

Bradford Meporter. Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men edam for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, August 21, 1852.

Forms of The Reporter. ar annum-if paid within the year 50 cents win the eash paid actually in advance \$1 00 will b 89 88 m emocstering - Bi eash paid actually in advance BI OD will be and actual. Na paper sent over two years, unless puid for. Asvertinguars, per square of ten lines. 50 cebus for the first and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion. ID Office in the 'Union Block," north side of the Ruble Guare Space i door so jike Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messra. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Democratic Mominations. POR PRESIDENT. GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE. OF FEW HAXPESIES. TOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM R. KING -----

POR CANAL COMMISSIONER

CORDON F. MASON, of Bradford County.

DRATH OF MR. SEARCHT .-- A despatch from Brownsville announces the death of Wm. Searight, the Democratic candidate of Canal Commissioner, which took place there on Thursday morning .--Mr. S. had been ill for some time. The Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble on the 95th inst., will have to nominate a candidate in his place. The Evening Bulletin, (a neutral paper) says that Mr. Searight was a gentleman of very high character, and, in nominating him for Canal Commissioner, his party selected one of the very best men they could have named. There can be no doubt that if he had lived and been elected, he have been in the Canal Board.

The death of Mr. SEARIGHT, the democratic nom-Ince for Canal Commissioner, will render it incumbent npon the Convention to meet on the 26th, to elect a candidate for that office, to be supported by the democracy of Pennsylvania at the ensuing election. In view of the pending Presidential contest, the duty, always of great importance, becomes of

Previous to the, assembling of the last fourth o March Convention, it had been universally conceiled that the candidate should be selected from the porth-that the claims of the never-flinching de f paid to the majorities always polled for the success of democratic measures and men. That this understanding, was not fasthfully carried out, abated not one atom, the yeal which the North manifested for the success of the nominee. The true-hearted, faithful Democracy of the North, though they had been neglected, in the nomination of Judges for the Suprems Bench-though they were again lorgo:ten in the nomination for Canal Commissioner-were ready to do their whole duty, at the coming election, by rolling up those heavy majorities which

Junction Canal. The Books for Subscriptions to the the Stock of his Canal were opened at the office of Wm. Max, well Esq., in Elmits on the 17th inst., and the mount necessary to secure the charter, (\$400,000,) was subscribed; about \$290,000 was faken by the sitizons of Bennsylvania, and the balance by the dizens of Elmira.

many years past been laboring to secure a connection by Canal Navigation between the waters of the Lakes and the Antlantic. Since the adjournment of the Legislature they have given their attention to this as the only remaining link to complete the entire chaing and the merer sources the second second

We understand that the company will meet to organize and elect officers early in September, when, it is presumed, the work will be let at an early day. 🛄

From a survey made of the line in May last, by direction of W. B. FOSTER JR., the amount necess ary to complete it is set down at \$365,000.

We congratulate our readers upon the result, and the prospect of having our long cherished improve ment completed.

B.F.BUTLER to SENATOR. CHASE In reply to his letter, dated Jaly 15th 1853, urging the propriety of nominating a third candidate for the Presidency.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

"percetuation of slavery" at the national capital "and the permanent maintenance, as irrepeatable of the Rugitive Slave law." In this apprehension you are, I think, well warranted ; for though I do nut understand General Pierce as committed to ceto every bill amending the Fugitive Slave law-lor example, a bill which, without impairing the efficiency of that law should yet make its provisions more consugant to humanity, and introduce proper sate-gnards for the protection of men of color, who are neither slaves nor fugit.ves-yet I do understand him as disapproving any "agitation," on elther of ibose two questions, slavery in the district of Columbia and the Fugitive Slave law. In former parts of this letter, I have stated in what respects, on what conditions, and why, I should desire legislation on this latter topic. It any bill confirming to the views above expressed by me should be pas-

sed by Congress, during Gen. Pierce's term of service, I should hope it would receive his approval. And il from such a bill, his approval should be with held, all hear's and voices in the free states would at the next election, be united in support of canwould have made one of the best officers that ever didates pledged to re-enact the bill. Such a veto of such a bill would be a fatal victory of the Slave power; for it would secure, in 1956, the election of

Canal Commissioner.

tion of the constitution, or division of the state, and to convert Utah and New Mexico into slavehold still increased magnitude.

" ists, or may be estalished," will meet no opposi-tion from him or his associate nominee, if elected Stavery in California or in any part of it, in whatev er mode attempted to be introduced, can only be brought about by a change of the present state con stitution, by the act of the people of California them selves. The federal government can have no agen mocracy of that portion of the State, should be no ey in, or responsibility dor, the measure, unless longer deterred-but that some respect should be be attempted through a division of the state-astep which cannot be taken without the consent of Con gress. I think it altogether improbable that the cople of California will ever divide the state for the express purpose, and with the actual effect, o creating a slave state. But if so improbable a think shall actually occur, it would be for Congress, when t happens, to decideth wheter it should be consent -and for you and me, if then on the stage of ed 10action-and others who united with us in opposing slavery extension in 1848-to arouse the triends of freedom, and, it needfal, to repeat the efforts of

that memoriable year. And ro, also, should Congress pass any of the bills suggested by you, for the purhave carried the democracy in triumph through so Utah and New Mexico or for the acquisition of slave

Utah and New Mexico, or for the repeal or amand ment of the Fugitive Slave law, but, as it were, tre-quently of a sudden, and when no man expects it

leaping into the arena ot legislative debate, and as serting, for the time, its supremacy over all ob-er topus :- when I consider that in the tree states, er topus: -- when I consider that in the irestates, some question connected with elavery is continually, under discussion- fit the meetings of colonization, anti-sizerry abolition, and other sociaties, having a relation, more or less direct, to the general subject-in political and other assemblages-in the This result cannot but be highly gratifying to the puppit, in lectures, and through the press-by trea-intends of the North Branch Canal, who have for ises on philosophy, morals and political enconomy -- by historcial, and other works, illustrating the evil consequences of the system-by romances and works of imagination, by tale and song-by the pe-riodical literature of the day, in all forms and shapes; when I cousider that, in the stave states themselves, the like "agitation" is now going on, by discussions in the public prints, and occasionally in legislative bodies, as to the expediency of eman cipation and the time and method of cummencing and effecting it; the propriety or duty of so modifying existing laws as to protect the democratic re-lations and provide instruction among slaves; the

duties of religious bodies, of clergymen, and of masters towards them; the treatment to be extended to free persons of color within the slave states and especially to such as come within them in vessels belonging to the free states or foreign nations; the controversies which have grown out of the de tention of free persons thus arriving in southern ports; and as to various other question of kindred ature :- when I consider, that independently of all nome occasions giving rise to the agitation of this question, it is likely to be forced on us by our relaions to Liberia, to Hayti, and to other foreign states: and when I consider, above all, the nature which God has given to man, the instincts and faculties, and the powers of thought and of utterance, with

which he is endowned, and how in this late age, and in this now world, he is wont to insist on using these powers teely and without restraint, precisely in proportion to the attempts of tyranta to press and crush them ; when I consider, though ever so slight-ly, these and such like reflections, I am amazed at the shortsightedness and the folly, of platform builders at Baltimore ; but I have no apprehensions tor the cause of human freedom.

I wish the democratic nominees to be elected not only for the several reasons ebove set forth, but also that they and the democratic party may be charged with the entire responsibility of the gov. ernment; that they may learn how impo'ent and futile are the behests of politicians, when they at. tempt to curb the free minds of a tree people. A very short experience will, I think, be sufficient to bring to their senses those who seem now to have forgotten alike the principles of the constitution and the lessons of history. But if not-if your fears should prove real, and the democratic party and its public servants shoul i lend themselves to a crusade against freedom-still the duration of such misrule will be comparatively short Four years in the history of the halton, are but as four days in in the life of man And though this period is long enough for the accomplishment of much mischief, President untrammelled by a pro-slavery platform should men in power set themselves about it; yet -a President pledged to carry out the popular in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and in the favor of Providence, we may confidently hope You also fear that " the efforts now being made

or an early and ample corrective. to introduce slavery into California by an altera-I have now, I believe, fully met all the material points of your letter, and have given you, with entire frankness, my views in respect to them ing territories, with a view to the creation of slave The decided character of your sentiments, and the states, and to extend slavery by insular or conti deliberate and earnest manner in which you have nental acquisitions, in which the system now exexpressed them, preclude any expectation on my part, that they will be in any respect essentially changed, in consequence of anything contained i this communication. I am, therefore, compelled to anticipate a difference of opinion between us very decided and more or less prolonged; but I will not deny myself the satisfaction of believing that it will neither interrupt nor impair the friendly relations which, since we were brought together i 1840, have hitherto existed between us.

I remain, with the highest respect and regard Yery truly your friend, B. F. BUTLER.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, U.S. Senator, Washington City.

Meeting in Favor of the Maine Law.

AT a large and respectable meeting of the friend t the "Maine Law" holden at the Court House in Towanda Borough August 16th 1852, Wyllys Bronson was called to the chair. Messrs, J. D. Montanpase of establishing slavery in the yet free soil of ye, J. D. Goodenough, David Cash and Aaron Chubbuck, was elected Vice Presidents and Measure. eo R. Batker and A. D. Montanve Secretaries. On motion the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to report resolutions, viz :-I. Booth, Leonard Pratt, Percipal Powell, Henry L. amereux and G. H. Drake. On motion the order of business was then suspended to give an opportunity for an address by J. M. Carpenter, of Binghampton, N. Y., who in a speech of great power, force of logic, and perspicuity of statement, illustrated and sustained through out by numerous facts, exhibited the iniquities of itory legislation.

Repetations of the Proc-Soll Convention.

THE PLATEORN. Having assembled in National Convention. as ples and measures, and measures.

1. That governments, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted, among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness with which for crime.

maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States and the perperinty of the Union, by the impartial application to the public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice and conomical administrations.

8. That the Federal Government is one of the imited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the covernment, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubiful constitutional powers.

4. That as by the Constitution, the citizens o each State should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. the practice of imprisoning colored seamen o other States, while the vessels to which they be-longed lie in port, and refusing the exercise of the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States to test the legality of such pro ceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully ob-

served by every State in the Union. 6. That the Constitution of the United States rdained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to de prive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the govern ment having no more power to make a slave that. to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the extension of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extension.

6. That to the persevering and importunate demands of the slave States, new slave territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is: "No more slave States-no more slave territory-no nationalized slavery-and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves." 7. That the Acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1950, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures, demanded by the special interest of slavery, by their omission to guarantee freedom in free territories, by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations of the power of Congress and the people to admit new states, by their provisions for the assumption of payment of five millions more, and the cession of a

large territory to the same State, under a menaco, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people, through the enactments of an unjust op pressive and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of the Democracy, and wholly inade quate to the settlement of the questions of which hose are claimed to be an adjustment.

8. That no permanent settlement of the slavery question can be looked for except in the practical recognition of the truth that slavery is sectional. and freedom national, by the total separation of the general government from slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of freedom, and by leaving to the States the twenty five hundred of the legal voters of the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

9. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to derray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Govern-which we are appointed to convoke. We hope that Richards, and on the west by lands belonging to flare required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of

To the Citizens of Bradford County

The undersigned have been appointed a commit tee to call a convention of fellow cilizens. In favor the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain the right against wrong and freedom against slavery, confiding in the intelligence of the American pro-ple, putting our trust in God for the triumph of sur canse, and invoking his guidance in our endeavore to advance it, we now submit to the candid judg-ment of all men the following declaration of princi-bles and mean the following declaration of princi-bles and mean the following declaration of princi-to advance it, we now submit to the candid judg-ment of all men the following declaration of princi-bles and mean the following declaration of princihis county to seek a legislative reform. Common observation is sufficient to establish the

fact beyond all dispute that the liquor traffic is a blighting curse upon the intellectual and mor deep, al welfare, as well as the industrial prosperity of they are endowed by their Creator, and of which the people of this county. No other cause withers pune can be deprived by valid tegislation, except the pride and glory of our county with half so deso for crime. In the true mission of Democracy is to crimes of every grade which the liquor traffic has

caused among us, to say nothing of the many thou-eands of dollars which have been abstracted from the pockets of our citizens by the collector to defray the expenses of criminal prosecutions and the incarceration of criminals made so by the intoxicating draught, furnished by the liquor seller, there is enough to be seen in the decline of morals, the decay of manly sobriety among our youth, the idleness and dissipation, the want and wretchedness, the quarrels and fightings, logthsome disease and

miserable death, that everywhere result from intoxicating drinks, to convince every intelligent person that this traffic is totally incompatible with the welfare of society. We desire to make war upon the rightful occupation of no citizen or class of citizens. We wish to proscribe no one. We only wish for protection in the enjoyment of our proper rights. If this traffic is allowed to continue, drunk. ardswill continue to be made as heretolore. The loathed and leprons ranks of the victims of dranken-ess must be filed from the smiling circles of our own sons and daughters. We cannot consent that a business whose natural and successful operation is to divest our sons and daughters of all that is manly and lovely, and reduce them to the wretched conditions of drunkeness, shall continue to retain a

legal existance. If this traffic is permitted to remain, the crime, papperism and misery that result from it will continue among us and we shall be taxed as heretofore in our industry, our morals, intelligence and religious well being in order to make up the gains of the liquor seller. No other class of tellow citizens is supported at an expense so dear

to the community. Moral suasion has been tried long enough and has proved equally ineflectual to induce the dealers to give up his traffic, or save his victim from the drunkards fate. Experience has fully proved that while the constenance oflaw is afforded, there will never be wanting men enough to carry on this death-dealing business; and that so long as the opportunities for indulgence are presented the young and thoughtless, the ignorant and unfortunate, in spite of all warrings, will continue to be drawn within the whirlpool of intemperance. We therefore leel impelled in the name of humanity, to require that this traffic shall be placed in the same category with other outrageous offences against so-

ciefy and subjected to a similar punishment. We have learned by experience heretofore that we cannot regulate this traffic so as to guard the five millions of the State Jebt of Texas, and for the community against its evils. Leviathan is not thus to be lamed. But more recent experiments have satisfactorily shown that like other crimes and outrage against society, this traffic can be suppress-ed by the strong arm of the law. The success of prohibitory legislation in the state of Maine is a triumph of humanity which we hail with heartfelt satisfaction. An attempt was made in answer to numerous petitions from every part of the Commonweelth, to procure the passage of a similar law by our legislature during its last session. It failed, but a spirit was aroused throughout the State, which will never be put at rest until the "Maine Law,

shall become a law of Pennsylvania. This measure will be urged upon the attention of the next legislature. Last winter, our citizens without any concert of action exerted themselves with much spirit and determination. More than County, petitioned for the law, and our Senators and Representatives, merited and received the commend ton of their constituents by voting agreably to their wishes. To arouse the moral sense of our tellow citizers to a more just apri cation of the importance of the subject, to concert measures for giving a more complete expression of our views, and brining their views to bear upon the H. Park, on the east by lands belonging to the

Legal Advertigements SHERIT'S SALE DY vigne of writs of Vend. Exponse issued of D of the Court of Common Pleas, of Brate County, and to me directed, will be exposed County, and to me directed, will be exposed public sale, at the Court House in the Towards on Monday the 6th day of Beptember, i glock, J. M., the following list piece or pare land situate in the township of Athens, Brail fand situate in the bounded as follows to will ginning at the cast side of Wheelock's read south-west corner of a lot lately owned Bensley ; thence north seventy-six and a half a grees east three rods to a corner; thenes hirteen deg. east one and seven-tenths rods ; the north seventy-eight deg. east seven and artig rods; thence north nine deg. west, four and tenth rods, to Satton's south line ; thence eighty-four deg. east seven and eight tenths eighty-tour arge case a contract the south twenty to the south twenty the south twenty the south twenty the south th Henry Mozzy s west fine, make being the base west, along Muzzy's west fine, has b three tenth rods ; thence south firty three and degrees west nine and seven tenths rods to the degrees west nine and seven when i we to the to tre of the road, leading from Wheelock's factory Milltown ; thence south thirty one and three forthe deg. east along the centre of said road, seres a eight-tenths rods to said Muzzy's line ; it encer eightlenus rous of main rous of the new time, in encount twenty-one deg. west along said Mazzy's with the six rods to the east bank of said road; thenet t six rods to the east stain on the lace of beginning the east side of said road to the place of beginning containing about one and a half acres of land the cept so much of the same as lies upon the east of of maid road having heretofore been convered by W. Warner and wife to Shelden C. 'Morgan, A improved, two framed houses and a few fruits Berzed and takon in execution at the suit of Gy

Beized and jakon in Older and and of the South of the Sou ALSO.—The lollowing tot piece of parcel of and situated in Rome township, bounded and detering as follows to wit: North by lands of Parc Crowley; west by land of Henry Sible; south ands of Tobias Lent ; east by land of Barther mew Pearcal. Containing about sixty acres (acres improved, one log bouse, framed barn inde ole orchard thereon.

thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of D. id Barber vs. Solomon C. Skinner. ALSO The following lot piece or parcel a situated in Canton township Bradford County, bounded and described as follows to wit: North by lands of Amazia Mix, east by the kp way leading from Canton to Troy, south by land Ira Greenleaf and Irad Wilson, and west by he Wilson. Containing about half an acre, be same more or less, all improved, one and a hail a ry high framed house and a small board w thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of 15 ert G. Pickards vs. H. W. Hewit. ALSO-The following described lot, pirce

sarcel of land situated in the township of A be Bradford County, bounded and described as is lows viz : On the north by lands of John M. Day son, on the east by lands of Douglass Hatel the south by Hugh Lewis ; &c.; on the west rail of Daniel English and Rollin Wilcox. Contact one hundred and twenty-five acres, be the un more or less, two framed houses, one framed in one saw mill, and an apple orchard therron, av

seventy acres improved :[the saw mill thereen here ing been burned since the levy. Beized and taken in execution at the suit of Y thaniel N. Betts vs. Ira Dodge.

ALSO-The following described, piece or m of land situated in Rome township, bounded and scribed as follows viz : Beginning at the im east corner of a lot deeded to Roderick Merely, 5 south 65 perches to a point due east from the to east corner of a lot heretofore deeded to John Cr ley. thence 89° west passing along the north free said Crowley's lot 240 8-10 perches, to the out a of the Leray tract, a post, thence north 1° cm: said warrant or out line 65 perches, to the out west corner of the said deeded lot to Rederict Ba ley, thence south 69° east 240 8-10 perches to the ginning ; containing 97 acres and 132 percent

strict measure, be the same more or less, about acres improved, 3 framed houses, 2 framed bars a steam saw mill and a small orchard of fruit the thereon. [The steam saw mill has been bany down since the levy.]

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Him N. Spalding surviving partner of the firm of Me & Spalding to the use of E. R. Myer vs Frederic Morely.

ALSO-The following described piece or party of land situated in Rome township bounded as he lows to wit : On the north by lands belorgitza E. Maynard and others: containing 109 ser

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Mrs

ALSO-The following described riece or ring

er and Spalding to the use of E. R. Myer rade,

ALSO-The following described piece organi

of land situated in Standing stone to suship, but ed as follows: on the n with by lands of AS hose on the east by Wm. Griffis, on the south by the So

quehanna river, on the west by A. S. Rolls, wat

L running past Rolls lot. on the south end to 2

little creek and culvert joining Alanson Taylor, on 24

house, 2 little old board sheds and some fruit tre

west, containing about 3 acres all improved. on 🔄

Walker, & F. B. Walker terre tenants.

many a conflict.

In the Providence of God, another opportunity delayed justice to the North. What will be the result? Shall onr claims meet with fair considerastion, or will we be awarded the same treatment improvements and interests in this section of the have a Canal Commissioner from the North, and the progress of which have awakened a deep and ask that our rights be respected-and to ask it too in a manuer and spirit that will admit of no longer delay.

The North presented a candidate to the late Conthis county. There can be no question raised as to his capability or integrity. It was due to them and to him that he should have been the choice of the convention at that time. It is not necessary for as to advert to the circumstances which produced a different result. But his name will be presented by the north, to the coming Convention, in full confidence, that such a spirit and disposition will prevail in that body as will lead to the recognition and acknowledgement of the claims of the North There is no reason why he should not be the unanimous ly nominated candidate of the Convention. On the contrary, every consideration of welfare to the parw, of interest to the Commonwealth, and common sourcery to a sandidate so prominent in the late body demand most imperatively such action.

The North again pring forward their candidate by office universally conceiled to belong to them They appeal to the magnanimity of the Democratic party, that they should now meet with the consideration to which they are entitled. They ask it in a spirit of fraternity-and do not mean to speak menacingly, when they declare that the democracy of the North, have submitted patiently to a postponement of their claims, until a feeling has been engendered amongst the psople; which must, until justice is cone, lead to consequences disestrons to [its fulfilment." the prosperity of the party.

In accordance with public feeling, we have placed the name of Col. Mason at the head of our papor, not, we trust, to be taken down until the battle shall have been fought. That he will be the nomines of the party, we have every reason to believe. for we cannot but indulge the kope that the patience of the North, will now meet with its geward.

Free Soil Convention

. .

The ElegSoil Convention which meet at Pitts. burg on the 16th inst., nominated JOHN P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President; and Groups W. Justan of Indiana, for Vice President. In another column, will be found the platform adopted by the Convention, about which we shall a observation next week. make.so

Mr. McConnics has sent out to Europe five hundied and eighty-one respensent mowing machines the abolition of slavery in the district. of Columbia, the present season,

territory now held by foreign states.

"hi s," you next ask, "that the other great in terests ".of freedom and progress will be promotis now offered the Democratic party to do the long ed," that anything will be done for "constitutional improvements of the rivers and harbors" of the west-for land reforms"-for "action or demonstration, by our government, in favor of the nations of Europe contending for freedom against which we have so long borne ? We have despots?" For one, to each of these inquiries, I improvements and interests in this section of the answer, "Yes" So far as either of these measures Commonwealth, which demand that we should of policy is really constitutional, and necessary, out by numerous facts, exhibited the iniquities of and expedient, 1 expect them to be treated with the inquor traffic, and urged the necessity of prohibfavor by General Pierce : and I have no doubt that under his administration, they will be far more etstrong determination, on the part of the people to becuvely, as well as far more usefully, cared for, than under that of his whig competitor, to whose natronage your course, if successful, would commend them. Whatever may have been the particular action of Gen. Pierce, in respect to river and

barbor improvements, when a senator from New vention, in the person of Col. Gonden F. Mason of Hampshire-whatever may have been the opinions or the course of Virginia-whose delegates first named him as a candidate in respect to either of these questions-I feel personded that, as President of the United States, General Pierce will treat with favor every just and constitutional measure for the promotion of the objects you have named. Extravagant and unconstitutional schemes, legislative, jobs, Quixotic enterprisers of any and every kindwhether at home or abroad-deserve no favor from any one; and the belief that they will receive none from him, is one of my chief reasons for giving him my vote.

" Is it," you finally inquire: " Is it that free-soil democrats expect that whatever may be the secult of the pending election, the suse of freedom will still survive; that the principles of living democracy will still inspire determin-ation to maintain right and resist wrong? that at length, the slave power with all the oppression and justice it upholds, with all its ostracism, social and linical, of earnest friends to liberty, will be overhrows ! and that our national government will become what our fathers designed it to be, a free government in fact as well as in name, with all us influence actively and perpetually on the side of

reedom at home and it roughout the world !" To these questions-torming the climax of your appeal-you give your own reply as follows:

This expectation, will not I hope, be disappoin ted; but, if fulfilled, will not be through, but in spite of such action as that of the Baltimore Comromise Convention. The support of its nominees am firmly convinced, will not hasten, but retard

I share with you this cheering .expectation; and rough I do not suppose that the support of the nominees presented to the country by the 4 Baltimore Compromise Convention" will directly hasten its fulfiliment, yet, for the reason already stated, and in view of all circumstances and relations, present and prospective, this result, I rust, be less permanently relarded by the election of the democratic nominees than by the course of action which you

have decided on pursuing. When I consider that, for the last thirty-four years the qurstion of slavery, in some one of its forms, has constantly been coming up lordiscussion, in and ont of Congress that the subject, in its very nature, appeals resistlessly to the minus and hearts of phil. nthropists in every buarter of the Unjon-to the wise and cautious, as well as the improdent and fanatical; that the very difficulties which environ it do but give it the strongest claim to the attention of effecting men ; that is destined to be beroafter, as it has been for the lew years passed, not merely the gravest, but, however we may lament it, the most onstantly recording of our public questions

The committee through their chairman, then rerted the following resolutions :

Resolved: That intoxicating drinks are the canse of a very large portion of the evils that afflict the people of this commonwealth, while they produce in corresponding benefits; and therefore the best nterests of the State require that their manufacture and sale should by prohibited by law.

Resolved: That we take no discouragement from he deleat of our efforts in the last legislature to procure the passage of a prohibitory law; that on the contrary the result of those efforts has but rendered us the more conscious of our strength, and convinced us that it is only necessary to persist in our endeavors in order to secure a certain and speedy Victory.

Resolved: That we tender hearty thanks to our Senator and Representatives, from this district for their votes on this question in the last legislature while they discharged their duty to their own con ciences by voting for a just and humane law, a

the same time they secured the warm approbation o a large majority of their fellow citizens.

Resolved : That this subject is one in which we leel a deep and personal interest; that under exist ing laws, we have no security against the svils of intemperance, for our triends, our relatives, ourselves; that we demand protection in behalf of the raising generation. in behalf of our sons and daugh ters, in behalf of our brothers of the human lamily, rom a fate more to be dreaded than death steelt and that we will never abandon the cause we have espoused, nor relax our efforts until our object is hismed

Resolved: That we recommend the calling of a Convention of the friends of sobriety in the Connty, o meet at this place on Monday evening the 6th of September next, to consider and adopt the best neans for arousing the moral sense of the commu ity on this subject, and for procuring the passage f a law prohibing the manufacture and sale of ntoxicating liquors.

Resoleed : That a committee be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare a call for the Convention afore easd, and cause the same to be published in the several papers of this county The loregoing resolutions being unanimously adapted, the chair then proceeded to appoint the aforesaid committee. (the names of the member bers will appear annexed to the call which we publish in another column at their request.)

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the County pa A. D. MONTANYE. ners. GEO. R. BARKER. Secretaries.

HEALTH OF LANCASTER -The Laucaster (Ps.) Whig says that the report recently started of the Government, and administer it for the better pronce of cholers there is incorrect. There provale have been a considerable number of cases of chohave been a sub-dysentery in the city, and two free speech; free men;" and under it, will fight on neighbors who were attacked died; but there has and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall been no case of distinctive cholers, or if there was, reward our exertions. the disease has disappeared. Lancaster is as healthy now as it usually is at this season.

Horace Grasly says the squandam Whige of Wall for the prohibition of slavery in the territories of letreet will rote for PIERCE.

ment should be diminished by the sholition of all unnecessary offices, salaries and privileges, and by the election by the people of civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business 10. That river and harbor improvements, when

necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several O.Goodrich, E.A. Parsons, H Booth, Wyllys Brink-States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the same,

11. That emigrants and exiles from the old world should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort Frisbie. and fields of enterprise in the new ; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens

and owners of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with inflexible determination. 12. That the public land of the United States be long to the people, and should not be sold to indivi-duals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people. and should be granted in limited quantities free of cost, to landless settlers.

13. That every nation has a clear right to alter o change its own government, and to administer its own concerns in such a manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign interferance with that right is a danger-

ous violation of the law of nations against which they should protest, and endeavor, by all proper ans, to prevent. And especially is it the duty of the American government, representing the chief republic of the world, to protest against, and, by all dehts of her contracting after this date. B. F. BUCK. Bentley Creek, Aug. 6th., 1852 4w oper means, to prevent the intervention of kings nd emperors against nations seeking to establish

for themselves republican or constitutional govern 14. That slavery is a sin against God and a crime NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between E. R. Myer & Jesse against man, the enormity of which no law or us

age can sanction or miligate ; and that Christianity and humanity alike demand its abolition. desolved by mutual concert, all debts owing to the 15. That the fugitive slave act of 1850 is re partnership are to be paid to E. R. Myer, and all sugnant to the principles of the common law, to he spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of for payment. the civilized world. We, therefore, deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its mmediate and total repeal

16. That the doctrine, that any human law, is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of ourspeople. 17. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognized by our Government, and our commercial

relation with it placed on the footing with the most favored nations. 18. That it is the imperative duty of the General Government to protect all persons, of whatever color, visiting any of the United States, from un-

just or illegal imprisonment, or any other infringe-UBSCRIBERS to the History of the World, and ment of their rights. 19. That we recommend the introduction into all that the Agent will commence delivering said works treaties hereafter to be negotiated between the U.

by the 20th of this month, and will supply subscribers as soon as possible thereafter. The thanks of States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration. the Agents are tendered to the public for their liberal 20. That the Free Democratic party, is not or ganized to and either the Whig or Democratio wing

of the great slave compromise party of the nation but to defeat them both; and; that repudiating and A GENERAL stock of Findings, comprising oak and hemlock tanned Sole Leather, Calf, Binding and Lining Skins, boot and kid Moracco, shoe thread, renouncing both as hopelessly corrupt and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free

Democracy is to take possession of the Federal tection of the rights and interests of the whole people? \$1. That we inscribe on our banner-" Free soil:

22. That as American slavery is a sin against

God, and a crime against man, it is in the highest sense invalid, illegal, and not a law either Divine or CAPS. HATS. BOOTS 4 SHOES—a large as sortment, sold very cheap for cash, by April • B. RINGOBERY. boman, and is therefore atterly yold and of no force before God and man

every triend of sobriety in the County will feel that he is personally interested in the objects of or less, about 75 acres improved, 2 orchards 2 fna this call, and that the attendance of our fellow ed houses and 2 framed barns thereon erected. citizens on the evening aloresaid will be fully & Spalding to the use of E. R. Myer vs. John Patu commensurate with the importance of the subject Wm. Parks, and Chester Parks terre tenants. Aaron Chubbuck, Eli Baird, Geo. W. Brink, C. T. Bliss, B. S. Dart. Geo. T. Horton, Daniel Brink, Jesse Brown, E. S. Tracy Horace Williston, jr., E.

of land lying in the township of Wyser, bound and described as follows: On the north by lands: Valentine Woodburn on the east by lands (IB F son, J. D. Goodenough, David Cash, Geo. R. Walker, on the south by lands of Robert Spade. Barker, G. H. Ball, A. D. Montanye, James Macon the west by lands of E. R. Myer, contained a acres with about 20 acres improved, with a fuzz larlane, N. N. Betts, James Elliott, Chauncey house and old log barn and a few from trees there Seized and taken in execution at the suit of

Died. At Wyalusing on the 12th inst., Joszra H. ELLIS, aged 74 years.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Bradford County Medical Society, will be held at the Ward House, on Thursday September the 8th., 1852, at 1 o'clock P. M. C. K. LADD, Secretary, P.T.

> New Advertisements. Caution.

> > **DISSOLUTION.**

NOTICE.

Wotice to Subscribers.

patronage of these works, which will be delivered by

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August 12, 1852.

lowest rates by.

E.R. MYER.

JESSE ALLEN.

E. R. MYER.

ASA KNAPP.

O. D. BARTLETT.

ALSO-one other lot in said township, bounded a WHEREAS my wife LINDA, has recently left my Bed and Board without any just cause or the north by lands of Edward Overton, on the ead it A. S. Rolls, on the south by Alanson Taylor, runait provocation, this is to forbide all persons harboring r trusting her on my account as I shall not pay no be it more or less, all improved,

thereon.

the Gibbs lot, bounded on the north by F. Whitnen.

Beized and taken in execution at the suit of Heat

ALSO The following lot piece or parcel of her situated in Standing Stone, bounded and describe # follows to wit : on the north by lands of John T. Wi lager, on the east by the Post road leading from wanda to Tunkannock, on the south by lands of Phy lip Worth and on the west by the north branch cars ontaining about 1 acre be the same more or les, i mproved.

W. Tracy vs. Amos V. Hurlburt.

On the north hy the highway, on the east by land G. N. Dewolf, on the south by Nicholas Correct and on the west by the public highway leading hes LeRaysville, to Wyalusing creek-containing i of 1

lows viz : On the n rth/by lands of Charles R. Brond on the east by lands of said Brown, on the south " lands of said Brown, on the west by the highway int ing from LeRaysville to Wyslusing creek, contained about one fourth of an acre, I framed building occur.

N. Dewolf and Bugene Keeler vs. Griffin Magerand

and situated in Standing Stone twp., bounded in lescribed as follows to wit : On the north br last belonging to John Park, on the east by lands beloat ing to John Hurley, & James McGregon, on the south by lands belonging to Patrick Lynch, on the west of lands beionging to Charles Harris, containing and

ALSO The tollowing described piece or part of land situated in Sheshequin twp., bounded by described as follows to wit : on the north by land of the Horn Hortes Abram Paine, on the east by lands of John Hortes

to a point on the west end, containing about 10 ares. ALSO-one other lot in said township known p

on the east by John Dunn, on the south by Nutherd Mosier, and on the west by Simon Stephens, count ing about 50 acres more or less.

W. Tracy va. J. D. Primmer.

Alten under the firm of Myer & Allen, is this day lemands against the firm are to be presented to him

Beised and taken in execution at the suit of Herry

ALSO—A certain piece or parcel of land situation Pike twp, bounded and described as follows to THE subscribers wishing to close up the business I of the late firm of Myer & Allen, gives especi-al notice, that all indebted to the same by book act count, note, or otherwise, must pay up. All accounts that are not settled by the first day of December next will be sued without further notice.

acre all improved, be the same more or les, I frank building occupied as a tanner thereon. ALNO-One other lot piece or parcel of land state ed in said township, bounded and described us for Webster's Dictionary, are respectfully notified

ed as a grocery and dwelling house. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of the

Wm. R. Magee. ALSO-The following described piece or parti-

87 acres be the same more or less, about 35 acres proved, one log house, one framed shed and a scal

orchard of young fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Edw?

Uverton vs. George A. Stephens.