

REPORTER.

Wednesday, June 12, 1844.

For President in 1844,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Electors for President and Vice President.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
HON. HENRY A. MULLENBURG,
OF BERKS.

For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,
OF CHESTER.

A NEW VOLUME.—With this number of our paper we enter upon a new volume, being the fifth year of the existence of our paper. If a constantly increasing circulation is any evidence that our course has been approved, we have daily the evidence of such approbation by the addition of names to our list.—To those who have remembered us during the past year, we tender our grateful acknowledgements, and to the delinquents we would say—"Go thou, and do likewise."

Who cannot vote for Henry Clay.

The old Democrats of 1798 and 1812 cannot vote for him, for he was the great champion of the Democratic party then, as Benedict Arnold before him was the great champion of American liberty. Both by turning traitors, proved to be enemies in our camp.

THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY no where, can vote for him, for it was him who turned his back upon those with whom he had battled for the rights of Americans against British insolence and oppression, and with whom he had been a conspicuous champion of liberty.

THE HONEST, PATIENT GERMANS cannot vote for him, for he has fought valiently to limit and circumscribe the rights and liberties of German emigrants on the public lands.

THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND cannot vote for him, nor any other man, who like him has pursued with such malignity the veteran Andrew Jackson, to crush his hopes and blast his reputation.

THE FRIENDS OF A SOUND CURRENCY cannot vote for him, for he is the advocate of a National Bank, bank monopolies and bank aristocracies. He would substitute bank promises for specie, and have the people credit the bank three dollars on a basis of one.

THE FRIENDS OF PERMANENT HOME INDUSTRY will not support him, because it is his policy to transfer the foreign pauper to this country and bring his labor in competition with that of our own citizens. While his tariff might check the importation of some foreign goods, it would result in the laborer coming here himself to work.

THE MECHANIC will not vote for him, for it is his intention to compel him to take such a price as one market will give him, and shut him out of all others, and then the pay would be in bank promises at twenty-five per cent. discount.

THE FARMER will not support him, as he would limit them to one market—compel them to pay a bounty on manufactured goods, and accept for his produce such a price as the manufacturer is (who cannot vote for Clay) disposed to give.

LABORERS of no kind will support him, because he will bring the pauper laborers of Europe personally in competition with them, and Henry Clay says, "if we cannot have black slaves, we must have white ones." Labor with him is a species of servitude consonant with slavery. Finally the PEOPLE of every condition of life will oppose him, as their worst, surest and firmest enemy; and they will beat him too, by a majority exceeding the sentence passed on him several times before. The banner of democracy is unfurled, victory will perch upon it, and a glorious triumph achieved over Henry Clay and his federal allies.

The Nominations.

The following remarks upon the Nominations from the Pennsylvanian are the best we have seen, and we adopt them as our own:—

"We cordially congratulate our readers upon the happy result of the deliberations of the Democratic National Convention—a result as gratifying as it was unexpected, and which from the enthusiasm of the response already given, affords a brilliant promise for the future. It is not to be denied, that for a time the difficulties that beset the Convention—the doubt, hesitation and apparently irreconcilable diversity of opinion among its members which were so strongly manifest—cast a deep shade of gloom and apprehension upon the best hopes of the friends of democracy, and that a fear began to extend itself, that although possessed of all the elements of success, we should fall asunder for want of a rallying point, and suffer the enemy to ride in triumph through our divided rank, victorious, not in his own strength, but from our disunion. All this, however, is past. A general shout of approbation goes up as the intelligence spreads itself over the land, and men who but yesterday spoke of the prospects of the cause with distrust and sadness, now joyfully grasp each other by the hand and exchange cheering anticipations. They cannot but feel that whatever may have been their attachment to individuals, the course pursued in the emergency—and it was an emergency of the most formidable kind,—is at once the dictate of wisdom and policy. By the nominations which have been made, every one sacrifices something of his previous wishes upon the altar of the general good,—each man yields a little to his neighbor, and no one can say that he alone has been compelled to abandon his position; for all find themselves in a different attitude from any which had been expected. The nomination which had been made, is of new men—of men whose names had scarcely been in the slightest degree mingled in the discussion, and, by selecting them, no ground is left for jealousy, heart-burnings or reproach. The banner inscribed with the names of JAMES K. POLK, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, is a flag which gathers every democrat beneath its folds, and enlists every energy.

"But it is not as 'new men' only in regard to these nominations, that we rejoice in the names of Polk and Dallas. A large share of the pleasure with which the selection is hailed, arises from a firm and well founded belief in the popular mind that there are no better men—none more free from stain or more unassailable by calumny. In the most trying and difficult positions, and it has been also that he was always found equal to the crisis, whatever it might be. As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means during the memorable 'Panic Session' of Congress, he bore the brunt of that remorseless war in the House, which Andrew Jackson confronted in the executive chair. Bankism and federalism then believed itself to be assured of a triumph worn from the terrors and sufferings of the people. Its champions, flushed with hope and regardless of all restraint, strove to trample those who dared to oppose them, beneath their feet, and while their journals prated of insurrection and civil war—while resolutions 'as yet bloodless' were proclaimed in the Senate, a desperate effort was made in the House of Representatives to silence, and to overawe, by every variety of intimidation, the friends of popular rights who had nerve enough to face the storm and breast the torrent. It was a fearful struggle, and many quailed. Many men faltered before the tempest, and never was the cause of democracy in greater danger than at that memorable period, when we scarcely knew whom to trust, or who next would prove false to the confidence reposed in him. But foremost among those who were prompt to meet and to repel the enemy, was James K. Polk. Peculiarly exposed to their assaults by his position as chairman of the Committee before alluded to, he contended day after day, week after week, and month after month with the minions of Bankism, displaying so much ability, firmness and address that no one contributed more than he, both in the House and among the people, to sustain the demo-

cratic cause, and to enable it to surmount and to survive the dangers by which it was encompassed. It was then we felt that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was one upon whom the republic should fix its eye, as a man to be relied on in the hour of trial—as one combining precisely those qualities which are required to do us service in the highest station, and we had a strong conviction that the hour would come in which he would thus be called upon. It has come unexpectedly, to be sure, and sooner than the anticipation, but its coming is not the less agreeable from the rapidity of its approach; for every subsequent act of Mr. Polk's political life, as Speaker of the House, as Governor of the State of Tennessee, and in every position which has given opportunity for observation, has served to increase and strengthen our belief in his fitness for any duty that could be confided to him.

"Of GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons, it is scarcely necessary to speak. His brilliant talents, sound democratic principles, and long services on behalf of the cause, are familiar to all, and there is no station to which he could be elevated wherein he would not be an honor both to Pennsylvania and to the country at large. A better choice could not have been made, it will be received, we are sure, with universal approval.

"In every respect, then these nominations are such as must obtain the enthusiastic support of the Democracy of the Union, and we shall be greatly mistaken indeed, if they do not secure such a triumph to the cause as will overwhelm opposition so completely that it must abandon hope for the future.

"It is true that what has been done at Baltimore is not in accordance with the expressed will of Pennsylvania, nor with the course which as journalists we have heretofore pursued as regards the selection of candidates; but, on calm reflection, it appears to us to be for the best. We have the highest admiration for the personal and political character of MARTIN VAN BUREN. We regard him as one of those statesmen of whom his country has abundant reason to be proud, and whose place in her history will be such as ambition itself might envy. Nor are we satisfied that his worth is yet as fully appreciated as it should be. We believe, too, that in recent occurrences which led to the selection of another name than his as our rallying cry in the approaching contest, his conduct was the result of deep seated and conscientious conviction, and that it was in strict accordance with his unvarying integrity; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the state of opinion, not so much in Pennsylvania as in other sections of the union, in reference to the exciting question to which we refer, was such that another course than that which has been pursued might have led to disorganization and defeat; and, feeling this, we are assured too that in such a strait, Mr. Van Buren himself would be among the first to yield his own claims, for the promotion of the common cause of democratic principle, and to sacrifice his own advancement for the general benefit. No man is more sincere in his patriotism, or more honest in the expression of his views; and even those who differ from him upon the subject of Texas, will acknowledge the disinterestedness and magnanimity which he has displayed in regard to that subject, as he has upon all others. If they cannot agree with him, they must at least honor him, and part from him with emotions of sincere respect.

"But, with a glance only at considerations of this character, our purpose now is to raise to the mast-head the flag of POLK and DALLAS. While it is 'Streaming o'er us,' the legions of democracy will assemble with a quick and joyous step. No word of discord can create discontent or apathy. All are satisfied, and we think it may be promised that when thus called upon, Pennsylvania in November next will roll upon the foe with the avalanche of one of her old fashioned majorities.—The Jacksonian spirit will be up; for both Polk and Dallas are worthy followers of the patriot of the Hermitage, and we feel assured that the yeomanry of Pennsylvania will be rejoiced to greet them as such.

LIFE OF DALLAS.

In our next we shall publish the life of Mr. Dallas.

News from all Nations.

Fifty Counsellors and eighty four new Attorneys were created in the city of New York at the late term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

Judge Parsons, of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, was summoned on Wednesday to appear before Alderman Binns on Tuesday next, to answer a charge of violating the ordinance of the city councils, prohibiting the smoking of cigars in the public squares.

We learn from the York Gazette that the democracy of democratic old York are up and a doing, and that Mr. Muhlenburg will receive one of the largest majorities ever given in the county.

The fly has made its appearance in the wheat fields in Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Temperance bitters are now sold in Albany which stimulate without intoxicating.

The tenants on the Patroon's Manor at Helderberg, N. Y. are up in arms against the Sheriff.

The recent treaty made by our Minister with the German Commercial Union, is said to be highly favorable to this country, and has aroused the ire of the British Journals. England has been out generalised, and her statesmen are quarrelling about who ought to be censured among themselves.

Ten dollar counterfeit notes on the bank of Chester county are in circulation.

Five dollars counterfeit bills on the Mechanics Bank of Burlington, New Jersey, are in circulation.

Paris is guarded by 80,000 troops, and the people are completely in the power of Louis Phillippe.

The wheat crop in the West promises to be much larger than that of last year.

The steamboat Sam Dale, Capt. Johnson, about a week ago struck a snag, about eighty miles above Mobile. She had on board eight hundred and twenty-four bales of cotton, seven hundred of which were thrown overboard. The boat, by diligent exertions, was brought down to the city.

Nearly 300,000 barrels of flour, and 300,000 bushels of wheat, have been shipped east from Buffalo this season, via the Erie Canal.

More than one thousand emigrants arrived at the port of N. York, from Europe on the 23d and 24th inst.

It is recorded that the Mediterranean has been twice frozen over, viz: in the year 869 and 1234. On both occasions merchants carried goods across on the ice.

A French physician, in the midst of a lecture on the pernicious effect of tobacco, stopped to take a pinch of snuff!

The New Haven Register relates a capital story of one of the members of the Connecticut Legislature, who was present at Gov. Baldwin's "swary" on the evening of the "election day." Sipping lustily at the first glass of ice cream he ever had seen, he approached a person whom he supposed connected with the family, and with a sort of "I'll keep shady" air whispered, "your cream here, as you call it, is sweetened first rate—but I guess you didn't know it was froz, did ye?"

At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday last, Mr. John Holden, while in the act of shouldering a roll of cloth at the Calico Factory of Mr. Redmond, where he was employed as block printer, fell forward and instantly expired. In the same city on Wednesday, Mr. H. Freeman, watch-maker, returned home and partook of dinner, when he complained of feeling unwell, and laid himself down upon the bed. Mrs. Freeman went up stairs in about five minutes after, and found him a corpse.

The editors of the Pittsburg Aurora—the gentlemen sent to jail for calling Judge Grier an ass,—have received such an increase of patronage as to induce them to enlarge the size of their paper,—thus demonstrating that the Judge made a great mistake when he prosecuted them. The prosecution made them popular, and the Judge universally unpopular.

Murders are becoming alarmingly frequent at Paris. At the latest accounts it reported that from eight to twelve Municipal Guards had been murdered within a few nights, and thrown into the Seine.

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Wysox, June 10, 1844.

LABOR LOST.—The book with the "yaller Kiver" is not all that has become obsolete by the late Democratic Nominations. Wagon loads of electioneering documents, calculated to operate against Martin Van Buren now lie a dead weight upon the hands of the authors and printers.

Our whig friends at Athens however, are much to be pitied. In anticipation of the nomination of Van Buren, they had procured a banner, representing Martin at Kinderhook, hoeing cabbage, which they intended to display the day his nomination should arrive, but, unfortunately, the action of the Convention had spoiled their fun. The utmost endeavors were used to keep the matter a secret, but it finally leaked out to the no small gratification of the Democrats.

POISONING.—Poisoning and attempt to poison have always been considered the highest offences in law, because it is cowardly and secret, and gives no opportunity to its victim to stand on the defensive. The "Citizen," published at Rome, New York, gives the following:—While at Westmoreland, in this county, recently, a friend related to us a transaction of the most diabolical character. Some two or three weeks ago, a Mr. Brainard, of that town, had his barn, together with its contents, burned—supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. In the commencement of last week, a son of Mr. Brainard accidentally dropped a book into the well, and in endeavoring to recover it, the hook used for that purpose caught in a bag, which was examined. The contents proved to be arsenic, to the amount of twenty-two pounds.

ATTORNEY'S FEES.—The following section of An Act of Assembly passed at the late session of the Legislature, interests a large portion of community. It is the eighth section of An act entitled "An act further to regulate proceedings in Courts of Justice &c.," approved the 6th day of May, 1844.

SECTION 8. That hereafter no attorney or judgment fee shall be allowed or taxed on the entry of any judgment by confession, in any court in this Commonwealth, where suit has not been previously commenced, and where the amount of said judgment shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars; and the tax to be paid upon the entry of any judgment, as aforesaid, and upon the entry of any transcript of the judgment of a justice of the peace or alderman, to create a lien, shall be paid by the plaintiff, without recourse to the defendant.

CLAREMONT HOUSE.—Capt. A. M. Coe, formerly of the "Eagle," has taken charge of the Claremont House in this borough. The Captain is too well known as an accommodating host to need any recommendation, but we can promise those who see fit call there, "good living—good sleeping—good attendance—and low charges."

FOR OREGON.—Five hundred emigrants passed through Independence, Missouri, during the week ending 4th of May. Among them, five slaves, who voluntarily accompany their master.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.—The democratic Gubernatorial Convention which assembled in Baltimore, on the 27th ult., nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, JAMES CARROLL, of Baltimore city.

QUICK TRIP.—The steamboat J. M. White made a trip recently from Orleans to St. Louis, a distance of 1,300 miles, against the current, in three days and twenty-three hours and a few minutes.

The Argus calls us "reverend." We like the idea of being associated with candidates for Vice President and Governor; but really we do not fancy those "sanctimonial robes"—pray "strip" us.

MESSES. EDITORS:—The Argus boasts of the enthusiasm at their meeting last Wednesday night. Our neighborhood was disturbed with it until a late or early hour; but I took it for an enthusiasm bought at three cents a glass. These halloosings were continued through most nights of the week—Saturday particularly. The old saw requires only that "In Rome you must do as Romans do," and means in Towanda, too, I presume. I wish you would ask the Clay men to confine their warwhoops to indoor revels, which would spare the sleep of

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Wysox, June 10, 1844.

LIFE OF POLK.—On our first fourth pages will be found a well written sketch of the life of JAMES K. POLK, taken from the Democratic Review, May, 1838.

Polk Club Meeting.

According to adjournment, a large meeting of the democratic citizens of Towanda, met at the School House near D. L. on Saturday the 8th inst.

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by JAMES NESTOR, President.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution, &c., reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION.
The objects of this Association are to obtain and promote democratic principles, and to secure their ascendency in the approaching Presidential and Gubernatorial contests, by the election of the nominees of the Democratic Baltimore National Convention held 27th May last. Its members to be the democratic brethren of this Commonwealth and of the whole United States, which will by the entire democracy as one man, to support our institutions from the control of federal usurpers, whose ascendancy, (obtained by means with enormous expenditures, a national debt, dissensions among different sections of the Union, hosts of corporations and monopolies, and endless schemes to create splendid government on the ruins of real democracy.

Article 1. This Club shall be called THE POLK CLUB.
Article 2. The officers shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, one to be a Corresponding, and one a Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five.

Article 3. Stated meetings shall be held on the second Saturday of every month at 10 o'clock P. M., at such place as the Club may from time to time determine, to be held within the limits of the township. Adjourned meetings may be held from time to time at such place and time as the Club may determine, and special meetings may be called at request of five members.

Article 4. The officers shall be elected at a meeting which adopts the Constitution, and shall continue in office one year, when new officers may be chosen.

Article 5. The President shall preside at meetings of the Club; one of the Vice Presidents shall perform the duties of the President in his absence.

Article 6. The Treasurer shall keep a true and correct account of all contributions which may be made by the Club; and use the same to defray the expenses of the Club; as it, or the executive committee may direct.

Article 7. The Executive Committee shall have power to transact business for the Club, and to take such measures as they may deem proper to further its principles. They may meet at any time and place they choose to the same.

Article 8. The Corresponding Secretary shall be a member of the Executive Committee, and shall conduct the correspondence for them, in his absence.

Article 9. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Club, and with the Corresponding Secretary, shall call the meetings.

Article 10. The Club shall zealously and promptly aid in furthering the object set forth in the preamble; and especially in promoting organization and co-operation, with a view to the approaching Presidential and Gubernatorial election.

Article 11. This constitution may be amended or added to, at any stated meeting, by a majority thereof.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President—MAJ. FREDERICK FISHER
Vice Presidents—W. W. GOODWIN,
BENJAMIN GOODWIN,
BISHOP FOSTER,
JAMES SANTIS;
Treasurer—Hiram C. Fox;
Cor. Secretary—H. Lawrence Scott;
Recording Secretary—Lg. W. Tiffin;

Executive Committee:
David L. Scott; James Decker,
John M. Fox; H. Lawrence Scott,
E. R. DeLong.

The Club was then very ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Sanderson, Baird, Decker and E. O. Goodrich, of Towanda.

The Club then gave three hearty cheers for Polk, Dallas, & Muhlenburg, and adjourned to meet again at the School House near Andrew C. Gragg's July 13.

Democratic Association of Towanda

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Democratic Association of Towanda, at a meeting held Tuesday evening, June 4th, 1844:

Whereas, it is important and indispensable at all times to the success of democratic principles, that their true friends and real supporters should overlook all personal interest and individual feelings, and be united for the common cause, and the common good, and

Whereas, at the present time, when all the power of wealth, and all the treason of false friends, are wielding the influence of their connexion with democracy for its destruction, it becomes the sacred obligation of duty of every true democrat—every one wishing to hand down to future time our free institutions, purified, renovated and reformed—to make them a shield against all oppression—dispensing alike to the poor as well as the rich, to come forward equal laws and equal rights, to come forward and join heart and hand in support of that banner, which despises of false friends, has flourished triumphantly in the breeze, and whose motto is now, as it was then—"the good of the whole people."

Resolved, That we hail with pride and pleasure the nomination of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as the Democratic candidate for President. His moral and political integrity, and his unflinching devotion to the cause of equal rights render him peculiarly acceptable as our standard bearer in this contest. His steady adherence to the administration of Gen. Jackson, and his firm support of the old party during the Bank panic, are remembered with gratitude.

Resolved, That in the nomination of the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, we have been responded to, in the selection of one of her ablest sons. His well-known abilities combined with a moral and political rectitude, give an earnest to the nation that he will, with fully, fearlessly and impartially discharge the duties assigned him.

Resolved, That our confidence in Henry A.