Bradford Aleporter. Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men! Breeking for Pres To

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, December 21, 1850.

Tormas of The Reporter. 84 80 per sinum-if paid within the year 80 cents will be destarted-for cash paid seturity in advance 8 60 will be deducted. No paper sets over two years utless paud for. A birardisticris, per square of test lines. So cents for the first, and Sconts for each subjectment insertion. [] Office in the 'Union Block." sorth side of the Public Synamy, sextedoor to the Bradiont Hotel. Entrance between Micross. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The passage at the late session of Congress, of an act for the reclamation of Fugitive Slaves, has caused great excitement in the North, and its provisions have undergone strict sculing and been the subject of much denunciation We have not contributed to keep alive the excitement upon the rlave question by discussing its merits. We should probably have watched the operation of this law, (if anything was needed to convince us of its iniquity) and waited for future developments to decide whether our course should be active or passive. But as those who deprecate "agitation," have taken upon themselves to introduce the dis-

cussion of this question into this community, and have taken up the gauntlet in its defence, we shall not be obnoxious to the charge of wishing to fan the embers of excitement, nor false to our duty as a citizen, if we express our opinion freely upon the subject.

Obedience to the laws of the land, is the first and highest duty of the citizen. He has no right to set up his own standard against laws constitutionally enacted. Though they may seem to him oppressive or uninst, he but rushes into a worse dilemma when he declarge them null and rold. Any attempt on the part of the citizen to set at defiance results. As a consequence would tollow disorder, anarchy, pillage and bloodshed. There could be no security for person or property, because the invention of the flimsiest pretext, would be sufficient to abrogate all enactments. Still while we acknowledge the pains and penalties of the law, there are cases where passive obedience may be given, and still our duties as citizens be performed. We hold that if a man deems, himself conscientionsly debarred from the active execution of a law, he may suffer its penalties for non-performance, and still not be morally censurable. This principle-or, rather one that goes much farther, is recognized by our statute-books in the case of the Quakers.

That some law should be passed for the recover ry of Fugative Slaves, will be readily acknowledged by all who have any regard for the Compromises under which our Constitution was formed .-There can be no doubt, that without some recognition of the rights of the South to the peculiar property they then possessed, this Confederacy would to dispose of the matter. For this he receives ten never have been formed. Consequently, Art. IV. dollars. If the Commissioners were always hon-Sec. 3, of the Constitution expressly declares that est and honorable men this objection would be of

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the, hyperbolic section is service of labor in the section such as the section of the

To carry this constitutional declaration into effect, the act of 1793 was parsed, which has been in opeuntil nartially su over half a ce

an in-alt to the intelligence, patricta and and ty of Northern Freemen, and a direct attempt to coit of Northern Freemen, and a direct alternate occ-erro them into a proceeding to their mont feeling with practically says to down that they shall not know whether the person they are called upon to recapture is a figuite broot, but shall render to Kkinappers and their distonent allies to consign a reeman to bondage, the assistance and counts nance they have a right to know they are bestow ny spon-persons who are inwinity sinimize ant rice from another. We are aware that it is claimed that most of the

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onthem states have enacted liberal lass, by which the slave if unjustly held in bondage, can recover his liberty. This is brought forward to answer the objection that the haleas corpus and trial by jury are done away with, by the practical operations of the law. In our julgment the inference is a weak one. The moment the master receives the certificate of the Commissioner, the slave is as much his proterty, as the horse of any Bradford farmer is his property. Ile is tree to take him where he plemes. That moment every particle of security for the

wronged person is gone-all hope of reparation vanished. He may be thrust into the infernal barracoons, manacled and in chains; he may be exposed to sale at the slave mart where fleab and blood and sinews are examined and priced, and be knocked down to the highest bidder; and finally, thousands of miles from every living soul that knows him, be consigned to the rice-fields of Carolins, or the sugar and cotton plantations of Mississippi. It is extremely absurd and unfair, to urge this fact as an excure for the ex parte and unsatisfactory proceed ings before the Commissioners.

In the case of lugitives from justice, the mantle of the law is around them, in every step they take -they are merely transferred from one set of an thorities to another, and are guarantied all the privileges at law they are entitled to in any State. No so, with the fugitive from labor; he is delivered not into the hands of officers who will see that he tried by a jury of his country, and deprived of

none of the rights which the laws of the State to which he is to be taken guarantees him, but into the power of an individual, who is responsible to no tribunal, but may at once dispose of him, if he please, to the Slave dealer, or the planter. There is no parallel between the cases because one i merely that the law may be carried out, and anticithe laws of the country, would lead to the worst pates further proceedings, wherein the prisoner in secured a trial that he may have an opportunity to prove his innocence, while the decision in the other case is final and conclusive, and from which there can be no appeal.

The Commissioner is naid, in case the service proven, for his fees, ten dollars. If the case is not made out, but five. This is regarded as a bribe offered to the Commissioners to consign men into slavery. It is a small matter, we are aware, but yet just as much a departure from the strict principles of justice and equity as if the bribe was a thousand dollars. The answer to the objection is, that in case the fugitive is indentified extra service is required, in making out the certificate. Now, we suppose if the prisoner is acquitted, it argues a hearing, wherein the Commission is obliged to examine witnesses, and transact other business, which may engage his attention for some length of time. For this he receives for dollars. Where the slave is lawfully claimed, there will be, in nine cases out of ten, in defence, and a few minutes, will suffice no moment. But they are appointed by the Judges of the District Court of the United States ; they hold

the appointment for life; they are answerable to no superior authority for the legality or illegalility of their proceedings. The office is one which no honest man would covet, and the consequence will the appointment. We see that Judge Gauga has already advertised for applicants, and we imagine that an immediate application is all that is necessa ry to secure the post. We do not believe it is just for laws to offer such temptation to officers to violate the right.

The Union Safety Committee of New York city. The Union Salety Committee of New York city, by week field a solution from their consting routing, by welcome Sensing Party and Downs, which they. This country was attended to the former on the bound of his many services in brhalf of the Union in control statistics on this invitation to lists, to visit the Nosth, and try the strength of a Southern rope upon some convenient tree, in which pleasant exteriment Gen, Prove request anxious to all ate-in honor of his valor in presenting a loaded pistol in the Senate chamber, at a fellow-Senat in appreciation of a man who has discreted the Senate on several occasions since he had is sent We find amongst the patriotic speeches made on be occasion, the following very remarkable acknowledgment, which accurs in the published report of Mr. Foors a remaiks :---

"Gen. Foots complimented the "Union Trinity." Clay. Cass and Webster, for their exercises on the Countilize of Thirners. "User, your complemented the " Linon Trinny." City Chas and Webster, for their severice on the Committee of This Com-Winer, it was sold to General Caus that the prospects of the committee would inary lead to the election to Henry Chary on the Presidence, General Caus, with groun good fielding, was here transformed explorating the perfect will impress to support much a monitoring for the adverse of the " Luion ", party. The partraitive of General Paris was listened to though the attacks attachted, and her was fused to though with the attacks attachted, and her was fused

We can hardly believe that the ameteur hangroad from Mississippi had any anthority for such a dec laration, though there certainly are indications which might lead us to suppose that the antiquated politicians of both parties are upite ready to coalesce in the formation of a Union party, whose candidate for the Presidency may be Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Fuote, even-to be supported by the merchants of the cities, and hy the South genstally. We do not believe that the Democratic party, as far as they have been fed by the example of the leaders, will ever consent to any arrangement which transfers their votes to either Henry Clay or Daniel Webster. Such an attempt would shiver the party into a thousand fragments. There are Democrate enough of standing and consistency who could command the support of the united Democracy, whose nomination (whould a National Convention be held) would ensure our triumph-But any attempt on the part of its self-constituted leaders to bring it to the support of the schemes of the Castle Ganlen patriots will certainly be anone cessful, and will only serve to administer a meritel rebuke to the plotters of the movement. The Democrats of the North certainly will never lend themselves to any schemes to joist men into office whose only recommendation as a blind subservi-

ency to Southern behests. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times make the

population tams of the following pertinent inquiries upon this subject-"Does the Sevetor from Mississippi hold the doc-Albant. trines of the Democratic party in his hands, and Asolum. had he any anthority from the distinguished Sepa-Armenia. tor from Michigan to say, that the late Demecratic Athens tow Athens bor caudidate for the Presidency would be enraptur-Burlingion ed to see HENRY CLAY President of the United Canton, Stales. Colembia.

We cannot believe it, until we say it under the Darellt Franklin sign manual of the great statesman, for whom we Granville. voted in 1818! Hernick.

We know that the Democratic party of this State, Leror Litchfield, and of the Union; (under any possible contingen-Montos ey,) coul I never be brought to vote for Henry Clay, Orwell, and we know, too, that they would regard his clevation to the Presidency as a curse upon the coun-Ridgbury, try, having no confidence in his windom, or in his Sheahee carrying out those principles of true Democracy, Scringhill. which he deserted for office, a quarter of a contury 8mithheld. Boringfield

This being the aentiment of the masses, what South Cree are we to think of those professing Democrats who Towanda b are, day after day, enlogizing Fillmore, Clay, and Towanda t Troy Baros Webster, and hanging on to the apron strings of Troy tp., these three old-gentlemen ? Are they, the few, the aristocracy as they count themselves, to govern 'v sox ter he allowed to h Windham good old Democratic party-the party of Jefferson Wyalusing. and Jackson-and to make a new mongrel " Union WilmoLt Party," as they would call it, with Henry Clay as the President of its central club at Washington, Total and his future ection for the Presidency of the United States in view !"

An affort is making to effort a further redu ang d riews more the distant from the man appear and distant from the man based reflection, and to call upon the Country Press, to awake to the importance and بال المعمداتين nt of the subject of Lanisiati for the greatest good of the greatest member, arikes a that the projection made for a reduction may be amended, to effect the interests of the secsie more directly, and at the same time advance the program of intelligence. The recommendation of the Postmaster General is to reduce the rates of rtern to two cents, with a uniform charge of one cent on newspapers for any distance. It is admewhat singular that all the legislation of Congress a with a view to benefit the chiek. They have already done this, in the present veilaced takes of postige. At the same time this was effected, the postage was taken off from newspapers for 30 miles within the County where they were printed. The very next session of Congress repeated this feature of the bill, the one which made it operate equally

upon all clauses of community. Before the reduclion in postage rates, the amount paid by busines men was operate and excessive. The country people were not affected by it so much, because their correspondence is from necessity limited." They generally take a comity paper, however, and receiving it free of postage, the benefits of the reduction were made apparent. Justice to the inhabitants of the "minf districts" requires that if the businessmen in the town's and cities can carry on the cotrespondence which is amassing weath for them. for a more trifle, they at least, should have the poor privilege of receiving their local papers free of postage They can then 'onjoy the benefits of the fow posinge system, an follocement will be offeral to natronize their county papers, and in turn the publishers, well supported, will be enabled to bestow upon their publications the time and expense necessary to make them still more valuable, contribuling ten-fold more to the general intelligence of the country than epistolary correspondence.

What say you then, brethren of the Country Press, to free papers within the County where they are printed ? It is time all should speak out.

Consur of Bradford County

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Below will be for			
opulation of Bradfor	d County,	taken from	n the re-
ome of the Marshal			
	1840	1850	Increase.
ibant,	803	1050	248
solum.	917	930 d	
rmenia," (new tow	raship)	310	310
thens township,	1532	2127	595
theas born',	\$35	706	. 371
utingion,	3118	1920	817
auton.	1254	1746	493
olembia,	1421	1387	dec.
arell.t	BCW	1202	1202
ranklin,	851	767 🗤	416
iranville,	631	1023	872
lernek,	632	817	851
eror.	679	916	237
itchfield,	817	1118	\$9 5
loome,	1158	1435	283
rwell,	10\$7	194 L	204
'ike,	1518	1847	229
lome,	, 817	1266	449
lidgbary.	1214	1616	403
benbegsin,	1010	1455	445
pringhill,	1020.	863 dec.	
landing Stone,	Dew.	637	637
mithfield,	1427	1945	531
pringfield,	1487	1648	
outh Creek,	484	- 709	225
owanda borough,	912	1171	259
owanda tp.	1003	1141	139
roy Berough, ?	1004	481	<pre>{</pre>
Froy tp., S Vells,	1964	1419	- 2 236
veus, Nuos	873	. 1113	\$40
Nysox	1871	1167	

Proceedings of the IXX ist Congress. SECOND SESSION. "

WASHINTON, Friday, Dec. 130 The Beam win not to session, having adjourned over from Toursday, to Honday. Hows or Revenue Honday. Fred revelution, which lies over, requesting the Produced to commaniate copies of all correspon-dence received from Government officers in Oregon the organization of the Territorial Govern The house went into Committee on the private

calender. The bill for the relief of the heirs of General Thomas Sumter, was debated and afterward laid on the table.

Mr. Pourre gave notice of his intention to intro-date a bill to amend in det pamed last September, relative to drawbacks on merchandise exported to

The reference of a private bill was debated and the House adjourned till Monday. WARRINGTON, Dec. 16. A. Coloration

RENATE -- Messre, Cipy, Atchinson and Douglass appeared in their serve forday. The President of the Senate laid before, that bo

dy a communication from the United States Treasurer, enclosing a statement of the seccipis and ex-penditures of the Post Office Department. Referred the appropriate complitees. Mr. Cass submitted a resolution calling for co

pies of communications-from the Austrian Minister, about American agents in Hungary, Laid over.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill for a national highway from BL Louis to the Pacific. After an explaantion of the bill, it was referred.

Private bills was then taken up. Mr. Mason then called up the bill to extend the charter of the Polomac Insurance Company, of the District of Columbia:

The question pending was an amendment made by the House, making stockholders individually lia-ble. A long debate ensued. [During the debate, Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum made their appea-rance in the gallery; she stayed about five minutes and left.] ng lett.] The question was then taken on the House

amendment and it was concurred in.

A message from the President of the United States announcing the official acceptance by Texas of the proposals made tor settlement of her bundaries, and the report of the Secretary were received and laid on the table and their printing ordered. when the Senate wont into Executive Session and adjourned.

House-On motion of Mr. Briggs, the Branch Mint bill in New York was made the special order of the day for the second Tuesday in Janury. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, announcing the asset of Texas to the Boundary proposition of Congress, and, congratulating Congress on the improved condition of the country, resulting from the peace measures pro-posed by them. Mr. Meade asked leave to offer a resolution, with

a view of dividing the public lands among the States for school and internal improvement purposes. Objected to. Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution, making the

special order for Wednesday next, the bill to reduce the rates of postage, the bill giving farms to the poor and tandless, and the bill for improvement of rivers and harbors.

The postage bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday Dext. Resolutions of inquiry were adopted.

The House went into Commitiee of the Whole

the State of the Union, and proceeded to consider The House considered the bill, authorizing per-

sons entitled to bounty lands, to dispose of the same by testament, and without coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17. SERATE .- The CHAIR laid before the Senate the report of the Board of Officers called to consider propriety of establishing the rank of Lieute nant General, and what measures are necessary to qualify military officers for exercising civil duries. Referred to Military Committee and onlered to be printed.

Mr. Foote presented the resolutious the Legislature of Mississippi, censuring him for his course on the Compromise Bill.

He said the Legislature had mistaken public sen-timent in the State and the next fall election would

show it Mr. Jefferson Davis moved that the resolution

be read and their printing was ordered.

For the Bradford Reparter, A CHRISTMAS SONG.

This is the day, old Christman day, And Iden may freemen keep it, For good a all may Christians pray. And compy year repeat it. And compy year repeat it. We had each one a bruther ; he irish Dutch, and Yankee band,

And Yankees altogether. As here it is all freedom,

And each one toasts the Presiden But kings we do not need them.

The Irish have their Patrick saint. The same as in old Ireland, For whom the frogs and serpents From bogs as well as highland.

Here Dutchman have their old saint Nick.

Bestowed by all the ladies (&) As outward all his packets stick With good things for the babies.

Bere yankee-doodle is a saint,

All other saints surpasses, And always lov'd without restraint,

Because he loves the lusers.

Tis here we spend our Christmas day. In eating pigs and turkeys. We est good things as well as pray, And well we know what work is.

And here we strive to all be rich. We mind not wind or weather ; Irish and Dutch with Yankees mixed, And here we live together.

But should a foe invade our land, We'll show them spank in fighting, We'll show we are a freeman's band, That tyrants don't delight in.

Bo every year we meet and sing, And keep the Christmas clever, Unto the Union, closely cling,

And freedom, love lorever. Mozzos, Pa.

The White Fugitive Slaves.

The New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger of the 2d inst gives the conclusion of the curious Fugitive Slave case at that place :

THE FUCITIVES RETURNED .--- On Setuniar more ing the Committee, appointed on the previous evening to solicit subscriptions for the release of the persons claimed as Fugitives, went actively to work, and by noon had collected nearly sufficient to meet the demands of Tramel. The remainder was advanced by one or two of our citizens. The Committee then proceeded to Louisville, paid the \$600, received a bill of sale and the domanents upon which Tramel rested his claim, and brough the woman and boy back to this city.

"Thus terminate one of the most singular and interesting cases of the kind which, we will ven-ture to say, has ever occurred in the United States. It is a remarkable fact that the sympathy for these persons was not confined to the free State of Indi-ana, but was manifested equally by citizens of Kentucky who became cognizant of the facts in the case. In Casseyville they were torn by a slave-hoking mob from the man claiming them, and he threatened with the summary vengeance of the of the excited multitude ; and when milder consels prevailed, and the fugitives brought before the propert tribunal, they were released as trhite per-

ons. In Louisville, also, the feeling was very strong, and as soon as they were seen several prominent citizens at once proposed to rame the necessary funds for their liberation. Indeed, ne understand they are still anxious to coutribute to this object, and for this purpose it is proposed to hold a meeting this evening. We hope never to hear of another such a case

as this. For persons pronounced white, by nine-teen twentieths of all who see them, to be carried away captive and held in slavery, is something revolting to the feelings of every American citizes. When the United States marshal came here to age. cute the order of Judge Huntingdon, he expressed his fours that our citizens would release the price. ers by force. But their best friends toki the marshat to proceed in his million, and that he would not be molested. Mr. Meredith frequently said that this was the most disagreeable duty he had ever been called upon to perform ; and at once We are rejoiced that our citizens as they did-Under very aggravated circumstances they have exhibited their respect for the law; and in so promptly sobscribing for the liberation of these persons, have shown that they are not intenable to the calls of benevolence and chanty. The Bulletin, of the same date, says : We at informed that when the Committee informed the captives that they had bought them and were going to give them their liberty, they " wept for joy Their hearts were too full to allow them to exp in words, the deep and tervent gratitude they fel for the kindness and generosity the people of New Albany had so promptly svinced in their behalf.

ded by the late law, The objection to the act of '93, was, we believe, that it was not stringent enongh in its operation, and did not fully secure the constitutional rights of the South. Enacted by many of the men who had granted the privilege to Slave-holders, to claim and recapture there property wherever found, fully-seven years experience has been necessary to prove its incompetency ! The late law can hardly have such an objection urged against it. Our principal objection to it is the summary and unsatis'actory manner in which it disposes of the case of a Fugitive Slave, allowing, in our opinion, an opportunity, if not directly inviting, to Kidnapping. The best definition we have "ever seen of it, is to call it the "Kilnapper's Law." There are no securities thrown around the person of a Freeman, who is just as much a Freeman, though his skin be of the darkest possible huethere are no safegnards which secure him his just and malienable rights. A description of his person previously prepared-a certified record from the count of some Slave State-two hired perjarers, to prove the identity, and the colored person who has not resided all his life-time in the neighborhood where he is arrested, and can readily prove the fact, is at the mercy of the merciless slave-hunter-Quite a fine business might be done in this line, if the moral sense of community was not so sensitive about sending tree men into the horrors of Slavery. The Commissioner has no choice left; his course is pointed out to him ; and from his decision there is no appeal. No process can interfere against the power of certificates granted by such Commissioner.

Now, we recognize the right of the Slave holder to his property whenever and wherever he can find it. Give him every facility to recover it-but be careful, we say, that he takes only his property. We protest, most earnestly and emphatically, against the provisions of allaw which calls upon us by the heaviest penalties, to affist in returning to bondage a fellow-being, without fully satisfying us that such person has escaped from labor, and owes service minst senterce. to the person elaiming him. We have no morbid sympathy for the slave, no particular horror of the Slavery which now exists in this country, though we regard it as a great moral, social and political evil, but there is that in the breast of every Freeman which makes him loathe, abhor and detest kidnapping. This feeling will make the law practically inoperative, at least no better than the old law-for under either the man who can show a clear legal right to the person of a fugitive, will find the entire feeling of a community in favor of his recovering what the Constitution recognizes as his property. But the man who calls upon the community to assist him in securing a fugitive to whom he cannot make out a satisfactory and irrefragable title will find quite a different feeling aroused, and unless in some of our large towns where the police can violently recapture the perseq claimed, will find it extremely difficult to enforce this law. The section which points out the in the war of 1812 are suff at to bounty land and manner of proceeding in the case of a fugifive, is not the substitute.

We do not design going into a full discussion o what we deem the objectionable leatures of the law. It has been pretty thoroughly discussed, already and most of our readers are familiar with the arguments pro and con. But we consider it an in judicious law. It will be unfortunate both for the North and the South. It cannot tail, if Slave hunters avail themselves of its stringent and summary provisions, to produce disturbances, wherein bad feelings will be endendered such as should have no abiding place in the breasts of members of the same great family. The South, if they really desired a law which would enable them to obtain possession of the property they are entitled to have made a great mistake. They have succeed ed in producing a state of irritation-in passing a haw which must inevitably be a constant source of trouble and excitement. We hope to see its obnor. ions features removed-to see it "adjusted" in ome way if it is possible, to secure the Constitu tional rights of the South, and at the same time no to outrage the feelings of Northern freemen. . As i now stands, its operation, if it is attempted to en force its provisions, will have a tendency to make more abolitionists, than all the ravings of Garrison Buffeigh and Abby Kelly would in a century. Take from a community an alleged fugitive, where there is a single doubt of the justice of the proceeding and you arouse a feeling of indignation which will include not only the participators in the outrage, but the system which has been the cause of it. Impose upon a citizen the penalties of the law, where there is not a clear case that the person arrested is justly claimed, and President FILLNORE would indeed by obliged to call upon his army to enforce what community would to's man consider a tyrangical and

If the South desire no agitation of the Slavery estion, the first thing they should do, is to reseal the obnoximus provisions of the law. Lot them do this-and let them coase their endeavors to extend and perpetuate Slavery, and all agitation is ended. There will be no feeling in the North, but one of the utmost tolerance to her domestic institution, and of kindness and respect to her people. But as long as she passes such laws as this while she is constantly striving to gain new territory and new primi leges for Slavery-agitation will not cones. Northern men would not be true to themselves and 'to their posterity-to their hopes of the fature for their Country-if they looked silently on the schemes to attain power of a curse which rusts spon our land its greatest and only stain,

Bourry Lawn The Commissioner of Pen sions has decided that these who hired substitute

Laneaster County.

The "war of roses" wasn't a circumstance to the pitched battle which is now going off in the federal County of Lancaster. REAR FRAZER, Judge CHANFsers, &c , having stood by old Buck long mongh to ascertain his utter selfishness, cold-heartedne and timidity, are engaged in the pleasant task of naving him of for his want of appreciation of his fringuls. Quite a useless task, however, as the old gentleman was very effectually and decently laid out sometime since, and it's hardly christian-like now to be disturbing his suppresent of the quiet pleasures of Wheatland. The fight "growing fast and furious," and the anti-Back's long ton much for the friends of the expatriated Secretary, Joux W. Fons we has come to the assistance of the dull old gentlemen who provides over Mr. Buchanan's and wife. The homestell is, however, liable for organ in Educator county, with a series of letters written in the defeated Clerk's usual florial and sarage style. As we have looked on the meler with pretty much the same feelings the woman did who nw bet husband and the best fighting, we hardly expected to come in at any part of the performance. In the last letter, however, the Brudford Reporter gets a vap: All fight, John ; we owe you one, and nake it a point always to pay such debts, with at least the legal interest.

The result will be probably, two sets of Delegates at the next State Convention, when the question will be decided, which are the real Demogracy of Lancaster county.

Arr The Easton Democrat and Argue has a way of speaking its mind, which upon one occasion in mistion to the capacity of its candidate for Whiskey baractor, it had to back out of. It now has the following paragraph concerning a candidate for U.S.

C. Col. Janca Ross Subwacs, is named for J. S. Senator, by a correspondent in the Reading Gazette. We have only one objection to Mr. Snowden's filling this important station-he gin'l ft. This is certainly to the point, and Mr. Commis-

ioner Hutter, may lose you your office.

CONGREMENTAL ELECTION .- The Vacancy occaioned by the death of Hon. Chester Bullet, M. C. from the Landrine distinct, is to be filled by an election on the Tilt inst. The Standing Committee of Wroming have recommended Jons Bassass, Eeq. -of Columbia County, WESLEY, ROAT, Eeg. "Windy," of the Wyoming Democral, 15 a candidate, but probably will withdraw before the election forned and starling reasons.

South CAROLINA AROUSED !- The Senate of South Carolina his passed a bill for a Convention, and of the papers, relative to a recent act of Congress giving three hundred thousand dollars to be applied for military purposes.

1573 879 78 951 1400 1376 dec. 550 1083 **550** Bew 1053 26 32,765 41.797 "Armenia was taken from Troy, Canton and Coumbia townships. †Durell was taken from Asylum, Wyses and Mone-lowaships, Standing Stone, was taken from Wysor town-Wilmot was taken from Asylum and Albany

waship.

VERNORT HOWSTEAD LAW -The Legalate ermont passed a Homestead Law, which went into operation the first of this month. It provides that one and land, to the value of \$500, with the produce of the tand, shall be exempt from stachment and execution, except for taxes. In cradof the decease of a husband, this amount of property shall descend to his wile and children, without being subject to his debts, unless made specially charges ble thereupon, and such homestead cannot be alien. ated or mortgaged, except by joint deed of husband Jebts contracted before its purchase, and the hus-

band may mortgage the same at the time of purchase without the consent of the wife. THE TEXAS QUESTION SETTLED-President File Nore spat in a meanage to Congress, announcing the agreement of Texas to the proposition contain-

ed in the bill passed in September, for the settlement of the Boundary question. The resolutions wi the Legislature of Texas on the subject, accompuny the message. The President has also immed his proclamation, announcing that the bill having fives formally accepted by Texas, is now the law p the land.

AM INCENDRARY SENTENCED,-Young Miligan, convicted a few days since in the Quarter Session a Harrisburg, of barning the Bridge over the Sue uebanna al Clark's Forty was called up on Friday last, and sentenced to three years hard labor in the Dauphin county Prison being the extent of the law.

DAGURAR BOTT FES.-As the holidays are approach . ing and our readers will be looking about them to score the most appropriate presents, we advise them to pay a visit to Goes & Mongan's Degeseries Rooms, over J. Kingsbery's store. A good likenear in a next case, will at once be the most appropriate and ment lasting present that could be offered to wife, sweetheart or friend.

MAGAZINE AGENCT .- T. E. Gridley will deliver to our citizens all the Philadelphia magazines at 82,50 a year, free of postage, and have them on hand by the lat of each month. Also, Harner's magazine, fc., and all works that may be ordered, HUSTON & PORTER, agents in Towanda.

SPANISH COM-The paragraph going the round fixing the value at 20 denie for quarters is errorietout, rated ing there is a stary

extra cep Secretary's report, was then ordered. Bills were reported by the Military Committee

to refund to South Carolina the monies expended by her during the Florida war, and to establish a Western Ampory. Mr. Gwinn offered a resolution to print the Pre-

eident's message in Spanish. Mr. Walker moved that it be also printed in Ger man and Norwegian.

The debate is still going on.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. Morse th morning announced the death of John Harmanson, of Louisians, who died in New Orleans shortly af-

ter the adjournment of last estation of Congress. Euleigne were spoken by Measre. Morse, and Bayly and after passing the customary resolutions the House adjourned.

JENEY - LIND AT - BALTINGER --- The greitemer created by the presence of Jenny Lind at Baltimore, is as great, if not greater, than it has been any, where in this country. On last Sunday forencon, Mr. Banuum and three ladies stand for the Catho in Cathedral, and were followed by an immen throng, and the rumor spreading through, the city, at the time service was over, whilst the inside was thronged. When the congregation was dismissed there was such a rash both by those inside and out that numbers were trampled under foot and injured. Quite a number of persons lost cloaks, hats

and shawls in the tush. A passage was made in the crowd for the distinguished party to pass through, but when they reached the carriage, there were a hundred banks on the horses, the whoels, and the carriage, and all Mr Barnum's statement could not induce them to believe that one of the la-dies with him was not Miss Lind. After being thus detained about a quarter of an hoor, whip was put to the horses, and they finally, succeeded in getting loose from the crowd, but were still follow-ed to the hotel. The receipts at her first concert, amounted to \$13,500.

THE BARES IN THE SNOW .--- A correspondent of the Boston Transcript narrates a singular incident which happened in the village of Piedmont, N. H., last week. Two Itule children, one five and the other three years of age, strayed from home. Not returning at dark; a general search throughout the night way made by the people of the village. In the morning the children, were, discovered in an open field, lying upon the frozen ground, and lock-ed in each other's arms, one sleeping soundly and the other awake. Although the night was a severe one, the little ones have shown as set no ill effects

from the exposure. It is wonderful how, two such little children could pass a winter's night upon the inczen ground without perishing.

THE LATE FIRE AT AUGUSTA. ME -The number of painests missing since the burning of the Insane Hospital, is twenty-eight-all males. There names are Armstrong Atkinson, Barry, Blake, Carriell, Dennett, Bemison, Flusk, Foster, Foller, Greene, Harlow, Heath, Hodgedon, Jacobs, Kinsell, Lin. wood, Payson, Pierse, Pines. Biohards, Willis, Widson and Wyman. Some of these are believed to be abroad. The bodies of seven have been lound, but cannot be recognized. Henry Jones, ar ant, was the only sane person who perished

He was endeavailing to rescue those under his obsrga... With but few exceptions, all those lost were incurable, and it is believed that most of them died from sufficiention. It is estimated that the daniages dense to the Hospital can 'be repaired for \$50,000... The entire building, with seven other sis, wers destroyed.

Another State Convention

The Democratic State Central Committe, at a netting held in Philadelphia on the 20th, decided in favor of a separate Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Judges of the Sayrest Court, to be held on the 30 Wednesday of Jam. 1851, at Harrisburg, which will be held sest werk, after the Democratic State Convention at Resding. A most unwise and uncalled for decision, we ap prehend ; and one, which in the end. cannot fail to reed dissatisfaction and danger. Two Convenventions to nominate candidates to he supported by the same party, is just about as necessary as iwa rudders to a ship. The idea is just about as wise, too. We had supposed the Central Committee was composed of men. of some foresight and judg-ment-and perhaps they are-but they have shown precious little in this case. Because some restless pirits among the Editors of the State have got ap a small demonstration in favor of this measure it is set down at once that the masses are in favor of it. then the truth is, but a very small and insignificant portion of the party have heard or thought a word about it. The object; no doubt, is to favor the comination of some "ald fogies" now occupying the Bench, but we apprehend that, as the peop termi...ed to have an elective judiciary, they have so determined to dispense with suicdeluvians of all parties, and fill the Bench with a younger race.

It was a reform in this particular, as much as any thing else, that gave the amendment to the Constitution such an overwhelming majority, and that s-or pretensions, that party, no matter what its nam disregards this wish, in making nominations, will more with defeat: There is nothing more certain Erie Observer

The Observer uses plain language, and we es-dorse it cordially, with a slight reservation. We were among the advocates of a sepurate Convention, upon the ground that the nomination of Judges of the Supreme Court should be removed as far a possible from the influence of trading politicians who rarely pay much regard to the character of the heas of candidates. On that ground we believe that the masses of the people were in favor of the measure. But the time and place selected by the State Committee, for a second Convention, predate the idea that they had any such end in view, when they made their decision. The Observer hits the na on the head, when it guesses at the object whill governed the action of the Committee ; and it tell nothing more than the troth when a says that the people are tired of the "old fogies," who new occo py the Sepreme Beach, and and their eyes upon a reform in that are the sector and and their eyes upon a reform in that quarter, as much as anywhere else then they give such in immense majority in farot of an elective Judiciary .- Reading Democral,

AMOONDED WITH \$2.000 -King, Story & Co. merchants of New Alkion, Cattaragus county, offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Joan N Kinney, who was ediployed by them to go to Perrysburg, Cattarague county, and obtain 32,000 tor them. He drew the money in \$5's, Middletown, Pa. Bank, left his house and fled 2.1