ment's delay may cost what a king's ransom out not ony pace."
At such a pace as I never travelled before and could not buy back. hope never to travel again, we specified towards sight of the town, and just as we mounted the las-Il to enter it, the cathedral clock struck eight, the

and the second second resident and the second second

hour of execution. whipping and spurring like madmen, the postil lions rushed on, while my companion stat ding ur in the carriage, should at A reprieve, at the opof his grontorian voice, till the very hills seemed to re-celio the sound; while I. coward like, sat, my face buried in my hands, unable to encounter the sight I expected every moment to see-a gibbe with its learful builden.

But happily, the sudden illness of the should

who was seized with faintness in the faral press room, delayed the proceedings a few precions momeans; and the shouts of the mub, who quickly caught the sound of a teprieve, caused the officials to pause a little time upon the very : callold, so tha when we gallipped foriously up the street. Mr. Warden waving the paper in his hand, Mr Shirley was literally standing beneath the drop, whence in less than another minute, he would have taken in tast blance of earth.

How joyfully the execution was stayed, and the confession forwarded to the proper quarter, I leave you to imagine. The murderer had suddenly be come a hero, and all joined in facilitating as far as possible, his release from thraldom; while, not be behind-hand in the good work. Mr. Warden and 1-railways being then unknown-travelled night and day to London, and succeeded in bringing down a free pardon.

Published by Request. Prohibitory Laws.

The terms prohibitory or sumptuary, when at tached to laws, have been urged as constituting valid objection to their enactment. This objection is intended by a certain class of citizens, to apply especially to laws restraining the traffic in imoxi caling liquors as a violent restraint to civil liberry. No matter what names you give such laws; while they are required for the public good they afford no reasonable ground of complaint as a restraint on civil liberty. Has the distiller in years gone by, been lorbidden under a penalty of \$300 o use leaden pipes & Does the Sale of Maine, un der the penalty of \$1,000 and imprisonment orollibiboth the sale in the shambles of the ox that died of disease? May not our Board of Heal h prohibit both the sale and purchase of fish, or first and vevetables, as long as public health may require it?-And who withhold obedience to such oldmances, because they are sump'nary, diesetic or prohibitory? Should an article be sold in our shops or ad ministered, like that Eugene Sue has described as used in France for securing death by a slow poison, would it not be an offence cognizable by law ! And how else could it be kept out of society and shops, than by prohibiting enactments! Even after buried sway from the sight of friends such laws keep watch by our tomb. Nor will any one dare, but under severe forfeiture, to disturb the mani mate body, or mar with to hless finger, our marble slab. Such an office do prohibitory laws discharge. If we examine the digest of our own State, we shall there find line upon line, and pre-

cept upon precept, as a prohibitory character.
It would be a libel on society, to suppose it too imbecile, to thus have the means of self preservation. The constitution of society is based on foun-dations deep and broad enough to resist the storms of human passions. Prohibitory restraints are our protection; whoever would avoid them, must leave society at least, it not the world.

character and morals; commercial credit, peculiar interests and bodily health are under their protection; any discredit passed upon laws neces ary for public good-any disparaging of their infinence, are wounds on the body point; for these are the staff of society-if we weaken this prop, we break the only support whereon we lean, and must, in turn, be pierced through with many sorrows.

Prohibitory laws regulate the style, height and material of our tenements. They even enter our stores and kitchens and prescribe what cannot be allowed in the one and the other; they decend to all the minutes of life, the details of trade; they show us where power shall be kept, and how pork must be packed; where hay can be sold, and the manner souther are to be carried: how shall and salmon may be caught, and when only moose and deer may be killed; nor can a sparrow fall to the ground without their notice. So omniscient are the prohibitory laws, they

"Live through all life, extend through all extent, Spread undivided, and operate unspent"

The fish of the sca, fowl of the air, and beast of the field, fall within the empire of law-and if these smaller matters are fleeded by it, how much more weighty subjects for its exercise, are the rational members of society.

Our very senses are protected by prohibitory

laws-noxious exhalations, indecent print, obscene and blasphemous language are all prohibited," does not intemperance produce at the corner of our streets, in the concourse of the prople much cog-nizable offences in its tableaux vivants! If prohibitory laws protect the very stone at ou

grave from ruthless fingers, how much more ought they to detend from that which destroys the image throws down the monument of our immortality. If the stopid ox, which indeed knoweth its own-

er is protected from inhuman treatment under a penalty of \$200, how much more need of the protection of the prohibitory law has the fool, whom "though then shouldst bray in a mortar, among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR-ALMOST A DUEL .- For the last day or two rumors have been rife in our city of a contemplated hostile meeting between the Hon. James Cooper and Morton McMichael, Esq., of the North American. We were at first inclined attribute these to mere idle gossip, but they finally came to us in such an unquestionable shape that we could have no further doubt upon the subject, and forthwith set about to gether the facts.—
The following history of the affair we believe to be entirely reliable. In the North American of Monday last there was a leading article on the subjectof the defalcation of Robert G. Simpson, late County Treasurer, in which his conduct was se verely commented upon, and the District Attorney commended for taking measures to bring him to justice. The article closed with the following

paragraph:"There is something inexpressibly painful to us in these developements, and the necessity of speaking of them. With such plunder in high places, robbery and impurity at the mint, felonious em-bezzlement at the Treasury, and false pretences and maloersation, as in the city subscription to the Sunbury and Eric Ruilroad Company, we shall bow our heads with shame, unless the sharp and secure processes of the penal law can be thoroughly and successfully applied. We certainly need the actual cautery. Thanks are due to the District Attorney tor what he has begun in one case, and we true he may preserve, if may be, to the bitter end in all

The italics above are our own, and we have dis-tinguished that portion of the paragraph, because it was considered personal to the Hon. James Cooper, and led to what followed. It-had no sooner reached the eyes of that gentleman than he address ed a note to Mr. McMichael, demanding to know if it was intended for him. M McMichael re-plied, denying the right of Mr. Cooper to question him, but said that he was legally, morally and personally responsible for that, as for everything else that, appeared in the paper. Mr. Cooper, upon this, sent for the Hon V. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, to act as his friend, who came on, and waited upon Mr. McMichael in relation to the matter.

Mr. McMichael requested two days for consideration, which were of course granted. tion, which were of course granted. In the mean-time Mr. Cooper proceeded to prepare himself for the meeting, supposing that inasmuch as Mr. Mc-Michael, held himself personally responsible, he would of course be ready to render him the satisif chael declined to meet Mr. Coopers



Bradford Aleporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, Sept'ber 30, 1854. _____

S2 50 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents with a deducted—for each paid actually in advantes \$7.00 cents with a deducted—for each paid actually in advantes \$7.00 cents for elucied. No paper sent overstwo years unless paid for Apyratiszments, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the draund 45 cents for each subsequent insertion.

If Office in the 'Union Black,' morth side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Threet. Entrance beweren Square, next upor to the city law offices.

Democratic State Nominations.

FIR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD CO. FOR SUPER OF THE SUPREME COURT, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO OR CATAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY. Democratic County Ticket.

CONGRESS. GALUSHA A. GROW, OF BUSQUEHARMA COURT

HEPRESENTATIVES, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, OF DURKLE TWE JUIN V. DANIELS, OF BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP. SHERIFF, NATHAN EDMINSTER, OF ATBENS TOWNSHIP.

ERCTHONDTARE, MASON WATTLES, OF WYSOE TOWNSHIP REGISTRE AND RECOREER, WEBB, OF RIDGBERRY TOWNSHIP

COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE H. BULL, of Monroe Township. AUDITOR,
JONATHAN BUTTLES, OF WILMOT TOWNSHIP

COBONER,
WM. W. EASTERBROOKS, OF NORTH TOWANDA

Hon. G. A. Grow.

We are in great fear that Mr Gnow will no have a competitor. We are very much afraid that the Nebraska strength of the District will not be shown. If we knew of any method by which to help the Douglasites to a candidate, we should aid them. Isn't there anybody willing to "go in "-Here is the very best opportunity in the world for a candidate, who is ambi ions of " getting his name before the people," without the risk of being elecred. Come on some of you, ambitious gentlemen,

whether mongrel Whig, Democrat, or Nebraska. An excellent opening now occurs, if we can be ieve some of our simon pure Democratic friends We hear from some of them, curses both loud and deep, because Grow is not supporting BIGLER as actively as they desire-while others are endeavoring to convince the Whigs that they are fools for supporting Grow, because he is doing all he can

Gentlemen Nebraskites! it all won't do! You must swallow the dose, and there is no use in making wry faces. THE PEOPLE in their sov ereign capacity, are determined to return GALU SHA A GROW, as a mark of their confidence in him-of their approval of his course-and of their detestation of the schemes of your leader, Stephen Douglas. The Repeal of the Missouri Com promise sends Mr. Grow back to Congress. This to say, that it brought down upon its author the ire qualified denial of the whole. We say they are result is inevitable, and there is no dodging the of the South and the opposition of Polk's Administ without foundation in truth, unjust and unreasona question.

Sheriff

desperate efforts being made to defeat the Democratic nominee for Sheriff, NATHAN EDMIN-STER. We understand that the most unserupulous charges are made against him, which are false in every particular, and where he is known are so

palpably antrue, that they will do him good. Mr. EDMINSTER has been an acting Constable for nany years, doing more business than any other officer in the County, and has given universal satstaction to all those interested, both debtor and creditor. His habits are unexceptionable, and whoever attempts to insinuate to the contrary, should at once be branded as an infamous delamer. He has always been a straightforward, consistent Democrat, and against him as a partisan, not a word of fault can be justly said. As a Sheriff he would give universal satisfaction, and would reflect credit upon the party which placed him in

We again caution our friends not to be influence ed by any electioneering story they may hear about him. They may be assured, that when investigated, they will be found to be without foundation in

Prothonotary.

JOHN M. WATTLES, the nominee of the Democratic party for Prothonotary, is a gentleman we take great pleasure in recommending to the support of the party which has placed him in nomination. The experience which he has had in the olfice is evidence that its duties will be well discharged by Mr. W. We cannot allow ourselves dictive in its character, and the emanation of the for a moment to Joubt the success of a candidate worst passions of the human breast. Why else is so worthy of the support of any party, in a County it, that you have been called so often to rally to which has reveral hundreds of a Democratic maority. It would be a stigma upon that party to We appeal to you, if the warfare which has been permit the defeat of Mr. WATTLES for a post for which he is acknowledged by all to be eminently qualified. Rendered bold by former success, the Whig party has again put forward the present gen ilemanly incumbent of the office for re-election for a third term. It needs but the united action of Pretexts the most ingenious, misrepresentations, the party to frustrate their plan. Our candidate has a right to expect the support of the WHOLE PARTY. The word has but to be passed from one end of the Democratic ranks to the other, that our candidate shall be elected, and it will be accom-

Hon. James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, addressed a meeting at the Court House von cannot bear witness to the truth of all we have in this place, on Friday, 22d inst. We did not hear his speech, but understand that it was mainly devoted to a review of the Shavery question, and elevation to the bench, that the unrelenting oppo-

promise. flon. David Wilator being loudly called for privileges of thought and speech sacred to every apoke a few words in telerence to the bearing of citizen. But such has not been the case. Baffled for Potter county, intending also to visit some of

David Wilmot.

The political history of this County, for the less ten years, is get frush in the memory of its city tens. Indeed, we prestion if the lapse of twice tens. years a hall (of ally paliterate from the mindrof those who have been cognizant of, if not actors in, the exciting and important occurrences of that period. Such will remember, that in 1844, David WilMor, then a young man, by the spontaneous voice of the Democracy of this Congressional District, was bro't forward as a candidate for Representative. The maminity with which this honor was accorded to him was imparalleled in the political history of the State, and was the result of his cloquent defense and adoport of popular righter

In the midst of the general unanimity, however, there were those who looked with jeulousy and envy upon the rising fortunes of Mr. WILMOT. Acpated by a feeling of personal emuity, or by that perserse and malevolent disposition which, in some breusts, excites harred of what is generally approved, an attempt, was made to stem the current of popular feeling, to divide the Democratic pany, and in conjunction with its antagonist organization to lege, as a Freeman, to speak out. He has spoken defeat the result which public opinion had already settled-the election of Mr. WILROT to Congress. At that time, the question of protection had many sincers and zealous advocates in the Democratic pariy-in fact, the party in the Commonwealth was committed to the doctrine. Mr Wildion's views were well understood to be in favor of such a reduction of the Tariff as would be sufficient for revenue. This was the weapon seized by his enemies to secure his defeat.

Riding this hobby, Col. D. M. Bull became self nominated candidate, open the broad platform of " Polk, Dallas, the Tariff," &c. The result was, the triumph of Mr. WILMOT by a majority of about 3000. During his first term in Congress, the modialone of the Pennsylvania Delegation, voted for the Tariff of 1846. At the election of that year, being again a candidate, the elements of opposition, took a more concentrated and decisive shape. Misted by what, we have no doubt, they conceived to be the true interests of the country, many Democrats anstered themselves to be arrayed against him, on recount of that vote, under the leadership of the men who opposed his first election, now having the sympathy and secret encouragement of all those in this County, who looked upon the tising fortunes of Mr. WILMOT with jealous and envious eyes.

Mr. ROBERT G. WHITE, an estimable and wellknown Democrat of Tioga, became the candidate in opposition to Mr Wilmor, upon this question. and the result, amidst the war of parties and of the elements, was that his majority was reduced to about 800; enough however, to demonstrate that he vote for a modification of the Tariff met the approval of his constituents.

The next Congressional election took place in 1848. In the meantime, war had been declared on for ming express purpose of acquiring new terri tory into which to extend the institution of domestic slavery-to strengthen that institution and to enhance the value of that species of property. Mr. WILMOT, after consultation with many Northern members, proposed that whatever territory might be acquired should be consecrated to Freedom, and offered as an amondment to a bill voting money, what has since become so widely known as the "Wilmor Phoviso," being neither more nor less than a copy of the Jessersonian ordinance, which secured to Freemen and their posterity the great Northwestern Territory. The history of this tration.

At the election of 1848, the question had assumreturn to Congress. That contest, we need not loudly. say, was an exciting and bitter one. Mr. Wilmor such an enormous amount of patronage could do, was brought to bear, to crosh and defeat the man. who had dared to attempt to stay the progress of Slavery.

Two candidates were in the field against him-NAM BREWSTER, the Slavery bolters' candidate .-The result was an overwhelming defeat of the tools of the Administration. In Bradford BREWSTER re ceived but 215 votes, and in the District Mr. Wit-MOT had a majority of 2931 over both. A more

fellow-citizens, not so much to recite their history, as by directing your attention, to bring to your rethat from the day Mr. WILMOT was first proposed as a candidate, to this hour, he has met with bitter, unrelenting, persevering opposition from the same men. An opposition personal in its nature, vinvindicate him from the aspersions of his enemies. so persistently waged against him, has not shocked your ideas of morality, of right, of justice? Have not the most disreputable means been employed to detame his private character, to destroy his political influence, and overwhelm him with defeat falsifications of facts and history-

"Secret whispers, dark surmise Or open and malicious lies."-

have met him in every conflict, in such numbers and urged with such perseverence and vehemence as would have destroyed or overwhelmed any man passessed of less moral courage and less secure in the proud consciousness of Right. We ask you, if

It might be expected that with Mr. WILMOT's in opposition to the Repeal of the Missouri Com- sition would have been stopped—that he would have been permitted to enjoy and exercise those

mre to discharge creditably the duties devolving noon him as a President Judge, and with anticipations of the monification and shame which was to overwhelm his brends at his ignorance and blun-ders upon the brench. The ability which has mark ed his judicial career, his unswerving impartially and undoubted integrity have made him confessed-

ly the most popular Judge ever presiding over the Courts of this District His enemies, watching for an occasion to find faun with him, have been die comfitted. The pent-up rassions of their hearts have burned with an increased internal violence, threatening danger to themselves, unless an opporinnity presented itself for their explosion upon Me. WILMOT's head.

Happily for them, the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise has given them a pretext for an outpouring of the accumulated malice of two or three years. The passions engendered by the success. ful career of Mr. Wilmor upon the bench, have at length found an outlet, and rage alf the flercer for their brief season of rest. Against that gross violation of the holiest highest principles of national honor, Mr. Wilmor felt it his duty and his privias he always speaks, boldly, eloquently, and it terms not to be misunderstood. For this, the har pies who have followed him for years with their persecutions and malevolence, are again assailing him. The men who have, on every occasion, opposed, misrepresented and maligned him with the blackest and most infamous lies, disregarding the fact that he is but exercising a Freeman's privilege, are either privately circulating falsehoods, or foul

mouthed with their calumnies. At home, these tales are but evanescent. They vanish before his honest bearing, and bold and con rvincing eloquence, as murky mists before the radiance of the sun. If a friend is tempted to listen for a moment to the "cunningly devised fables" of fication of the Tariff took place, and Mr. Wilmor his enemies, if he permits a doubt to shadow his mind—the Truth, when its light has access, reveals the hideousness of the falsehood, making him stiff stronger in his former belief, and convincing him of the dishonesty and unscrupulousness of the indi viduals who employ such means to gratity their personal and private animosities.

The Pennsylvanian and the Pennsylvania Patriot are now the sewers employed by the men of whom we speak, to discharge their talsehoods and denunciations upon Mr. Wilmor. They are publishing letters from this County, dated from different vil lages, but all written by the same man, full of the grossest talsehoods, the most impudent assumptions and the wildest predictions. It is enough of their author to say, that if he is entitled to be called a Democrat, then there is hope of mercy for the vilest traitor that ever betrayed his party. His ambition is well anderstood -and while his loible makes him contemptible, we are content to allow him to in dulge it to his heart's content.

It is the object of these letters, and of the private efforts of his enemies, to shake the confidence of against Mexico-a war, in the opinion of many the people of this District in Mr. Wilmor's integrity honest and sagacious men, instigated and carried by several accusations. 1st. That he owes his present position upon the bench to a positive pledge to abstain from all participation in politics 2d. That in addressing public meetings, he is derogating from the dignity of his position. 3.l. That by withholding his support from BIGLER, he is endeavoring to transfer his friends to the Whig ranks, 4th That an arrangement has been made with Pollock to secure his election to the U. S Senate. Such is: the substance of their allegations, by urging which they seek to alienate from Mr. WILMOT all his

We have no room, this week, to take up and Proviso it is not our purpose to follow. Suffice it our friends should be satisfied, with a general, unble; and the very fact that they, with other stories, originate with the men who have busied themselves ed such a magnitude, that the Freemen of this tor years in promulgating falsehoods for his detri-District determined that their duty to themselves, ment, should cause any triend of his to turn a deaf We would caution our friends to beware of the to their country, and to Mr. Wilmor demanded his ear to their clauders, be they vociferated ever so

That DAVID WILMOT will not give Mr. BIGLER had arrayed against him the influence of the Na. his support, is a fact which is well known. Therein tional Administration, and had to labor under the our course differs, and we are conscious that our disadvantage of opposing the nominee of the Bal- State ticket would not be benefitted should we entimore Convention. The dormant elements of op- ter into any explanation. But that makes no dif position were now in full lorce, eager for his down- ference in our estimate of the honesty, sincerity and fall. All that malice and envy, all that ambition integrity of the man. We believe that he sees the and hope of reward from the power that dispenses | path of duty clearly before him. Does any friend of his doubt that he will always walk therein, uninfluenced by mercenary or selfish motives, and undaunted by denunciation? We also have every confidence, that it he has now a doubting friend, that the lapse of a single year will satisfy him of HENRY W. TRACY as the Whig nominee, and Jo the purity of Mr. Wilmor's motives, and probably of the sagacity and soundness of his judgment.

The persecutions of the present are but a continuation of the shameful opposition of the past, instigated by the same relentless enemies. In the history of our politics wherever has a public man triumphant vindication of a public man was never | been followed by the same blood-hound ferocity as has been DAVID WILMOT? But if vindictively puts We have called your attention to these struggles, sued, he has been triumphantly sustained. An intelligent, upright constituency, have espoused his cause as their own ;-they have interposed between membrance the men opposed to Mr. Wilmor, and him and his pursuers, on many a memorable occathe unscrupulous and dishonest manner in which sion. They have thwarted the designs of his enehe was opposed. Your recollection will tell you mies, have rebuked their calumnies, have overwhelmed them in confusion and defeat,

"While on their face, thrown back by injured men, In characters of ever-blushing shame, Appeared ten thousand slanders, all their own,"

DAVID WILMOT's reliance has always been in his own fronesty, his confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the masses-in their determination to sustain the bold, upright defender of their rights. t has never failed him, in any emergency, and so long as he retains their respect and confidence he is beyond the reach of his opposers. To deserve their affections, next to his duty to his God and his Country, will always be his highest aim. Surrounded by a phalanx of faithful, honest heart, he is more secure than it defended by wooden wall or fortress. Depending upon the people, conscious of the purity of his motives and the justice of his principles,he laughs to scorn the desperate but impotent assaults of his enemies.

Freemen Remember!

That the defeat of BARTHOLOMEW LA-PORTE will be hailed as a Nebraska Triumph!-That his election will secure a Representative in on all occasions to stand up in defence of his principles!

AT Gov. Bigger left Waverly on Monday last

Laporte. Rartholomew

is the missonine of the Democracy of this County that it has tranging on to its organization a restless set of men, who have, for the last ten of election draws nigh, be more and more cautions, years, when in opposition to some portion of its Expect to hear all sorts of lies, misrepresentation. candidates. Commencing in 1844, with opposition to DAVID WILLIOT, professedly for his views ularly against LAPORTE. Fasten down all those upon the Tariff, there has been scarcely an election since but what some portion of the County Ticket has been marked by them for defeat.

Whenever the Democracy of Bradford have ptaced in nomination a man for office, distinguished for his consi-tent and unwavering support of the principles of Freedom, he has been ussailed and opposed by these men, who claim to be National Democrats, and who in their anxiety to differ with the Democrats of the County, are the zealous defeat of the tried friends of Freedom. Mark such advocates of a! Tibe schemes of the Slavery Exten-

The nomination of BARTHOLOMEW LA-PORTE as a candidate for Representative, has aroused the ire of these gentlemen. They know him, as an early and tried friend of David Wit-MOT, and a supporter of the cause of Freedom.-They know that he has the ability and courage to stand up in the Legislature and advocate the views he, in common with the Freemen of this County hold. They know that he is incorruptible and uncompromising. They know that he has denounced the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a gross violation of National faith, and will not counenance its originators or abeliors. They know that they need expect nothing from him but the straightforward, open, consistent course he has al ways pursued, and he is marked for defeat by the few who have always arrayed themselves against the cause of Freedom in Bradford County. The Democratic County Convention spoke out

against the Nebraska outrage, as Freemen should speak. Mr. Grow is beyond teach, and LAPORTE next to him, is the object of their machinations .-That Convention also instructed its candidates for Representatives not to vote for any man for U.S. Senotor who is not the known friend of Freedom, and opposed to the admission of any more Slave States. LAPORTE stands most prominently as the representative of that resolution. The Douglasites have determined upon his defeat. It is the object hey have most at heart, and their rejoicings would be unmeasured could they accomplish this result. FREEMEN OF BRADFORD! Shall this be done? Shall BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, because he is known as the bold and zealous advocate of principles, dear to you, be stricken down? Do you desire his defeat to be heralded over the State. as produced by an expression against the Nebraska bill in our County Convention-and the triumph of the Douglas inlamy? Will you see the men you have so often rebuked, triumph now, at a time when above all others tried and bold friends of Freedom should be sustained?

This is part of a plot, developed before the Convention, to prevent the expression of opinions or to deleat the candidates who might be selected .-It is part of that unrelenting, persistent war which has always been waged against David Williot, and is now to be directed against every man who dare oppose the extension of Slavery. It will meet with the same signal discomfigure which has here tolore overwhelmed all the designs and plans of the adjuncts and tools of Slavery in this District, and we shall hail the election of LAPORTE not as honest and able triend of Freedom and another and a withering rebuke of the uneasy spirits who answer these charges. We must be content, and are constantly endeavoring to persuade the Free- ka and Kansas then are to come into the Union as men of Bradford to sanction and approve the de- free States, which will give the free S a es a decid-

Register and Recorder.

The popular young Democrat who has been nominated for this office, is admirably fitted to dis- ; be entitled to come in, unquestioned—but that line charge its duties, and will be elected by an over whelming majority. He belongs to that class which are the chief source of our Nation's greatness-the Farmers of the land-has been from boyhood identified with the Democratic party, and has rendered the cause signal service on many imortant occasions. At the same time he is abundantly and peculiarly qualified not only for this, the victory in the passage of the Nebraska and but for any office in the gift of the Democracy of Kansas bills. And yet Cor. Wright is abused as if Bradford. His abilities, gentlemanly deportment, he had done a great wrong in supporting these bills and obliging manner, will make him an efficient and popular officer. His election is beyond all parties.

Gov. Bigler's Address.

Gov Bicken having been prevented by his illners from meeting the people of the State, as was nis intention, has published an address to the Peoole of Pennsylvania, dated at Waverly, N. Y., reviewing the questions of State policy, which have come under his official action, and defining the principles which should govern him, it re elected. He also reviews the Know Nothing movement, and leprecates it very strongly and earnestly.

The address is very ably written, and cannot fail satisfy the readers of the soundness of his position upon all matters of State policy. We shall publish it next week,

Down in the Dust .- The following comments upon Gen Cass and his late speech at Detroit, are from the Richmond Enquirer. The General, i seems, is not disposed to lick the dust from the feet of the Slavocracy-amongst his constituents, at least, he is obliged to pay some respect to their opinions, and as he shows some slight symptoms of rebellion, the South says " off with his head." The rank in which he is placed, is one which any \$15 a \$20 per barrel during the fall and winter. honest man may be proud of. The Enquirer thus anathematizes him :-." Gen. Cass might have moderated his language

to suit the temper of his constituents, but it was

scarcely allowable in him to sacrifice his principles

even to the necessities of his position. At any rate he cannot expect the South to recollect only the brave words which he uttered in Washington, and to take for nought the treacherous recantation at Detroit. If his language be correctly given in the rewhich bound him to the Democracy of the South .-Henceforth he must rank with Benton and Van Bu. ren-as one who has insulted our feelings and botrayed our confidence. The weak attempt to serve two masters, to reconcile devotion to the constitution with submission to abolitionism—an attempt to which he was permaded by the suggestion of an undying ambition—has placed him with these illus the Legislature who has the ability and courage trous apostates, in the limbo of lost and dishonored politicians."

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS,—It should be recollected that the quarterly returns of all Postmasters, spaces. At the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the allotted time Mr. the Gubernatorial election upon the question of the action to the termination of the action upon the question upo passed on the 22d of Jane (as:

Beware of Frauds!

We caution our friends to be on their guard against all manner of fraud and deceit. As the day and insinuations against our candidates and partic. against the latter and you will find that they proceed from the same men who have been accustom. ed for years to belie and defame the Democratic candidates. If any man professing to be a Democrat approaches you with any slanders against any of the Democratic Candidates, mistrust him at once. He is unworthy of your confidence, and is endeavoring insuliously to produce the same tesult against which you have battled for years-the a Democrat, that his treachery to the cause may meet with its merited reward.

A Doughface Apology.

We have some respect for a man who comes up oldly and advocates the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, on the ground that it prohibited Sla. very from entering Kansas and Nebraska, and who acknowledges that he is willing Slavery should go here, if the settlers to decide. He is honest in his inpport of Douglas' bill, because he has no object / tions to the extension of Slavery. But your sneak. ng, hypocritical dough-face we despise. Such are always the most supple tools of Slavery, and the readiest to do its bidding. They may be known by their votes against Freedom, and by their asumptions that their cause is dictated by a desire to extend its area. There is not one of the class but will swear they are the most uncompromising opnonents of the extension of Slavery, not one whose vote is not invariably in favor of every project advanced to fasten slavery more strongly upon the

In the Congressional District below us, H. B. WRIGHT has been nominated for re-election. His opponant is H. M. FULLER. If distinguished for mything, Mr. W is notorious for the grace and facility with which he has obeyed the demands of Slavery. He supported the Nebraska bill, in all its stager, and being now a candidate before the people, finds that the atmosphere of his District is somewhat different from that of Washington, To et our readers see what sort of excuse a Nebraskare is obliged to make to justify his conduct, we cut from his organ, the " Luzerne Union," edited by our old triend Winchester, the paragraph which follows. It is the coolest piece of presumption we have seen for a long time. Is it possible there is a voter in Luxerne who is ignorant enough to swallow the dose? And yet, if re-elected, the return of Mr. WRIGHT will be heralded as an endorsement of his course upon this very question. Would be have dared, in Congress, to have put forth such a reason for the support of the bill, as he now endeavors to palm off upon intelligent Northern Freemen? This is almost similar language to that lately used by Douglas at Chicago, and for which he will so signally and justly retuked by the audience he

The following are Mr. Watcur's reasons for vot-

ing to Repeat the Missouri Compromise:-(From the Luzerne Union, Sept. 20) All accounts concur in representing that such a tide of people is flowing into, Nebraska and Kansas as will make them tree States beyond peralthe triumph of party, but as the vindication of an venure. About this there is no mistake. It was admined before hand both by the friends, and foes of the Douglas bill, hat such would be the result and experience is verilying the prediction. Nebrased preponderance in Congress. The Misson Compromise being now repealed, this majority of free States will be at liberty to oppose and prewent the admission of any future slave States into the Umon, Several States may be formed south of 36 30, and according to the Compromise they would being now abolished, the majority will be free to insist that there slavery shall be abolished before they come in. Such then is the legislation so much complained of-new territories opened up to heemen, new accessions gained to the political pow-ers of the free States—and the line which projected slavery and restrained the free S ares from resisting its further introduction into the Union, broken down and repealed. Freedom, and not slavery achieved If he never does anything worse than this he will deserve to be re-elected to Congress as often as he will consent to go. Be not deceived, fellow cits question, and looked upon as a "fixed fact" by all zens. In ten years from this time the authors and supporters of this measure will be regarded as public benefactors. The clamor against them now is for present, personal, selfish purposes. The northern mind is sensitive upon the subject of slavery, and advantage is taken of it to represent this legis-lation as an extension of the area of slavery. Is it not so. It is exactly the reverse. Every day's observation proves that the clamor is talse. What then, shall a faithful public servant who legislated with an intelligent regard to honor, growth, and prosperity of the country, be one whelmed with base calumnies, and baseless clamors? God forbid.

For the Bradford Reporter.

ONE OF THE APPLES .- Ed. Reporter, Sir-Forthe purpose of eliciting an inquiry into the growth of fruit, I would mention that I raised in my garden this year and apple measuring 114 inches in circumference. Bro her Farmers, come on with your samples-the Fair is close at hand.

D. M. Berr. Towanda, Sept. 25, 1851.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINING -It is fortunate for poor people that something is likely to be cheap, and that the main article of consumption as load. Nearly all grades of flour, says the New York Advertiser, are declining, notwithstanding the severe drought and the prediction that prices would reach The receipts from the South and West are rapidly increasing: producers having become pretty well satisfied that present high prices cannot be sustained for any great length of time, are pushing forward their stocks with considerable vigor. There is no demand for export and each succeeding steamer from Europe confirms the impression, which has now become pretty general, that not a single barrel of flour will be wanted from this country, either in England or on the continent. The port of his speech, he has severed the last cord best grades have declined in New York; \$1 50 per barrel, within a week, and holders can only make sales by continually submitting to lower prices.

> The longer we live in this world of roces and thorns, the more we learn to revere those phianthropic axioms, "Bear and Forbear;" " Live and let Live;" and to reverence a faith whose Christian founder has made it a condition of haying our trespasses forgiven that we should forgive the trespasses against us.

CLERGYMEN ELECTED TO CONGRESS .- Mr. Meacham; of Vermont, just elected, is a elergyman, and so is Mr. Sabin, his colleague. Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, is a Bapasi, and Mr. Milliken, Univer-