliatory course to procure a bill which might at least carry the semblance of equality. In this spirit they had consented to the Senatorial arrangement by which Luzerne and Columbia lost a surplus of 2376—and Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming lost a surplus of 3064.—But all would not satisfy the rapacity of certain demagogues whose motto is rule or ruin.

It is quite uncertain now whether there will be a bill passed or not. An effort was made in the Senate to-day, to introduce another bill, but it was voted down by a strict party vote. Every whig with Best at the tail end, voting against it. Another attempt was made in the Senate to galvanize the Forrest divorce case. A bill was read in place by Mr. Higgins. Objections were made by Mr. Brooks on the ground that the Senate had once passed upon the question, and one of the rules prohibits the re-introduction of any bill or resolution which has once been decided upon in the Senate, Speaker Best decided it was in order. An appeal from his decision was taken, and on the question the Speaker's decision was overruled 18 to 9, and the bill of course fell.

The Appropriation has been agreed to in both houses and is now in the hands of the Governor. It will be signed, and there is a reasonable hope that the money which is appropriated for the North Branch can be had as fast as needed. The section relating to the North Branch is the same which passed the house, and which I believe you have published.

Gen. Bickel, the Democratic State Treasurer entered upon the discharge of his official duties on Monday last. He bids fair to make an efficient and excellent officer. Col. Dimmock is his cashier or chief clerk, and as the Col. is quite at home there, everything is going on correctly. I understand they find the Department in a sad condition, every thing has been neglected. The books have not been posted up for a long time. Some of them are even back as far as November, so that they afford but a poor guide by which to settle accounts at present.

As an excuse for Mr. Ball, it should be stated that he employed one clerk less during the last year than has been customary heretofore. I know not why he adopted this course, as it is quite evident from the amount of labor left undone that another was needed. Perhaps it was on the score of economy. This certainly would have been laudable if the expense had been saved to the Commonwealth. *Let us see.* The appropriation for clerk hire in that department has been steadily fixed for a number of years at $2200, giving the cashier $1200, and two other clerks each a thousand, the same amount was appropriated last year, *and has all been drawn and receipted for.* Who got it I can't say. The current report is that Ball and his cashier, Nicholson, pocketed the most of it—not even having the manhood to divide with Mr. Sanborn the only other clerk, a clever whig from Ball's own County. At all events, the Senate are so much horrified about it, that they have instituted an enquiry, and some of the whigs, even propose to commence suit against Ball to recover it back again. In a few days we shall see what we shall see.

Tecumseh.

New Publications.

Public Spirit.—Defrauding the community of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, by means of a broken bank—and then laying out a quarter of it upon buildings and improvements for private profit, as a sort of salve to the community for its loss.

Certificates of Character.—Affidavits in the archives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, upon which a divorce has been granted.

The Legislature.

The Conference Apportionment bill as reported, (which will be found in our letter from Harrisburg) passed the House on Tuesday last, by a vote of 48 yeas to 43 nays.

The House convened in the Senate resolution to adjourn on Wednesday. So that this interesting session has at last been brought to a close.

Wanted.

An Editor, *pro tem.* for the *North Pennsylvanian*, during the absence of Wm. The duties are entirely nominal, the name only being wanted, the object being merely to "keep up appearances."—Application may be made at the office, or to the "Regular Contributor."

"Audacter et Sincere."

This latin quotation is the motto adopted in the coat of arms of the "Regular Contributor." It translates, we believe, "*Bold and Faithful*"—which being so strikingly in contrast with a life of timidity, timidity and faithlessness, we propose at some future day to make the subject of an article, illustrated with cuts.

Dr. E. H. Mahor has become associated with H. Mixr in the Drug and Chemical business, at the old stand of the latter, where they are prepared to minister to the wants and necessities of the public, on favorable terms.

Speech of Mr. Wilmot.—We have read with peculiar gratification the able speech of the distinguished Pennsylvanian, upon the Slavery Question, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 2d inst. Mr. Wilmot speaks boldly to the South and tells them of their attempted aggression, and the purpose of their threats of dissolution, in language most severe, but nevertheless just; and also administer a scathing rebuke to Northern men who have been seduced by the South to bend the knee to the slave power. The speech is one of the very ablest of the session, and worthy of the man who offered the Jeffersonian ordinance—the adoption of which at the time he introduced it, would have preserved the territories to freedom, and prevented the extraordinary demands which the South are now making as the price of the Union. We forbear further comment, as our readers shall have the gratification of perusing it for themselves in next week's Advocate.—*Steuben Advocate.*

The Galphin Claim.—A special correspondant at Washington telegraphs to the Tribune, that the Galphin Committee has by a party vote decided against the correctness of the payment of interest on the Galphin claim, and that the Whig members will present a Minority Report, affirming the justice of said payment. The Tribune says it "shall make up no final, irreversible judgment until fully possessed of the facts, but if they do not materially differ from the current accounts of them we shall have to be set down on the Loco-Foco side of the question."

Baron De Bodisco, Russian minister, about whose exile to Siberia so many affecting paragraphs have appeared in the American press, returned to this country in the Cambria, and has resumed his diplomatic functions at Washington.

An estimable lady, of Montgomery county, Md., Mrs. Case, a day or two since became the mother of three children, and unfortunately died in giving birth to the fourth. The babes are all alive and doing well.

The Cuba Expedition.

The New York Courier & Enquirer, professes to have a letter from New Orleans, stating that on the 2d of May, two vessels left New Orleans, fully laden with passengers, avowedly going to California; within ten days previous a thousand men had embarked from that city, having the same destination; that "none" of these persons belonged to New Orleans, but "all came from the interior, or from neighboring States, many of them from Alabama;" that on the 4th of May another ship would sail with 200 passengers; that General Lopez and Gonzales, were in New Orleans on the 1st of May incognito; that General Quitman was there a few days previous and that it was "asserted and generally credited," that he "originally intended" to resign his office of Governor of Mississippi, and take the command of the expedition, but that his friends had dissuaded him from it.

The number of men engaged in this expedition is said to be larger than that of those engaged in the previous attempt. It has been stated as high as 12,000 or 15,000, but this was evidently an exaggeration.

Judicious persons, however, who have good opportunities of forming an opinion, state in letters that 4000 or 5000 are undoubtedly engaged. They appear to have plenty of money, that it is stated that the men engage for no stipulated pay, but mainly on assurance of rich rewards from plunder and confiscations, if the expedition proves successful.

They are assured, in the strongest terms, by their leaders, that the Island is utterly unprepared for resistance—that the fort are defenceless, the troops disaffected, officers as well as men, and that the great mass of the inhabitants will rise and join the invaders, as soon as a landing shall have been effected.

"The Southern coast of Cuba is some 700 miles in extent, and it would require a very large, as well as a very active and vigilant force, to prevent vessels, commanded by Yankee officers, from evading their watch, and effecting a landing? In a sea-fight, the Spanish force would, probably, prove easily victorious; but, if a body of 4000 or 5000 men, well armed, should be landed, the Island would not get rid of them without a good deal of trouble."

"The Cuba invasion is forgotten in the all-powerful influence of the cholera topics. The few troops that were in the city have been removed since you left. The cholera, together with yellow fever and the other diseases common to this country at this season of the year, render Havana not a very desirable residence for strangers. I think, from what I can learn, we have about from ten to fifteen cases of cholera daily, and most of the cases prove fatal from want of early attention."

Telegraphic News Items.

Buffalo, May 11.—We learn from Michigan that the Democrats have elected one member in Genesee, one in Lapeer, three in St. Clair, one in Saginaw, one in Van Buren, and one in Ingham, making in all, 60 delegates. The Whigs have chosen two in Genesee, and one in Laper; in all 14.

Albany, May 11.—The express train, which left here last evening, ran off the track at Pittsford, near Rochester, and several passengers were injured. The cars were badly smashed.

Baltimore, May 11.—The Rev. Thomas Sewell, whom the Spanish authorities refused to receive as Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, has returned to Baltimore. His health has been entirely restablished.

Charleston, May 8.—Judge Richardson, President of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina, died in this city, to-day.

New Orleans, May 6.—Several American vessels are about leaving this port in ballast for Liverpool, in consequence of the low condition of freights.

Norfolk, May 11.—The steamer Sun ran ashore near this place, on Wednesday last, and was totally lost. The vessel belonged to Baltimore.

Utica, N. Y., May 13—On Sunday night about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the combination stables, which, together with six other buildings, were entirely consumed. The lumber yard of Mr. J. Cozzens also caught fire, and considerable lumber was destroyed. Loss, $6000.

Brutal Outrage.—We learn from the Columbia *Spy*, that a vile and abominable outrage was committed in that Borough, on Monday night week. A woman of decent appearance, but partially deranged, who had been decoyed from Philadelphia to Columbia, on one of the freight trains of the road, was dragged into the engine depot, by five or six brutes in human form, who, after violating her person, stripped her naked, plastered her body with tar, dragged her to an old boat and there left her, where she remained some thirty hours in a complete state of nudity and without a morsel of food. The names of the perpetrators of this diabolical outrage are, Gormley, Dotz, Pettit, Williams, Baxter, and another known by the name of the "Flying Dutchman," all belonging to the "model city" Philadelphia. We are glad to learn that four of the scoundrels have since been arrested, and are now in prison awaiting their trial.

Mr. Gliddon's Mummy.—The Boston papers announce that Mr. Gliddon is about to unwrap publicly the celebrated mummy in his possession. He places its commercial value at $1,500, and has issued 300 tickets at $5 each, to remunerate him for the mummy, as the unwrapping destroys its principal value. The mummy is the daughter of a high priest of Thebes, who lived more than two thousand years ago, or about the time of Moses. Mr. Gliddon expects to find in the Sarcophagus a funeral ring, and the papyri containing the hieroglyphical book of the dead. The mummy will be unwrapped in the presence of the most distinguished savans of Boston.

Disheartening Accident.—We learn says the Lycoming Gazette, that Mr. Jesse Hamilton, of Lewis township, while engaged in oiling the machinery of the saw-mill in which he was at work, accidently caught in the cog-wheel, and had his leg completely torn of just above the knee. The remaining portion of his leg is much mangled, the bone protruding several inches below the break.

Cambria County.—The Democrats of Cambria county have elected Augustus Durbin Representative Delegate, and recommended Robert P. Linton as Senatorial Delegate to the Williamsport Convention. We learn from the Johnstown Democrat that the Delegates were elected as the friends of Hon. Edward B. Hubley, for Canal Commissioner.

A frightful loss of life occurred at Angers, France lately, by the breaking down of a suspension bridge over the Loire, by which about one hundred of the 11th Regiment of Light Infantry were drowned.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* announces that Dr. Hayes has volunteered to Lady Franklin to accompany the expedition to the North Pole, or to go by land among the Esquimaux, amongst whom some of her countrymen are missionaries, in search of Sir John Franklin.

Robbery.—We learn by the *Lycoming Gazette* that a daring robbery was committed in the dwelling establishment of E. Covert, Esq., in Williamsport on Sunday night last. No arrest has been made.

The Peach Crop of Delaware, whence Philadelphia is mostly supplied, gives promise of a plentiful supply. This is an intelligence which will make the fruit-eaters smack their lips in anticipation.

The Special Committee appointed by the House to investigate the charge against Gideon J. Ball, late State Treasurer, have reported at length. The report exonerates that gentleman from any culpability in the discharge of his duties.