

Aleporter. tadford

Eree Soil, Prev Speech, Tree Hen Section for Free Territory.

. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Salurday, March 12, 1853.

Democratic State Nominations: CANAL COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS H. FORSYTH, of Puila. Co. APPITOR GERERAL.

EPHRAIM BANKS, OF MIFFLIN, Co.

J. POR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Terms of The Reporter: **St 50** per snum-if pnid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for each paid actually in advance **St 00** will be definition. No paper sent over two years: unifies paid for. AppEnristMarting, per square of ten lines. 50 cents for the frit and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. IF Office in the ' Union Block.' north side of the Public Sjustre, incit door to the Bradford Hole. Entrance between Figures. Adams' and Fiwell's law offices.'

Apopner.- The continued absence of the editor is our only apology for the deficiency of our usual variety in the editorial columns.

The Inaugural Address.

The inaugural address of President PIERCE which we publish in another column, will be read with interest by every body, particularly every trne democral.

In speaking of the ad leas the New York Evenig' Post apily observes, that it is an inaugural in more senses than one, for it initiates not only a new administration, but in some respects a new era. The whigh party, though defunct as a political organization, and though many of its most important doctrines are forever overthrown, still survives in the spirit in which it regarded the functions of government, and in the men who are animated by that spirit. It its pet schemes or a rational bank, of a protective tariff, of a vast system of internal improvement by the federal power, are gone by the board, the selfish and local ambition in which these schemes originated is not extinct .-Large numbers of men are still impelled by the narrow and exclusive views which that party professed, and other names and new combinations of Interest, will ply at the sources of power. It is for the President, therefore, to say, whether his vourse is to give countenance to these old and effore elements of legislation, or to bring in a policy of government according to the purest, strictest and for others, rather than desirable for myself. highest standards of democratic action.

utes which the government will propose to carry out, and yet the tone of it generally furnishes a sufficient indication of what those measures are likely to be.

We find them no more nor less than we expected in the clear, manly, and forcitily aununciations of the new President. He writes with great vigor and elequence, and with an admirable perception of the proprieties of his position. He has no conLefter from Harrisburg HARRISEVEC, Match 7, 1853.

The Legislature assembled this morning afer a acation of four days. As many of them have witnessed the Inanguration of President Pierre and indulged themselves in a jultification, it is to be hoped that they have returned refreshed, to the discharge of their duties.

The Democratic Convention adjourned on Wed nesday last after a somewhat storing session. Upon he question of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, there was much diversity of semiment, but no aspendy. The friends of Mr. Most

evinced some disappointment at his deteat after heir sangume anticipations, but it was merely temlently desired by all who had an opportunity of knowing that gentleman, and his eminent filness for the position, was notwithstanding a matter of aslaction of section and his selection was a spontaneous tribute from portious of every division of the party.

was the nomination of Mr. Brawley for Surveyor General. After his nomination on the second ballot, several delegates protested against its unanimous confirmation, and openly declared that his in addition to those reported by the Committee, approving of the course of Hon. Richard Brodhead, also occasioned an animated discussion, after which t was adopted, 72 voting for its passage and its op ponents refusing to vote at all.

The appointment of Judge Campbell as Postmaser General, by Gen. Pierce, although it is doubless a severe infliction upon those who successfully inrigned to effect his defeat for Judge of the Supreme Court, is yet received with little murmuring. How olten it has been the case, that men who are appa rently completely subdued by defeat, arise to some important post through talent or energy, where they can retaliate upon their opponents. There is noth ing more potent for advancement than persecution or anything that wears its form.

The Senate was principally occupied this morning in discussing the merits of a bill to amend the charter of the Canton and Athens Railroad Company. The bill authorizes said Company to extend their road in certain directions, and met with great opposition on account of the indefinate powers conferred as to the course to be taken by such road .--It was finally postponed for further consideration Mr. Sanderson introduced a bill into the Senate the Sasquehanna Collegiate Institute.

Yours troly, J. M. F.

Inangural Address of President Pierce.

My COUNTRYMEN : It is a relief to teet that no heart bat my own can field for the moral inflaence of a great people. how the personal regist and bitter sorrow, over With these views firmly and honestly carried know the personal regiet and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable

called, for a limited period, to preside over the des-tinies of the Republic, fill me with a protound sense citizen in his individual capacity, at home and into a minute and specific declaration of the meas-of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as appreliension. I repair to the post assigned me, of as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, ansurable only for ment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his a fearless, faithful, and dilligent exercise of my privelage and must be his acknowledged right, to best powers. I ought to be, and am, truy greattul for the rare manufestation of the nation's confi- with a proud conscionenesi that he is himself one

and far reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated, weath, and augmented, popplation, bas proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banici have become nearly threefold their original number, your denseley populated prosession skin, the shores of this two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and ter. itory has not only shown

itself companities with the barmonious scion of the States and the Federal government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an addi ional guarantee of the strength and integrity,

of boils. With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timit forebodings of evils from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attande as a nation, and our position on the glube, ten ler the acquisition of certain possessions, their sangume anticipations, but it was merely tem- not within our jurischon, eminently important for porary, and no deeper than would naturally exist. our projection, if not, in the future, essential for the The nomination of Mr. Forsyth, although it was ar- preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained; it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security and in a manner consistent with the strictest observance of onishment to many. He was the candidate of no national faith. We have nothing in our history or Losition to invite aggression, and we have every thing to beckon us to the culturation of relations of

as tribute from portions of every division of the peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, there-arty. The question which gave rise to the most teeling marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I tatend that my administration shall leave no blot up on our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no action within the legitima e cope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, or the part of any portion of our citizens, which canelection would be opposed. The resolution offered not challenge a ready justification before the tribanal of the civilized world An administration would be mowor by of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the coniction, that no apparent advantage can be purchas ed at a price so dear as that of national wrong of dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and turnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a p riod comparative brief. But it your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration -Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future, than the orgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely sistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nation upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their grow h, we should open new channels of trade, and create adlitional facilities for friendly itercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. On the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumbles and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. Whilst these are this morning, to transfer the Towanda Academy to confined to the nations which gave them existence, and with in their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advance-

ment. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all manking, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble

out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all r others, rather than desirable for myself. The circumstances, under which I have been rights, which belong to us as a nation, are not alone he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him prefer stand unabasized even in the presence of princes,

dence ; but this, so far from lightening my obligat of a nation of sovereigne, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home, that gations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness ; you must sustain me the agent, whom he shall leave behind in the place by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment which I now occupy, will not see that no rule of reasonable requirements, you will not be nomind- hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon ful of the great enanges which have occurred, even him with impunity. He must realize, that upor within the last quarter of a century, and the conse every sea, and on every soil, where our enterprise quent augmentation and complexity of duties im- may rightlutly seek the protection of our flagposed, in the administration both of your home and American citizenship is an involable panoply for the security American rights. And, in this conforeign affairs Whether the elements of inherent force in the nection, it can hardly be necessary to re affirm a Republic have kept peace with its unparal-led principle which should now be regarded as funda progression in territory, population and wealth, has mental. The rights, security, and repose of this been the subject of earnest thought and discussion. Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonon both sides of the ocean. Less that sixty-three ization, on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inthen " recent accession of the important S ate of admissible. North Carolina to the Bonstitution of the United The opportunities of observation, fornished by States," one of the subjects of his special congratu-lation. At that moment, however, when the agita-own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon tion consequent upon the revolutionary struggle by others from the formation of the government had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging that the maintenance of large standing armies in from the weakness and embarrasments of the Con- our country would be not only dangerous, but unbletest integrify. 5. The support of the Union and of fraternal feel-vigor, equal to the great mission, which had been might well say the ubsolute necessity, of the mili ingramong all its members, on the basis of the re- so wisely and bravely fulfited by our fathers. It tary science and practical skill furnished in such was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith an eminent degre, by the institution, which has springing from a clear view of the sources of pow- made your army what it is, under the dicipline and er, in a government constituted like ours. It is no instruction of officers not more disguised for their paradox to say that, although comparatively week, solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the he new-born nation was intrinsically strong. In- public service, than for unobionsive and high morconsiderable in population and apparent resources, al tone, The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprebension of right, an all-prevading purpose to main- around which, in every time of need, the strength tain them, stronger than armaments. It came from of your military power, the sure bulwark of your the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the neces- defence, -a national militia, -may be readily form sities of the times. The thoughts of the men of ed into a well disciplined and efficient organization that day were as practical as their sen iments were non. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy patriotic. They waisted no portion of their ener- assure you that you may take the performance of gies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with the past as a pledge for the fundre, and may confidenily expect that the flag, which has waved its a firm and fearfless step advanced beyond the govemmental landmarks, which had hitherto circum. Untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in scribed the limits of human freedom, and planted undiminished honor. But these, like many other directing the department to contract with Captain their standard where it has stood, against dangers, subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of of 2.000 tons burthen. which have threatened from abroad, and internal aguation, which has at times teartully menaced at the government, to which I shatt always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that me. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which they will accord to me the aid and support, which I their minds had been illuminated by the dawning shall so much need, and which their experience light- of the revolution. The object sought was not and wisdow will readily suggest. In the administration of domestic affairs, you exa thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but pect a devoted intregrity in the public service, and what all history affirms to be so much more unus- | an observance of rigid economy in all departments, ual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized. I frankly throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those couters that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very im- enty-three hours without intermission, with a regulights extinguished, or to tear lest they should postant, pasticular, must result in a bumiliating wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady tailure. Offices can be properly regarded only i and increasing radiance. In this, our country, has in my judgment thus the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogafar fulfiled its highest duty to suffering homanity. tive, nor importunate desire tor preferment any claim, the publice interest imperatively demands It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of symthat they be considered with sole reference to the pathy, encouragement and hope, to those, who earduties to be performed. Good citizens may well nestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most an- claim the protection of good laws and the benign intuing encouragement and potent appeal for free- influence of good government, but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never was there any side action or jarring in the pistons dom will be its own history, its trials and triumphs. recognize. No reasonable man of any party will Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes expect the administration to be so regardless of its in our example; but no example, be it remembers expect the administration to be so regardlers of its ed, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not cess, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejubased upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the dice, in positions, which will require, not only sehour to declare and the hour to strike. They were vere labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no their own judge of the cricumstaces, under implied engagements to ratily, no rewards to be-which it became them to pledge to each other stow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,' for the acquisition of the priceless interitance trans- I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitmitted to us. The energy, with which that great ting no motive as worthy either of my character conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a or position, which does not contemplate an efficient sumption averages seven knots per hour in mode manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncom- discharge of duty and the best interests of my conn- rate weather." plaining endurance, with which it was prosocuted, try. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses to its consummation, were only surpassed by the of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher windom and patricto spirit of concession, which objects than personal aggrandizement gave direccharacterized all the counsels of the early tabers. tion and energy to their exertions in the late canwhere their wounds were dress of the most impressive evidences of the most impressite. The most is

solicitude, which, at the optest dimerbed both beatte out these qualities in their public servants more stringent laws, for the prevention or panishment of die wheels, although the ship otten rolled her

lore, to expect your agents, in every department

to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests opon a roper distribution of power between the Siate and Federal authorities; and experience has shown,

that the harmony and happiners of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common fights and obligations under the, general government. And here, in my opinion, general government. And nere, in my opinion, are the considerations, which should from the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions, which have most seriously disturbed public tran-quilty. If the Federal government will confine self to the exercise of powers cheerly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the State, or interfere with their rights to manage matere strictly domestic scoording to the will of

their own prople. In expressing briefly my views upon an impor-tant subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a loarful degree. I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union, which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and coulering a power and influence, which our fathers cool hardly have anticipated, even with their most san guine hopes directed to a far-off future. The seriments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time, because ilence might; perhaps; be miscenstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without, it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be no utter darkreas, the lastre of the whole is dimmed.

Do my countrymen need any assurance that such catastrophe is not to overtake them, while I possess the power to stay it ? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the smest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The tounders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriolism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation .-To every theory of society or government, whether the off-pring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to disselve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shalt interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution believe that it stands like any other admitted right and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional pro: visions. I hold that the laws of 1850, called the compromise measuras," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional' right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a victualers or others may desire to send for reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to and on his return to report the result of the ext

their property in a different state of Society, but ment made with each article. cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and opon them observations and results of the expedition for pu I shall act. I fervenily hope that the question is at calion by the Government on his return. Am

slightest check to the steady movements of the pad-

weather-wheel out of the water, and pliched considerably. I was also apprehensive half the im-mense size of the piston, and the elevated position of the opper dylinder, would be likely to produce derangement when the ship rolled and pitched meavily. Enoticed very carefully that there was not the slightest giving way in any part, everything temanied as firm as if the ship was laying at her The piston moved perfectly steady and smoothly

while the ship was folling and picking. I heard a good deal said of the great heat appli-ed to the engine, and I therefore frequently visited the fire-tooms, and found, to my surprise, they ware as cool as a cellar. I was much struck with the fact that only one threman was required on duty at a time, and that he had only to supply a small quantity of coal occasionally. I learned that the egulation was to put in sixty five pounds every eighty minutes in each of the eight furnaces. The ship encountered gales or head winds alter

nately much of the time from leaving Sandy Hook tan Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, until the auchor was let go near the month of the Potomac, on Salarday morning, in a snow storm, it being impossible for the pilot to proceed The weather was such during the voyage that the canvess could be used to fulle advantage at an

time. My attention was particularly called to th pressure kept upon the engines, which Capta Ericsson strictly limited to eight pounds. The spee during the gale averaged six and a halt turns of th wheels in a minute ; when the wind was moder te, the log indicated six to seven knots at sea. It would be useless to notice particularly th

speed, as the working pressure was limited, as have already stated ; at the same time, I must sa that the result was altogether satisfactory. On the whole, I deem the test trip of the Erice

on as conclusively establishing the success of t new principle ; and I trust the day is not remo when its introduction into our naval service m free our ships from the danger of being blown by a chance shot through a boiler, perhaps in t very moment of victory."

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION --- We learn w great pleasure that the organization of Dr. Kan expedition is now nearly complete, and that t m be expected to sail by the middle of April. In a dition to the brig Advance, the expedition will c ry out a smaller vessel in frame ready to put gether when necessary. It takes also five what boats, two boats made of cedar, by Mr. Fish, this city, and four guita percha boats which can a be used as sledges. On the upper coast of Greatiand, 48 dogs will also be added to the party. T scientific corps will consist of thes gentlemen, side Dr. Kane himself, who will not only dischar the duties of Commander of the expedition, but also share in its scientific observations and lab There will be an astronomer, who will co-oper with Dr. K. in all matters relating to general ph ics, a zoologist who will pay particular altention the observation of the radiata and lower orders marine life, the products of the dredge being pecially cared for ; and a general draughteman The expedition takes out a transit instrument, will it is hoped be able to establish a prominent servatory at the head of Smith's Sound during whole time that the Advance ren.ains in that gion. The sailing officers will be Mesers. Broo McGeary, John Ward Wilson, and Amos Buss all volunteers. Mr. Brooks was the boarswain the former expedition. Mr. McGeary has been Baffin's Bay on whaling expeditions, has b wrecked there and knows the coast thoroughly Messrs Wilson and Bonsall are sailors by taste a habit, but génilemen of position and tortune, v go out from a love of adventure. The crew co ot eleven picked men, stalwart fellows from Ma Each man has one of Marston's rifles with a supply cl amunition, as they will have to rely ig for tresh meat for themselves, and lood their dogs, during the whole time of their stay high Northern latitudes. The supply of food to

out will consist of Borden's Meat Biscuit, and p mican. The Navy Department has ordered Kane to receive on board any articles of diet

Dr. Kane has also been di ected by the De ment to prepare a detailed report of the scien

In Smithfield, the 28th ult, Miss Many Eurof Princs, in the 21st year of her age, The funeral was attended on Tuesday the lat int be a large assemblage of persons, sazions is to press theis sorrow at her sudden departure. Ber eress turn en disposition, her sober and consident de portment, her industrious habits, her landatie successful efforts in cultivating her mind, and above all, her unaffected piety had won for burge friendship and esteem of many. Her illness via short -but the rapid progress of disease did not the turb the wonted composure of her mind. She the in the calm assurance of a happy immeriality she was a member of the Baptist Church is the place. The writer deems this testimonial of be worth due to her memory ; and hopes that the young may be disposed to imitate her example, cherishing a distate for the frivolities which as so often dishonored the christian profession, as attending to things profitable for the life that are is, and for that which is to come.

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d. 10	New Aduertisements.	
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in	For the Borough of Towar	da l
ed he	BECEIPTS AND ASSETS.	-
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ole	Work done on streets and side walks	
ay up	Expenses of Borough Election	\$415 73
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EXPENDITURES.

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cealments, and no partialities. The objects of his administration, as they are here deliberately avowed, are

I. A vigorous and learless, but just and peaceful conduct of our foreign affairs, such as becomes a powe ful and pacific nation,

2. A distribution of office to persons who are best fitted to the discharge of their duties, without regard to personal solicitations, and with view to years ago, the Father of his Country made " the" political co-operation.

3. Economy in all departments to the atter exfunction, we take it, of the jobbers and speculators. 4 A rigid construction of the constitution, so as to maintain the rights of the states, in their com pletest integrity.

"cent Compromise acts.

Democratic Nominations.

The nominations made by the Democratic State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 1st inst, the proceedings of which we are unable to give, will be found at the head of editorial columns

The candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. For. brrn, is a gentleman of most excellent moral char-'heter, and wherever known is esteemed for his political hones y and straight forward action. His many years experience in public life, and his unwavering Democracy; will qualify him for the impertant office of Canal Commissioner, and he will receive the unanimous vote of the whole Democratic party at the next general election.

The candidate for Auditor General, Mr. BANKS, is well known as a gentleman every way qualified for the important office he now fills with such grea, satisfaction. His being nominated by acclamation by the Convention is more of praise than we are able to bestow by our pen,

The nominee for Surveyor General, Mr. BRAW-LEY, was supported by his many friends, and by a large vote was nominated on the second ballot .----His services in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and having held the office of Surveyor General for three years, render him sufficiently well qualified to perform the duties of the post to which he has been nominated.

The New Cabinets

On Tuesday last, the President sent into the Senate the names of his Cubinet. The confirmation was, to usual, a malter of course. The following gentiemen composed the list :

Secretary of State-W. L. MARCY, N. Y. Secretary of War-JEFFERSON DAVIS, Miss, Stiorney General-CALEB CUSHING, Mass. Secretary of Treisury-JAMES GOTHAIE, Ky. Postmaster: General-JAMES CAMPBERL, Pa. Secretory of Interior-Rober McCLELLAND, Mich. Secretary of Nary-Janies C. Dobbin, N. C.

An accident occurred to the train going west on Friday night, between Elmira and Owego, by which three persons connected with the train were seriously injured. They were taken to Elmira,

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rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon

man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public delib-It will not be sufficient that the rash eration^a. counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon

God and his overroling providence. We have been carried in safety through a peril ous crisis. Wise rounsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re unite its broken agments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were

within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathered around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence, which smiled opon our Fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

The Ericsson Engine.

The Republic of Feb. 28 publishes a communication of the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Naval Committee in the House of Representatives, recommending the passage of a resolution Ericason for the construction of one caloric frigate

To this communication are annexed the several letters which have passed between the department, Ericsson, and other parties in relation to the behav ior of the Ericsson and her engine, on her passage to Washington, we copy, the first from Captain Er

esson's letter, the other from that of Commander

Sands, of the Navy: Cait. E. says: "On going op the Chesapeak, we encountered a heavy snow-storm, the thick weather competing us to come to anchor at the mouth of the Potomac

The machinery had then been in operation for sev larity seldom equalled in the best constructed sea steamers. In fact, the motion of the paddle-wheels was found to be more continuous, owing to the powerful momentum of the double pistons, which form a main feature in the caloric engine. It is proper to observe that while at times the ship pitched her bowsprit under water, and although the lee wheel was sometimes immersed to the centre, not the slightest vibration or movement was perceptible in the frame and braces of the engine ; neither

during the rolling of the ship. ""The various valves of the supply cylinder also worked with the utmost regularity and freedom, notwithstanding their inclination, consequent or the heeling of the ship. It is important to observe, that after the first day's run the consumption of fue proved to be fully one ton less per diem than my previous trials had indicated. Sixty five pounds of coal supplied to each one of eight furnaces, amount ing to something under four and a quarter tons, in twenty-four hours, proved to be the actual con-ump. tion. The speed attained with this very small con-

Capt. Sands writes : "I was approhensive that with the new engine it would be impossible to obtain that continuity of action in a sea-way which the steam engine has -ment and observation. OSBORN & BALDWIN

da larly directed by his orders is the distribution of do magnetism, and the question of the existence and ďo extent of an open sea about the pole.

We must here once more express our protound regret that Dr Kane has not a steam propeller at is command for the purposes of his expedition -Paid Mrs Marshall for keeping Mis Foley If ever a savan, and a brave adventure deserved and McAdam paupers do N Cormey keeping every aid and every facility here is the case. His plan of search is as original as it is brilliant ; it is the result of science and study at once profound, do J Crager keeping Sweet temporary penetrating, and comprehensive ; his energetic and pauper do Daniel Sweet keeping Mr Mrs Boving

admirable mind has succeeded in providing the means of taking with him a complete and well equipped scientific corps ; his comrades are men of force and character ; a noble and manly enthosiasm will inspire the expedition from its Commander to the last man of its crew ; and how much it is to be regretted that they will not have the advantage of steam to hurry them forward at the earliest possible day to the scene of their arduous and noble labors .- N. Y. Tribune.

> HENRY T. WRIGHTMAN, late a clerk in the City Post Office at Washington. D. C., recently made two desperate attempts to commit suicide, one by prussic acid and one by cutting his throat. The history of the unfortunate man is a lamentable one. He is a brother of Gen. Roger C. Weightman, and was formerly in affluent circumstances. He was for a

long time Cashier of the Patriotic Bank at Washington, from which he retired, several years since, and went into business, but failed losing all he was worth. Subsequently, he obtained a clerkship in the City Post Office; and through life, until very recently, though dissipated in habits, his character or honor and integrity was unquestioned. About hree months ago, he was arrested on the charge of purloining money letters from the mail, and was in-dicted by the Grand Jury. Many of his friends be

lieve him innocent of the charge, but yet he must traverse the indictment. The prussic acid he took aprears to have failed in its purpose-probably in onsequence of the stimulating spirits which he had previously taken.

A man named Gregory, clerk in the Exchange Hotel, Ann Arbor, Mich., was stabbed by a young man named W. R. Wykoff, of Ovid, Seneca coun ty, N. Y., on Saturday morning, in a ball room. Gregory is in a critical condition.

From the New Haven Palladium. Tax Rocx Ross. - A medicine under the title of Rock Rose, 'made from a plant' of that name, is having a great run in this vicinity for its curative properties. The cry of " quack," so truly applica. ble to at least one half of the medicines of the day cannot be justly applied to the Rock Rose, for it has " made its mark" in this city in several cases, to the relief and cure of the sufferer; when other remedies have failed-and what is quite remarkable, some o our best physicians do not hesitate to speak very favorably of the compound. The certificates of cures are not fabrications, but from highy respectable persons, most of whom are well known to us. The manufacturer is also well known to us as a gentleman who would not be engaged in a humbug, or in

deceiving the public in any way .- Palladium. We cheerfully endorse the above, having witness. ed its good effect, ourselves, on pulmonary and scrofalous complaints. We belive it is the best com-pound for colds and coughs, extant. The Rock Rose has long been known as a plant of rare medi-ical virtues, and its preparation is superintended by a gentleman of ability and character, in this city. N. H. Register.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 20, 1851. This is to certify that the notice of the Rock Rose medicine published in our paper in connection with one from the Palladium, was not only unso icited, but was written by the editor of his own judg-

ton temporary paupers do C K Ladd balance due for services as do Mrs. Hall keeping Maley's children paupers 5 10 borough physician do Rome township keeping J Lockaby tempoiary pauper do Bailey & Nevins for flonr to paupers do Mrs LaPlant temporary relief 1# do C Wells for coffins for paupers do C M Manville, taking sick man to 1.00 Waverly do Thos Barnes digging grave 1 1 Wood for Mrs Green temporary relief : 8 do ET Fox for flour furnished to Maler and Mrs Moran D Bartlett keeping Ann McCarty do Mingus wood for Mrs Powers temporary relief O'Day keeping McDonald tem. pauper do Montanye's & Co shroud for Maley do clothing for Maley's boys do J E Geiger per cent. collecting do John Holmes use of horse to carry body of Mrs. McAdam to grave \$331 22 ASSETS \$8 56 Due from Athens township 39 16 do D.Vandercook Collector do W A Chamberlin do \$3 77 343 90 do C T Smith In Treasury 435 0 \$126 03 in t WE the undersigned, Burgess and Town Coused of the Borough of Towanda, do certify the forth ing to be a true and correct Statement of ceipts and Expenditures of said Borough for a year 1852. WM. ELWELL, Burgess. JNO. F. MEANS, N. N. BETTS, C. M. MANVILLE, Council JNO. BEIDLMAN, J. FRANCISCO. March 10, '53. Attest-Wu. Scorr, Clerk. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LL persons indebted to the estate of IANES M. DEMARIST, decessed, late of Windhamp are hereby requested to make immediate parmet, and those having claims against said estate, will be the same th please present them duly authenticated for sente . ment EMALINE DEWARKS. Administrat March 9, 1953.

DR. ANDREW JACKSON, Physician and Ber Dreparties and the set of for wanda and vicinity that he has established him wanda and vicinity that he has established him wanda and vicinity that he has established self here, for the purpose of exercising his profess ion. Dr. Jackson has been practising in twp, and neighborhood for the thre last years, and has formerly held responsible medical appointment

He can be found when not professionally engaged in England and Scotland at Mrs Faton's boarding house, 2d door east of the Ward House, Rereases-Dr. Huston, M.F Towanda, March 10, 1653. A. JACKSON M.F