

REPORTER

Wednesday, May 1, 1844.

For President in 1844,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

[Subject to decision of a National Convention.]

Electors for President and Vice President.

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| WILSON McCARDLESS, } Senatorial.
ASA DRUCK, }
1. George F. Lehman, }
2. Christian Knass, }
3. William H. Smith, }
4. John Hill, (Phila.) }
5. Samuel E. Leech, }
6. Samuel Camp, }
7. Jesse Sharpe, }
8. N. W. Sample, }
9. Wm. Heidenrich, }
10. Conrad Shimer, }
11. Stephen Baldy, }
12. Jonah Brewster, } | 13. George Schnabel, }
14. Nathl B. Eldred, }
15. M. N. Irvine, }
16. James Woodburn, }
17. Hugh Montgomery, }
18. Isaac Ankney, }
19. John Matthews, }
20. William Patterson, }
21. Andrew Burke, }
22. John McGill, }
23. Christian Meyers, }
24. Robert Orr, } |
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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
HON. HENRY A. MÜHLENBURG,
OF BERKS.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA HARSHORNE,
OF CHESTER.

As the Senior Editor must necessarily be absent for several weeks, the entire charge and control of the office will devolve upon his son, E. O. GOODRICH, who is equally interested in the publication, and to whom all payments, communications, &c., can be made.

Mr. Clay and the Cilley Duel.

The cruel butchery of Mr. Cilley, member of Congress from Maine, and the inhuman proceedings of those concerned in that fatal duel, are yet fresh in the memory of us all. The thrill of horror which it occasioned has scarcely subsided, and the blush of shame which was the sensation of every American is still mantling the cheek. Thus coolly, deliberately, and with malice aforethought to shoot down a fellow-being, thereby hurrying him into the untied realities of eternity, leaving in hopeless sorrow an affectionate wife, and orphan children, was indeed an instance of cruelty that might shock the heart even of a savage. It was murder, foul and unmitigated murder. True it is, that it was by the hand of Mr. Graves of Kentucky, that Mr. Cilley was shot, but that others were equally implicated, has never been questioned, and among them is Mr. Clay. Mr. Wise of Virginia, who was one of the seconds of Mr. Graves has never hesitated to say that it was Mr. Clay's advice differing from his own, which produced the duel. He made a publication in 1842, in which he makes the following distinct allegations: when asked why Mr. Graves required of Mr. Cilley to put his verbal reasons for not accepting Webb's Challenge in writing, he had invariably answered, that he (Wise) "had differed with Mr. Mr. Graves on the point, but that he (Graves) was fortified in his opinion on that point by the better counsel of Mr. Clay." Again "Mr. Clay," says Mr. Wise, "drew the form of the challenge with his own hand." "I," says Mr. Wise, "opposed, but Mr. Clay approved of the adoption of the terms, that is to fight with rifles at eighty paces. Again Mr. Wise says, "In defence of the course pursued by Mr. Graves, I never failed to quote the authority of the advice of his friend Mr. Clay." Again says Mr. W., "I have said that Mr. Graves sought his (Mr. Clay's) advice at the very beginning of his Correspondence with Mr. Cilley; that his (Mr. Clay's) advice was given; and that it was the CONTROLLING ADVICE WITH MR. GRAVES AND MYSELF.

John Quincy Adams on the floor of the House, called Mr. Wise a murderer, more guilty of the blood of Cilley, than the man who pulled the trigger." It now appears that the man who pulled the trigger, was acting according to the advice of Mr. Clay, and contrary to that of Mr. Wise. Notwithstanding the implication of Mr. Wise in this tragedy, a Whig Senate has recently confirmed his nomination as Minister to Brazil, the reward for conspiring to produce the death of Cilley, a fearless champion of democracy.

Mr. Clay in his letter to Mr. Wise, dated Feb. 28th 1842, implicates himself to the fullest extent. He admits 1st. That he advised Mr. Graves to require of Mr. Cilley to "put in writing what he verbally answered." This was the fatal step and Clay knew it.

2d. He admits that "Mr. Graves consulted him as to challenging Mr. Cilley, and that he advised and drew up the form of the challenge."
3d. He admits that he knew the terms on which the parties were to fight, and Mr. Wise says they were acceded to in opposition to his own.

4th. "Being the friend of Mr. Graves, (says Mr. Clay) I could not invoke the authority of the police to prevent the duel."

This proof is conclusive, that if he who advises and makes all preliminary arrangements to shoot another, is worse than he who pulls the trigger, then is Mr. Clay as deeply implicated as Mr. Graves in the murder of Mr. Cilley.

Mr. Graves relied almost entirely on the advice of his colleague Mr. Clay. Mr. C. is an old hand at the business; it was the character of his youth and manhood, and on more than one occasion had pulled the trigger to shoot down a fellow-being; for all which he is the whig idol, while the ordinary American citizen for the same offence is either executed on the scaffold, or incarcerated for years in the Penitentiary, forever stigmatized, and almost expatriated. But Henry Clay must be the President; he is the great ideal of whig morality; the concentration of all that is just and lovely, which can distinguish one citizen as the recipient of popular favor above another. What is it that shields Henry Clay from the just condemnation that would fall upon other citizens under a change of circumstances? If it is distinction, who have helped confer it on him? Those very men who now ask you to support him as the most deserving man of all others. If the position which a man occupies, is to shield him from the just punishment for crime, then Henry Clay is not less obnoxious for his participation in duels. The American people will decide this matter; they will either sustain those principles of exact and equal justice, which is the boast of our freedom, or they will break down all barriers, and crown with honor the man, who if he had been a humbler citizen would have showed a different fate.

FRACAS IN CONGRESS.—A most disgraceful scene occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday, 23d ult., in which Messrs Rathbun and White were the actors. Mr. White called Mr. Rathbun a liar, and Mr. R. answered by a blow, and a melee ensued. White the Sergeant-at-arms was endeavoring to separate the combatants, a Mr. S. W. Moore endeavored to haul him away saying "let them fight it out." A gentleman seized him and thrust him out of doors when Moore drew a pistol, and in endeavoring to revenge himself, shot an officer of the House, Mr. Wailes in the thigh, but not mortally. Moore was arrested.

Messrs. White and Rathbun, after the encounter, severally rose in their places, and expressed regret at the occurrence, and then shook hands. A motion has been made for their expulsion, which was referred to a committee.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Levi A. Bradford, of Cordland, Ga., has been mulcted in the sum of \$450, for not marrying Celesta A. Miller, whom he visited 5 years as a suitor. She had her wedding dress prepared, and the wedding day was fixed, when Mr. Bradford changed his mind, and married another lady.

AN AMERICAN SEAMAN SHOT.—An American Seaman was shot by one of the guard at the quay of Havana, on the 9th instant, in the presence of hundreds. The perpetrators of this outrage were arrested and upon the representations of the American Court, the whole affair will undergo a legal investigation.

"THE JACKSONIAN."—This is the title of a new democratic paper printed at Philadelphia, by Missin & Parry, until after the Presidential election at 50 cents per copy—five copies \$2.—The paper is worthy of the support of the democratic party.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to this office are informed that Court week will present a favorable opportunity to "pay the printer." The senior editor will be at home to attend to the settlement of his accounts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Heracitus alias Cyron" contains many truths, but is not written in a style worthy of being published.

Mr. Markle's Popularity.

We extract from the Democratic Union the following remarks illustrative of Markle's popularity, where known:— "We have already adverted to the fact, that the federal nominee for Governor was a candidate for Congress in 1838 in Westmoreland county, and defeated by the Hon. A. G. MARCHAND, an honest democrat, the trifle of 2,505 votes! The federal papers are not disposed to deny the fact, with the official returns still staring them in the face, but they account for Mr. Markle's defeat upon the ground that he was only nominated at the eleventh hour to "add strength to Mr. Ritner." A singular accession of "strength" this is made to appear truly, when it is remembered that he run 184 votes behind Mr. Ritner—115 behind Mr. Graham, the federal candidate for Assembly, and was not only the lowest of all the candidates in the county, but run considerably below the rest of the whig ticket in his own township!

It appears, however, that the election of 1838 was not the first demonstration of Mr. Markle's local unpopularity.— We observe by the Greensburg Republican and the Argus of last week, that as early as 1820, Gen. Markle was a candidate in Westmoreland county for the State Legislature, on a ticket with RICHARD COULTER, in opposition to the regular nominees of the Democratic party. Mr. Coulter was elected, but Markle running several hundred votes behind his ticket was defeated! If the services rendered by Mr. M. in behalf of his country were of the resplendent character represented by the federal press now, it is a fair presumption, that they would have met with a proper appreciation at the hands of his fellow-citizens then, when they would have been fresh and vivid in their recollection. The unequivocal condemnation pronounced by his immediate neighbors upon his political aspirations at that early period, and repeated with additional emphasis since, affords strong presumptive proof that these services are either grossly exaggerated for political effect, or were never rendered.— It is, at all events, pre-supposing a deplorable deficiency of preceptive faculty on the part of the people, to assume that they will elevate to the Chief Magistracy of the State an individual who has been pronounced by the recorded verdict of his own county, unqualified either for a seat in the State Legislature or in Congress! This would imply a "retrograde policy," to which they will "never yield their assent."

Aside from these undeniable proofs Gen. Markle's want of popularity at home, we have recently received letters from the most reliable sources, which assure us that a similar sentence of condemnation awaits his gubernatorial pretensions next October. Mr. MÜHLENBURG will rally the entire strength of the Democracy of old Westmoreland, and Mr. Markle is destined to his usual home disaster."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The American Sentinel of Saturday, April 20, contains a shocking accident which happened in Philadelphia to Mr. George Parker, a young gentleman of about 21 years of age. Mr. P. has been employed for some time past, as an assistant in the hardware store of his father, Mr. John Parker, in North Third street below Race. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was engaged in drying over a fire, a large number of number of percussion caps, which had been damaged by water, when they exploded, blowing him to a considerable distance, and mangling his body in a most horrible manner, his legs and face being literally shattered to pieces. When we left the store of Mr. Parker, the victim of this painful disaster was not expected to survive but a few minutes. An accident by the explosion of some of the same lot of caps, took place at the same store about three weeks ago, by which the father was considerably hurt.

DISTRESSING.—The dwelling house of Jeremiah Shaw, Esq., of Moultonville, N. H. was consumed by fire on the 27th inst., and sad to state, Wm. Low, a sojourner at the house, perished in the flames.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The official returns of the election held to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Henry Frick, show a majority of 864 for Pallock.

HORRID MURDERS.—Charles Diehl, an ornamental painter in Pittsburgh murdered his wife and one of his children, and nearly killed another, on Monday 22d inst. He also attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Mrs. D. was an exceedingly amiable woman, whose only fault was too great a devotion to a husband unable to appreciate her excellent qualities. She was about 30 years of age, and when young was very handsome. He dashed the head of the deceased child against the wall, and the head of the other is dreadfully cut, and one of its eyes is knocked out. On Sunday he desired his wife to get him some whiskey, which she refused to do, and he then swore that he would kill her in the morning. He kept his promise fearfully. After the gashes on his neck were sewed up, he was committed to prison.

THE TARIFF.—A letter writer from Washington holds the following language and expresses our views exactly: "I really begin to think that there is no serious intention to act on the Tariff in either House, at this session, though I may be mistaken. I discover no earnestness in the right quarters, and I see many pulling back, who were expected to go ahead. In the first place, there will be no chance to get up the bill, before the first of May, and every moment's delay brings us nearer to the Presidential election, and renders action more difficult. I now take it for granted that the matter has gone over. It is under the next administration—whatever it may be—that the policy of this country is to be settled—in relation to this subject."

TRIAL OF THE GORDONS.—The trial of John and Wm. Gordon, accused of the murder of Amasa Sprague, having occupied the Supreme Court for ten days was brought to a close, on Wednesday, 17th ult. The case was delivered to the jury, after an elaborate charge from the chief Justice. The jury after being out an hour and a half returned with a verdict of guilty against John Gordon, and not guilty as to Wm. Gordon.— The former listened to the verdict with perfect calmness, the latter was much affected.

WILL NOT SEND A DELEGATE.—The Charleston Mercury of Thursday last states that a general meeting of the democratic party of the Georgetown Congressional District was held last week, convened for the purpose of deciding whether that district would send a delegate to the Baltimore Presidential Convention. The question was debated very fully in three successive sessions of the meeting, and it was finally decided not to send a delegate.

DEBT OF HARRISBURG.—According to a published statement of the Town Council, the debt of the borough of Harrisburg, Pa., on the 1st of January 1844, was \$170,733 37. The amount expended in the construction of the water Works, is stated to be \$120,659 12.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Oriole struck a snag on Pickens Shoals, Alabama river, on the 25th ult., and sunk in about seven feet water.— She had on board four or five hundred bales of cotton, a portion of which was taken off by the Arkansas.

INFANTICIDE IN CHINA.—From investigations made by Rev. David Abel, Missionary to China, it appears that probably about one fourth of all the female children of that country are slain soon after birth.

FEELINGS REPAIRED.—Miss Celestia S. Miller, of Homer, N. Y., has recovered \$450 damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage against Levi G. Bradford of the same place.

MORGAN LEWIS DEAD.—This old democrat is no more. He died in New York last week. His remains were attended to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

News from all Nations.

Mrs. Rachel Luther, wife of Mr. Martin Luther, who was convicted in Rhode Island for acting as moderator at a meeting under the people's constitution, is prosecuting in the U. S. Circuit Court, at Providence, a claim for damages for an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed upon her by Luther M. Borden and others, while searching for her husband to arrest him.

The Eastern mail train, from Boston, when within 4 miles from Norwich on Tuesday, ran over a cow, which was instantly killed, and the whole train thrown off the track. One man sprained his ankle by jumping off the cars, but, happily, no more serious injury was sustained. The train was righted after a delay of two hours, and came on to the steamboat.

As the steamer Southern was ascending the Ohio on Saturday week, she ran into the Zephyr about six miles above Cincinnati. The Zephyr had her starboard guards from the wheel tier entirely swept off, and the steam-pipe was broken so that all her steam escaped, which prevented her from keeping on her way. The Southerner was not injured.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., a young man, by the name of Underwood, residing in the county of Orange, North Carolina, was struck by lightning in his own house, and instantly killed. A little child who was clinging to his pantaloons, escaped unburnt.

A man named Outs, says the *Massillon (O.) Gazette*, was choked to death in attempting to swallow a piece of meat at supper. The meat was taken from him after death, and measured three inches in length, 3-4 in width, and one inch in thickness.

A mysterious circumstance took place at Albany on Tuesday evening. A man, name unknown, dressed in light pantaloons and dark coat, was observed on the platform of the new steamboat-landing at the South Market, walking to and fro in a very abstract manner. Suddenly he gave a plunge into the river, and was seen no more. The man was apparently insane, and took this manner of ridding himself of life.

An apothecary's boy was lately sent to leave at one house a box of pills, and at another six live fowls. Confused on the way he left the pills where the fowls should have gone, and fowls at the pill place. The folks who received the fowls were astonished at reading the accompanying direction, swallow one every two hours.

There are sixteen Iron factories in Pennsylvania, using anthracite coal, which manufacture 45,500 tons of iron annually. There are also four in New Jersey, which make 8000 tons.

Gov. Shannon of Ohio, has resigned the executive office, in consequence of being confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico. Thomas W. Bartley, Speaker of the Senate, now becomes Governor by virtue of the Constitution, and will in a few days enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Correspondence from Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, APRIL 24, 1844.
The present legislative session next Monday (the 29th), and in accordance with illustrious precedents, the most important business of session remains as yet undispensed of. The proposition bill and the main line and two branches. The latter bill provides for the sale of the main line of the Pennsylvania improvements for \$20,000,000 (if the people agree to it) and for laying a tax of three mills on the dollar on all real and personal property to pay the interest on the state debt. The bill passed the House last Wednesday by a vote of 55 to 28, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. On Monday the Senate proceeded to its consideration, and after inserting two, it was prepared for a third reading on yesterday, and a vote was taken on final passage, and stood yeas 15, nays 20. This morning, however, a reconsideration of the vote was obtained,—the three mill tax was reinstated, and the bill passed by a vote of 15 to 15, and was sent back to the House for concurrence. There is considerable acquiring relation to this bill; but there is not much doubt but the three mill tax will eventually pass. Messrs Kline and McLanahan were sent when the bill passed. They would probably have voted against it had they been present.

The amendments made by the House to the proposition bill are now under consideration of the Senate.

On yesterday the Senate adopted a resolution to hold evening sessions every evening (on Sunday) until the final adjournment for the purpose of considering private bills—the hour of meeting to be half past seven, and the hour of adjournment ten o'clock—making a week of ten hours each day.

The bill to reduce the expenses of the judicial system of this commonwealth and to provide for a more rigid mode of collecting militia fines passed the Senate with amendments.

Yours emphatically,
Democratic Association.

An adjourned meeting, for the organization of a Democratic Association, was held, by adjournment, at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, April 24. The committee appointed, reported a Constitution, which, after amendment, was adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION.
The objects of this Association are to sustain and promote democratic principles and measures, so as to secure their speedy adoption, the approaching Presidential and gubernatorial contest, by the election of the nominees of Democratic Baltimore National Convention to be held 27th May. Its members to aid in effecting that unity of action and purpose among the democratic brethren of this Commonwealth and of the whole United States, which will by the entire democracy as one man, to rescue our institutions from the control of federalism, whose ascendancy, (obtained by fraud) with enormous expenditures, a national debt, national dissensions among different sections of the Union, hosts of corporations, monopolies, and endless schemes to create splendid government on the ruins of real democracy.

Article 1. The Association shall be called THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Article 2. The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Committee of Correspondence, ten members.
Article 3. Stated meetings shall be held at Towanda, on the evening of the first and second Tuesday of every month. Adjourned meetings may be held from time to time; and special meetings may be called at the request of the members.
Article 4. The officers shall be elected at the first stated meeting, after ten persons shall describe this Constitution; they shall continue in office one year, when new officers may be elected.
Article 5. The Secretaries shall keep the minutes, and call the meetings.
Article 6. The Treasurer shall collect and keep an account of such contributions to the Association shall make.
Article 7. The Committee of Correspondence shall correspond, as actively as possible, with individuals and associations of democrats throughout the United States, having in view the promotion of similar principles, measures and objects, and obtain and circulate useful political information and documents.
Article 8. The Association shall promptly aid in furthering the object herein in the preamble; and especially in promoting organization and co-operation, with a view to the approaching Presidential and gubernatorial election.
Article 9. Every member, before admission, shall sign this Constitution.

The following officers were elected at the ensuing year:
President—SAMUEL HUSTON;
Vice Presidents—IRA H. SYFERS;
JOHN F. MEANS;
Treasurer—A. S. Chamberlain;
Secretaries—William G. Scott,
E. O'Neare Goodrich.
Committee of Correspondence:
David Wilmut, George Sanderson;
Patrick Cummins, Daniel Vandenberg;
William Elwell, Thomas B. Overton;
Aaron C. Allen, E. W. Bristow;
Peter C. Ward, J. Culp.
Resolved, That the Corresponding Committee be directed to procure political documents and information to be circulated, and the Treasurer be directed to defray the expense.
On motion, adjourned.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—The treaty annexing Texas to the United States was transmitted by the President, on Monday 22d ult., to the Senate. That body immediately went into secret session on the Treaty.
OUR LEGISLATURE has been favored with a scene, a la Congress, between Messrs. Cooper and Smith, of the House. The promptitude of the Speaker, however, soon put an end to the disturbance.