## POLITICAL TESTS IN THE SENATE.

Though the Senate has not yet removed the seal of secrecy-from its deliberations in executive session on the New York appointments, enough of what was done has transpired, we believe, to give the press jurisdiction of the subject. " We have ascertained from perfectly, reliable

gources that a debate arose upon the nomination of General Dix for the office of Assistant Treasurer, which lasted four or five hours, and resulted in his confirmation by a vote of twenty-eight. The eight who opposed him were Bright, of Indiana, the only one of the number from a iree state; A chison, of # Missouri : Butler and E. ans, of South Carolina :-Rusk, of Texas; Morton, of Fiorida; Mason, of Virginia; and Thompson, of Ken ucky

The ground of objection taken to the nomination -for these was but one-our readers will anticipate; General Dix had opposed the extension of davery to the new territories; he had been one of handred and twen ythousand democrats of N Y who would not submit to be proscribed by the Baltimore Convention because of his opinions, or of the opinions of his state, on the subject of slavery; ne would no: give his support to a candidate for the Presideny who obtained his nomination by distranchising the state of Naw York for having chosen delegates to represent her in the national council of the demnoratic party who were determined to omit no honorable effort to prevent the American flag be coming the pione or and guardian of chattle slavery; and finally, he preferred to stand loyally by his friends and constituents, to any honors, however exaited, which were to be purchased by tame sub-mission to the insult which had been offered to the state he represented.

These were offences which most men of magnammity could forgive; nor did they prevent the President from expressing a desire to avail himself of Mr. Dix's experience and accomplished statesmanship in the Cabinet, though we now feel au thorised to assume that they did, occasion that proslavery pressure, to which the President's original inclinations are reported to have yielded. Had the whig son stors voted with the eight who have taken it upon themselves to cast the first stone at the administration-and we marvel that they did not-General Dix's nomination would feated. No one would have had less cause to regret each a result than he, nor would any have had more, probably, than the eight who by their votes invited it. But the whigs dut not choose to accept the lead, and Mr. Dix was not deleated, consequently we need not waste words in speculating pon the probable consequences of such a contin gency if it had occurred

Messrs. Atchison, Bright, and their associates are not disposed to recognize General Dix as a democrat, because he and a portion of the demo cratic party in the state he represented, would not support for the presidency a candidate whom they, because of their hostility to the extension of slavery, were permitted to take no part in nominating. It is not alleged or pretended that General Dix ever refused to support any candidates of the party merely because of any differences of opinion be aween himself and them upon this subject; on the contrary; it is well known that no man is more loyal than he to the expressed wish a of the majority. His offence was, that he did not vote for

Itswas undoubtedly a source of bitter mortifica tion to those who conspired to secure the nomination of that statesman by excluding the representatives of New York from the convention, that he was defeated; nor was the monification materially assuaged by the result of the election in this state last fall, when the present executive was chosen by a larger majority than Mr. Cass received in any

We will not say that they would have preferred to have seen General Pierce defeated, but it is certain that if he or his friends had professed the poli-67 Which these gentlemen have pursued in the case as bailfy as their favorite had been before him.-But General Pierce wisely pursued a course in harmony with the tolerant spirit of a democratic party government. He is statesman enough to know that a national party can only be organized successfully upon the basis of principles upon which a majority of the people agree, leaving the principles about which they differ to be adjusted by circumstances and discursion, in several states where such differences exist. This policy the President has carried thus far in his appointments. He has proscrib ed no class for their opinions, neither has he designed to countenance any tendency to dissension or disorganization. The first effort to thwarth this policy, and to porpetuate or renew divisions in the comes from the Senate. The quarter to effort at consolidation, has proved a fountain of intolerance and disaffection. And yet the eight renetors who minister at this well of bitterness, found no difficulty with any of the gentlemen, whom the President had called to his cabinet, although more than one or two of them had been distinctly indentified with an organization which not only disavowed all allegiance to the democratic party, but to the general government; and one of the number but a ew years ago was a leader of the whig party in Congress, and among the most active champio the abolition agitation in that body. Nay, we may go farther; it is generally supposed that at least one of the President's official advisers also committed the unpardonable crime of relusing his vote for Gen. Case in 1848. And yet not a voice was lifted up against either of their nominations

Whether they have since severely purged themsolves of their past transgressions, or whether, in the eyes of General Cass's senatorial guard, it is a similar offence to have been a whig or a recessionist than to have continued in the faith in which Jefferson died, and in which General Cass lived until after he was three-score years and ten, are questions about which we have no light, save that which we share in common with our readers.-Nor are these now, questions of any importance -All those gentlemen have pledged themseles to carry out to the best of their abilities the policy markd out by the executive in his inaugural address and in the several communications he has made to the public, since he was nominated for the presidency. Whatever they may have said, done, or been, we are happy to know that now they are democrate, and every democrat ought to rejoice at it. We should very sincerely have deplored the loss of all or any of the votes cast at the fast Presidential election by those who were whigs in 1840, or seces ionists in 1850, and shall always be happy to co operate with men who agree with us on nine points of the law, for the purpose of defeating those who disagree with us on the whole ten.

And now assingle word to those of our southern countrymen who are disposed to countenance this attempt to proscribe freedom of opinion among democrate at the nor.h. We have no lear that they will succeed; we do not entertain the slightest anprehension that any, or all, the patronage of the executive could make any permanent impression upon the settled conviction which reigns in the breast of every intelligent American, brought up under influence of free labor, that slavery is an unqualified curse to a nation. Our apprehensions, i we have any, are of a different character.

Should the impression get abroad in the free states, that the counsels which dictated this attempted proscription of General Dix were likely to pre vail, and that the southern people have succeeded in arraying the power of the executive against all who share General Dix's aversion to the extension of slavery and slave representation : we would not like to answer long for the security of slave pro perty in the southern states. As it is, and looking upon the fature with the most hopeful anticipations we cannot see how the overbe ring and intolerant spirit of a class of southern polititions should be brooked much longer of the nation.

"We have, scattered through the northern states a targe and influential class of men, who are sway ed to and fro in their political judgment by circumstances and accidental interests, who give very little thought to the abstract principles of government, and who vote with one party or another n much reference to fundamental questions. This party, at first, yielding to their instincts, embraced the Jeffersonian proviso, and the conse-

ery northern state in the land, with scarcely an exception, recomended its application to the terri-torial bills then before Congress. The same party, rielding to personal and prudential considerations to what we esteemed unfounded apprehensions -went in a body in support of the compromise mea-uses of 1850, hesitating but for a moment over the inconsistency of the two positions. One day they are for the most liberal principles of free trade, the next, upon a slight change of the issue, they will clamor for restrictions and privileges. This class comprises the material force of the nation, and its movement is irresistible in whatever way it may be directed. It is controlled by no fixed principles, but moves mainly under the guidance of its apprehensions. The time is at hand wher this impulsive and unreasoning mass will move upon slavery. The political power of that institulike falling material bodies, the rapidity of its descent will increase in proportion to the distance it has to fall. The laws of it dustry and commerce will quietly settle the problem which has so long vexed the politicians; and then it will be as much he fashion to decry the slave-holder and slave-labor, as it is now to denounce the vendors of obscene books, or diseased butcher's meat. When tha time comes, and come it will, or every received axiom of political economy is a delusion and a lie, the southern people will have an opportunity of knowing who constitute their true friends in the free states and upon what arms, if any, they are to rely for protection. They will then remember, not before, the radical states rights democracy of New York, who shielded them in 1835 and in 1840 from the horrors of a servile insurrection; who re-lieved them in 1846 of the burthens of an unequal and oppressive tariff; who, prevented the extension of slavery over a large fraction of the North American continent in 1848; and, in 1851 denounced the ion successful attempt of a minority n Congress to strip the people of the states of im purtant gnaranties to their constitutional rights, by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law. Though we are no prof hets, nor the sons of a prophet, we venture to predict that the very class who are now denouncing the states rights democracy of the north as abolitionists, and trying to exclude them from every position under the general government, belore two more Presidential elections are held, will have need enough to their aid, and will be but to glad to surrender every office under the general government, for the simple privilege of having their slave property protected from the assaults of law

less emancipationists Nor then will they despise the co-operation of the Evening Post, whose services in behalf of free trade, commencing more than twenty years before those principles were advocated by any other journal north of the Potoman, were once warmly welcomed at the south, but not half so warmly as it will be in that day of political retribution which i approaching, when the powers of commerce, of wealth, of the press, of the forum, and of the pulpit - yes, of the pulpit, for the pulpit is one of the representative institutions of the country, and goes with the fashion—shall be arrayed against the demoralizing, the debilitating, the impoverishing, the

vinous, the wicked system of negro slavery. In that day we expect to encounter far more bitter denunciation from our contemporaries for standing up, as we certainly shall, in defence of the conitutional rights of the southern planters over their slaves within the states, than we ever experienced in preventing their acquiring any such rights out of

#### The Second Trial of Spring the Murder-Verdict of Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Apr. 7. The Jury in the case of Arthur Spring came into Court this morning with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

After the polling of the Jury, the prisoner asked General Dix, he would have been defeated quite permission to make a statement which was granted. He then made a long address, giving an account of his acquaintance with the murdered women and his several visits to their house. He said his son told him he would go to Carroll's

house on Thursday night and get the money, Lynch having gone to New York He tried to dissuade him from the robbery. No mention was of the night and asked for his pocket book, saying

In the morning his son went out and bought the shirts, giving him a dollar note and a gold dollar. He made no mention of the murder, and he (Spring) knew nothing of it till after he was arrested. He closed with solemn asservations of his own innowhich he naturally looked for aid and support in his cence and the guilt of his son. He was willing to die, but would die innocently.

Judge Kelly rebuked the pusoner for his hardi-

hood in persisting in such improbable statements when his moments on earth were numbered went over the history of the son and the evidence of the case to show how utterly false was all that he uttered.

In conclusion he urged 'him not to die with a suspiction. Sentence was deferred-and the prisoner was

onveyed back to prison. The Court and vicinity were densely crowded,

but no manifestations was made by the crowd, although the result of the trial gave evident satisfac-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The night Express Passenger train going West on Monday night, 4th inst, and due at Binghamton on Tuesday morning at 10 minutes past 2, when passing along the Delaware Bridge, came in contact with a large rockveighing 3 or 4 tuns- which had fallen from the bank above directly on the track. The whole train was thrown off the track, and the baggage car came near being precipitated into the river. The Fireman was instantly killed. We did not learn his name. Mr. I. Tallman, the Engineer, was mortally injured and died in about half an hour. When they approached him he inquired about the firespoke of his wife and children, and said that t was useless to endeaver to do any thing for him, as he could not survive.

We did not learn that any of the passengers were seriously hurt, though some were severely bruised The Engine was badly damaged, and all the care

much broken. LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE - Yesterday afternoon. Mr. Robert Elder, a highly esteemed gentleman, residing a short distance east of this place, along the Reading tumpike, started to walk into but on the road he was overtaken by a Mr. Hocker, with a horse and wagon, who invited him to take a seat with him. While coming down the steep hill just outside of town, the harness became lisarranged in such a manner as to prevent the horse from checking the speed of the wagon. Mr. E. became alarmed, and in jumping from the wa-gon, he tell, striking his head against a projecting stone, causing almost instant death. was stopped after reaching the foot of the hill, and Mr Hocker, who remained in the wagon, escaped uninjured. Mr E leaves a large tamily, and many triends to mourn his sudden and melancholy decease.—Harrisburg Keystone.

THE AFFAIR AT GREYTOWN.-Late advices from San Juan de Nicaragua report no change in affaire at Greytown beteen the Transit Company and the anthorities. The British way steamer Geyser had arrived, and the authorities waited on the omina der with a grevious complaint against Capt. Holling. of the U.S. sloop of war Cyane, but the English commander said he had express orders not to interfere in any matters that the government of Greytown may see proper to execute; but, as the American commander has resolved to protect the property of the Transit Company, he could only represent the matter to his government.

COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.—Jas. Brass, charges with being connected with the Montour county counterfeiters, has been convicted. A motion was made for a new trial, which the Court holds made quence was, that in 1848-9, the legi latures of ev. advisement until the August term.



Aleporter. Bradford

free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men Presdem for Free Territory. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, April 16, 1853

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### Democratic State Nominations.

ČANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS H. FORSYTH, of Phila Co. AUDITOR GENERAL. EPHRAIM BANKS, or MIFFLIN, Co.

FOR SURVEYOR DESERAL. J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of CRAWFORD Co.

CANAL COMMISSIONER .- Thomas H. Forsythe, says the Doulestown Democrat, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a carpenter by trade, and a most excellent and popular man. He is a native of New Britain township, Backs county, and served his apprenticeship with Jacob Kephart. He worked as a journeyman carpenter with Samuel Kachline, Esq, of this borough, and afterwards moved to Philadelphia county, where there was a more extensive field opened for his business in which he was engaged. He is now an efficient and active member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, a station that he has held for several years as the representative of Philadelphia. He everywhere is respected as an honest, upright and capable man and will make an unprecedented run at the ballot box on the second Thursday of October next.

# Letter from Barrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1853. The House has at last passed the appropriation bill, and it is now in the hands of the Senate Committee. The amount disposed of by the House is about \$5,000,000 including appropriations for the completion of the North Branch Canal and the Portage road. The Committee appointed by the House to examine into the charges of corruption against the Canal Commissioners in allotting contracts on the Portage, have not yet reported. It is understood that their investigations show a clear case for the Commissioners, and will remove all just suspicious of fraud. The Canal Commissioners sent a message to the House demanding an investigation, in view of the reiterated charges made in that body against them.

The Senate did not concur in the action of the House, appropriating \$30,000 to establish a school for the education of idiotic children, but amended it by giving \$10,000 when an equal sum shall be raised by private subscription, and an additional made of murder. His son, he says, told him to go \$10,000 in one year upon the same condition, of private subscription. A general feeling of the puliy of such an institution was felt, but from the faci of its being an experiment in this State, prudence restrained the Senate from a large appropriation until the interest of the public is manifested in the undertaking by substantial aid. Some of the best men in our State had their feelings interested in this institution. Judge Kane delivered an excellent lecture, to which Bishop Potter added his pur suasive eloquence, while the practical results of education was illustrated by several children who had been raised from a state of degrading idiocy, to one of comparative intelligence; had committed falsehood on his tongue, but by uttering the truth, to memory the Lord's prayer, learned the use of clear the character of his son from the breath of their limbs, and to feed and keep themselves clean. The form of the appropriation although far from satisfactory to those gentlemen who had enlisted themselves warmly in this project, is yet calculated to awaken public attention and stimulate its projectors to exertion. If strong appeals were made to philanthropists, privately and publicly, in churches and assemblies, the sum of \$10,000 can be easily

collected. Both Houses are inundated with petitions, favorable to removing the tonnage tax from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The York and Cumberland road and the projected Lebanon Valley road have had an act passed relieving them from taxation. The Pennsylvania company now ask for the same privilege. The House will grant it. Whether the Sen-

ate will is yet to be seen. The tax on the Penn's road was imposed with the view of protecting our public improvements, running parallel. It was apprehended that the construction of this road would divert a Jarge body of rade from the canal and seriously diminish the revenue. This fear has not been justified by the fact. The revenues of the canal have been increasng in the face of the very large business done by this railroad. Indeed every avenue from the wast west is crowded with trade and travel. Instead of there being too many, there are too few. Business is brisk on the Canal, the Penn'a Railroad is crowded to its utmost capacity without being able to accommodate all who desire to transport on it, and the New York & Erie road is in the same condition. Now although the fear which induced this tax, has no reality, yet as long as taxation does not tax, has no reality, yet as long as taxation does not drive trade from our road to a rival route, it is 2000 blacks, have just been landed, and another of right that the company should pay something to the Commonwealth for their privileges. When competition shall make this tax an impediment to be done. this route, and drive trade from it, then it may be proper to remove it, but while its operation is mere v to diminish the profits of a wealthy corpo: ation, it should remain. But this is a powerful company, which has never demanded a privilege from the Legislature, in vain.

New counties have met with little favor this session. Look at Union county on the map and see ty, because they were opposed to its division. The Whig Senator glected—Mr. Hendricks—had his pick wilson, The Rumsellers victim or Heracite bill erecting a new county to be called Anthracite, passed through the Senate and sent to the line of the li

a or and Representatives were defeated in that coun-

House. The Whig Representatives in the House procured the passage through that body of a bill making a new county to be called Penn and it was sent to the Senate. So each bill is in the hands of its enemies. The Senate will not agree to the House bill, and the House will not pass the Senate bill. The victorious new county men of Schuylkill county have by their divisions, furthered the desires of their opponents. So may it ever be -This cutting our State into small, contemptible Vir zinia-like counties is detestable. It lessens the lignity of a State, as it would of our nation to divide it into a hundred small States.

A bill has been passed Incorporating the Farme ers Union Insurance Company to be located at Athens, Biadford County Pa. Yours truly,

Washington Gossip .- The papers are filled with epons from the seat of government, some of which we give for what they may be worth.

The friends of Dickinson are making a strong e fort to get the consulship at Valparaise, for Birdsall his son in law,

It is understood that Buchanan accepts the mis sion to England, provided his acceptance, will not abridge the number of Pennsylvania appointments The State Department is preparing briefs for for eign ministers. The diplomatic nominations will be sent in on Monday.

Count Pulsky dined with the President some

Jays since, and had an interview with him this evening by appointment. He urged him to do all possible in his loreign relations to assist Hangary, f she should prove able to make a stand. When Brownson's nomination came into the

Senate, a reference to a committee was moved .-But on Mr. Seward pronouncing a brilliant eulogium on the nominee, he was unanimously confirm ed without reference Senator Boiland has been made Governor New Mexico. Mr. Soule, the new Minister to

night, when Mr. Weller, Mr. Wm. M Corry, and others made congratulate ty speeches. The triends of Gen Case are said to be indignant at the report that Mr. Lester is to be appointed Charge at Rome, in the place of young Cass, who does not mean to resign.

Spain, was waited upon by his friends on Thursday

### Executive Doings of the Senate.

Reported Breach in the Cabinet - Appointment of and Confirmation of Mr Buchanan as Minister to England-Senator Soule's Letter of Resignation. WASHINGTON, April 11-This morning there were various rumors affect in the city that a difficulty had occurred in the Cabinet, and that the Senate had been reconvened by the President. It was generally stated that Secretary Marcy had resigned, but it appears that all such reports were ground. less, or at least, that it any such breach had occurred, it was healed, as no Cabinet appointments were sent to the Senate. The appointment of Mr Buchanan, as Minister to England, was the only matter of consequence sent in mediately confirmed, and it is understood that he accepts, the Cabinet having been engaged until 12 o'clock, last night, in urging him to do so. The following is Mr. Soule's letter of resignation

sent into the Senate to Jay.

Washington, April 11, 1853. To the President of the Senate :- Sir-Having ignified to the President my acceptance of the high functions he has pleased to couler on me, I now advise you that I cease upon this day to be a member of the august body over which you preside. May I request the you will accept for yourself and tender to the other members of the Senate the expression of my regret at parting with such associates, as d my wishes for the prosperity Your very humble servant PIERRE SOULE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American-

The Vice-President's Inauguration, HAVANA, March 26th. Having just returned from seeing the inauguration of the Vice President, I thought perhaps your

readers might be gratified by a brief description of the ceremony.

Mr. King has been spending some time at the hospitable mansion of Col Chartrand, on his gugar estate, Ariadne, near the village of Lemonar, on the Colleges railroad, about fifteen miles from

Mantanzas, and has derived some bentit from in haling the fumes of the sugar-house Our party, consisting of Judge Shrikey, T M Rodney, Consul at Man'anzas, G. W. Jones, M. C., and Special Messenger, and several others, arrived at the plantation to Breaklast, and after being presented to Mr King, were conducted over the sugar works by Col. Chartrand and his sons, who explained everything, from the cutting of the cane to the final process of purifying. At 12, A. M., on the 24th of March we were summoned to witness

the inauguration. The Vice President being too feeble to stand without assistance, was supported on the right by G. W. Jones, M. C., and on the left by T. M. Rodney, Esq., Consul The oath was administered by Judge Sharkney, Consul at Havana, and was afterwards signed by the Vice President, certified by Judge Sharkey, and witnessed by the following ladies and gentlemen :

Margaret King, of Alabama; Catharine Ellis. do; Mary A. Stebbins. Lousiana; Jno. C. Caulfield, Alabama; S. W. Woolcot, Vermont; A. McWilliam, South Carolina; Jno. Chartrand, South Carolina; G. W. Jones, Tennesee; T. M. Redney, U. S. Consul; Charles Stebbins, Lousiana; Alex H. Day, Michigan; Edmund Marcy, New York; and

Samuel H. Jones, Pa. The ceremony, although simple, was very said and impressive, and will never be forgotten by any who were present. To see an old man, on the very verge of the grave, clothed with honors which he cared not for, and invested with authority which he could never exercise was truly touching. It was by persuasion that Mr. King would go through the ceremony, as he looked on it as an idle form, for he said that he was conscious he could not live many

Alter the ceremony was over, Mr. King conversed with the gentlemen present for a short time, and then retired to his couch. We amused our selves with walking through the orange and coffee groves, till dinner time, when we sat down to a sumptious repast, and in the evening took the care and returned to Mantanzas.

The slave trade is in a very flourishing condifilteen hundred is daily expected. The British cruisers are doing their best to break up this traffic, but so long as there is so much connivance it cannot

A GANG OF WESTERN BORRERS.—The trials of Dr. Roberts and others, at the term of the Superior Court of Monroe County, Georgia, for the robbery of John Jackson in October last, has elicited some some facts which the community will do well to notice. It was shown that these desperadoes, having been driven from Kentucky and middle Tennesee by the officers of justice, took refuge in the triounitains of east Tennesee, near the railroads, in what a figure it would make, it cut in two by a order that their movements might be more rap-Legislature enactment. Yet a large number of the id, and where they could pretend to engage in people of that county have been petitioning the are a portion of an extensive and well-organized Legislature for a division, with Lewisburg as the band of villains, now engaged in flooding Georgia

## Notices of New Books.

The discussion of the Temperance question, has

very materially changed during the past few years. Lecturers have become almost obsolete, and the ed the package. A few days after, the public attention is absorbed by publications having a direct bearing upon this momentous question, and depicting in glowing language the evils resulting from the baleful curse of Intemperance, and il-Instrating, as far as pen may do, the sum of human misery and wo, its inevitable consequences. The Temperance Lecturer started upon a new field of action. Armed in the glorious panoply of truth -wielding the weapons of morality, justice and benevolence, he at first arrayed himself against a Hydra which had raised its hundred heads in every community, and hissed with impunity, poisoning the happiness of families, tearing down and defac ing the home-altare, and shattering or dispersing families and fortunes. The heads of this grim monster were to be crushed one by one; and the conflict was severe, calling for the exercise of the virtues of perseverance and endurance on the part of those who first commenced the fight. These knights have all retired from the field, more worthy of renown than those who in chivalric days, sought to rescue the tomb of the Savior from the possession of the Saracen. Their mission has been effectedthey have thoroughly aroused public attention to the magnitude of the evil they were seeking to allay. Their efforts have been followed and enstained by the appearance of many publications, calcu-

of the public, and intended to confirm and hasten the good work already auspiciously commenced. Of this class, is Dick Wilson, which as its title implies, is an appeal for the " MAINE LAW," in the form of a Temperance Story, founded on fact, and being introduced to the public by Thurstow W. BROWN.

lated for the careful consideration and sober thought

We have read the Introduction with an intensity of interest. We have no recollection of ever before meeting with such a tall specimen of the highfulutin," as Mr. Brown has prefixed to Dick day last. On the same day, the husband was Wilson. We dely the reader to master one of the highest wrought paragraphs, without experiencing a sensation as if he was suspended in mid-air, and concluding it with the agreeable sensation of having safely fanded on t:ria firma. The tears of the widow, the groans of the orphan, and all the phases of wo and suffering are crowded into every para graph, with a reckless indifference which is perfectly appalling. Now, there is a common sense, practical way of treating all subjects, more decidedy to our taste, than Mr. BROWN's hyperboles and ly to our taste, than Mr. Brown's nyperposes and lock his larmity up as usual, when mey escapeing chimaxes and expletives, and much better intended and gave the alarm. Pursuit was immediate commenced, and hopes are entertained by the to recommend a book to the attention of the person who sits down to read it. The inevitable concirsion after mastering Mr. BROWN'S Introduction is that a successful attempt at reading the whole work would be fatal in its consequences.

But we would advise the reader not to judge DICK WILSON, by its Introduction. It is, as its title promptly to the spot. Being plenty of water on the eignifies, a Temperance Story, and we have the assurance of the author is founded upon incidents which have really taken place. But the design of destroying some clothing belonging to the conthe writer is, evidently, not so much to produce a pents - Elmira Repub narrative, the plot and illustration of which shall engage public attention, as to present in the most attractive shape, all the arguments which can be urged in lavor of a prohibitory liquor law, and to hold up as obnoxious to public opprobrium the traffic uself

The writer of this book, is evidently earnest in what he says, and betrays intense subject of Intemperance. How few households are there into which the Tempter hath not entered, and left the traces of his withering presence upon the hearth-stone, and desolation in the hearts of those who once gathered around it! There is in every page of Dick Wilson, evidence that the author is sincere in the work he has undertaken, and if he sometimes betrays somewhat of bitterness, it is because he is convinced of the magnitude and heinousness of the evil which he is endeavoring to

As the object is to bring the traffic itself into disrepute, and to advance argumen's for its discontinuance by legislative enactment, we have presented in this work the most striking examples of the misery which is, or may be wrought by licensing the sale of ardent spirits. We have a happy family plunged in the deepest distress by the death of the husband and father, for which the rumseller is answerable; the sudden descent from affluence to the direct poverty, of the remnant of the family; the loss of "summer friends," and exposure to insult and injury from the fiends at whose hands all their sufferings and sorrow had smenated. These are all depicted in the livetiest manner, and arguments and deductions drawn against the traffic which had caused all the ruin.

In the career of Dick Wilson, is also displayed the temptations which are laid to ensuare the feet of the mexperienced from the paths of truth and sobriety, ending in the total wreck of all the hopes and dreams of youth, and depriving the lonely family, of the only earthly stay upon which they lean ed. His history is not greatly different from that of thousands, who have started out with the brightest anticipations and the loltiest resolves, but have been allured by the ruby hue of the tempter, and have fallen so low that humanity could scarcely claim them

The characters employed in the work of dragging down Dick Wilson to a common level, may persons shall pile, lay, or store, any boards pile. be over-drawn, and the plot itself is in many instances defective, but the whole story is one calculated to warn the reader from the dangers which everywhere lurk around, and particularly assail the the said property shall remain upon the sid spart to said property shall remain upon the sid spart or in any part of said streets, after noise form young, the inexperienced and the thoughtless; while the arguments in favor of the " Maine Law" are unanswerable, and are here presented in a more attractive shape, and with a conciseness and perspicuity we have never before seen. We recommend the book most cordially to every friend of Temperance, to every enemy of that moral and physical desolation which "etalks by night, and walketh by noon-day." It will be effective in directing public attention to the only certain remedy there is or can be, for the disease which is now blasting the brightest hopes and the highest fame, which is severing families, and contributing in an alarming manuer to swell the butden of our taxa-

ARCTIC Expedition.—The various expeditions Legislature for a division, with Lewisburg as the Seat of Justice. After the erection of Montour Co., and of villains, now engaged in flooding Georgia with countries forgeries and small county may be emboldeded to ask for a division. The most amusing dilemma of new the people, when these measures of traud fail, they resort to burglary, highway robbery, and even mixed to carry on their infamous purposes.—Co. No less than fifteen expeditions in all, consisting of the mixed to carry on their infamous purposes.—Co. in the pursuit, and the effort is still continued

GREAT SWINDER-ARREST AND RECO Money -On the 17th inst., C. H. Smi figured as President of the Buckeys ciation, received through the Post Office directed to C. H. Smith, Wool buyer, that a package of \$3,000 had been lorge press from Troy, to the office in this cap he health man, presented himself at i Office, and identifying himself as the Sm discovered, and officers Galfagher and put upon the track, but they were unabl put upon the trace, our mey were unable of the whereabouts of the swindler, entil morning, when they telegraphed officen and Buffin, of Cincinnati, who arrened just as he was leaving for the South Smith acknowledge t the swindle, and w to Cleveland. He had changed the bills of which \$2,700 was found in his possess had also on his person \$114 in conthe Oneida Valley Bank, Madison County, & so well executed as to deceive good plant

Horride Murden - li becomes our part to record a most atracious murder comming one of our citizens Last evening, between a 9 o'clock, as Dr. G. W. Baskin was going 9 o'clock, as District. The was going dwelling he was attacked by some per know, within a few rods of his door, and s know, within a new rous or me door, and seek in the neck, cutting his jugular vein. From the ances, he must have been knocked down and clob first, and stabbed afterwards. He waited on a light, and haven a light. his office, called for a light, and having ober one, took off his coa', and examined his to and almost immediately fell over and diet particularly shaped bowie knife was the insing used. It broke off in the wound, and the was found on the spot. The knife will, dotte ultimately lead to the detection of the muddle. The jury is still investigating the matter, but have delayed our paper as long as possible, a have delayed out partial. The ulmost excitate exists : and the sympathy for the family at friends of the deceased is universal and since Mercer Democrat, 2d.

A DOMESTIC TRACEDY—The New Brunsan News gives an account of a clomeste tragety; that vicinity, which has its moral. Miss Penn River Muldless Muldless of Washington, South River, Middleser to, w of Washington, South River, produces co, to married about a year since to a travelling aged a Health Insurance Company in Philadelphas Shortly afterwards her husband commenced to ingher brutally, and finally left her without means of apparet. After long physical and means of apparet. means of support. After long physical and means aftering, the deserted wife died at a hotelonia. rested in Pennsylvania, charged with swinders Middlesex co, and will be brought to the Sach requisition.

A HEARTLESS MURDERER -We learn from the er, under tate of Mackinac, March 2d, that O T. Houson, of Grand Traverse, Michigan murdered one of his sister's children. He hade tured the child several days previous with a fe iron. He had kept his wife locked up for term days, and fed his own children on raw comes ear, one ear per day being the allowance of the He went to the woods one morning, lorgenity villain will be captured .- N. Y. Herald

Water Cure was discovered to be on fire maked the rooms on the third floor, on the east side. The alarm brought patients, strangers and all hims same floor, and ready hands to administrate both in type Hydropathic style, the fire was no extinguished, without doing much damage eren

RHODE ISLAND-The result of the Site elected n Rhode Island is a complete victory for the democrats. They have elected their Governor, Lieu-Governor, other State officere, both nemben u Congress, and majorities in toch branches of the Legislature.

recent election in Rhode Island show a minth of 900 in favor of sustaining the Problèm L quor Law. There is, however, no dante a maps v of the Assembly are opposed to the lax.

DAVID SMALL has been appointed Post Merer at York; J. J. HEISTER, at Easton, Pa; Bus-IEL STEVENS at Elmua, N. V.

# MARRIED

On Wednesday morning, the 6th inst, at Copen Plains, Steuben Co., N. Y., by the Rev. Jac. Vinderorre, D. D. of Easton, Pa., William C. Moni of Painted Post to MARY E. Coorse of the form er place.

in Alba, by the Rev. Mr. McDongall, Mr. Witt-INGTON PIRECE to MISS SARAH CHANDLE, 211 of the same place.

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Counti Com. Pleas will be held at the Court House the boro' of Towarda, commencing on Monty, the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. I. and to continue one week, at which the Hon Red ert G. White will preside for the trial of the following causes to wit: Robert Spalding vs Nathaniel Chapp et al

Pendleton Riley & Co vs Henry W Traces Thomas Elliott vs Israel Smith Welch, Longnecker & Co v. John Wood et al Stephen owell vs H W Tracey, Gantisher & Earl Nichols vo Wm Coryellet al Lyman Matson vs Ira Jennings et al L C DeChastelaux vs Lyman Matson John Beidleman vs Nedebish Smith Horatio & Rebecca McGeorge vs Ebenezer De ham

Newton Humphrey vs Wm Humphrey C L C DeChastelaux vs Ira Jennings et al A. McKEAN, Prothomotory.

Prothonotary's Office, Towarda, April 11, 113.

Borough Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Bro day of April, A. D., 1853. That if any person of or scantling, shingles or timber, upon the portion aquare, or within any of the public streets set person or persons shall forfest and pay is end such offence the sum of Five Dollars for erery day street Commissioner or the Town Council wift

move the same. Provided, that while any person shall be erectiff building, he may occupy opposite his land for a reasonable length of time a portion of the street for the purposes aforesaid, not however in a manuel

WM ELWELL, Borgest. J. F. MEANS, N. N. BETTS, Town Council. J. BEIDLEMAN Attest-H. McAlpin, Clerk. Towands, April 12, 1853.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS AND TAX-PAYERS OLLECTORS of Bradford County are hereby authorized to make a deduction of fire per cul-upon the State Tax of every interidual who shall pay his or her State and County Taxes in full on or before the 21st day of JUNE next, and the same shall be allowed you in your settlementthe same is by you paid into the County Tressers on or before the 22d or 22d days of June next.

By order of the Commissioners. Comm'rs. Office, Towards, April 1, 1853. MERCUR.

SALT just received at Towanda, Dec. 15, 1852.