Bradford Meporter. Free Sell, Free Speech, Free Ment

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, December 28.1850.

Terms of The Reporter. SE 30 per sunn-if paid within the year 50 ever - bedueted-for each paid actually in advance \$1 00 v r 80 rivata wii • 3-duried.-for each paid actually in advance UE OU will be • lacted. No paper cent over two years, unless paid for vorsarisaturars, per square of ten lines, 30 cents for the r-1, and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion. (]]" Office in the "Union Black." morth offic of the Public -nare, acti door to the Brokford Hotel. Entrance between -r.a. Adams' and Elweil's law offices.

Election of Supreme Judges.

The ratification, by the people at the last election, by a majority of seventy-five thousand, of the amendment to the Constitution, providing for an Elective Judiciary, shows how clearly the public mind is impressed with the idea that the present antignated regime has become unsuited to the spirit of the age, and that they are anxious to effect a radical change.

This subject, in less than a year will come before the public for their action. But a few months will elapse before the Democratic State Convention which has been called for the special purpose, will assemble to place in nomination candidates for the Supreme court of the State. It is now high time that public attention was aroused, that the delegates to the Judicial Convention may be able to place men in nomination who will meet the expectations of the public, and fully carry out the principles and the spirit of progress and reform which have brought about this alteration in the manner of appointing our indicial officers.

There is a great responsibility resting upon this Convention. It depends in a great measure, upon fairly tried, of the people electing their own judges If wisdom and prudence, and a desire to advance public wettare control its deliberations---if public expectations be fully met by the nomination of sound, able and honest men, as its candidates, the policy will be settled, and the principle that the people are capable of electing their own judges be fully established. If, on the other hand, the welfare of the public, and the character and ability of the Supreme Bench be not the only consideration ; if ancient politicians are to be rewarded for past subserviency, by being elevated to that responsible station; if men be not selected only with reference to their ability and moral character, the greatest ininry will be done to a principle which is most esentially Democratic.

We are aware that the friends of old systemsgive up their fayorite theories, with great teluctance | ty ever was, in the paimlest days of Pulk's admin-This was seen in the tenacity with which most of the old lawyers of the State clung to the appointing power-in the systematic but secret effort made to deceive the people and defeat the Amendment, by No. 2! And we predict, that in less than a twelve tickets circulated in every district in the State by money from Philadelphia, and placed in the hands of reliable persons to be forthcoming at the polls .-The same colerie will now endeavor to bring the new system into disrepute by foisting upon the people candidates who are unworthy of support, and unfit for the station of a Supreme Judge.

Strictly; the election of Judges should not be a party question. There is, however, less danger of be," will find themselves without leaders, and drive bad men being chosen, if nominations are maile by ven from the pale of "the party." the representative parties, than if candidates came informally before the people. Each party, if it has influence of the patronage of Government, when any respect for itself, will select the very best men it can. In the other case, by ministering to local prejudices, by partizan excitement, or by fraud and and burning shame, and deregatory to the spirit of bargains, unfit men might occasionally get upon the bench. The qualifications of the candidates are they only claims for the office of a Supreme Judge of the State of Pennsylvania., Their fitness, capacity and moral honesty should entitle them to support, and should be fully discussed and investigated by the voter. Any other course, would merge this most responsible duty of the citizen into a mere scramble for office-a blind subserviency to party. For ourselves we shall support the nominees of the Democratic Convention, provided none of them are grossly unfit to be upon the Supreme Bench. Its ermine shall not be disgraced, knowingly, by any act of ours. We will not support, directly or indi. rectly, any candidate whose moral character and legal attainments do not entitle him to the respect of the community. We shall support no man, who as a Judge of our District Courts, is notoriously incapable of properly discharging the duties which devolve upon him. We shall support no man, un-· less he be eminently qualified, whose nomination is brought about by bargain and sale, or by resorts to sectarian feeling. We have too high a respect for the station which is to be filled, for that It is a proper time now for the triends of a pure session. But for this infortunate occurrence, the and able Judiciary to express their views upon this. Wilmot Proviso would how have been the law of subject. We should strike at the beginning of all the land, with no State bristling in arms, and threatabuses, and not wait until they have grown into magnitude. Let it be understood that mere party | danger have been avoided. The Navery question disciplin will not carry an incapable man to, the Supreme Bench; that the people are anxious to experiment shall be fairly tried; and we shall be and dangerous assumptions of the Slavery-propasure of good can:lidates upon both sides -- voting for | ganda. whom, we can be cartain we are redeeming the characterof the Supreme Bench, and placing men upon it, who will, in all cases, be guided by wisdom and rectitude.



The organs of the President have been busy for nome weeks past, in promalgating, "by authority," the tests necessary for perfect onholoxy in the eyes of the Administration ; of defining, in short, the platform upon which all the faithful are experied to stand. It is now declared, that the friends of the so called Adjustment are considered as the kinds. und those who have not fall faith in that Compromise to Southern dictation, as enemies, of the present Administration. That the former class or only those who have full faith that the series of measures adopted by the late sension of Congrum, contain the grand specific, the great cure-all, which is to heal all the "gaping wrands" our County is now suf-fering from ; to pour oil on the troubled waves of ectional againsion, to produce peace, concord and brotherly love among all sections and misreitsneed look to the National Administration for count enance or support. It is also sail, upon good asthories, that President Fillanous has written a letter

maining the same declarations. It may seem somewhat singular, that the may who, when a candidate, was stigmatized as an " abchitionist." and not entirely without reason, should when by the Nation's misfortune be has become it chief roler, set up as a test principles and require ments which the party that elected him never recognized, and in direct opposition to the actions and professions of his past life.

That such is the fact, there can be no disputing and as a consequence, the Whig party of the North which has heretofore been distinguished for the zeal and unanimity with which it advocated the doctrines of Freedom, has suddenly become full of converts to the new opinions of the President, and alive with patriots deeply interested, at this critical juncture, in the preservation of the Union. That party can no longer be relied upon a party, for the delence and support of principles of which they have for years claimed to be the guardian, and only sincere friends. While Gen. TATLOR lived; and his policy was clearly to preserve free from the encroachments of Slavery our Free Territory, the Whig party in the North were ready to a man to inveigh against the extension of the evil, and sought its action whether the experiment shall be fully and thy every means to show their fidelity to the Principle. But that brave and patriotic man was no soon er removed from the helm, by an inscrutable and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, and another had taken his place, who gave evidence of less honesty of purpose and firmness of character than the mind of the Whig party, like that of certain statesmen, has undergone a great change, and those who were loudest in their denunciations of Slavery, and most severe in their rebuke of the subserviency of the Democracy, have all at once become nervous about "agitation," and tremblingly alive to the imminent danger of "dismion." The great party, which has emphatically been the Anti Slavery party of the North, which has coaxed and coquetted with the Abolitionists, is now, by virtue of the power and patronage of a designing Presi dent, many steps beyond what the Democratic par-

> istration. We wish the Whigs-and especially the Free Soil Whigs-of the North, joy of their Accidency, month, that party will be numbered with the things that were. A part will be engulied, unresistingly in the maelstroom of the "Union party"-a designation for the aggregation of political rancalitiesa union of all political inconsistencies, incongruities and heterogenousness-black and and white-"the puritan and the black-leg "-while the honest por tion, ostracised and denounced by the "powers that

- We have seen something of the working and

racy ! Alas! that so many traitors should have been nourished in her bosom. Before the seduc tive wiles of the dispensers of paternality we have exating men but to make their disputable we have complement. With a tow benerative exceptions, the public men of the North have been percent to home, and breathing the infected air of our Nation al slave-mert, (thank God, that stain is removed) they have been mable to stand an under the influence brought to brar upon them, and have fallen In our own good old Commonwealth, now stands

the account ? She is neither celebrated for the honesty nor capacity of her politicions, nor distingaished for their firmanes and intependence.-Though our Legislature passed resolutions, instruct ing our Senators to vote for the Provise, with great unanimity yet the work of debuaching public sen timent commenced here, and was most successful m our bonders. There is scarcely a Democratic press that has dared to stand up and defend the cause of Freedom, but all have been constantly deriding and belieing it, at the bidding of those who have control of certain influential papers. They have followed in the path marked out for them, as sheep follow their leader. There are few of our prominent men bold enough to avow their belief in doctrines which the whole State asserted but a few years ago-though we know of many who agree with us in principle. If our whig friends deem these admissions are humiliating, they will at least give us credit for bringing to their mind their "manifest destiny."

"To this complexion must you come at last,"

The nower which has wrought this great change in the Democratic party, is now put forth to effect the same results in the Whig party. That party, composed in the maje, of men whose only principles are the loaves and fishes, will not withstand with as much honor the attack upon its consistency, as did the Democratic party. It will bend like a reed before the blast. It will hasten to give in its allegiance to the new dynasty-to swear fealty to to the new requirements. If there is an honest Whig-one who is not ready to bow the knee to Baal .- we again wish him joy of Joux Trigg, the Second. The First crushed a huge monopoly to build up a new party and make himself Presklent -the Second is now crushing the hopes of those who elevated him to power, for the same design, Both, will hereafter, be remembered alike, and go down to posterity dospised, their names a by-word and reproach, and a monument of warning to ambitions men.

Operation of the Fugitive Slave Law.

We invite the attention of jour readers, and especially of those who like ourselves were willing to see the workings of the Fugitive Slave Law, to the proceedings before the Commissioner at Philadelphia, which we publish in another column. It is a report the most favorable of any published, for the Commissioner. It demonstrates plainly what we have asserted that the law afforded no security o the free black man that he might not at any moment be dragged into Slavery. Here is a negro who is a freeman, who is taken before the proper officer, his case summarily disposed of, and on the dath of men one of whom admits he is under prosecution for kidnapping, is hurried off to Slavery, despite the oaths of two colored persons that he is a freeman, and of his own protestations that an hour will suffice to bring witnesses to prove his freedom, which short space is denied him.

What manner of man is this Mr. Commissione INGRAMAN, who disposes of his fellow men to slavery with such arrogance and tyranny ? His conduct in this case is most insufferable and unjustifiable. It is the spirit of a Jeffry's displayed upon a more lim. ited theatre. He has covered timself with disgrace. at by every man in wi burns a spark of humanity or feeling. The attempt to enforce the law, after this manner, is an outrage on the law itself-a tyranny worthy of the Inquisi tion in its bloodiest days. Is this Commissioner willing to become a tyrant to carry out the designs of perjurers and kidnappens? And yet to such an extent has the public mind of the State been debauched by the politicians who follow the lead of the Slave-holders, that the infamous conduct of In. GRAHAM mosts not only apology but is extelled as a high virtue. It is called patriotism and a sacrad regard for the Compromises of the Constitution. The Pennsylvanian says-" The promptitude and decision of Mr. Incasmant, in remanding the slave to his master, after hearing the tacts, cannot be too highly commended." A most unparalleled amer tion, worthy of the unblushing effrontery of its author. Freemen, read the evidence and see if you could find it in your bearts to consign a man to sla very upon such evidence. To brand as still more infamone the conduct of the Commissioner, and the severity and danger of the law, the man to whom it was pretended the colored person belonged, spon seeing him, at once declared that he was not the slove "named in the war rant, and did not belong to him. So as the Marshal still had him in his custody, the schemes of the Kidnappers were foiled and the man returned with the Marshal to Philadelphia. Here is a commentary upon the Fugitive Slave Law, more powerful and convincing than all explanations or arguments, and which would overthrow a thousand speeches in its favor. What say you, Freeman, while going quietly to your work some morning, to be commanded by an officer to assist in returning to slavery, a man whom you have strong reasons for believing is a Freeman, as was Adam Gibson ; and failing to do so, to be mulcied in a heavy fine !--Have you not a right to sak good and sufficient proof that the alleged logitive ower service to an other, and is not the victim of Ki inappers ? In the present case the consumptation of the out rage was prevented by the presence of the officers and by the honesty of the pretended owner. Bat must Freemen be dependent upon the chance of being returned, when once is the hands of Kidnappers ! Such a reliance would be dangeroup indeed. if the person fell into the hands of an honest man through mistake, of course he would promptly fee tify the wrong, but what is to prevent Kidnappure from carrying on their infamous business f It needs no such decisions and such tyraginy as marked this case to make this law odious. It is, in its fairest light, repognant to the North. The both will advance their own interests by smoothing down its obnoxions features, while they render its operation none the less favorable for themselves.

Another Richmond in the Field!

During the few years we have been engaged in the publication of the "Bradford Reporter," have had occasion to disagree with a few Democrate, upon quastions involving principle. It could hanily be expected but that the mislous exponent and delender of his principles, should incur the camity of those who did not agree with him, or whose selfishness saw more of gain in an opposite direction. Those who differ with us, have comequently made several attempts to establish "orgame? which should promulgate their peculiar views, and give them a standing and influence in the narry which they neither merit nor can attain. The first movement was made in 1846, by Gen. PATTON. Mr. WILMOT was then the Democratic cunilidate for Congress; his vote on the Tarifibeing the only member from Penneylvania who med for the act of 1846-had given his views upon that question importance, and his enomies rought to defeat him, apon that insue. Mr. WHITE was brought into the field in opposition, and to better promote the chances of the bolters; Gen. PATTOR started the " Bradford Settler " This abor-

tion was printed at Montrose, and but two or three numbers made their appearance. It was a trifling affair, but is a key to subsequent events. In 1848, under the same auspices, and sustained (a promised so to be) by the same men who had been conspicyous in the campaign of 1846, Col. D. M. BULL, started the " Bradjord Democrat." The materials were mostly owned by Messis. PATTOR, CASH and PIOLLET. The ostensible object of the paper was the support of Gen. Cass, but reality to defeat DAVID WILMOT. The bolting can-

dide, this time, was JONAH BREWSTER. Being signatly rebuiled by the voice of the people, the concern languished some twenty eight weeks, and finally died a matural death. In this memorable campaign, the viralence with which that clique regaided DAVID WH.MOT and the "Reporter" found all yent in the vilest abuse and most gross misrepanoitations

In 1849, the grand and magnificent plan of elect ing a North Branch Canal ticket, was conceived by some of the very sagacious minds of this region. To be borne into office by this plan, were men. who could not command from the people a respect able support. The "Reporter" did not favor that brilliant scheme, and consequently added triple pitterness to the gall with which it was already regatded. It was necessary to have an organ to play their tunes, and after the proper doses had been cientifically administered, Mr. WARD was prevailed upon to invest some of his surplus means in the operation. In perfect keeping with the affinity between the parties, the materials upon which the " Democrat " had been printed, were embraced in the common stock, and the quonikin and bitter enemies met in a fraternal embrace, brought together by an instinctive hatted of DAVID WILMOT, and a laudable desire to reform the Democracy of Bradford from the error of their ways. Mr. WARD, who couldn't keep his name out of print, was annonneed as a "Regular Contributor," and with WILK FORNEY just from the Pennsylvanian office, the North Pennsylvanian started cff with a full press of canyass. It is hardly necessary to advert the sickness and death of that paper-but if any one would have a correct understanding of the men who induced him to come to Bradford, let them go to WEIN FORNEY. He can tell a tale of deception. parsimoniousness, and positive abuse, which doesn't redound greatly to the credit of those who have already inveigled three different persons into the expensive operation of printing a paper for their use. (By the way WEIN, "if you are satisfied there are worse people in Bradford, than we, let

us balance the account by rubbing all the past from the slate of memory.) The North Pennsylvanian, having gasped, and gasped, and finally "kicked the bucket," a new victim was sought for. Mr. WARD had become perfectly satisfied, and desides the bad luck of the paper was laid to his ill stars. After furnishing the materials, after keeping the paper alive over half a year, by his money, besides sustaining it's reputation by doing the writing, it was hardly generous in those who had coaxed h m into the scrape, to swear that " there was no use in trying to establish paner as long as Ward was connected with it."-However the thing remained in statu guo-no one being ready to fork over the needful, or be respon sible to printers and paper furnishers. It was anconced that Mr. SANDERSON was ready to edit it. but wouldn't be responsible for a cent's outlay.-So there was no progress made until Gen. PATTON neid his annual visit to Bradford, for the purpose of straightening shatever might be crooked. The General was as deeply impressed with the neces sity of having a sound Democratic paper in Brad ford, as he was in 1846, when he sent his Son to Montrose to print the " Settler " to advocate the tarift of 1842, and to defeat Mr. Wilmot for his opposition to that tariff, and himself perambulated the district for the same purpose. It is now pretended that the General bought of Mr. Wand the materials which the latter had purchased for the North Pennsylvanian, which united with the old Democrat type were in one office. Arrangements were made to set the concern into operation, and the only thing lacking was the money. The Gen. had brought with him from Washington \$100 sent here for "Missionary purposes," and being probably part of the fund raised there to deleat Mr. WILNOT last fail. I rus being too since a control of a fas to his freedom. General left for Washington, and alter a lapse of a fas to his freedom. Mr. Lehman said the persons named were all some source, and vesterday the fourth pyper the General has been concerned in, made its appearance, with the title of the "North Branch Dem scrat." GEORGE SANDERSON, editor and proprietor; FRAN-CIS SMITH, associate ; H. L. SHAW, publisher. Now, we deemed it our daty to caution the Dem penate of Bradlord against the deception we believed was practiced in the establishment of the "North Pennyleanian," and we view this "" new dodge" as still more disreputable. It is a potorious fact, that this paper supplies the place of the Pennsylvanian ; that it is the nucleus around which gather those discordant elements which have been so uneasy for years; who have opposed every principle the Democracy of Bradford held dear, and whose hearts are filled with rancor, amounting almost to personal hatred, towards those, who, steadfast in the support of principle, enjuy the confidence of that Democracy. That they have a single emotion in their breasts for the welfare of the Demo crats of Bradioni, is a shallow pretence ; they are actuated by envy, malevolence and a desire for office. 'Having once tasted of the emoluments of

rewarded white a favorable opportunity occurs, are and never heard that. Adam belonged to Mose the reasons why the "North Branck Democrat" has made its appearance.

It is equally notorious that GROACE SANDERSON has not a penny is vested in the establishment of which he is announced as the proprietor, beither is he in any way interested pecuniarly in it. He contributes into the joint stock his name-a name which the Democrats of Bradford here lately supported at the ballot-box for the office of Senator -It will strike most of thore whose votes have aided to elevate him, with the utmost surprise, to see him in such company. It shall be our pleasure to make apparent the devices which have brought about this result, whereby we shall rid our mind of a load which has faid heavily upon it ever since the Lacyville Conference.

There is one gratification we receive from read ing the first number of this paper Its founders are rati-fied that the Democrate of Bradford are too firmly entrenched behind their principles to suffer from open attacks, and consequently have resorted to deception. The men who own the Democrat have been accustomed to a rich treat in the former stage of this paper, by the abuse of the principles of the Democracy, and by hearing them ridicaled as "abolitionists" and "fanatics." The same columns, now, are to advocate professedly the doctrines of Freedom! It must be galling to those

who would overthrow our principles to be obliged to embrace the very principles they have so often denounced, in order to accomplish their purpose. -But this is intended only as an announcemen of the advent of the metamorphosed North Pennentranian-and we will endeavor next-week to make some explanations, which may satisfy the Democracy of "some things,"

Rumored Accident to Jenny Lind.

The Richmond (Va) Enquirer of December 25th has the following painful rumor :

There was a rumor yesterday that the steamer from Wilmington to Charleston, with Jenny Lind, ker on board, was lost in the tempest on Sunday night. We have nothing to confirm the report-indead, the Telegraph wires South, by which alone is could have come, are said to be out of order.

We learn through passengers, who came from Charleston on that night, that the storm was very violent, the baggage floating on the water which washed over the deck, and the passengers were rejoiced to escape from their perilons situation.

Arrest of a Fugilive Slave.

From the Philadelphia North American, Dec. 24. On Saturday a young colored man, calling him elf Adam Gibson, and who has lately lived at outh Camden, N. J., was arrested in the street. in the southeastern part of the city, by three white men, named George Alberti, Wm. McKinsley and Rubert-Smith, upon the pretended allegation of stealing chickens, but really as an alleged fugitive

No warrant was exhibited to the prisoner. He resiste I, when a pistol was placed at his head and be was compelled to submit. The young black man was taken before Edward D. Ingraham, Esq. '. S. Commissioner, under the Fugitive Slave Act The Commissioner informed the prisoner that he had been arrested as a fugitive from m labor, and that it was alleged that he was Emery Rice, a slave and the property of Wm. Knight, of Cecil county

Maryland. Wm. S. Pierce and T. P. Hanbost, Eagra, ap-peared for the prisoner, and asked that the hearing of the case might be delayed until they could send for David Paul Brown and Charles Gibbons, Esquer, to act as counsel for the alleged fugitive se gentlemen not appearing, after a reasonable Commissioner Ingraham observed that the delay. law in relation to the case required the matter to be proceeded with in a summary manner, and that the examination must go on at once.

Wm. E. Lehman, Jr. Esq., who appeared as counsel tor the agent of the reputed owner of the last, offered in evidence a power of attorney, dated

Canon ; I am now about forly five or forly six year old ; I was a slave, and belonged to a person nam. ed Stephens; I bought my time. Mr. Brown next read an extract of the will

Henry Davis, dated March 10, 1840, and recorded in Kent courty, Bid. The will set forth that on the last day of the year speceeding the one in which he should die, his slaves should be hunded over to the State Colonization Society, to be sent to Africa. His slaves were all named in the will Among the names, that of Adam appears.

The testimony on both sides here closed. Mesers. Brown and Pierce then reviewed the presents, prown and a relief that it was entirely too vague and indefinite in its character to warrant the Com. missioner in sending him back again into bondage.

Mr. Lehman briefly replied. Commissioner Ingraham decided that the case was made out on behalf of the claimant, and ac. conlingly remanded the fugitive.

The proper papers were promptly prepared, and the slave placed in the costody of A. E. Roberta Esquire, U.S. Marshal, to be conveyed to Mars.

and. = Emery and Philadelphia at ten o'clock the same night, in the Baltimore cars, in charge of the prop.

officers. The arrest caused much excitement among the colored population, and drew a large crowd of black people to the State House, where the case was heard. A strong body of policemen, detailed by Police Marshel Keyler, prevented any breach

of the peace. The prisoner was taken from the State House to Eleventh and Mar. the Railroad Depot, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, under a gourd of twenty-bye of the Marshal's police, in charge of Lientenants Ellis, Young and Watkins-the Marshal himsell taking command of the whole in person.

A mob of negroes and whites followed the prisoner and guard to the depot, but no demonstration of violence or attempt to rescue (was made by the blacks. lacks. The Marshal of Police, with one or two of hir

lieutenants and twelve men, accompanied the slave to Gray's Ferry. A number of excited colored men pursued the cars as far as Broad and Prime streets, in the outskirts of the town.

At Gray's Ferry, Marshal Keyser selected three of his men-officer Pickering, of Spring Garden, officer Corson, of the Northern Liberties, and officer Nefl, of Moyamensing-to accompany the lo. gitive to the State of Maryland.

Proceedings of the XXXIst Congress. SECOND SESSIONL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

SENATE .- Senators Bright of Indiana, and Sonia of Louisiana, appeared and took their seats, Mr. Pierce presented resolutions of the Mar, land constitutional Convention, sustaining the Compromise measures. They were ordered to be

printed. Various petitions and reports were presented

The Chair laid on the table the report of the So. perintendent of the Ccast Survey, which was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

House-Mr Gilbert introitneed a bill to create the office of Surveyor of Public lands in Call. fornia. Referred, to the -Committee on Public Lands

Mr. Phoenix introduced a bill to make White Hall, New York, a port of entry. Refeired to the Committee of Commerce. The House then went into Committe of the

Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the reduction of Postage. Adjourned

. 1 WASHINGTON, Dec. 19

SENATE .- Mr. Sebastin, of Arkausas, appeared in his seat this morning. / Mr. Douglass asked to be, and was excessed.

from serving on the Committee of Foreign At-

A number of petitions, reports, and bills of no general interest were introduced

The resolution to amend the rules relative to the printing of the Senale was taken up, and after an uninteresting debate, adopted. A resolution to have bound some of the Senate's

uments was taken up, detated, and laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Patent laws was taken no. An amendment giving to every defendant in a suit for infringement of patent, the right to have a write of scire facias, to test the validity of the patent, was offered, which gavestise to a long debate. Mr. Torney spoke in Byor of the amendment and Messra Jefferson Davis, and Seward in oppo-

call the attention of our readers to the advertise. 24 pow. The Union proclaimed " That it was no ment of this Company in another column. Being one of the oldest and best established Companies in of the Wilmot Proviso." A delicate way of anthe Union, it offers securities and inducements to nouncing the excommunication but sufficient. So persons wishing their lives insured, seldom to be poor, deladed, sacrificed Whigs, we have disposi met with. J. E. CAMPIELD, Athens, Pa., is the tion to "mock at your calamity and langh when Ageal.

Gr As there is no " Regular Contributor " anced for the North Branch Democrat, we wonder had labored to exalt, who is to take charge of the bantling, during the tender days of its infancy, while the Senator is absent? We should'nt be surprised if time would of the pressure of petronage was soon manifested. show, Meanwhile we shall keep a sharp look out A change came over those whose business is to to see the operations of the "Artful Dodger."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH .--- We learn with much regret that H J. PATRICK, brother of H. W. Patrick, Esq., of Athens, was found dead in the woods near Tunkhaqnock, a low days since, under such circumstances as to make it certain, that he had accidentally • shot himself.

¢,

applied for the purpose of debauching public sentiment. That it should ever be so applied, it a deep our free institutions. Let us look back but a few years: When the Wilmot Proviso was first introduced into Congress, it met the sanction and approval of the whole North. There was no opposition to the Principle which it was intended to carry out The time and manner of offering it, was all that the most supple tool of the Slave power dare complain of. It was said : "You are embarrassing the Administration, and delaying the conclusion of the " war, by pressing your Provise at this time. Wait until the war is ended, and territory acquired and we will be ready to join you in placing upon " it such restrictions as shall prevent the possibility " of its extending the area of Sigvery one inch.-"There is no difference in principle; but we think "your Amendment encessonable and cucalled for. Legislatures, presess, and public men hastened to avow their adhesion to what was a transcript of the celebrated Ordinance of the immortal Jary same which had done so much for the growth and prosperity of what was once the Northwestern Territo ry. It passed the House, without Disunion mising its hideous head, and only tailed in the Senate, he-

cause JOHN DAVIS talked out the last hours of the ening secession, and all excitement, agitation and would have slept in peace and quiet; for its subsequent discussion has been caused by the extravagant

During the interregnum between the two Con gresses, the South lud time look around and device plans to thwart the expressed wishes of the people. A Southern President, wielding a dangerous amon of patronage, was the first engine which was bro't THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE COMPANY .- We to bear. The same platform was laid down then

> recommendation to the Administration to be a friend your tear cometh." We can sympathise with you for we too have been under the ban of the Administration, and subject to the displeasure of those we

Notwithstanding the Proviso " was ground from which no Northern man could recede," the effects manufacture and control public sentiment. Promiment man in the North fell before the tempter, and ware rewarded with office. The poison was sown broadcast, in the shape of misrepresentation and

falsehood, until the effects have been ismentable. she encrambed before the schemes of the Slaveoc. come to light.

(C) On our first page will be found a piece of poetry by "Romeo," which has merits far above the usual range of newspaper articles. An apology Where stands the North, now ? Is she true to her is due the asthor for its tardy appearance, caused own interests, to the interests of our country, or has by its being mislaid, and having just fortunately

Fober 12, 1850 ' Alderman Mc Kinley, setting forth the fact that Emery Rice ab-sconded from his master, and containing the anthwity for his arrest. Mr. Pierce then moved to adjourn the case until

this morning, to enable the prisoner to secure coun sel, arronge prosts, &c. The Commissioner refused this application, and

the hearing went on.

knew him in Maryland; was acquainted with his negroes; I know Emery Rice; he was a slave be-gate from New Mexico. Objection was maile, and longing to Mr. Knight; I knew him to be such i I the House went into Committee of the Whole we i the House went into Committee of the Whole we is the state of the Union on the Chesp Postage bill moved away in 1815; Knight lived on the Sasastras river, near Frodericktown; the last time 1 newsrapers circulating within the counties where remember or seeing him in Maryland is five years published, out of the county and in the Sate half ago; since then I have frequently seen him in our city markets; never gave any information to have im arrested)

The witness ackdowledged, on being tightly -examined, that he had been bound over -to he Quarter Bessions on the charge of kidnapping.] George T. Price, aworn-1 knew Mr. Knight, and that he had a slave named Emery Rice : saw him there, but cannot now recognize this boy, (meaning the prisoner) as being the person; I also know that Emery exceed; I wrote to Mr. Knight last spring, about May, I think, in relation to the boy; I have had some conversation with Mr. Al-berti about the by; Alberti was pointed but to me less there be some reformation in it, the about three years ago ; since then I have spoken to him-whenever he would ask me any question about negroes, then 1 would answer him ; do not

At this stage of the examination, David Paul Brown, E-q, entered the room, and took charge of the case on the part of the boy. Mr. Lehman closed his case.

Mr. Pierce again asked for opportunity to pre-pare his defence. To do so, he said it would only be necessary to send for witnesses. He said they were important, and could be got in one hour. Willow last fall. This being too small a sum, the He named a number of persons who could testify

> claimed as fugitive slaves, and opposed the motion. The Commissioner said that a propor adherence to the spirit of the l are scould not permit nor allow of any pusponement! So the motion was refused.

Sam Anderson, colored, sworn-1 know the boy his name is Adam Gibson ; have known him all my lifetime; when I first knew him in Cecil coun-ty, with Mr. Robert Robertson, and he was the property of Parson Davis; I left there in 1843; I have heard his mother say that she was the prop erty of Parson Davis; have never heard of his being the property of Mr. Knight; I have always an Jerstood that Gibson was to be set free on the death of his master; I knew one boy that Knight had; his name was Emery; the prisoner is not the same person; I was born in 1823; Emery Rice same person; I was born in 1823; Emery Rice nate for country presses, permitting them total was about the height of Gibson, but not quite so culate free within a short distance of the place stout; Rice was not so dark as Gibson; I never was a slave; I lived with Mr. Bushel, about eight or nine miles from Mr. Knight's; Parson Davis died before I left, and then Adam went to live with

Mr. Davis in Kent county. Daniel Wilkins, colored, sworn-/I live in Jer ey, at Fettersville; I know the boy Adam; have

office. Having once unset of the emotaments of Charay; see lived win Farson Davis, m Kent'co other parts of the country. they are now ready to rend it into a thousand pie-ces at the bidding of such men as Bachanan and Forney. These foelings, and the hope of being be was with his mother; I never knew Mr. Knight, and without concluding gave way for a mother

sition The amendment was agreed to, and the bill laid on the table, when the Senate adpoint over to Monday. During the debate, the Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia appeared in the galiery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. BOYD asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce James E. Price, sworn-I know Wm. Knight: I from the Committee on Tersitories, a joint resolu-

Mr. THOMPSON of Pa., advocated the carrying of cent, and out of the State one cent ; transient pa papers two cents and drop for one ceut.

advocated to induce him to favor a reduction of postage. Gentleman had endeavered to show that the reduction would enlarge the revenue. Now to test their succesity he would move. In stike of the appropriation of a million and a half dollars to meet deficiencies in receipts; as to encouragement to the local press/if the cities can furnish better material, let the people have it. The character of the press within the last ten years has degenerated

M . PATLOR advocaled three and five cent post age, giving notice that he should introduce an amendment to abolish postage on newspapers in the county where they are published, or thety mies beyond. He opposed the abolishing of the Franking privilege because it afforded a connec. ing link between Representatives and their Con-

stituents. Mr. GREENE con'ended that a uniform rate of the an five cents was sufficient to begin with-if this answered, then a further reduction might be made and showed t iat the greater saving in the Post Of tice Depar ment was owing to the reduced terms of letting contracts, and argued that the increase o letters wonfil idnicase rather than diminish cosi o

M. Foxic of p sed the reduction of postage, b cause a million and a half of dollars were to b: 12ken from the Treasury; at a time when the Nation al Debt is seventy millions, to make up the defe ciency in the receipts. "Mr. MEADE was willing to go as far as any one

to reduce postage provided mail facilities were not to be contailed to the country people, and the rete-nues of the Department diminished. He have da uniform five cent rate on letters.

Mr. Congra contended for two cents postagesame prediction was made in 1845, as now, that would bankrupt the Treasury-instead of this large surplus was accumulated. He advected publication-was for abolishing the franking prin

Mr. Caser would oppose the bill which has been reported unless a corresponding benefit should be accorded to the rural districts by exempting country papers from postage within the Count or Congressional District in which they are pab

known him ten or twenty years; 1 knew his father and mother in Cecil County; 1 did not know his name then, he was so small; his mother's name is Charity; she lived with Parson Davis, in Kent'co