

# REPORTER

Wednesday, May 3, 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.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| WILSON McCARDLESS, } Senatorial.<br>Asa Dixcock, } | 13. George Schnabel.   |
| 1. George F. Lehman.                               | 14. Nath'l B. Eldred.  |
| 2. Christian Knies.                                | 15. M. N. Irvine.      |
| 3. William H. Smith.                               | 16. James Woodburn.    |
| 4. John Hill, (Phila.)                             | 17. Hugh Montgomery.   |
| 5. Samuel E. Leach.                                | 18. Isaac Ankray.      |
| 6. Samuel Camp.                                    | 19. John Matthews.     |
| 7. Jesse Sharpe.                                   | 20. William Patterson. |
| 8. N. W. Sample.                                   | 21. Andrew Burke.      |
| 9. Wm. Heidenrich.                                 | 22. John M'Gill.       |
| 10. Conrad Shimer.                                 | 23. Christian Meyers.  |
| 11. Stephen Baldy.                                 | 24. Robert Orr.        |
| 12. Jonah Brewster.                                |                        |

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY A. MUHLENBURG,  
OF BERKS.

For Canal Commissioner,

JOSHUA HARSHORNE,  
OF CHESTER.

Organize! Organize! Organize!

We are glad to perceive that the democracy of Bradford County, are organizing themselves for the campaign which is approaching. In our last paper we published the proceedings of meetings for the purpose of organizing Democratic Associations in this borough and the township of Monroe. The democracy of Smithfield ever indomitable and true, have for some time enjoyed the benefits of such an organization, and we trust the democrats of every township will see the necessity of preparing for the great "coon hunt," which takes place this fall.

We have the same unscrupulous, unprincipled, and wily foe to contend against now as we had in 1840; we have the same scenes of buffoonery and ribaldry re-enacted by a party who rally round a name, and bow to men instead of principles. We have now the same desperation, displayed by men eager for the spoils, and no means, however unholily, will be spared to elevate Henry Clay the political gambler, and the broken down candidate, upon whom the people have more than once set the seal of their condemnation, to the Presidency of the United States.

We would earnestly enforce upon the democrats of this county the necessity of organization. These meetings are productive of much good. They are assemblages of the people, exchanging views upon the great questions of national interest, and serve in a high degree to convince the unstable and wavering, and to enlighten those whose chances for information are small. Democracy seeks no concealment. Her principles and her professions stand upon their own merits, and invite and seek inspection and discussion. Let them be thoroughly promulgated through the length and breadth of the land, and understood, and no danger can be entertained of their success. And the most efficient manner in which to do this is by means of associations, to give a unity to the party, and an antidote to the vile whig slanders which are finding their way into every nook and corner of our land under the frank of whig members of Congress. Let us shield ourselves with our principles, and in presenting sober and calm reason, against the orgies and mumeries of whigery—with their live coons, gaudy banners, and negro songs—there can be but little doubt of our success with an intelligent, sober and patriotic American people.

**VIRGINIA ELECTION.**—The returns from this state show rather a favorable result for the whigs. The election was for two members of congress and for members of the Legislature. From Gilmer's district, a whig member of Congress is elected, and from Wise's district, it is believed the democrats have been successful. The result from part of the state is the election of 47 whig delegates to 30 democrats. We see nothing in the general result which indicates anything like a political change in the state.

**MAN SHOT.**—A dray man named Geo. Kane was shot in the city of Pittsburg, on Monday, 29th ult. by a baker named Wm. Martin. Jealousy is the cause. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Kane.

## The Bankrupt Law.

This law which bore a falshood on its face, was one of nurslings of whiggery, upon the strength of which, sympathy without measure, and hopes replete with prosperity, were expressed for the poor and oppressed debtors of the land. The pitiful, doleful, whining lamentations of whig orators in 1840, on the condition of unfortunate debtors; and the certain relief of a bankrupt law, were practised too successfully on the unsuspecting, un-friended and unfortunate debtor.

In April 1840, Mr. Webster, from the judiciary committee, in the Senate, reported a bankrupt law; the object of which, at the time, was to give assurance of what might be expected; if the whigs could succeed. At the extra session the bill passed a law subversive of the constitution; setting at defiance morality and common honesty, and sanctioning repudiation in its most odious forms. We suspected at the time the promise of a bankrupt law was made, that all the professions of sympathy for the honest but oppressed debtor were hypocritical, and that there lurked in secrecy other and different motives. It has so turned out: as soon as the law passed a scrambling commenced indicating and betraying the fraud. It will be recollected that Senator Tallmadge, J. Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Silas W. Stilwell of New York, were foremost in urging on this bankrupt law. Stilwell we think, sent the first petition to the Senate on the subject. Mr. Tallmadge in presenting it said—"among those who have been pioneers in this great undertaking, no name stands more conspicuous than that of Silas M. Stilwell, and to him is greater honor due for unwearied exertions and untiring perseverance in the great cause of philanthropy."

Among the first to take the benefits of this law was this same Silas M. Stilwell, James Watson Webb, and if we are not mistaken, Senator Tallmadge. Such men as these rushed for the booty; as part of the spoils of the conquest:—they had been speculators, owed their thousands and tens of thousands, not a small part of which belonged to widows and orphans. Men who got up a mania of speculation in 1836 & 7, and assisted more than any others to involve the country in distress, were the ones to first get relief. The poor honest debtor was forgotten; the barriers erected made it almost impossible for the deserving poor to get relief by this law. The fees of court and officers were made enormous, altogether beyond the ability of those to pay, for whom the whigs professed such devoted attachment. By the operation of this law a pack of swindlers, speculators and bank mongers robbed the widow and the fatherless, and dragged others who were honest, down to poverty. Such men as these, having been paid off in this way for their services in the campaign of 1840, then commenced the work of repeal: before this however, and while the fees of the office of Marshall for the southern district of N. York were swelled enormously,—this same Silas M. Stilwell was appointed to that office; thus this famous philanthropist for his services got a discharge from all his debts and an office in receipt of \$9,000 a year. The people became indignant, they cried aloud for repeal; they saw the iniquity and fraud which had been practiced upon them, and the same whigs who passed the law hurried before the indignation of the people to repeal it and on the 17th of January 1843, they declared a law to be subversive of our rights and unconstitutional which before they had voted for.

Mr. Clay turned his back upon the instructions of the Kentucky legislature, and voted against the repeal to the last, he said the bankrupt law was "a link in the great system of whig measures;" in this he was right; for a more systematic series of frauds was never practiced on any people. Henry Clay by still adhering to this law, secures no doubt, the interest of certain lawyers and court officers whose pockets will be lined by its operation. It is for the people whether they wish again to have this base imposition practised on them again, which they will have, if Mr. Clay is elected and his influence can secure it.

**YOUNG LADY DROWNED.**—On Sunday, the 21st ult., says a Hartford paper, two young men and several ladies went on the Farmington River, for a short sail, and by some means were upset. Caroline Harris, a young lady 19 years of age, was drowned, and the lives of the others were in imminent danger.

## Post Office Reform.

The reform in the Post Office laws of the United States, which has been called for, is in a measure likely to be effected. Mr. Merrick has introduced a bill into the House, which reforms in a measure the odious features of the present laws, and though not what is generally desired, will have to answer we suppose, for the present. The following is a synopsis of the bill, which will probably become a law. For every single letter for less than 30 miles, 3 cents; over 30 and not over 100, 5 cents; over 100 and not exceeding 300, 10 cents; over 300, 15 cents. Single, double and quadruple letters in proportion. A quarter of an ounce in weight equivalent to a single letter.—Drop letters, 2 cents each. Letters advertised, to be charged with the cost of advertising. Newspapers not more than 1,900 square inches, may be sent thro' the mail by their publishers to subscribers within 30 miles free of postage; beyond 30 and not over 100 miles a half cent, over 100 miles 1 cent. On newspapers of greater size than 1,900 square inches, the same rates as magazines or pamphlets. Printed or lithographed circulars not larger than foolscap, shall be charged two cents each sheet for any distance.

Pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, two and a half cents per copy weighing not more than an ounce, not exceeding one hundred miles; five cents for any greater distance; and one cent additional for each additional ounce in weight, a fraction of more than half an ounce to be charged as an ounce. Where the mails are so heavy as to retard materially the speed, a separate mail to be provided for letters. All acts granting the right to any person to receive through the mail free of postage letters or newspapers, &c. annulled. The officers of the government having the franking privilege to keep an account of the postage on all official matter received through the mail, and the same to be paid out of the contingent funds of their respective Departments. The franking privilege allowed to the three Assistant Postmaster Generals and Postmasters throughout the Union on letters only relating to the business of the department. The President, Vice President, widows of ex-Presidents, ex-Vice Presidents, the Heads of Departments, and Attorney General, are allowed the franking privilege, Members of Congress, Delegates of Territories, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, authorized to receive and transmit public documents free of postage, and also during each session, and for thirty days preceding and subsequent, to receive all letters not exceeding two ounces; the postage on all over two ounces to be paid out of the contingent fund of each House: In lieu of the privilege heretofore allowed of transmitting written or printed matter, free of postage, to be furnished with a number of free stamps or envelopes, equal to five per day during the session; but any matter enclosed in them, weighing more than two ounces, to be subject to postage.

Private expresses and mails forbidden under heavy penalties, as also those transmitting the letters, and the proprietors of the means of conveyance. The free exchange of newspapers between publishers permitted. Heavy penalties provided for all violations of the law. Contracts for the mail hereafter to be given to the lowest bidder, without regard to the mode of conveyance, and the contractor not required to take the stock of his predecessor. Letters to be advertised in papers having the largest circulation, if inserted for a price not greater than is now fixed by law.

**CLAY CLUB.**—The Clay Club will meet on Wednesday evening, 8th inst. at the Court House. We insert this notice, not because we are friendly to the principles advocated in their meetings, but because we are anxious that their meeting may be fully attended—that their fallacies may be known by every citizen in our county. We hope that none will be so bigoted as not to attend.—We fear not the result, for our motto is "Learn to do well, from other's ill."

**ANNEXATION.**—Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren are both out in published letters against the Annexation of Texas to the Union. Mr. Van Buren's letter is very lengthy, and would occupy ten or twelve columns in our paper. Both Mr. Clay and himself averse to seeing it fall into the hands of any other government, but Mr. Van Buren thinks it ought not to be annexed as long as Mexico lays any claim to it.

## FIGHTING SHADOWS OF THE IMAGINATION.

Clay Clubs, we should judge, from the specimen which we have seen, are a fine place to display the imagination. One orator, the other night, conjured up a grim phantom which he called "Free Trade" and gave it a most unmerciful boxing, right and left, until he had most valorously and thoroughly demolished it, telling his hearers it was a banding of Mr. Van Buren, and that Mr. Clay had said at Raleigh, lately, that he was in favor of "protection." We will give Mr. Clay's exact words, which he (the orator) was very careful to conceal.

"A Tariff affording sufficient revenue for an economical administration, with incidental protection to American Industry—that's the doctrine boldly avowed and held by every Whig from Louisiana to Maine."

What difference is there, we would ask between this and the creed of the democratic party?

**DEATH OF A SOLDIER 109 YEARS OLD.**—The Caskaska (Illinois) Republican recently noticed the death, in that vicinity, of John Stoffelbeau, aged 109 years. He was born on the banks of the Hudson river, twelve miles from Albany, in the State of New York, February 15th, 1735. His eyesight was unimpaired, almost to the last, and he never had occasion for the use of spectacles. His third wife is still living, at the advanced age of 81 years, and was able to attend the remains of her deceased husband to the grave.

**MR. WEBSTER.**—Boston Post relates that the "Klay Klub" of that city waited on Mr. Webster recently, with an invitation to speak before "those same old Coons." That Mr. W. looked as sour as he might be supposed to do, were a person in the act of stealing his pot of chowder—that he hummed twice, squinted right and left as often—looked straight ahead, and replied, "call your Club after Washington, and let that man in Kentucky unmask himself on the Texas question, and I speak." The "Klub" took time to deliberate, and so did Webster.

**HON. JOHN M. NILES.**—This gentleman presented his credentials to the United States Senate on Tuesday the 30th ult. Mr. Jarnegan, in consequence of rumors being abroad, that the Senator elect was suffering under some mental malady submitted a resolution for the appointment by the chair of a committee of five to inquire into his capacity. This course being acceptable to Mr. Niles, Messrs. Jarnegan, Benton, Berrien, Wright and McDuffie were appointed as the committee.

**THE WOUNDED MAN.**—Mr. Wirt, wounded in the late fracas at Washington, though not dangerously wounded, suffers considerable from the effects of the wound. The ball struck the thigh bone, and ran down it three or four inches, and then turned at so great an angle that a probe would not follow it. It is thought it made a curve around the thigh bone, and is laying against it.

**AN ANGLE OF FORTY-FIVE.**—A Mr. Center, who has just left the centre of the whig party, in a speech lately made by him at Lockport, describes Mr. Clay's duplicity as follows:

"He writes letters to the south in favor of a horizontal tariff; to the middle states, in favor of a tariff which is an angle of forty-five degrees; and to the north, a perpendicular tariff."

**THE PUBLIC LEDGER.**—This excellent daily is to be enlarged and otherwise improved. Its conductors rank first among the enterprising printers of the United States, and the Ledger enjoys a reputation and circulation well merited.

**RESIGNATION OF JOHN C. SPENCER.**—The Hon. John C. Spencer has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and rumor states that Judge Green of New Jersey, will be nominated to fill the vacancy.

**THE STATE PRISON BILL.** as it is called, has passed the Legislature of New York, and is most probably a law before this. It makes provision for building a prison in the mining region of the state.

**CLAY AND WHITE SLAVERY.**—We shall next week offer some proof of what we have stated about Mr. Clay's speech about white slaves, which the Argus so flatly denies.

**GEN. JACKSON.**—The health of the old Hero, we are glad to hear is much improved.

## News from all Nations.

They are to have a monument at New Orleans, at an expense of \$400,000, to commemorate the great battle. Geo. Wechs shot a negro man at St. Clairsville, Ohio, on the 20th ult., for calling him a liar.

On the day of the late election at St. Louis, a row and a fight occurred between the Irish citizens and others, the former conquering. A man named Jones was shot from the window of a house, which was afterwards attacked and torn to pieces by the mob.

A new machine by which old wolen rags can be converted into superfine cloth, at a saving of money and labor, has been introduced into this country from England. The cloth made in this way is rotten and liable to tear very easily.

The journeymen cabinet makers of Albany have agreed to suspend working for their employers till a more just and equitable rate of wages than the present shall be agreed on between them.

The Troy Budget states that John Bingham was instantly killed, a few days ago, by the falling of a stick of timber in some old buildings.

The giants, man and wife, to be seen at the American Museum, New York, are said to be largest couple ever seen in this country.

Nottenakin, one of the Ojibbeway Indians, is about to enter into the matrimonial state with a very pretty and interesting young lady of English birth, about 18 years of age, and of respectable connections, resident in Somers-town.

Tom Thumb, we perceive, is exciting great attention in London. He received £480 per week. He has been twice presented to the Queen. He is there called a native of America; here, Tom was called an Englishman, a native of Yorkshire.

Mr. Senator Benton has returned from the West, and resumed his seat in the Senate, his health being much improved by his late journey.

Col. Webb, of the New York Courier, has gone to England in the packet ship "Liverpool," and will return in July.

Six children, the eldest twelve years of age, were taken, on Friday night, in Boston, from their beds, charged with plundering a building of its contents.

A man is now living at Montmartre, near Paris, who has completed his 116th year; another died a few days ago, aged 114, from apoplexy, leaving a son aged 87, who has not yet a single gray hair.

The general diet of Hungary had adopted, without any discussion, by a majority of 41 votes against 8, a motion for the emancipation of the Jews.

The thriving little town of New Bedford, Mass., expends \$10,000 a year in support of its fire department.

Bean, the lad who presented a pistol at the Queen in St. James' Park, has terminated his period of 18 months' imprisonment.

Mr. O'Connell has been admitted into "the guild of the holy order of St. Joseph and Mary," at Virginia chapel, London. He was called by the officiating priest "the most illustrious layman of the Catholic Church," which were said to be the words of the Pope.

The Duke of Wellington has received £2,58,369 of the public money, calculating the interest on Parliament grants of £760,000, besides prize money in Spain and France, estimated at £4,800,000 more.

C. B. Parsons—whilom an actor, then a divine, and afterwards an actor again, and now a preacher again—was at Cincinnati at the latest dates, holding forth.

Joshua W. Blanchard has recovered \$175 against the selectmen of Brooklyn, Mass., as damages for their illegal refusal to let him vote in the election of 1840.

The New York Aurora says:—"Some 'original thinkers' of the feminine gender decry whiskers, while they kiss their wearers. At a first glance, one would suppose the precept of these ladies differed from their practice.—Not so, however. They oppose whiskers, and they cannot better demonstrate their opposition than by setting their faces against them."

A parasol, called the Sylphide, has been invented in England, which can be opened and shut instantly, without moving either hand. A touch of one finger does it.

**REMARKS OF MR. WILSON.**—We give the excellent remarks of representative, on the bill created and delivered in the House of Representatives, April 20:—

Mr. Wilson said, he had not been troubled the House with many remarks, but had generally contented himself with giving a silent vote, according to his conscientious convictions, from this rule now. "This he regarded as a measure that comes directly to the feelings and interests of the people, because if the proposition is acted into a law it will reach the pockets of every tax-payer in the country."

The bill provides for the organization of a board, composed of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Auditor General, who are to be authorized to apportion the taxes among several counties of the State. The gentlemen would doubtless discharge the duty imposed on them to the best of their ability, but can it be pretended that they are the Representatives of the great agricultural interests of Pennsylvania, or are familiar with the necessities and resources of this important part of society? Why are these men selected from among two millions of people to levy and equalize the taxes of the State? The proposition is absurd, will not bear the test of scrutiny. W. continued by saying, that he always been taught to believe, that the duty of the Representatives of the people of the State? He had always been taught the doctrine, that the Representation of the popular will is vested in the Legislature. This measure, however, reverses this theory andverts the true character of our institutions altogether.

How fast is the true policy of republican Legislators disappearing! immense banking corporations, capable of grinding the honest workingman to dust, have been created, and it is proposed to transfer the whole of the gigantic scheme of public improvements to a monopoly of fearful magnitude. These daring attempts to and fritter away the rights of the people have been gravely discussed and sustained on the representative floor. measure, however, is equally a measure of condemnation. It proposes the centralization of all power in the hands of a triumvirate, at the head of which designed to place the Executive officer, whose encroachments on popular liberty are (above all others) feared—his whose power should most curtailed! Two millions of men are to be taxed according to sovereign will and pleasure. measure is at war with our Rights—at war with the spirit and genius of our institutions—it robs people and their Representatives of the attribute of sovereignty—violates plain letter of the constitution—changes the whole organization of form of government. Mr. W. declared that the Legislature had any right depriving the people of Pennsylvania the power of taxing themselves, vesting it in the hands of three holders, be they ever so high, who stations were originally instituted for purposes widely different. The regarded as a duty of a grave and responsible kind—and one that could with safety, be entrusted to any person but the Representatives of the people. He would, therefore, record his intelligent and patriotic constituents to determine upon the correctness of his course.

**BALTIMORE CONVENTION.**—The convention at Baltimore, have put in nomination HENRY CLAY, as their candidate for President; and THEODORE F. HUYSEN, of New Jersey for Vice President. All accounts concur in stating convention to have been a most numerous gathering. The Young Men's Association Convention was held at Baltimore.

**NEW DISCOVERY.**—Mr. Ames of Lyncoming County, says he has discovered joints in the city of Philadelphia from which natural gas can be extracted from the bowels of the earth, and he has asked the Councils the matter into consideration. The Spirit of the "Times."

**SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.**—Mr. P. Wilcox, of M'Kean county, chosen Speaker of the Senate, on the last day of the session. Mr. Biggs resigned. His term of service until the meeting of the next Session.

**ALABAMA SENATOR.**—The Dixon H. Lewis has been appointed the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Col. King.

**ADJOURNED.**—The Legislature of the State adjourned on Monday, the 1st inst., after having passed a large number of local and general bills.