

Bradford Meporter.

Pree Soil, Free Speech, Free Mem!

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, July 13, 1850.

Bemeeratie State Nominations

POR CANAL COMMISSIONER WM. T. MORISON,..... or Montgowery Co.

FOR SURVEYUR GENERAL, J. PORTER BRAWLEY,..... OF CRAWFORD CO.

POR AUDITOR GENERAL. EPHRAIM BANKS,..... OF MIFFLIN CO

Terms of the Reporter. \$2 50 per annum; if paid within the year 30 cents will be deducted, for each paid actually in advance, \$1 00 will be rickwis, per square of ten lines. 50 cents for the first, and \$3 cents for each subsequent insertion.

(I) Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Eutranes between Mesers. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

#### DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The news of the decease of our President, wil fall upon the nation like the shock of a thunderholt. To almost every town, it will come without a word of warning. With unaffected feelings of grief, we announce the death of President Zachany TAYLOR, at the Executive Mansion, in Washington, at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock, on Tuesday evening last, after a paintal illness of little more than five days. His disease begun with Cholera morbus. which passed into bill our remutant fever. His death was calm and peaceful; and his last words were "I am prepared. I have endeavored to do my duty."

We extract from the Tribune, a short sketch of the life and services of General Taylor:

ZACHART TAYLOR, the son of a father honorable distinguished in the Revolutionary was was born in Orange Co. Virginia, Nov. 24, 1784. Till the age of 21 he worked on the farm of his father, but early developed a taste for military life. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry on May 3, 1809. In 1810 he married Miss Margaret Smith of Maryland. In 1812 he served as captain under Gen. Harrison in the Indian war of the N. West, where in September he gained great credit for bravery and coolness in defending Fort Harrison against the savages, and received the rank of Brevet-Major in consequence. In the course of the war he further distinguished himself. When it ended, being reduced to the rank of Captain on account of the general reduction of the army, he reeigned and went back to his farm. He was reinstaled as Major in 1816, and commanded for two years at Green Bay on Lake Michigan. Afterward he served mostly in the South, being scarcely ever ab-sent from active duty. On April 19, 1819 he receiv-ed the commission of Lieut. Colonel. After 1826 he was again sent to the North-west, where he remained five years. In 1832 he was made Colonel and served in the Black Hawk War. Afterwards he was stationed at Prairie du Chien till 1836, when he was ordered to Florida, where on Dec. 25, 1837 he fought the battle of Okechohee, one of the most memorable in the annals of our Indian hostilities, which virtually out an end to the war: for this he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General. He remained in Fiorida till 1840, when he took command of the first department of the Army in the South-West, his headquarters being at Fort Gibson, in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to the Texan frontier, in anticipation of the Mexican War, and at the beginning of August had taken up his position at Cornes Christi. On March 8 1846 in comple May 8, 1846, that of Resaca de la Palma the next day. March 8, 1846, in compliance with the orders of President Polk, he began to march on the Ric Grande. The events which followed this sten are too well known to require recapitulation here. The battle of Palo Alta was fought May 8, 1818, that of Resaca de la Palma the nextday. Matamoro swas taken May 18; on the 30th he was made Major General by brevet, and on June 29 was promoted to full rank. The attack on Monterey began Sept. 21, and was closed by the capitulation on the 24th-His great and final battle of Buena Vista was fought on Feb. 22, 1847. In all these affairs he manifested great soundness of judgment, readiness of mindfertility of resources, mastry of the art of war, power of inspiring his subordinates not only with affection for his person, but with confidence in his skill the vanquished, and a frank dignity which won the regard of the hostile people among whom he had to command an invading army, somewhat incongru-

ons in its elements and difficult to be controlled.
In November, 1847, Gen. Taylor returned to the United States. He was received with the congratulations and rejoicings of the people wherever he appeared. The year before he had been nominated for the Presidency. In June, 1848 he received the nomination of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia and in November was elected, receiving 162 electoral votes to 127 for Gen. Case. He was insuggrated on March 5, 1849, and at his death had They put off and on their principles, as they do on Friday evening, June 38. We learn from the A. M. and arranged in the form of a hollow aquare. discharged the duties of President one year, four months and four days. Had he lived to the 24th of next November he would have been sixty-six years

# The Galphin Business.

The House of Representatives on Monday last, adopted the resolutions of the Galphin Investigating Committee, condemning the original claim as an unjust one, and explicitly declaring the payment of the interest to have been contrary to both law and precedent and altogether beyond the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. Though the Secretary of War is not named in the resolutions, they bear even more severely upon him than upon Mr. Meredith. This is evinced by the futile attempt made on Saturday by Mr. Toombs to append another resolution expressly exonerating Mr. Craw ford from blame, and by the action of the House in connection therewith. Mr. Toomhe's motion was by a large majority amended so as to condemn Mr. Crawford, though in modera's terms, and then hy a party vote rejected, the Democrat preferring to leave the original resolutions unchanged

The vote of Saturday, consuring the President, was reconsidered and tabled, 99 to 91. An amendment to Mr. Schenck's substitute, declaring that "this House decidedly disapproves of and dissents from, the opinion given by the Attorney General, in favor of the allowance of interest on said claim." was adopted by a vote of 119 to 66, and the substitute as amended was then rejected, Yeas, 39, Nava. 163, and the original resolutions of the Select Committee were then adopted by a vote of

few weeks since, as original, a few verses addressad to "Mary." by "H. A. H." If the editor had soul-but no longer. We would do so with any ever had the good fortune to hear the Baker's he other man in like circumstances, without expectawould have recognized the piece as being one of tion of reward, other than we satisfinate now—the their best songs, commencing " we parted in st. feeling that we have sustained an honest politician lence, we parted by night." Some love-lorn swain | -- in these times, an unusual phenomenon.

A Clapse at the Partical Peop at the Pas throughout "Look and Macter."

We stated in our last paper, in commenting upon the latter sudressed us by Mr. Wann, that we should take excession to notice an allesion made therein to David William being our "lord and master," and also to consider with what grace the charge came from such a source. We shall comnence at the former part of our proposition, as being the base, and so on gradually until we arrive

at a very small subject, to form the apex. Let us now go back some few years. Passing over former divisions in this County, wherein the originator of this journal, was in direct antagonism to Mr. Wilmot, we come down to the time of Mr W's, unanimous nomination for Congress-his election triumphantly over a self-nominated, secreant Democrat, now " the brains" of the North Pennsylvenian clique-and when we arrive at his opposition to the tariff of 1842, and his glorious vote upon that question, when he alone of the Pennsylvania delegation took the ground, now taken by the entire party, we can discover the beginning of that opposition which has since increased more in rancor than numbers, and which then iscluded, openly many, and secretly the most, of those now so hostile to him. Some, differed boneatly with him in their support of a high tariffothers, who saw him rising at once into eminence felt all the pangs of jealousy and envy, which they only writed a favorable opportunity to manifest.

During the memorable struggle: in this district ought upon the Tariff question, first in 1844 against D. M. Brill: and in 1846, against Ronnar G. WHITE of Tioga,-ihe Bradford Reporter stood up for the champion of equal rights, as it will ever stand up for those it attempts to vindicate. Though we came triumphantly out of that contest, and had the satisfaction of seeing the Democracy of the State finally take station upon our platform, yet there were those who could not forget the services the Reporter had rendered in sustaining the man against whom their hearts were filled with gall, and from that period dates their enmity towards

In 1846, Mr. Wilmor offered his celebrated Proviso as an amendment to the Two Million bill. In the election which followed, the question was not introduced into the canvass; it had not then become potent for good or for evil. Subsequent events-the hostility of a Democratic National Administration-the recreancy of Northern statesmen bidding for the Presidency-and the general azitation, made it an important one in the election of 1848. A lavorite object with the slavery-propaganda, was the overthrow of Mr. Wilmot who had s ood up so firmly against the seductions and denunciations of a Democratic National Administration. Conspicuous amidst the general recreancy, his example towered up, a pillar of light, to cheer on the triends of Freedom. His downfall was determined on-but the people, whose cause he had so often defended, stood by the honest and bold advocate of their rights, and vindicated and sustained him by returning him to the theatre of his usefulness.

During this struggle, a most bitter and exciting one, the Bradford Reporter has represented the feelings of the Democracy of Bradford by sustaining the cause of Freedom, and as a consequence uphol ing its tried standard bearer. In the outset. took decided ground against the further extension of slavery, and in favor of the Wilmot Province -In every phase of the contest it has not wavered or looked back. In the darkest hour we have never doubted the ultimate ruccess of the princiance with the orders of President Polk, he began to ple we have advocated, nor the triumphant issue racy of New York—the open. fearless, avowed, unto the rights of man. Aless courageous man, or one with less confidence in the justice of his cause would long ago have senk under the unholy combination against him. We have been at times, almost the only journal in the state, which dared speak in his defence. We have seen ambitious, dishunest and prominent men, who viewed him as the lion in the way of their unhallowed ambition, combine together, and by the strength of their aggregated influence seek to crush the man, whose only oftence is that he is honest and independent.-Against such attacks, we have interposed our feeble efforts, and of course, have only the more and fortunes, as well as constant humanity toward | deeply incensed those who have at heart his down-

> Such men, dishonest, corrupt and mercenary themselves, have no idea of disinterested support rendered to any man or principle. They look upon party only as a means of attaining selfish ends, of contributing to their own personal aggrandizement. They stand ready to accommodate themselves to every breeze which will wast them on their way toward the goal of their ambition .their garments. They stick at no artifice, scruple to use no means, to effect their object, and deem that there were present probably between 40 and 80 mish Kilmer) then announced that the spot where they are carrying out the legitimate purposes of the members. Mr. Booth, of Connecticut, was placed they were standing would thereafter bear the name in the depths of his compassion, took pity upon lished here the North Pennsylvanian, to enlighten their ignorance and lead them back from the paths

As we have heretofore supported, we hereby pledge our continued uniform and unwavering advocacy of the principle of the Jeffersonian ordi-WILMOT continues, as he has heretofore, to maintain his own honesty, integrity and consistency, we will continue to lend him all the support we can give him, undismayed by denunctation, unawed by influence, and heeding not the scornful epithets of renegades and apostates. Our influence shall ever be interposed betwixt him and his traducers. and combined rescality shall not strike him down without an effort on our part to avert the blow,-So long as he honestly and conscientiously contin-The Lancaster Intelligencer published some uses in the plain course his duty marks out to him. we will support him, not feebly, but with our whole

had been addressing his adored with stolen poetry. | So much for our support of Mr. Wilmor: In

1848, Mr. Ward was guite so testines in his supretended to be. Then, be port so we were more professed to see much to admire in Mr. Wilmotand lauded to the skips his Ermness in maintaining his independent position against the entracedipary influences brought to boar empiret him-winflaences which eversees so many Northern men. Is he not new, still more worthy from the same resson? What thew is Mr. Ward's ground for his present inveterate hostility to Mr. Wilmot?

In this letter we have under consideration, the style is somewhat changed from the senal expression of the " Regular Contributor," by the addition of "lord." It is decidedly refrigerative, in this hot weather, to hear a man talk about "lord and master," who has never breathed an independent breath in his life. Who has since he set out in political lite, been constantly a tool to somebody, and who without any fixed principle is constantly vas cillating betwint two points of attraction, in doubt only as to which will minuter most to his persons aggrandizement, or gratify his vanity in the greatest degree. Why your "lord and master" now (to return you to the pirese,) is a man who heartily despises you, who has abused yourself and fami ly most shamefully, and who it you had a spark of nanbood left, you would eject summarily from your house if he ever crossed your threshold. Yet you have allowed this same person to use your pulse to establish a newspaper here, in direct opposition to the principles and men you advocated one year ago. And you are now lending your time to carry out the projects of this restless and measy demagogue, against men, and principles you have supported. "Lord and master" forecoth, from one who is banded with men who less than two years ago he knew no terms alrong enough to express his contempt of, and who has never been for two years at a time, constant in his support of any principle. That such persons feeling the badge gall their own necks, should cry out " lord and master" to others, is in consonance with human mature, though perhaps not worth the attention we have devoted to them.

### A Family Quarrel.

The Harrisburg Keystone and the South Pennsylconion we at loggerheads. We have attempted, faithfully, to keep the latter paper within the pale Jesse will open its eyes to a realizing sense of its mendacity, its cor. uptness and venality, and awaken shame for their position and past course, if such a virtue has yet an abiding of see there.

The Keystone has offended the "Favorite Son" -the farmer of Wheatland- the whole-couled, noble and generous Buchayar-len this organ has taken it to task, not gently, but comes down on Jesse like a "thousand of brick." The spenial offence was stating that rumor assigned the writing of a certain letter to Mr. Buchanan in favor of the Compromise line. This brought out the Pennsyi uznica, and Jesse has rejoined in a manner which shows that his "back is up." We shall watch this quarrel with anxiety-tor we know that the editor of the Reustone can it he will bring to light certain matters of history which are not entirely creditable to the "Favorite Son," or his sapple tool of the Penn-

FORMET says that "the Kenstone is, in one word, to the democratic party of Pennsylvania, what the Albany Atlas, the Van Buren organ, is to the democracy of New York." We are sorry this sentence is not literally true—that the Keystone is not Buchanans, the Forneys, and the Cambrons of New York-a sentinel on the watch-tower, which no for can silence or corrupt. The Keystone has done much good-it might do more. It could relieve the party of this Commonwealth from dictatorship thing of it because it was their own place, are deof our Croswells-from the odium which dishonest and knavish plunderers have entailed upon it-to make it a party of principle not of spoils. It has already done much towards it-let it do more, and though it may meet the hostility of Buckayay and FORMEY-and the rage of those who have already fattened off from public plunder, or those who expect to, it will receive the support of the honest and conscientions, the young and ardent Democracy of the State, and effect a work of purification which will tell favorably upon our character and prospects for years to come. The wound is already ripe for the scalpel-and a bold and fearless hand is only wanting for the knife.

# Canons of the friends of California

Pursuant to Gov. Doty's call, the friends of the immediate admission of California, held a cancus parents and guardians were assembled at 10 o'clock correspondence of the New York Evening Post, The marshall of the day, (our worthy citizen Jere-Democratic party. That such men should see some- in the chair. But four northwestern desiderate of "UNION CENTRE," instead of the title by thing remarkable in our continental, unwavering & were present. Among them, however, were Mr. which it had been hitherto known. This among gralous support of the Proviso and its author through Doty, John Wentworth, and Mr. Swigster, of Chie. ment was received with sepeated cheers; and four the sunshine and the gloom, is not strange. Judg- There was a good deal of discussion upon the or- and twenty beaners in the hands of the Sabbath ing from their own want of integrity they deem it der of business, the rules of the House, and the scholars waved together in token that the sentimen mercenary or unjustifiable . And since Mr. Ward, power of the Speaker, under them. Mr. Went- implied in the new name was present in the hearts the benighted Democracy of Bradford, and setab- their true purpose to crush a majority of the House, formed, which marched thence with music, and

Mr. Wilmot said, if there was a clear and true majority in the House for admission of California, with a discharge of guns and loud cheers/ After these rules could not be used for any such purpose. nance. We sailed the motto to our mast-head, Give him the use of such a majority heartily dis- music, instrumental and vocal; after which Rev months ago, and there it shall wave, defying the posed to aid him, and he would assert the authori. Mr. Cook of Rome, who officiated aschaplain, adbattle and the breeze, until the question is settled ty and dignity of the House of Representatives in dressed the Throne of Grace in grateful acknowland the decree gone forth, THAT SLAVERY SHALL a manner to grind into the very dust, the incolence edgment of the blessings that we enjoy and in ear-NOT GO INTO PREE TERRITORY! We do not want of faction, and to shame or coerce into correctness our position misunderstood. And while David and propriety of conduct, all its instruments. In three days, he would pass a bill, over which, in So says the poet; and we were never so strongly

wasted. the California bill on every occasion, and to keep to the Giver of all good, for liberty obtained and it before the House until perced, without regard to preserved. Music followed; after which an adany other measure whetever.

# Canal Leiting.

The following is a list of work on the North Branch Canal, to be let at this place on Monday

-No. 7, 10, 13, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 84, 86, 87, 41, 47, 53, 58, 59, 80, 61, 82, 63, 71, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82. Locas-Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, ACCEPTOTE No. 1, Sugar Creek; No. 2, Wyses; No. 3, Wyshining; No. 4, Big Tunarers.

Dame-No. 1, Athens; No. 2, Towanda. Cardo Brathil Replicate to the second TO TOM MONTON

Ton Bears, now my Jo, Ton. Prey tell in whet you mess.
To oul oid Hetry Clay shout
Regardiese of his spites.
It is not pretty in you, Tem,
So let the man alone,
He has a right to count them, Tem,
His flacers are life own. His fingers are his own.

Old Bullion, my my Jo, Tom, How dare you interfere With "compromises" so discreet, And to the people deer. h would be better, better, Tom. To " lump them a' the gither," s Robert Burne would do his sinn, And make the "seilers" wither.

Tom Bratte, new my Jo, Tom, Your's surely in the wrong, You do not try to help the weak, By putting down the strong.
California, you must knew, Tom,
Can do it without trouble,
So just take hold with Harry, Tom, And make her carry double.

Old Bullion, now my Jo, Tom, You're looking rather scurvy, Opposing Harry, Baniel, Tom, And turning things tops turvey; When these staunth Demos, Tom, Have took so high a station. Not fishing for themselves at all, But for the mighty nation.

Tom Beaten, O ! my Jo, Tom,

Try now and be more civil. for know you have some negroes, Tolk,
They'll send you to the D---- !; once they find you favor, Tom. D. Wilmot's and disaster, They want more soil you well know, Tom; For then they'll breed the factor

Fourth of July Celebrations. At Worrish.

HERRICE, July 5, 1850.

Mr. Entron:-We have had stirring times our township, making preparations to celebrate the amivermry of the day on which our fathers deefseed to the world the independence of our beloved country. And can you imagine a more bennelves with one arcord around a public table of truth and decency, but unsuccessfully. We trust to which they have all contributed and like one great family, renewing not only the remembrance within the breasts to its conductors some sense of sympathies and good feeting which should exist among neighbors. Each township should have a celebration within itself, and be independent enough to stand on its own foundation, if that founlation is not quite so broad as some others. Herrick is taking the lead in this particular, if your correspondent can judge, and if the festivities which our folks" got up for the occasion can be beat by any township in the county, in the phrase of the "suckers," "you can take my hat." We listened to a number of speeches, which, if I had been skillful in phonography, you should have had for put lication pro bono publico; but as it is, "all the world " will have to be deprived of the pleasure that they would certainly have taken in a perseal of them ;- time rest of mankind " you know were present upon the occasion.

The ladies alway, do their part well on such on casions; and if you had looked upon the long table, spread beneath the what's of beautiful trees with every thing good, you would have acknowl edged that Herrick ladies were not behind those of any other place :- but if you had parte of the to our Democracy what the Atlas is to the Democ. rich repast, with their smiles beaming open you, and their happy voices enlivening the scene, you but the "speakers."

> Taking it all in all, the like is not enjoyed every year in this place, and the " whole township " who staid in their own place, and tried to make some serving of considerable commendation

You may think I have exaggerated, but if yo do " ask the neighbors." Yours, ever,

#### Moses Mucches. At Union Contro.

A large number of citizins from Sheehequir Rome and Wysox united in celebrating the 4th inst in a style both creditable to themselves andworthy | guilty, by-!" of the day. The teachers and scholars of four Sab bath schools, from the neighboring piaces of Post Corners, Pond Hill, Horubrook and Ghent respectively were present with banners bearing appropriate mottoes, giving animation and interest to the for this county :--scene. The number of persons who joined in the celebration was estimated at one thousand.

The rendezvous was at Post Corners, where the children of the several schools with their teachers. worth said if these rules could be perverted from of the assembled people. A procession was then and to put all power into the hands of a factious | banners waving in the breeze, to a grove upon the procession entered the grove they were saluted all were scated the exercises were commenced by nest supplication that the same may be perpetual "The groves were Heaven's first temple "-

one shape or another, seven months had been impressed by the beauty of the idea, as when we caw that multitude under the shadow of the prime-The issue of the cancus was a resolve to call up | val forest, offering up the tribute of grateful hearts dress was delivered to the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath schools by Wm. Watkins Esq of Towends. The andience then marched to dinner, to the sound of martial music. Three tables extensive enough to accommodate the whole multitude and abundantly laden with good cheer, bore ample testimony to the hospitality and patriotism of the ladies who had superintended this important part of the arrangements for the day.

After dinner the people again resumed their mate and an oration was delivered upon topics of gineral interest connected with the day, by Henry consented to grant.

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And the second second second second second were then elcoed with music; after which the peo ple merched out of the grove, were saluted with discharge of guns and shortly after were dismissed. Buring the whole day, the stancet detorses and tiermenty prevailed. We saw no one ed and heard not a profane word. The speakers were listened to with a respectful and ramest attention that showed an interest was felt in the sentiments that fell from their lips. On the whole, we have seldom if ever attended a celebration of the 4th July conducted in so rational a manner, so well calculated to leave a good impression on the mind or in which there was so little to re gret, so the one which we have described.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

### Ratter from Mon. D. Wilmel.

The following letter appears in answer to a circular addressed by Ron. F. D. CARPERLE, to many members of Congress, propounding certain interrogatorius:--

Waterwords Cirr, July 2, 1850. Duan Srms Fam in receipt of your note of yes-terday, and in reply to the proposition therein laid down answer: That I am not aware of anything in the present constitution or organization of the Sen-rate which renders it certain that the Proviso cannot pass that body. A majority of Benatore are them-selves favorable to a legal probibition against the extension of Slavery, or represent constituencies known to be so. The Proviso passed the Senate in the Oregon territorial bill at the first session of the last Congress. Although the Senate, at the present session, have not manifested a disposition o nase it, the same, as yet, may be said of the House bere it is well understood a majority was elected known to be in its favor. The Senate, by the defection of men elected or instructed to anothin the Proviso, is understood to contain a majority against it. Pirmages on the part of the House of Representatives and the constituencies of Senators, would reclaim the Senate, or change its members. The history of that body on this question funishes evidence that Senators themselves may change.

I cannot consent that the assumption; "that the Proviso cannot pass the Senate as at present constituted," shall be made the ground for its abandonment by the House of Representatives.

It to enquestionably the duty of Congress to ad mit at once, and without condition, the State of California with her present constitution. In my judgment, Congress should organize governments for the beautiful sight than a whole township congregating territories, expressly prohibiting Slavery therein, themselves with one accord around a public table and, of course, refuse to organize governments without such archibition.

The efforts of the friends of Slavery to extend its area make it the plain and imperative duty of of the many virtues of our fathers, but the kindly the friends of Freedom to unite in the support of their principles, and to sesmin only such Representatives as truly and faihfully sustain their principles

and measures. In this free country, the cause of liberty and justice must and will be sustained. We must not be discounged or disheartened by the defection of ambitions and designing men. There are such in both branches of Congress, who would support or aban das this or any other principle, as they believed their personal interest revuied. Our reliance must be upon the righteouaness of our came and the integriy of a free people. We should be vigitant, comatant and antiring until the principles we advocate are firmly established. Very respectfully, yours.
D. WillMOT.

Hon. F. D. CAMPBELL, House of Reps.

### Deputy Marshale.

We understand that the Marshal has appointe to take the census of this county-B. F. Powelli, editor of the Bradford Argus, and Maj. E. W. HALE. The applicants for the appointment numbered some from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, contwenty and we congretalate our editorial brother gratulating him on his success in genting me ap-The applicants for the appointment numbered some upon his success. He certainly had a claim upon apon his success. He certainly had a claim upon said, "I not you into your office, and now I will his party for the post, which we are glad to see reget you out of it." He put back into his pocketall cognized. What claims our friend, the Major, urg. the papers except the letter and the notes. I can ed, we are not apprised of, though as some whigh not tell how long the torrent of threats and invewas to be the recipient, we are pleased to ree him in such good standing with the "powers that be." marchon the Rio Grande. The events which followed this step are too wellknown to require recapitus of Mr. Wilkor from the persecution which has compromising exponent of Hadical Democracy— would have thought it far preferable to many other. Se will make a good officer, and we shall doubt object for which I sought the interview, but lass have from these deputies a faithful return of the amount of population, statistics, &c. of Brad-but the sting of his words. I was excited to the

> HALF GULLTY .- The following, from Topey, relates an incident well remembered here :- The model artist man has been declared "not guilty, but to pay the costs," at the Philadelphia court of Quarter Sessions. We recollect a case occurring in Bradford county, in that state, where a rough old costomer named Holenback was the defendant.-When the foreman said 'not guilty but pay the costs," old H. jumped up, and roared out, "Haif

> > Committee of Correspondence

The following is the Committee of Correspondence appointed at the Williamsport Convention

GEO. W. ELLIOTT, WM. H. PECK,

Democratic Standing Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford County, will meet at Baldwin's Bradford Hotel, in this borough, on Saturday the 3d day of August, 1850, at 2 o'clock P. M The following are the names of the Committee: Ulyanes Meicur, Stephen Pierce, B Laporte, J. E. Camfield, Thomas Smead, John Buldwin, Geo. W. Elliott, Nelson Reynolds, Arunah Wanies.

Board of Sepervisors yesterday. Mr. DeWolf has only been a resident of our city for a short time, minority, it should be his duty to hold them up to premises of Mr. L. D. Post There, under a denge but has had many years' experience at the East

> GREAT SLAVOUTER .- Washington is a political slaughter-house just now. The voting on that compromise bill will prove a fatal business to many. So far the Senate chamber seems to be but another name for a slave pen, a majority of six or eight dough faces, voting continually against freedom and the North. We are glad to see certain Senaions thus cooped up an I compelled to show their hands to the people. There will be a fearful reck-oning when the State Legislatures next convene — As we have not as yet the ayes and nays, we have no censures of criticisms at this time to make We fear that an unpleasant duty awaits us, but we hope no conductor of a public journal will shrink from his responsibility to the people in such a crisis,-We have not only a Congress voting to extend slavery over the territories now free, but we have now a Southern Convention assembled to dictate terms to the nation, and are resolving that unless slavery shall keep pace with freedom in this Re-publican country, they, the South, will dissolve the political bands of this Union. Now is the time for every man's opinion concerning the Republic to be written upon his torehead."—Cirpland Ploin Dueler.

The Baston Transcript says that a reconcil-iation has taken place between Littlefield and Prof Webster, and that a natural wish for an interview has been expressed, which the sheriff has of the stump of a large grape vine—say two inches in diameter, and two feet long. It was one of

And the second section of the section o of the Murder of Dr. Parkman.

At the secting of the Council, this morning, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a case.

mittee.

Below the committee, at 12 o'clock, appeare the Rev. Dr. Putman, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation punshment, together with a confession that he kill ed Dr. Parkman.

The Reverend gentlemen preferred the statemen by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated the he had no previous acquaintanceship with Professor Webster, before being called to act in the ca. pacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few pacity of his spiritual advisor. In the first few weekler of his visite, he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d of May, he visited him is his ceff, and demanded of him, for his own well-being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the master, and he acceded to the require by making a statement, which was new submitted for the consideration of the Council.

It was in substance as follows:--THE CONFESSION. On Tuesday, 20th November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which, it appears, was carried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield up sealed. It was to sek Dr. Parkman to call a sy-rooms, on Friday, the 22d, after my lecture. By had become of late, very importunets for his py. He had threatened me with a sair; to get an ofcer in my house, and to drive me from my prote-sorship, it I did not pay him. The purpert of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him, in it, what I could do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, forthers few days, a release from his collectations, to which I was liable every day, on oscasions, and in a manner very disagreeable and slaming, and also to avert for so long a time, at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not enpect to be able to pay him when Friday should at rive. Me purpose was, if he should accade to the proposed interview, to state to him my embanes ments and utter inability to pay him at present apologise for those things in my conduct whichled offended him—to throw myself upon his meter. to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sike

of my tamily, if not for myself, and to make good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, not the next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday, not the next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in purseit of me without finding me. I imagined be had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it; there-fore, I called at his house on that morning, (Friday,) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College, at alf-past one my fecture closing at one. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conventation would be a long one, and thad my lecture to prepare in for it was necessary for me to have my time, and also, to keep my mind free from other excited matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me al proposed. He came, accordingly, between his past one and two o'clock, entering at the leam room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table, into the room into the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with greaf energy—"Are you' ready for me, eir? Have you got the money?" Freplied, "No, Dr Parkman," and I was then beginning to state my condition, and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much rehemence. He called me a scopediel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and approbn-ous epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old leuer, pointed Professor, of Chemistry, "You see!" he tives continued, and I recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first, I kept interposing,

highest degree of passion, and while he was speak-

ing and gesticulating in the most violent and mensoing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury, I seized whatever thing was handrest, (it was a stick of wood.) and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the love that passion could give it. I did not know, or care, where I should his him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow-He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow; he did not move; I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got's sponge and wiped it away. I got some attmonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, bul found he was absolutely dead. In my horror ad constamation, I ran instinctively to the doors of the ecture room and of the laboratory below. And then, what was I to do? It never eccurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the sther. The first thing I did as sone as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began puning them into the fire which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with pe-pers, pocket-book, and whatever they contained.

I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of a hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next more was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the email private room; by setting the body partially The Chiege Tribung cays: LYRAN E. Dr. erect against the corner; and by getting up into the circle, was elected County Attorney by the It was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necesity. only matrument was the knife found by the officent in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting corks: of error and superstition, this feeling has found a the reprobation of the country, until the public sen- shade, tables had been spread, a stage eracted and in the management of country affairs, and we are at the trial. That had long been kept on my parseats prepared for their accommodation. As the confident he will make a faithful and efficient public mantelpiece, in Cambridge, as a curious onament. My daughters frequently cleaned it; hence the marks of oil and whiting found on it. I had lately brought it into Boston to get the silver sheath repaired. While dismembering the body, a stream of Continuous and of Cochituate was running through the sink, carry ing off the blood in a pipe that passed down through the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was stained immediately around it. There was a fire bonning in the furnise of the lower laboratory. Littlefield was mistaken in thinking there had never been \$ fire there. He had probably never kindled one, but I had done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of maken oxygen gas.

The head and viscera were put into that formate that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not at amine, at night, to see to what degree they were Some of the extremities were put in there, I believe, on that day; the pelvis, and some of the limbs, perhaps, were all put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well-a deep sink, lined with lead; a stream of

Cochituate was turned into it, and kept running through it all Friday night: the throat was put in-

to a similar well, in the lower laboratory, which

filled with water, and threw in a quantity of potash

which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday. When the body had been the