Bradford Reporter.

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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, August 3, 1850.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. T. MORISON,.....OF MONTGOMERY CO.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,.....OF CRAWFORD CO
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,.....OF MIFFLIN CO.

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.

☞Our supply of paper failing, (on account of the high water) we were unable to issue the Reporter last week. This we regret, as we aim to make our weekly visit, with exact and unfailing punctuality. We can only promise that such an omission shall not occur again, through fault of ours. We trust that the absence of the paper for one week has impressed upon our subscribers the benefit a newspaper imparts to them, and how large a space such a visitant fills in their week'y enjoyments. If it should—we know they will see the justice of reciprocating the favor, by punctually paying for it. If there is one wh o has not missed it—he had better dispense with so useless an expense.

Senatorial Conferences.

By a statement in another column, it will be seen that the Committees appointed by the several counties of this Senatorial district, separated without agreeing upon a basis of representation and determining rules for future Senatorial Conferences While we deeply regret that any questions should be left open which may in any way effect the harmonious action of coming Senatorial Conferences, engendering division and ill-feeling and hazarding the success of the Democratic party in the next election, we feel certain every Democrat will agree that Bradford has asked for nothing which is not clearly right, and that her representatives had no course left them other than that pursued.

The proposition made by Bradford in pursuance of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic meeting at May court was, to take as the basis of representation, either the population, taxables or democratic vote of each county—a proposition founded upon true democratic principle, and fair and liberal to her sister counties. This would give her a number of conferees greater than both the other counties as will be seen by the following table, embracing the number of taxables in each county, and the vote for Longstreth in 1848 —

	Taxables.	Longstreth.
Susquehanna,	6116	2116
Wyoming,	2142	948
Totals	8258	3364
Bradford,	8569	3741
Bradford over both,	311	347

Showing that Bradford, while she has a greater number of taxables also polls a larger Democratic vote than both Susquehanna and Wyoming combined. All she asks, however, is an equal number of Conferees with both the other counties.

The justice of this demand will at once be apparent. It is in consonance with the arrangement under which the Senatorial nominations have been made in the Districts heretofore comprising Susquehanna and Wyoming—the former having *three* and the latter *two* Conferees. It is neither modest nor proper for Wyoming to ask now to *have* her influence increased, when joined to a county much larger than she was associated with before.

Under the arrangement proposed by Bradford, the increase of influence would be merely negative on her part. She could do no more, towards nominating a Senator, without the concurrence of one of the other counties, than if she had but the number they propose. It would merely place her in a position which she is entitled by her strength, to assert her own rights should they be encroached upon by smaller counties. We hope she would never have occasion to exercise that power. And we know, that under no arrangement would she consent to and ratify such encroachments.

We believe the Democracy of Bradford will sustain the action of their committee and continue to insist upon what she has claimed. That claim is founded in justice, and in accordance with democratic usages.

—Since the above was written we have received the *Wyoming Democrat*, the editor of which was present, containing an account of the meeting. The meeting of the Wyoming and Susquehanna conferrees, passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That each of the counties composing this Senatorial district be entitled to an equal number of Delegates in the Senatorial Conference, and that the number shall be three from each county.

Resolved, That the Senatorial Conference of this Senatorial District, be held hereafter, at the house of Isaac J. LaBarre, in Braintrim township, Wyoming county, on the first Thursday after the first Monday of September.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers of this district.

The editor of the *Democrat* (who is said to have a longing for the Senatorship) makes the following comments upon the meeting:—

The position assumed by the Bradford delegation was wrong and unjustifiable in every respect. In the first place, Bradford is wrong in claiming more than an equal number of Conferees with the other counties. In the second place, the conferees took a strange and unwarrantable view of their instructions. There is nothing in their instructions that would justify them in refusing to vote and their withdrawal from the conference. The arguments used to sustain the erroneous position taken by the delegation, were untenable, and should not have been resorted to by the respectable gentlemen composing it. What their determination is we do not know; but their is one thing we do know, and that is, that Wyoming *will never retreat from what she deems the right.*

The two first assertions may pass for what they are worth. But the Bradford delegation must be allowed to place their own construction upon their duty from the resolution of instructions. *They* did not deem they were sent there to be overruled because Wyoming had sent *three* gentlemen to the meeting. We gave notice at the time Bradford appointed her conferees that Wyoming might send *ten* if she pleased, because no voting down would be allowed. Of course, Bradford with 3741 Democratic votes, was at the mercy of Wyoming with 948 votes, because the latter held her meeting last, and there was no limit to the number of Conferees she might appoint—under such circumstances, it was generally understood that the Conferees from Bradford were not to go there to be mere spectators, while Wyoming and Susquehanna fixed matters to suit themselves.

We look to a satisfactory adjustment of this question, and most earnestly hope that an arrangement will be made satisfactory to all. We like the spunk little Wyoming shows, however unreasonable her demand is, and as she has not yet been in the *right*, of course she won't have to "retreat" from it Bradford has asked for nothing not strictly in accordance with Democratic usages and principles, and her sturdy Democracy never swerve from the right for fear of consequences.

The Storm.

At the time of putting our last issue to press, a violent storm was raging, which commencing Thursday noon, continued with unabated violence until Saturday morning. Its effects, have been most wide spread and disastrous. In this county, the damage has been immense. The various tributaries of the Susquehanna—particularly the Towanda and Sugar Creeks,—were swollen in a few hours, to a greater degree than ever before known, and have left along their whole course painful and powerful evidence of the terrific ability of the element to do mischief.

A ride a short distance up the Towanda Creek, on Saturday displayed to us many sad views of the damage and distress which had been caused by the sudden and unexampled rise of that stream Commencing at the beautiful and fertile flats at the mouth, which, covered with an abundant a harvest as ever blessed the labors of the husbandman, were in some places submerged by the waters to the injury of the crops,—the farmers along the creek its entire distance have suffered greatly by the loss of grain and grass, and by the destruction of their land, from the force of the rushing and swollen torrent. But few if any farmers, located on the creek, escaped uninjured. As a specimen of the destruction done, we understand that some twenty acres of the farm of A. L. CHAMBER, Esq. of Monroeton were totally ruined, the soil being completely washed off by the water.

We presume, not a mill on the stream has escaped uninjured The Foundry of E. F. YOUNG, at Monroeton, was almost totally ruined, while his house and barn *and garden spot* were swept away by the flood. So unexpected was the disaster, that most of the furniture was carried off in the house. His loss is very heavy. The dam and race connected with the mills of Col. G. F. MASON are injured to the extent of $2000. INGHAM'S factory, suffered severely, to what amount we are unadvised; WARD'S sash factory at Greenwood, was swept away, and the house of T. H. LEWIS carried from its foundation to the lands below. Other mills along the creek have been much injured; dams torn out, or where they were strong enough to resist the water, the torrent has torn a channel around the mill, locating the course of the creek in a new spot. This stream was six feet higher than ever before known.

The Fowler branch, which empties into Towanda creek at Monroeton, was particularly destructive, both to mills and crops. The dwelling house of AUSTIN FOWLER Esq. which has for thirty years been undisturbed by floods, was partially carried away. We hear also other accounts of damage done.

On Sugar creek, we believe the chief damage has been to the mill dams and on the farms along the stream. A good deal of mischief was effected —though we hear of no very serious losses.

We have no data by which to estimate the aggregate amount of the loss sustained by this freshet. It came at the precise time, most effectual for damage. The grain, which was just ripening, had in many instances been cut, and remained upon the ground, and there was not time to remove it before the floods had swept it away. The abundant yield which is promised to the farmer will in some measure recompense for the injury sustained, though in many instances the losses will be seriously felt.

The Susquehanna, though not as high as it has been, was still high enough to flood the flats in many places, to the entire destruction of the crops Many persons in this vicinity lose heavily. The river below, we understand was covered with shocks and sheaves of grain, floated from the low grounds. Take it altogether the freshet of July, 1850, will long be remembered by those living upon the river and the creeks, as being unusually destructive to property.

U. States Senate.

The legislature of Maine have elected HANNIBAL HAMLIN to the Senate of the United States. In the House of Representatives he had seventy-seven votes, one more than was necessary to a choice — In the Senate, on the fourth balloting, he received fifteen votes, the exact number necessary to a choice. Mr. Hamlin's re-election has been vehemently opposed by the hunker faction. In the face of this opposition he made a speech, in which he maintained the free soil ground, with great zeal and boldness.

THOMAS EWING has been appointed by the Governor of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. CORWIN, who takes the Treasury Department.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP has received from the Governor of Massachusetts the appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Webster, who is Secretary of State.

THE CENSUS.—The Deputy Marshalls are now engaged in taking the census of this county. As the time remaining to accomplish this duty is limited, we trust every facility will be afforded them, by a prompt and ready answer to the interrogatories.

HON. W. S. GARVIN, editor of the Western (Pa.) Press, has received the nomination for Congress in the Mercer district. Mr Garvin formely represented that district in Congress,

BOYD HAMILTON has retired from the *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian*, and W. V. McKEAN, Esq. of Southwark, will be hereafter associated with Col. JOHN W. FORNEY in the management of that journal.

HON. JOHN C. CLARK'S appointment as Solicitor of the Treasury, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

The quiet of last Sabbath was changed to excitement by the information that *Benjamin Wilcox*, a resident of Towanda township, and well known, to our citizens, had murdered his wife by stabbing her with a pocket knife. The particulars of the horrid affair, as we gathered from the testimony elicited at the inquest upon the dead body, are as follows:—

The parties had been separated since April last, Mrs. Wilcox refusing to live with her husband on account of repeated ill-treatment. Since then she has resided with her married daughter, where the murder was committed, about a quarter of a mile from Wilcox's house. On Sunday morning he called at his daughter's, and enquired of Mrs. W about a pair of pantaloons he had left there to be made. She informed him she thought she should not make them. After threatening and cursing he finally left, returning to his own house, laying down upon the bed, and sleeping until half past two o'clock, when he got up and enquired the time saying he must go to Mr. Gregg's, a neighbor's.—He however proceeded to his daughter's residence, where he found his wife and daughter alone. He immediately enquired of the former if she had made up her mind about the pantaloons. She replied "she had—she should not make them."—He then said, "then by God, I have made up my mind!" His daughter said "Father, what have you made up your mind?" He replied, "to kill her," and started toward her with his knife drawn. The daughter interposed between them and endeavored to defend her mother, but pushing her partly aside, he gave the fatal blow. The unhappy victim, drew the reeking blade from her side, saying "Good God, see what he has done." Stepping out of the house, she passed to the shed, and turning to enter the house fell exhausted on the grass.

Wilcox then returned to his own house, telling the family residing there, that he had killed his wife, and they had better go and see to her. They reached the dying woman just before she breathed her last. She probably survived some 15 or 20 minutes after the wound was given. The examination disclosed a wound about three-quarters of an inch just below the left breast, which nearly separating a rib, had pierced the heart, penetrating through one cavity, and into the other.

The perpetrator of this lamentable crime made no effort to escape, but gave himself up to justice. He was brought to the jail by Sheriff DORRIS, and had been locked in scarcely ten minutes when he gave himself three wounds in the breast with a knife. Some boys watching through the grates gave the alarm, and medical assistance was rendered in time to save him from self-murder. The wounds though severe, will not occasion death.

The perpetration of this bloody deed has astonished every one. Though confirmed in intoxication, Wilcox was generally regarded as a harm less man, of good natural instincts, highly susceptible of kindly influences. His regard for his word was almost a proverb. Though we could not ascertain that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, yet the demon intemperance is answerable for it all, in blunting the otherwise humane and noble feelings of the man, and carrying destruction to the peace of his fireside. It is another dark chapter in the mighty evil which has already, in this County, sent two victims to the gallows.

"Birds of a Feather."

The Carlisle *Democrat* has been engaged in "writing at" JESSE MILLER, for some months past. It is certainly the most prolix of all the pack who have opened upon the latter for his exposures of arch intriguer SIMON CAMERON, and its strictures have already filled several columns which have demonstrated Jesse anything but a sound and radical man. One article, we recollect, stated the cause of the attacks of the *Keystone* upon CAMERON as being in consequence of a personal quarrel between "MILLER'S son-in-law, Col. PROLLET and Gen. CAMERON!"

The latest effort is in defence of Gen. Cameron's conduct at the Williamsport Convention which had been placed in rather an unfavorable light by the *Keystone*. It contains a paragraph which we append, which puzzles us "some." Here we have the *Pennsylvanian*, and the other orthodox Buchanan papers denouncing Cameron, having just woke up to a sense of his iniquities, (now that he is a candidate for U. S. Senator, which Buck may want,) while the latter is suffering at the hands of Cameron. This paragraph looks as if it was all a sham—as if it was a scheme to divide public attention so that it may not be too searchingly fixed upon the hollow-heartedness of either. However time will determine, and we shall not be surprised to see the two worthies, having buried the hatchet, exchange a kiss of peace, and at some not very distant period be cheek-by-jowl in an unholy attempt to mislead the Democracy of the Keystone. Here is the article:—

"Gen. Cameron has his faults like other men, but he has also his friends, and they are ten thousand times more numerous than those of his chief defamer. He is, as is well known, the firm, consistent and unwavering friend of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, which, in the eyes of the ex Secretary, is his greatest political sin, and if for this he is to be ostracised and cast from the party, the sooner the undaunted Democracy of the State, who never yet have wavered in their attachment to this giant statesman and distinguished son, understand the game of Jesse, the better it will be."

The Public Improvements.

A letter from Harrisburg informs us that the damage upon the public improvements of the State, will not exceed $30,000, a sum not large enough to interfere with the surplus for the North Branch.

The Compromise.

Bradbury's amendment was defeated in the Senate, on Monday, by a tie vote This is supposed to ensure the defeat of the Omnibus, especially as Mr. Winthrop has since taken his seat in the Senate, and will vote against it. The final vote was probably taken on Tuesday.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—We learn that the railroad bridge at Laxawaxen, was broken down by a cattle train on Wednesday last, killing four or five brakemen, and a large number of fat cattle. No detention to the mails or passengers will occur.

HON. DANIEL P. KING, member of Congress from the Second District of Mass. died on the 25th ult, at his residence, of dysentery contracted at Washington

DISCRET REJECTED.—The House on Saturday refused to admit to a seat Almeron W. Babbitt, Delegate from Deseret or Utah, by the decisive vote of 104 to 78. After the vote on the case of Mr. Smith of New Mexico, nothing else was anticipated.

To the Democracy of Bradford County.

The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed by the Democratic County meeting, held in Towanda, March 16th 1850, to [illegible] Conference, [illegible] matters of difference existing in the district in connection with Susquehanna Sullivan and Wyoming Counties—having failed to accomplish the object for which they were appointed, submit the following statement:

The Democratic meeting in Wyoming which appointed the Committee of Conference for that county at the same time designated Lacyville, Wyoming county, as the place, and Monday the 29th day of July at 2 P. M. for the time of holding the Conference. Accordingly on that day, the following gentlemen appeared from the several counties:—

Bradford—ULYSSES MERCUR, JOSEPH K. SMITH, JOHN BALDWIN, E. O. GOODRICH.

Susquehanna—O. C. HEMPSTEAD, A. N. BULLARD, C. L. BROWN.

Wyoming—JOHN BRISBIN, ALVA RUSSELL, EZEKIEL MOWRY Jr.

After some time spent in waiting for the arrival of the other person appointed by Bradford Mr. MERCUR stated that it was not probable he would be present—that his absence need not delay the action of the persons present, as he supposed our deliberations were to be the result of mutual agreement, and not to be effected by voting.

Mr. BRISBIN then called upon Mr. MERCUR to preside, and Messrs. HEMPSTEAD and BRISBIN were named as Secretaries. After some conversation, for the purpose of eliciting the views of the gentlemen present, Mr. BRISBIN proposed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That each of the counties composing this Senatorial district be entitled to an equal number of Delegates in the Senatorial Conference; and that that number be three from each county.

The gentleman moving the resolution, stated that such were the instructions given by the meeting which appointed him, in regard to the representation in Senatorial Conferences, a position which the Committee should feel bound to insist upon.

Mr SMITH stated the purport of the instructions given by Bradford: to offer to the other counties a representation based upon the relative population, number of taxables or Democratic vote of the several counties, an offer which the Committee thought both liberal and just.

Mr. BULLARD, said that the Committee from Susquehanna were instructed in like manner to the Wyoming Committee, and did not feel at liberty to depart from their instructions.

The justice and propriety of the several propositions were fully discussed in the most friendly spirit, by the gentlemen respecting the several counties, without effecting any arrangement. The resolution of Mr. BRISBIN, being seconded by Mr. BULLARD, the former gentlemen insisted upon a vote.—The chairman requested that it would not be persisted in, but the mover not withdrawing it,

Mr. GOODRICH said, that he knew not whether the Chairman would put the resolution to a vote.—For one he wished it distinctly understood that he did not recognize the right of the meeting to pass any resolutions by a majority vote, and should the resolution be adopted it would in no manner be binding upon Bradford county.

The CHAIRMAN stated that to avoid misconception or censure he had stated before proceeding to consider the subject which had convened them together, that the business of the meeting could only be satisfactorily settled by mutual agreement; that no counties or county ought to come there to vote down another, but he trusted a conference would arrange the matter harmoniously and satisfactorily. He did not consider that any portion of meeting should attempt to out-vote the other—that he could not recognize the right to do so—and as the gentlemen insisted upon having a vote upon his resolution, with a view of settling the matter as there proposed, he would vacate the chair, which being done, the meeting separated.

A meeting was subsequently held by the Susquehanna and Wyoming members, the result of which did not transpire.

While it is to be regretted that an arrangement could not been made so as to leave no questions of representation to be settled by the Senatorial Conference, the Committee from Bradford did not feel at liberty to deviate from the plain and imperative instructions passed by the meeting to which they owed their appointment, which are as follows:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference be instructed to insist upon such a representation in the Senatorial Conference, as will recognize the relative population, number of taxables, or democratic votes of the several counties.

They preferred rather to lay their action before the Democracy of the County, and refer the matter back to them for their consideration and action at the September Convention, not doubting that the reasonable and just propositions they had offered, will be strictly and unflinchingly adhered to. The Committee would add, that while they were unable to effect the desired arrangement, the meeting separated in the best and kindest feeling, and with a mutual regret that the action of their respective counties had precluded the possibility of agreement.

E. O. GOODRICH,
U. MERCUR,
J. K. SMITH,
July 29th 1850. JOHN BALDWIN.

DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.—On the 19th inst, the House of Representatives decided, by a vote of 105 to 94, to lay the whole subject on the table in reference to the admission of Hugh N. Smith as a Delegate from New Mexico. So the question, after months consideration, was finally decided against the admission of the Delegate from that Territory.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the application of Almon W. Babbitt, to be admitted as a Delegate from the Territory of Deseret. The House refused to admit Mr. Babbitt, as a Delegate, by a vote of 104 to 78.

SAD AFFAIR AT HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.—A letter to the Philadelphia papers gives an account of a serious casualty which occurred at Hollidaysburg on the 4th. Barrigan & Kelley's menagerie was exhibiting there, and during the performances in the ring of the elephant, and while the spectators were collected on the seats, a sudden gust of wind and rain, accompanied by hail sprung up. It struck the pavillion and brought the entire structure to the ground in a second. The centre pole fell, killing one person by the name of Moore, and injuring seriously many others. At the time a terrible howling was set up by the different animals, which, together with the screams of the women and children, produced a scene of indescribable confusion.

IRON WORKS DESTROYED.—The Malleable Iron Works of Messrs. Condit & Bowles, in Newark, N. J. were totally destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. A dwelling belonging to John Morison, and a shop adjoining were also consumed. No insurance on the buildings, but the stock, &c., partially insured. This foundry was the first at which malleable iron was ever made in this country.

Without our Boundaries.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following account of [illegible]day's proceedings in the House. [illegible] that Mr. WILMOT [illegible] Notwithstanding [illegible] ably and well [illegible] but we have to give his speech [illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 29th, 1850.

This has been an important day in the House, as [illegible] indicate. It variously disposed of a number of matters during the morning hour; some of which I will notice in another letter. Before it transpired, RICHARDSON of Illinois moved to go into Committee of the Whole. This being carried, the Chairman of Ways and Means, (BAYLY of Va.) moved to set aside the order of the day, (the California Message) and take up the bill of appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point, and the motion was carried by a mixed vote of Whigs generally and Southern Loco-Focos, tellers being ordered on motion of PRESTON KING, and giving 93 to 80! BAYLY got the floor, and moved that it be laid aside, to be reported to the House, which certainly *looked* very liberal and fair.

This was the signal for the commencement of a struggle long anticipated. WENTWORTH made a *pro forma* motion to strike out all after the enacting clause, and made a speech on it. Turning to the Chairman of Ways and Means, (BAYLY of Va.) he commenced tearing off the mask, by showing that the purpose was to pass the Appropriation Bills and go home, leaving California, New-Mexico and Utah to their fate. JOHNSTON, of Ark. put a question, tauntingly, as to the purposes of the Free Soilers. WENTWORTH answered that he was not in the secrets of the Free Soilers—had never attended one of their meetings, but that he was a friend of California's immediate and untrammelled admission When he sat down McCLERNAND sprang to the floor, with indignant surprise at the course of his colleague, (Mr. Wentworth.) His zeal was new born, found as he was, at the last session of Congress, opposing the admission of California as a State. He then proceeded to represent that the same course had been pursued by the Free Soilers generally. He dealt very freely with motives, charging the Free Soilers with desiring to keep the California question open. Such were the indications given by the late California Caucus, as rumored. His speech was as delectable a piece of scurrility as you could conceive of.—This, of course, he will allow me to say, since he himself has dealt so freely with motives. But whether or not, that is my opinion of him, and it would be the opinion of his constituents if they had enjoyed the opportunities to study his character *here* as those I have enjoyed. John A. McClernand is the last man, of all Servilelom, to prate of unworthy motives. The class of which his house is built, is of rather thin and brittle glass for that.

So soon as McClernand made his latest abeysance to his masters, there was considerable springing for the floor, and a general waking up.—WILMOT was the successful catcher of the eye of the Chairman, (BOYD) and was awarded the floor. He commenced a reply, and had proceeded to repel the representations of McClernand, that the Caucus meditated the crowding out of the appropriations, and keeping open the California question for agitation's sake. He was called to order by THOMAS of Tenn. sustained by HILLIARD of Ala. The Chair hesitated about deciding, and wanted to leave it to the mercy of the majority; but a decision was insisted on, and he decided WILMOT in order. An appeal was taken, the Chair was sustained, and WILMOT proceeded with a bold and manly speech, showing who were the real demagogues—those who were one thing at home, another here, under the peculiar influences brought to bear here! He reminded McClernand of what the Free Soil principle of the Ordinance of '87 had done for his own great section, whose real interests he is so shamefully misrepresenting. Of course, *Ephraim* did not feel it

Mr. WILMOT next turned his attention to the Whigs, whom he represented as having undergone a remarkable change. Once, said he, they to a man stood for freedom, as asked in the California issue. Now they hesitated, agreeing seemingly with the new Premier, that Slavery was forbidden by the law of Nature to go to the Territories!—He complimented the Southern ultras as proving faithful to their constituencies; and expressed his regret that Northern Representatives could not catch the fire of their example, instead of crouching and cringing to the slave interest! [Here for a moment, I thought I saw some little relenting in McClernand's eye; but I believe I was mistaken]—WILMOT said some hearty and eloquent things, which were listened to with great interest all around. This was shown when Cobb of Alabama interrupted with the question whether he would vote for a Slevebolder for the Presidency (which he answered by saying that he would not unless he agreed with him (WILMOT) as to the proper course of the General Government with reference thereto,)—the unusual interest felt in his remarks, I say, was shown by the appeal to Cobb to withhold his interruption.

It is a fact in point, which is well worthy of notice, that the speeches on the great question of the day, which have brought the most hearty responses from residents of the Southern States, have not been the milk-and-water speeches of the trimmers and semi-apologists, but the more hearty and thorough speeches of frank and fearless men. I could name instance after instance in point, coming under my immediate notice, having had occasion to put this matter to the test, over and over again, during the present struggle. It is so now, and ever will be so till the end of time, while the natural impulses of humanity remain as they are.

Sir Robert Peel.

The death of Sir Robert Peel is the most prominent item of news brought by the America. The immediate effect of his decease will be to strengthen the whig ministry, as he was thought to be the only person who could have formed a cabinet in the event of their retirement. The ultimate results of his death, however, will be inconsiderable. He had long lost the confidence of the high tory party, and latterly had lost that of the moderates or conservatives. Lord Stanley, and before him, Lord George Bentinck, had become the exponent of the agricultural interest, to the exclusion of Peel, ever since the latter became the advocate of free trade. Peel was a man of colossal fortune. His father was originally a manufacturer, of ordinary means; but, by the exercise of prudence and shrewdness, he amassed a large fortune. The son, Sir Robert, was educated for a legislator, and as such, joined the old tory party. In 1828, however, he declared for Catholic emancipation, and then took his first step in the direction of a more liberal policy. He has had very warm political friends and bitter enemies. As an orator he possessed great power over the House of Commons. He could have been raised to the peerage, if he had directed it; but he chose to remain a commoner. In character he was prudent and sagacious, rather than bold.—*Phila. Bulletine.*

The particulars of his death are thus stated: On Saturday evening June 29, whilst proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up his heels, and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face.

Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained hold of the reins; and the animal being thus checked, lost his footing and fell heavily upon the top of the baronet. Several gentlemen passing, rendered the necessary assistance, and the ex-premier was placed in a carriage, and removed to his house in White Hall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent of London was soon at his service. Their united efforts were unavailing. After lingering till 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, the great statesman expired, in the 63d year of his age. In reply to an offer by Lord John Russell, in the name of her majesty and of the nation, of a public funeral, the family declined the honor, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last wish that he should be buried in Drayton Abbey, with as little parade as possible.

A Hint for the Wise.

Susquehanna County—next Congressman.

The *Montrose Democrat* of the 18th inst., copies a letter written from Montrose to the "North Pennsylvania," at Towanda, and makes the following comments. The letter is signed "a Farmer."—After some remarks as to the author, and the defunct Susquehanna Bank, the *Democrat* says:

"We also warmly endorse the opinion, that "but very little division of sentiment exists in the ranks of the party" in this county in relation to the next Congressman. So far as our information goes—and we think we have as good an opportunity to acquire correct information as any person, "A Farmer" not excepted—the prevailing feeling is in favor of yielding to Tioga her claims for the next Congressman, *provided*, always, that she brings forward a candidate who is not obnoxious, who is a true Democrat, in theory and practice; in a word, one who, in the language of "A Farmer," "has given *evidence*, heretofore, of a devotion to the PRINCIPLES and USAGES of the Democratic party." She must not, however, again insult us with her limping, slip-shod apostates, her bolters, the '42 Tariff, pro-slavery, Cameronian hacks—her Whites and her Brewsters. Susquehanna has seen enough of such candidates already, and would repudiate them again, were they presented, as she has done in times past.

"If we are correctly advised, it is the former of these gentlemen who is most likely again to be offered as the choice of that county. If so, we say most emphatically, as we have said before, *he will not be accepted.* How would "*A Farmer*," even, relish such a candidate? Is he ready to strike his '46 Tariff, anti-Cameron flag, and march under the colors of a stump candidate of Protection, and a right-hand man of the detested Simon? We can scarcely believe it, although, we confess, we have known him to do things quite as inconsistent many times, on similar occasions.

"What then is to be done? Simply this: Tioga, if she desires the honor of furnishing the next Congressman, must present an unexceptionable candidate. She must bring out a *true* Democrat, and one, moreover, *who is an uncompromising adversary of the extension of slavery.* Such a man, and such only, can get the support of Susquehanna, either in Conference or at the polls. This is a bold prophesy, we are aware, but we happen to know it to be based on something tangible and real. A candidate of adverse principles, even though backed by all the charm of "regular nominations" and by party drill, would, we are confident, be sadly in the vocative. There is a feeling abroad among our people so deep-seated and all-controlling against slavery extension, that party usages and discipline would have but little influence in deterring the masses from repudiating a pro-slavery candidate and supporting the champion of freedom. We speak that *would be*, not what we are not ready to say, *ought* to be. "Forewarned is forearmed."

"—One word in relation to the letter. "A Farmer" it seems, still continues to prate about "abstract issues," "humbugs and expedients," as usual. Wonder what he means! Is it the scheme of dissolving the Union if Congress refuses to permit slavery to be extended to soil now free? This can scarcely be possible, for with those who threaten that "expedient" he most ardently sympathizes.—Is it a "rap over the knuckles" of Abolitionism—we mean that species of Abolitionism which abolishes *freedom* in free territory and substitutes perpetual bondage? No: this cannot be it, for he is in favor of such a scheme. 'That territory was purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole county, and therefore, we have no right to say that the slave holders shall not enjoy the privilege of occupying it with his slave property as well as with our horses and cattle," is his doctrine.—What then? Ah!. We have it. It is the principle of *resistance* to slavery extension—to this new fangled Abolitionism he has embraced,—that is the "humbug and expedient." Tell not in Gath!—Yes, opposition to the extension of the blighting curse of slavery to virgin territory, is a "humbug." So "A Farmer" said two years ago, (although he was one of the warmest advocates the "humbug" had up to the time a certain "Berks County Letter" made its appearance,) and he then, as now, strove with desperation to get the people of Susquehanna County to back his assertion, but in vain. Sixty-seven votes—a memorable, if not a magic number—was all he could muster.

"Perhaps his present attempts to stigmatize that measure by epithets and sneers will be equally as successful—it will not be more so. And his prophesy that the Democracy of Susquehanna have deserted that sentiment, is only equalled in audacity by the same prophesy two years ago. Let him make that issue, and get his pro-slavery candidate in the field if he does not believe us."

The foregoing settles the question beyond all doubt as to the next Congressman. When we say that nine-tenths of the Democracy of Tioga county are in favor of Mr. WILMOT, and would present him as their choice if properly represented, we say what is here fully known and understood. We would not speak in terms disparagingly of those who are seeking to be nominated; but truth warrants the declaration, that the radical democracy of this County feel that Mr. Wilmot's re-election is necessary to a full and complete vindication of their honor and integrity in these degenerate times, when it is sought to prostrate him and make his constituency reverse their former decisions.

The *Democrat* is in error relative to Mr. WHITE. He is not a candidate, and we have reason to think he will support Mr. Wilmot.—*Tioga Banner.*

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER VIXEN—*Release of the Contoy Prisoners*—The U. S. steamer Vixen from Havanna, bound to Washington, put into Norfolk on Monday for a supply of coal. Commodore Morris, who returns in the Vixen reports that all the Americans captured by the Spanish forces at Contoy, Yucatan, have been released by the Spanish authorities. They had all been placed on board the U. S. sloop of-war Germantown, which vessel was about sailing for Pensacola.

Since the above was in type we have received a slip from the *Norfolk Herald*, containing a letter written on board the U. S. ship Albany, off Havana, July 12, which says:

We shall leave here to-morrow morning for Pensacola, with forty-two prisoners, delivered up to Commodore Cha's Morris, who arrived here few days ago in the U. S. steamer Vixen, for the final settlement of this difficulty. These prisoners are the passengers taken in the bark Georgiana and brig Susan Loud, bound to Chargres, and supposed to be concerned it. the late expedition against Cuba. They have been confined in double irons on board the Spanish 74 since the latter part of May. The masters and crews, ten in number, have been detained a while longer. These prisoners are all Americans, and with the exception of one or two, are all from the Western States. They have been treated badly.

The United States frigate Congress, for Rio de Janeiro, sailed from Havana on the 12th of July.

The United States sloop of war Germantown, with the largest portion of the liberated prisoners, sailed for Pensacola on the 10th July. The health of the crews is represented as bad.—*Balt. American 24th.*

The Vixen arrived at Washington on Tuesday. Com. Morris is of opinion that the remaining prisoners will not be seriously punished. He says:—He met with a very hospitable reception from the Spanish authorities of the island.

The Commodore did not hear of the President's death until he met with a pilot on his coming into the Chesapeake.

ALEXANDER M'KINNEY, Esq., of Westmoreland county, has been nominated for Congress in the strong Democratic district of Westmoreland, Bedford, and Cambria. The Johnstown *Echo* says there was two sets of Conferees from Cambria county, and a portion of the Conferees nominated JOSEPH M'DONALD, Esq., of Cambria county, for the same office.

It seems that after both sets of Conferees had been excluded, from Cambria, the Bedford Conferees withdrew, met one set from Cambria, and nominated McDonald, while the Westmoreland Conferees nominated McKinney.