Wienington Qee SUNATE. The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Mr. Seward p esented a memoral limit Mr. Se lomon requesting an examination into the merits of his patent substituting carbonic acid gas for steam

power, wheth was on motion releved saidle. Com-A large multiper of politions, were presented and referred ball a minute for papers, with how it on

the files At Saward gave notice of his intending to my die a bill to provide for the constitution of a radroal through the territories of the Unied States,

portioned the President somesage to the same opriate cumminees; and it was so and sed.
The Senate then, on motion of Mr. C.vin, pro-useded to the consideration of the resolution instruc-

ing the Committee on Commerce to Inquire in the colldition and wants of American Commerce with the Paulice aminas to what legislation may be ne cossary for its projection and development

The resolution was after a time postponed, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill re appointing the United States Judge for the Southern District of California. The bill, after some little di-cussion. was referred to the Indiciary Committee.

Mr. Hamlin introfinced a bill for the relief of Ira

Bildwin, which was referred to the Committee on Mr. Summer introduced a bill to provide for the execution, by the Courts of the United States, of of the opposition which life Administration is commissions, and lake testimony issuing from the encounter in the Sentes. And doubless they a courts of flatibe of friendly powers, which was re-

ferred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr . Foots introduced a bill explanatory of the act for the relief of Benjumin S Roberts.

The Senate then, after the trainaction of some other unimportant business, went into Executive. Session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE. . The immal having been read; a number of peti-

tions were presented and referred. Mr. Houston introduced a bill making appropris tions for the support of the Indian Department, and also for the Mulitary Academy at West Point, which were referred.

Mr Sige, of New York, offere la j intresolution providing for the purchase of Mount Vernon, for the use of the Government. The resolution provides that the Secretary of the

Interior, (the consent of the State of Virginia being obtained.) shall be authorised to contract with the proprietor for the purchase of the Mount Vernon

The adestion being upon the reference of the resolution, Mr. Bayly moved to lay it upon the table, but the motion was disagreed to a year 97, nays 103 The question then recurring on the reference.

The Virginia delegation said that State would never give her consent to the purchase of the Estate The Legislatore had by the Ganeral Gaverament frequently decided not to cede just-diction for such n purpose.
Messrs Campbell, Yates and o hers, favored the

resolution, and urged the propriety of the estate be ing owned by the Government. The tomb of Wash Ligion was now in the neglected condition, covered with brambles, and altogether in a state(of d lap-idation and decay, disgraceful to the nation. Messrs. Bissett, Richardson, and others opposed

Mr. Disney suggested that the morning hour had expired, and as there was business upon the Speak which it was desirable to reach, he moved that the House proceeded to the orders of the

The motion was agreed to. The House then proceeded to the order of the

day, and the commit ees being called in order, a number of reprins were presented. Mr. Dax son, from the Committee on Agriculture, pies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury

n Finances be printed. Mr. Meacham gave notice of his intention to infor the repayment to the State of Vermont of the moneys expended during the war of the Revolution: and also a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the fourth

ins alment of the public money ordered by the act The House then took up the, business upon the Speaker's table. The bill from the Senate regulating the contingent find of that body, was discussed at some

length by Messrs Mace, Housion, Jones and others, and was finally referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill from the Senate changing the manner of the appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, making the appointment continuable by the Senate, was taken up, and gave rise to consid-

erable discussion

Mr. Ewing made a humorous speech in opposition to the bill, and finally moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Considerable debate followed, in which Messrs. Houston, Bayly, of Va., Santon, of Tenn., Hibbard, Phillips, Wentworth, of Itt, Disney, Jones, of Tenn., Breckentidge and others participated. Mr. Buckenridge finally moved that the till be

referred to the Judiciary Committee. Pending the question, the House adjourned until Monday.

1 11.4

SENATE. Washington, Dec. 19.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.
The journal having been read and approved. The credentials of the Hon. Benjamin Frzpatrick re-elected U S. Senator from Alabama, were pre-

sented, and he was qualified and took his seat Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, announced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. Charles G.

. Mit. Norris, in concluding his remarks, offered the eusomary resolutions of respect and condolence, which were read by the Clerk.

Bir. Williams, of N. H.; followed in an eloquent

and appropriate address, touching upon many points of interest in the history and character of Mr. Ath. erton, whose ancestors had ever been distinguished for strictness of integrity and self-denying patriotism. When lie had concluded, The resolutions were unanimously adopted and

transmitted to the House. The Senate then adjourned. HOU E.

Mr. Benton rose to a privileged question, stating that Jose Manuel Gallegos, Delegate from New Mexico, was present to take the customary oath. Mr. Richardson desired that the Commission be read before the action be taken. In his opinion, neither Mr. Gallegos, nor the contestant Mr. was entitled to the seat.

The Commission was read. Mr. Richardson said this showed there is prima Asoie exidence of Mr. Gallegos' right, although a purpose cetthicate, from the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, given to Mr. Tane, conflicts with that to Mr. Gillegos', however, this was a malter for the Committee on Elections to investigate:

Mr. Gallegos was sworn in. Mr. Richardson presented evidence, and the pollbook of New Mexico, relative to the contested

election case in that Territory. The Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing thirty thousand copies of the proceedings

in the two Hanses, of Congress, with telerence to the death of Vice-President King.

Mr. Housion, from the Committee of Ways and Moans; reputted the Civil an PDiplomatio Deficient being horribly mangled. Mrs. Story was also fired ey bill, and slso the Pension Appropriation bill,

which were, on motion telerred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.
The proceedings of the Senate, with reference to the death of the Hom. C. G.Atherton, late a U. S.

much emotion portrayed the character of the desaed Me Ort followed in en cloqueug tribuic tathe de 'glowingly depleting manganarked thins in characterio The House then adjourned.

Congress and the Administration. By some will whom the will was lather to the ough, it is was foresteld that the Administration a could sustain a signal repulse early in the session of Congless. And indeed an attempt was made in he Democratic caucus, through the instrumentality of Mr. S an on of Tennessee, to embarrass the Art-in ni-haron by an expression of wan of confidence of the party, and thus leaving the Administration

with its levi imate support." of death-ction was a contemptible abortion. Imressed with a salurary conviction of their inability work mischief the small squad of neacherou-Democrats have sunk into quiet and obshutily, and he Administration receives the support from the party which it may so justly claim. And this is the conclusion to that poinpous prefude of wrath and fury which was scheared by the Democratic apponents of the Administration. Their vausting parade of valor before the hour of action presents a ludierous contrast to their poltroonry and imbecility on the field of battle.

We observed that the election of Mr. Tucker; o the Sentinel, as printer to the Sena en is the occ sion of great exultation on the part of the opposi-They affect to regard this event as indicative anisunter in the Sainte. And doubless they are correct, to a certain extent. In supporting Mr Tucker, the Whigs and Abolitionists did unques ionably aim a blow at the Administration, but we will not believe that any Democratic Senator harbored such a purpose. As regards the Senators from Virginia, we are confident that other impulses than that of discontent with the Administration, de termined their conduct in the matter. They will undoubtedly assert that independence of judgment which characterizes them as men and benefits them as Senators, but they will extend to the Administration a support all the more effective in being the result of attachment to principle.

It is a mistake, to suppose that the Administra tion of President Pierce, does not possess the contidence of the Democracy. Whatsoever discontent may have prevailed, in consequence of the course of the Administration in respect the New York feud has been entirely propitiated by the derelopment of principles and policy made in the Message of the President, and the reports from the Departments. Democratic members of Congress will but represent the sentiment of the Democratic party of the country, in sustaining the Administration in its efforts to earry out Democratic principles in the policy of the Government. We are confident, that the Administration will not fail to secure the confidence and support of a Democratic Congress, notwithstanding those indications of disaffection which so delight the opposition.-Richmond

News from the Seat of War.

The steamer Asia, which arrived at New York last evening from Liverpool, bruigs three days' later intelligence from Europe, which confirms the report of the success of the Turks of the Danubian frontiers, though at the latest advices, the war was making little progress, being confined to skirmishes between small parties from the two grand arunies. In Asia, the Turkish success continues to be very brilliant. The important fortress of Soccham Kale and fort Usurghette have both been captured by the Turke. The Turkish force had for several nights bombarded the Russian position at Giurgevo but were finally dislodzed by the artillery under General Tormosoff Omer Pacha had marched the holle of his troops back to the consider he occurred however formed an intrenched camp between Kalafat and Krajowa. The Russian reserve corps are moving from Bessarabia to Wallachia. On the 26:b November, Schamyl and Ismæl Pacha were to make a simultaneous attack on the Russian lines. but the result is not yet known. Omer Packs had intercepted a letter from Menschikoff to Gortschakoff, advising him to keep quiet in the Principalities. The London Times has a leading article on the subject of the advance of the Furks from Kalatat towards Krajowa, and remarks:-" This advance was coupled with the activity of the Tu ks along the whole line of the Danube, rendering it evident that we are only yet at the beginning of the

Wallachian campaign. In the Black Sea hos these had commenced, and the Rassian first e Waldimit had been captured by a Turkish steamer. On the other hard the Russian ship has taken an Egypian steamer of ten guns, af er a desperate resistance. The combined English and French fleets remain at their anchor age. It is reported that the Turkish fleet jutent to hombard Sebastopol. Russia it is said to have re quied England the recall of Admiral Slade and Captain Brofase, now in command of the Turkish fleets, both of whom hold commissions in the British Navy. Letters from Bucharest state that the Russian army was soon expected to be an a condition to take offensive.

Attempts are still making by some of the neutral Powers to arrange the difficulties between Russia and Turkey. A new conference has been proposed by Austria, to be held either at Vienna. London or Paris.. The combined powers are said to be fa vorable. Russia and Turkey are invited to send delegates, and a new manifesto is expected from the Czar. Aflairs in Servia are causing uneasiness to the Porte. The Servian government demands from the Porte that an exequator be given to the Russian Consul at Belgrade. The Porte thinks that Servia is listening to Russian intrigues, through a letter from the Prince of Servia to the Sultan states that Servia would preserve a strict neurrality. The Austrian Cabinet lends its most strendous support to the Servian declaration of neutrali y. A rumor has reactied London that the Court at St. Petersburg has addressed and conclusive note to the government of England and France, announcing that no further negotiations, with respect to the affairs of the East, will be listened to. That the part of Rossia is definitely taken; and that part is la guerre.-Taken as a whole the news is warlike and decided ly against all attempts at amicable negotiations:

COMMITTON IN THE SENATE -The Washington Star says," the defeat of Armstrong was accomplished through a plot arranged and carried out by Senators Bright, Fish and Seward, and kept as far as possible concealed, until accomplished, from the knowledge of the mass of the Democrats of the body. It was arranged by and with the advice and assistance of Mr. Seward, doubtless, who is shrewd enough to avail himself of the disappointments of Mr. Bright, and of his evident eagerness to coalesce with Abolitionists or any others to deleat the measures and policy of the Democrate generally for the purpose of bringing the National Administration (of which he is not Secretary of the Interior) into disre-

RIOT AT CHICAGO -A bloody tiet teck place among the laborers on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Lasalle, December 15th, growing out of a reduc-

ion of their wages. About 2 o'clock an altercation arose between Al- they could not conscientionally approve and supbent Story, a contractor, and a party blirishmen, doring which one of the latter was shot dead. Shortly alterwards Story's office was attacked and pillaged, and Story, who had concealed himself in a barn, was found and brutally murdered, his head and body

let, but escaped. the other side of the river, has shot bine laborers. The sheriff of Lavalle county was speedily on the spot; and siter some resistance; during winch one Smining tenn. New Hampshire, were bereiteceived linhman was shot dead, and two wounded, thirty



Gradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, Di cember 24,1853.

Torms of The Reporter,
\$2 50 per annum—If paid within the year 50 cents will
re deducted—for gash paid actually in advance \$1.00 will be
deducted. Why paper sentover two years, unless paid for.
ADVARTIBEMENTS, per square of ten times. So cents for the
first and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

ID Office in the "Union Bideks" north side of the Public
square, next door to the Bradford Hotel—Entennes hereas Square, next door to the Brautou inner. Fant. Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Meeting of the Standing Committee. The Democrafic Standing Committee for Bradord County, are requested to meet at the " Ward

Honse," in the borough of Towarda, on Thursday the 5th day of January, 1854, at 2 P. M. The following named persons compose the Comnities:-H. L. Scott, Paul D. Morfow, Samuel Owen, A. D. Spalding, Beecher Morgan, H.C. Baird,

C H. Ballard, S. B. Lathrop, George Stevens.

No Reporter will be issued next week, and consequency our next number will be dated January 7. We extend to our patrons the usual congratulations of the season, hoping they may all have cause for rejoicing, and a trappy enjoyment of the holidays, unmarred by reflections of unpaid prin-

The Astaults on the Administration.

It is useless to endeavor to conceal the fact that here exists in the Democratic organization elements of dissatisfaction and discord, which bude no good views upon the question may be." If opposition to the harmony of the party, and assail the permanency of our organization and the success of the Administration. It is useless, we say, because re- dence and favor of a Democratic Administration, cent events have demonstrated the fact too plainly for palliation-and because we believe where danger threatens, it is better to look the object boldly 1846-for which but one solitary vote-and that and fearlessly in the face, than by cowardice and irresolution to endeavor to persuade ourselves there | sylvania Delegation in Congress? Why may not is no occasion for alarm.

It was fair to presume that a President chosen onnine one hundreths of the voters who cast their finitely settled by some of the very particularly virsuffrages for FRANKLIN PIERCE. The fact that dis- tuous of the present day, that we might govern ourcord prevails to some extent, that Representatives | selves accordingly. ishment as it should demand their investigation.

guerrillas of the democratic party, who, hanging filiate with them, in a common cause—the success apon the outskirts of the party, claim its protection, of Democratic measures and Democratic men. but whose only principles are self-aggrandizement,

their disappointment. As yet, the only point of attack upon the Adminis charged that a portion of its appointments have ty which are recognized in the Constitution. been conferred upon free-soilers, or men who in 1848, supported Van Bunen. Such a charge, in this lits true friends in the North. Some simulated triendregion, if true, would be a recommendation, but in ship is even more to be feared than open opposition.

consideration. public men and the press of those States, almost the Presidential election of 1848, the question entered fargely, and a portion of the Democratic party, actuated by principle, supported Mr. Van Bunen, in opposition to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whose position upon this question

or but Fresh or s After years of discussion, the Adjustment mea-

This settlement, " crustled out" from the Demoments of discort and division. To the support of antees to the staveholder the peaceable possession FRANKLIN PLEASE, rallied the united Democracy, and the prompt recovery when fugacious, of his almost without exception, rejoicing that causes for property.

These men, in their efforts for personal arguan division were set at rest, dangerous questions set membered in the distribution of favors which must estimate of the candor and honesty of FRANKLIN Pirace, upon whom such a course would have brought the contempt and execuation of every hon-

It is only in the State of New York, that Free Soilism can be said to exist, as an element of the ments in that State that the most fault is found. A classification of the persons appointed shows that of the principal offices filled, a very large majority were from the supporters of Cass, in 1848, while Mr. Van Bunen received the most votes. In fact, in almost every important instance, the Free-soilers have been excluded, until we have wondered at the meekness with which they bore their proscrip-

Il support of the Proviso at the time when it was a question occupying the attention of the country, is good cause for the proscription of sound Democrats, at the hands of a Democratic Administration, then is opposition to any of the doctrines in the creed, infinitely more so. If we are to recognize the principle, let it be carried out to its tollest extent, and see how "conveniently small? the number of worthy members will be. We have ever contended, and will ever maintain, that the question of Freedom is Democratic-at the same time, we "can act with Democrats, whatever their at some time, to one or many principles, now settled as orthodox, rules out Democrats from the confiwe? Where are the opponents of the Tariff of DAVID WILMOT's-could be found, of all the Pennwe-almost the only paper in the Commonwealth which dare speak out against the iniquities of the der the peculiar circumstances which made memo | Tariff of 1842, and demand its repeal—set up a rable the election of Gen. Pierce, so long as he was claim on that account, and saying "stand asideaithful in the performance of his previous profes- we are holier than thou!"-demand of President sions of public policy—so long as he adhered to the Prence that he proscribe all who were not with ear cardinal doctrines of the party-would find none of Where the friends of Harbor and River Improvehis former supporters who stood ready, either open- ments, who will hardly claim that as an admitted ly or covertly, to lend himself to measures which principle of Democratic policy? Finally, where were calculated to embarrass the Administration, or will be the limit—and what shall be the Shibboleth. bring the President or any or all of his Cabinet, in- | which will take us into the Democratic Caanan? to disrepute. Such was the expectation of ninety. We should like very much to have the question de

in Congress, and even "grave and reverend" Sena- To our mind President Presce has acted wisely embarrass and rebuke the Administration, is mat- ters of the Democratic party. He has taken the ter of surprise to the masses, and excites their aston- only position by which it was possible to unite the party and preserve it intact, and But a few weeks after the inauguration of our his wisdom, albeit it was not without some slight present Chief Magistrate, while the whole country | qualms of conscience that we could make up our was looking with generous confidence and high mind to recognize in good taith, as brethren of a expectations for a career of usefulness, amidst the common household, persons whom all have somegeneral rejoicing and the universal expression of times looked upon as beterodox in their views sympathy, a discordant note was sent up from the But so long as they stand upon the Baltimore plat-Granite State, which, though insignificant of itself, form, pledged to discountenance all agitation of the became important, as it was the key note for a fac- slavery question, we are willing to overlook past ion of dishonest speculators, banded thieves, the sins and differences of opinion and action, and af-

This attempt to proscribe Democrats on account of and whose highest aim, plunder; ready alike to their previous action in regard to slavery, is in distrike down friend or foe, who may guard the door rect contravention of the Baltimore platform, vioof the public treasury from their designs. At the lates honesty and good faith, and endangers the ime Edmund Burke, as the paid organ of the specu- peace and security of the South. It is not sustained ators, opened the cry upon the Administration, we by honesty and good faith, because to the support prophesied the very war which has since been wag. of our time honored standard, every Democrat has d, in which are now leagued the remains of Whig- been invited, and under its broad folds have rallied gery, abolitionism, baffled speculators, and disap- for the success of the Democratic organization. It pointed office-seekers. The virulence of their as | contravenes the Baltimore platform inasmuch as the saulis, the unscrupulousness of their attacks, and question of slavery was set at rest, and its agitation their untenable positions, demonstrate too plainly was to be discountenanced; and it endangers the the malignity of their passions, and the depth of peace and security of the South, because it fe-opens the discussion and aguation of a question which should never be disturbed, and never is disturbed istration, is the manner of distributing the offices. without infinite injury to the institutions and proper-The South is ulready beginning to see who are

other sections of the Union, might be taken as an The fate of Dickinson, of Cobb, of Foots, of Clenevidence of sympathy with those who have labored ers, may teach a lesson to those who would array to prevent the propogation of slavery, and would one section against the other to advance their bring the administration into disrepute. How far schemes of personal ambition. The South can now the charge is true, and if true, how much odium lean more safely for support upon the free soilers should attach to the Administration, is a subject for of the North, in everything except the extension of slavery, than upon the noisy Union savers who have The Provise of Mr. Wilmor, brought the subject been apparently so zealous in advocating Southern of free soil tangibly before the attention of the coun- rights, and who have such a display of their pinchtry. By means of the Mexican war, territory was beck patriotism. These latter-day saints have no already acquired, or was undoubtedly to be acquirinfluence, no power, no standing at home. They ed, and the question arose as to whether or not, it are traitors to public sentinment at home, and should in a tetritorial state be free from slavery - are spurned and despised by the South, who, what The Legislatures of thirteen bt the tree States re- ever may be their demands, with characteristic solved to sustain Mr. Wilmor in his position—the chivalry and noble feelings despise freachery. They have then, no capital upon which to trade, except without an exception, arrayed themselves on the such as they may raise by the cry of wolf! wolf! same side. It is hardly necessary to review the They sink into utter insignificance, into the depths whole battle, in which the concentrated power and of popular contempt, into merited obscurity, when talent of the Southern states was sufficient to over- they cannot obtain consequence by arraying one come the numerical strength of the North. But in section of the Union against the other, and by exciting fears upon questions which should never be obtrusively and roughly approached. This class of persons has wrought all the damage which the South has sustained in the North. They will not allow our citizens to hold their own views upon the abstract questions of slavery, and at the same time entertain feelings of respect and affection for citizens of the South-they are not willing to permit safes of 1850, settled, and let us hope, definitely them to exercise and express fraternal and generous settled, the whole question. At first, these measures confidence in the bonesty, and patriottem of South met, the disapprobation of both extremes. The erumen, but they constantly insist that a feeling of friends of Freedom is the North deemed that they enmity and hatred exists, a disposition to interfere conceded too much nothe South-the Southern men hin the domestic institutions of the South and do gross that they encroached upon State Rights. Be that outrage to our duties as citizens, and to the requireas it may, they were as the spirit of peace sent up. men's of the Constitution. They are constantly

quiesced in, and are now to held and acknow- liberate every slave. They stigmatize as Abolition ists those who are not willing to recognize slavery as a National blessing, but who do acknowledge in craise party all the necessary and mevitable ele- the most binding manner the compact which guar

tled and removed, and willing and ready to do bat- dizement, are not willing that a state of peace and tte months plaform of principles laid down at Bale quietode should exist. They, and they only, since timore. Who will now impeach the sincerity and the passage of the Compromise measures, have honesty of a single soldier in that campaign, who been endeavoring to open anew the agitation of the came up zealously to the conflict? Were any mem- question, to fan the smouldering embers, to awaken here of the party, thus cordially united, expecting a feeling of alarm, that they might cast themselves that after the battle was fought and won, a portion into the breach, again to become the peculiar friends of the victors were to be proscribed and set aside, as of the South, and the saviors of the Union. There being of no further use, and not competent to be re- will be no safety for Southern property, until the South discountenances these men, and puts the mark inevitably follow? It so, they had formed a poor, of their disapprobation upon their dangerous and dishonest schemes. In all times of trial and tribulation, when danger menaces the Constitutional rights of the South, her true friends will be amongst those who are believers in State Rights, both North and South, and who are not ready to compromise those rights for purposes of temporary expediency. Democratic party, and hence it is of the appoint. In that class of strict constructionists, and firm advocates of the individual and Constitutional rights of the States, may ever be reckoned those designated as Free Soil Democrats.

We appeal to the history of the past two years n justification of the sincerny of the professions of the Free Soilers. 'Since they have acquiesced in the Compromise measures—and particularly since the agreement at Baltimore, to discountenance the agitation of the Stavery question-have they not fulfilled their part truthfully and with the utmost ounctiliousness? We allo le of course, to the Free Soil Democrats, who have ever adhered, and will continue to revere, the Democratic organization -As their object had been to prevent the extension of slavery, they were ready to stop all discussion, when the whole question should be set at rest. The provision of the Baltimore platform meets their views exactly. The discussion of the question, they judged, was forced upon them. Let the whole matter rest, North and South. And we prophesy, that no

tree soiler will be the first to re-open the a itation. While the free-soilers have been silent-recog nizing the binding effect of the Baltimore resolutions—the Union savers, who have rescued it from ruin so of en, are not abiding by that compact how many immaculate members of the party have They are constantly agitating—agitating. There is no peace for the South, nor can there ever be, until they are silenced. While the free-soilers are saving let us have peace and quiet, the discordant tones of these saviors, are croaking alarm and danger. It is their business. Without a state of apprehension they have no vitality. They menace the security of Southern property, and the perpetuity of our institutions with imaginary dangers, and then cast themselves into the breach with a show of pariotism and devotion to Southern rights, which, if not simplated, jwould command respect-but is calculated only to create the very dangers they profess to allay.

Such we are happy to say, is the view now taken of these statesmen by the South. To use a common expression, "they have run the thing into the ground." They have saved the Union once too often. They have alarmed the South too many times, by their exciting and baleful course, and the South

With characteristic recklessness and falselmod, they charge that Gen Pience's Administration is tinctured with Free soitism. His Inaugural, we thought, rather "crowded the mourners," and his Message was equally explicit as regards a faithful observance of the compromise measures, and a determination to prevent the agitation of the delicate question they set at rest. The charge then narrows itself to the appointment of Free Soilers to office -We have stated that in the State of N Y they have not received the proportion of office their numerical strength would entitle them to, and particularly as Sessions endorse thereon, that in all cases where they embrace the great majority of the wise and honest men of the party. If the appointment of some unworthy persons to office, is just cause of same to be sold to habitual and known drunkards. condemnation, then no Administration could stand for a moment. But the American public, will not ded or revoked, and that the rule laid down by the judge the Administration of Gen. Pierce by its appointments. They will not condem or applaud it, because occasionally a true friend of Freedom is preferred -nor because in some instances unworthy men succeed. It would be a narrow test, unwor thy of the intelligence of the people, and disproportioned to the majesty of our career and the magni lude of our government.

Disregarding the denunciations of men disappoin ted in applications for office, despising and spurn ing the attacks of the plunderers who howl in baffled malice around the doors of the public treasury. closed and catefully guarded against their machinations—with lohier views and more generous impul ses, the masses, honest, intelligent and incorrupti ble, will pass their judgment upon the administra tion by the measures of public policy, both domestic and foreign, il proposes and advocates-by the wisdom and ability displayed in managing the affairs of the country-by the honesty and industry practiced in the various departments—and by the tone given to public morals. The disappointed, the ambitious, and the designing, may for a time be able to organize opposition, but it will eventually be silenced and disgraced by the overwhelming verdict of a right judging and independent people

The Harrisburg Keystone says: -" The Canal Commissioners are at present in session at the Capitol, we presume preparing their annual report, and attending to the general business of the State mprovements. Notwithstanding a heavy reduction of tolls ; the increase of business swells the gross receipts of the last year some \$35,000 over those of the preceding year. The reduction of tolls was required in order to secure business against the comperition for the western trade, of the lines in New York and Maryland.

The Basinard House, at Elmira, is reopened The Gazette says :- E.R. BRAINARD, Esq., has again resumed the control of his magnificent and spacious Hotel, and is now ready for the reception of all who feel disposed to give him a call. Mr. B, is a gentle man in every sense of the word, and as a Host, has no equal. His House has been entirely renovated, and turnished throughout with new Farniture, and we trust he will receive his share of the public patrondgepar is allowed our action of before

Fine,-The taxeth of L. D. Bowman, at Highland Centre, in Barlington, was destroyed by fire on Weilnesday afternoon last. The origin of the fire and the date of business the south that a universal stream was snot used, and two wounder, there are the south that a universal deep of the rioters were taken.

The ringle are for the south that a universal deep of the rioters were taken for his apprehension.

The ringle are for the south that a universal deep of the provisions and liquous consumed. The search feeling of aggression is rampant at the North loss is heavy, upon which however, there is an inversal deep of the south all privileges, and surance, the amount of which we did not learn.

Mount Vernon

A proposition to authorize the Secretary of Interior to contract for the purchase of Mount Ve. non, has been laid on the table in the Horse of Representatives by a decisive vote. There let it lay. The feeling of reverence for the immortal deed is landable, but there are other ways of manifes, ing it than by paying ten prices for a plantation worn out, and with dispidated buildings, even If has been in possession of the Pather of His Coon. try. Once establish the precedent, and where will it end? Every battle field, which the blood of patriots has enriched—every dwelling in which em. nent Statesmen have lived—will be offered to Con.

gress at enormous prices, to prevent them hom fulling into the hands of strangers! If Congress wishes to pay seme act of respect to the memory of Washinton, let authority be given to build a mansoleum to hold his remains at the Capitol; which shall to grandeur and magnificence convey some idea of the beauty and sublimity of his character. But every consideration of respect tor the memory of the illustrious dead, should prevent the descendants of WASHINGTON from peddling off their depreciated property at a price commensurate with the regard felt for the dead, because it

contains the dust of their ancestors. The Virginia delegation declared that their State would not cede prisdiction for the purchase by the General Government.

Owego Bank.-The Gazette of the 15th inst. says Mr. H. Dwight, Jr, appeared here on Wednesday, and tendered the gold for Mr. HEWITT'S \$40,000 of Bank Sock, but failing to comply with certain ober requirements in relation to securing his heavy indebtedness to the Bank, the transfer was not made, and Mr. Dwight returned to New York with his gold, and Mr Wright is not re-instated an

S. S. Winchester, Esq., has severed his editorial connection with the Wyoming Democrat, and become associated in the editorial management of the Luzerne Union. Mr. S. is a vigorous writer, and will undoubtedly prove an efficient auxiliary. We wish him success in his new sphere.

Bradford County Court.

The balance of the second week was occupied in the case of Coin vs Samuel Cole indicted for adultry and bastardy, as previously reported. The w ry retired Saturday evening, and about 11 o'clock returned a verdict of not guilty, but to pay the costs Dec. 19 On motion of Mr. Booh, and the presentation of the petition of sundry inhabitants of Troy borough, the court granted a tue upon D. B. Irwin, to appear on the second Monday of per-Sessions and show cause why the lavern license granted to him shall not be revoked Correction -The new borough reforred to in our last week's report, shou'd be East Burlington instead of Sylvania.

THIRD WEEK.

The first day was principally occupied in hearing motions, and entering judgment and rules, &c. The following tavern livenses were granted -Henry Kingsbery, Canton.

Levi F. Gutchins, Sylvania boro Harry Bailey, Granville. Hiram Horton, Asylum. John Kemp, Ulster. N. B. Wetmore, Herrick Thomas J. Presho, Granville, Iram Wilson, Aiba. Wm. J Lent, Sheshequin Horato Black. Towanda boro

Horace Kinney, Sheshequin. The Court made an order, that hereater on the issuing of any tavern license, that the Clerk of the licensed tavern keepers permit liquor to be dealtest or sold at their bar on the Sabta h. or permit be that in all such cases, their license will be suspen Supreme Court will be strictly adhered to.

J. P Kirby vs Win Patton - Acron in debt, to recover upon a promissory i 😘 fory empanelled, and after hearing, appearance and plea withdrawn and judgment by consent for plaintiff for the sum of \$179.30 and costs. Com. vs Jos. Bates and Alva Pond - Judgment

of fitty dollars, rendered against defendants to be feited bond given to keep the peace. D. A J Burt vs David Hapeman .- Jury suon,

after which appearance and plea withdrawn, and judgment by consent for plaintiff for the som of Wm. T. Bradford vs. Samuel Rockwood -The plaintiff in 1848 sent by defendant, residing #10#6

go, \$200, to the Owego Bank. Defendant alleger that he lost the money while in this borough, and plaintiff brings the action to recover the amount Verdict for the defendant. Robert Cooper us James Whalen - Appeal from t

justice. Plea of trespass on the case, to recoverthe value of a ten dollar note on the bank of Genera, passed by defendant. The jury find for the deten-Divorce.- Upon the petition of J. M. Allen, the

court decree a divorce from the bonds of matrime ry with his wife, Abigail Allen.

BURNING SMOKE - Pittsburgh is agitating the question of compelling every manufactory and other establishment in the city to consume us own smoke, and thus prevent the falling of soot Mi fills the atmosphere, blackens everything, animate and inanimate, in that smoky city li has been recomplished in various manufacturing town England, and there is no reason why it should be be done in Pittsburgh. An experiment was mail with the apparatus last Sunday, in the chimned the Cathedral, which is said to have succeeded it mirably. Besides preventing the thickening of M atmosphere and the blackening of the whole colthe consumption of the smoke is said to make actual saving in fuel. If this reform is generally introduced and succeeds according to the promise held out, Pittsburgh may become one of the cless

est and handsomest cities in the Union. CHIEF JUSTICE BLACK .- We are pleased to Half positively, that Chief Justice Black, of the Suprem Court of this State, will be a candidate for re-nom-nation before the Democratic State Convention Judge Black has added much to his reputation sind his advent on the Sopreme Bench, and has note ous friends, in all parts of the State, will hall and delight his determination to allow the use of name in connection with a re-nomination and election.

Our During the last week the Susquehanns, at Sunbury, has been filled with floating ice, and the canals have been so obstructed by it as in end their navigation tedious and d fileul!