Bradford Reporter.

[EVERY WEDNESDAY.] *Regardless of Denunciation from any Quarter.*—Gov. Porter. [BY E. S. GOODRICH & SON.

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[From the Iris.]

The Indian Maiden's Toilette.

...e depths of a dark old wood
...ale-faced foe had never trod—
...the oak and elm in grandeur stood,
...air flowers graced the fallow sod—
...Chenango's waters glide,
...singing a silvery song
...ess wild that hung o'er the tide,
...the waves that danced along.

...morning bright in early June,
...warbling birds were on the breeze,
...gayly played a merry tune
...the bright-leaved whispering trees:
...beams drank the drops of dew
...sparkling, clung to rose and bud,
...the violet's eye of blue,
...tears of joy, all trembling stood.

...by that pleasant limpid stream
...rosy forest maid was kneeling,
...whose dark eye there flashed a gleam,
...heart's emotions all revealing:
...father was a warrior bold,
...chieftain of a noble race,
...the maiden's air her lineage told,
...bined with woman's meeker grace.

...purple belt she clasped about
...waist—no slave to fashion fell—
...the robe which deftly wrought,
...fairer hands would honor well:
...bending o'er that glassy wave,
...as a mirror bright and fair,
...wreathed the flowers the wild wood gave
...her locks of raven hair.

...e and pleasant was the smile
...mirrored in that clear blue tide
...not the artful mask of guile,
...yet the triumph bold of pride
...happier was that Indian maid,
...ing her simple toilette there,
...'mid the pomp of high parade,
...er the haughty pale-faced fair.

...as I now, at balmy eve,
...g that river's margin stray
...ch my lay a requiem weave,
...one too early passed away;
...h, the ruthless band of wo
...heavy on that fated race,
...k we now in vain to know
...e forest maiden's burial place.

E.D.W.

[...the Democratic Review, Feb. 1842.]

...M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

...M. Dallas was born in the city of ...delphia on the 10th day of July, ...2. He is the elder son of Alexan...r J. Dallas, one of the most accom...ed advocates and distinguished ...men that have adorned the legal ...ession of the United States, or sus...ed, in important posts of public ..., the principles and policy of the ...ublican party. He received the ru...ents of his education at a school in ...rmantown, and afterwards at the ...edds' Academy in Philadelphia. At ...e age of 14, he was entered at Prince...n College, and continued there until ...810, when he was graduated with the ...ighest honors of his class. He de...vered their valedictory address, which ...s still remembered and adverted to in ...he college history as a striking exam...le of feeling, eloquence, and taste.—...deed, as a public speaker, he gave ...rly promise of that excellence which ...s since been displayed in many of ...e prominent situations to which his ...ents have elevated him; and a pub...ed oration, delivered when he was ...n seventeen years of age, and pre...ved in the Port Folio, strikingly at...s the maturity of his powers.

On leaving college, Mr. Dallas com...enced the study of the law, in the ...ce of his father, at Philadelphia; and ...ough, in the intervals of that severe ...dy, the more attractive forms of ...erature and poetry were not unfre...ently cultivated, he yet persevered ...h unceasing application in making ...nself a thorough master of the great ...nciples of the profession of which he ...s since been so distinguished a mem...r. He was admitted to the bar in ...813. Soon after the declaration of ...r with England, he had enrolled ...nself in a volunteer corps; and when, ...the year 1813, Mr. Gallatin was ap...inted by President Madison, a mem...r of the commission that repaired to ...St. Petersburg, for the purpose of ne...tiating a peace under the mediation ...the emperor Alexander, he accom...nied that minister as his private and ...nfidential secretary. During a resi...nce of more than a year in Europe, ...r. Dallas had an opportunity of visit...g Russia, France, England, and the ...etherlands. While in England, a ...mily connection with Lord Byron ...ought him into frequent association ...th that great poet, who then, at twen...-three years of age, was receiving in London the general and enthusiastic admiration which the appearance of his two beautiful poems, the Giaour and the Bride of Abydos, could not fail to call forth. It was in consequence of a remark of Mr. Dallas, upon the popularity in America of Childe Harold, and some of his previous poems, that he declared in his journal that these were the first things that ever sounded to his ears like fame; and that popularity in a far and rising country, caused feelings very different from the ephemeral praises of the crowd of fashion then buzzing around him. Through another relative, the humane and eloquent jurist who was then the chief justice of the court of common pleas, it was Mr. Dalla's good fortune to be thrown, not unfrequently, into the society of some of those eminent lawyers who have, by the brilliancy of their genius, and devotion to philanthropy, made their profession yet more distinguished than it was in previous days. Romilly, whose beneficence flowed in a current so transparent, copious, and strong; Brougham, with his far-reaching, inquisitive, and undaunted utilitarianism; Mackintosh, who could wisely and kindly apply to the heated actions, and in the busy forums of men, the rules of conduct which he had deduced in the patient reflections of a guileless life,—these were men whose society, even transiently enjoyed by one much younger, could not fail to leave impressions equally permanent, useful, and gratifying.

In August, 1814, Mr. Dallas returned to the United States, bearing the despatches from the American commissioners then holding their sessions at Ghent, which announced the prospects little favorable to a speedy peace that are known to have resulted from the earlier conferences with the British envoys. On his arrival, he found his father transferred from the bar of Philadelphia to the head of the Treasury Department—a post requiring, in the complicated state of the finances, and amid the pressing exigences of the war, all the resources of judgment and talent for which he had been already distinguished, but which he was now destined ed to display through a brilliant administration of two years, under circumstances and in a manner that secured for him a yet larger share of the applause and confidence of the people of the United States. His son remained with him for a time at Washington, to assist him in the arduous duties of the treasury, and then returned to Philadelphia, to resume, or rather to commence, the actual practice of his profession—an event that was almost immediately followed by his marriage with an accomplished lady, the daughter of Mr. Nicklin, an eminent merchant of that city.

The death of his father, which occurred shortly after he retired from the administration of the Treasury Department, took from Mr. Dallas, in the outset of his career at the bar, not merely the benefit of professional assistance seldom equalled, but those kind and endearing associations which could have grown up only in intercourse with one whose genius was not more brilliant than his affections were warm. Self-dependent, however, he applied himself with the more ardor to the practice of the law; and being appointed, in 1817, the deputy of the Attorney General in the city of Philadelphia, he soon gave evidence of that skill in conducting criminal cases which has since always distinguished his occasional attention to that branch of his profession. When, in the following year, charges were introduced into the assembly of Pennsylvania against Governor Findley, which resulted in a legislative investigation, Mr. Dallas as his counsel; and the firmness and ability which he displayed throughout the whole proceeding, placed him at once, by general consent, in a rank in his profession that has seldom been attained by so young an advocate.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the exigences of a legal life could not withdraw Mr. Dallas from the deepest interest in political topics. Deriving, from the conduct and counsels of his father, and from the association of his earliest youth, as well as those of later years, a strong attachment to the principles and views of the democratic party, he had never failed to co-operate with his fellow-citizens in the measures which were calculated to advance them. The more tranquil administration of Mr. Monroe, succeeding to the fierce political conflicts which existed during the war with England, did not present many questions that rallied party controversies on national affairs; but the election of Governor Heister in Pennsylvania had brought the federal party into power in that State, after a long period of democratic ascendency; and no one embarked with more zeal than Mr. Dallas in endeavoring to effect the restoration of the policy which he believed to be essential to a sound and just administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. These efforts resulted in the triumphant re-election of Governor Shultze, the candidate of the democratic party.

But while unanimity, followed by success, thus attended the course of his political associates in the State, the elements of division among the democracy of the Union began to be apparent in regard to the individual who was to succeed Mr. Monroe. Early personal associations, as well as a just appreciation of his distinguished talents, had led Mr. Dallas to unite with a large portion of his political friends in Pennsylvania in a desire that the vote of the State should be given to Mr. Calhoun; and the success with which that statesman had conducted the administration of the War Department for the eight previous years seemed to give a certain pledge, notwithstanding his comparative youth, of the ability he would display in any executive office to which the voice of his countrymen should call him. When, however, the general sentiment of the republican party throughout the Union expressed a desire to confer on the venerable patriot who had so long and so faithfully maintained their principles in various posts of civil trust, and so brilliantly augmented the glory of his country in the field of battle, Mr. Dallas, with sentiments towards General Jackson in which the friends of Mr. Calhoun in Pennsylvania at once participated, took the lead in suggesting that the younger candidate should be presented to the American people for the second office, while the united and harmonious voice of the democratic party should name General Jackson for the presidential chair. In every measure that resulted from this determination, Mr. Dallas bore a prominent part: the eloquent address in which the democratic convention of the State presented their reasons for the course they had adopted, is generally understood to have proceeded from his pen; and when, in November, 1824, the unusually large majority of more than thirty thousand democratic votes showed the enthusiastic feeling of the people of the State, there were few among them whose zeal had been more honorably and actively displayed than his in producing that gratifying result.

The choice of the House of Representatives having given the presidency to Mr. Adams, the succeeding four years only contributed to create the yet stronger concentration of public opinion in favor of General Jackson; and when he obtained, in 1828, the suffrages of fifteen States, the majority in Pennsylvania had been increased beyond fifty thousand. It was during this interval, that Mr. Dallas received from the people of his native city an honorable mark of their confidence by an election to the mayoralty—an office which for many years past, has, in consequence of the usual ascendency of the federal party, been seldom bestowed upon a person of his political opinions. On the election of General Jackson, he was selected by him as the chief representative of the executive government of the Union in the same city, by being appointed to the office of district attorney of the United States. To the same post his father had been appointed by Mr. Jefferson, through the whole of whose administration he continued to fill it, and from that office Mr. Madison called him to the head of the treasury. His son occupied that post for a much shorter period; but, in the two years during which he discharged its duties, several cases of public interest and considerable magnitude gave full scope to his abilities, and contributed their share to his reputation as a professional man, which each year continued to augment.

At length, in the year 1831, a vacancy having occurred in the representation from Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, the legislature selected Mr. Dallas to fill that honorable post. Thus, in entering for the first time a legislative body, he found himself in the highest and most important assembly that exists under the provisions of the American constitution. A new field was given to his talents as a statesman and an orator. Having at the bar of Philadephia few equals in forensic eloquence, and being perhaps without a rival—certainly without a superior—at home, on any occasion of public, and especially political discussion, he was now required to match himself with men trained by exercise, as well as possessed of distinguished ability, in a scene which forbade the logical precision of a court, and yet could scarcely call forth or permit the animated current of spontaneous declamation, so often successfully indulged in the lesser assemblages of his fellow-citizens. His speeches in the Senate of the United States, throughout the period that he remained there, were heard with attention that gave evidence of his complete success. Those that have been more carefully reported, display, on a variety of topics, striking political views; and they abound with passages of animated eloquence. The most interesting subject of general discussion was that which made the winters of 1832 and 1833 more memorable in our legislative history than any period since the war with England. The principles on which a revision of the tariff of duties was to be made, gave rise, in the former session, to warm and long debates, which, in the following one, led to those that involved the serious question of a right of one or more of the States to nullify a law making such revision on principles that it might regard as contrary to the provisions of the constitution. On both occasions, Mr. Dallas took part in these debates. On the former, after an eloquent picture of the situation and resources of the United States, he touched with a powerful, but friendly spirit, the various causes to which, independently of the policy of protection generally advocated by the northern statesman, might be imputed the distresses that were supposed peculiarly to affect and injure the agriculture of the South. Following, then, the course of general opinion, as well as the declared policy of Pennsylvania, as evinced in the repeated votes of her legislature, he presented, in a manner not often surpassed in force and clearness, by those who have treated the matter in the same light, the views then entertained on the best mode of adjusting the delicate question, so as to save the South from any real injury, and yet preserve from destruction the labor and pursuits of the northern and middle States. When the heightened excitement of the following year produced that gloomy epoch in our fraternal annals, which was marked by serious discussions on the extent of force that the general government might exert upon the opposing laws of the States, and the consequent actions of her authorities and people, he sustained that power in the Union which he believed to be essential to its preservation, and warranted by the spirit and terms of the contract, but deprecated, in so doing, every measure not clearly necessary for those objects. On all questions appearing to involve any differences of policy or interest among the States, Mr. Dallas appears uniformly to have leaned to that course which he deemed most calculated, even at some sacrifice, to preserve the harmony of the whole.

On the 3d of March, 1833, the term expired for which he had been elected to the Senate. At his own request, his name was withheld from the legislature as a candidate for re-election. He was desirous to return to the bar, from which such an occupation necessarily withdrew him; and his doing so was speedily followed by his appointment to an office, whose duties, while not unconnected with politics, were far more in accordance with his professional pursuits. He was selected by Governor Wolf as the attorney general of his native State; and he continued to hold it with increasing reputation, and with a degree of approbation and confidence on the part of the whole community never exceeded, nor often equalled, until the change in the executive administration of the State, by the election of Gov. Ritner, of course induced him to withdraw.

Mr. Dallas had scarcely retired to private life, when he was made the object of one of the most remarkable proceeding that have ever characterized the political course of the party opposed to democratic principles during any of the intervals of their temporary ascendency. Under the pretext of inquiring into the character and acts of secret associations, several of the leading members of the republican party were summoned to Harrisburg in the middle of the winter, and, in defiance of the positive provisions of the constitution of the State, a right was assumed by a committee of the legislature to investigate their private and social conduct as members of masonic societies. Of the persons subjected to this strange inquisition, Mr. Dallas was one. He obeyed the summons issued under the apparent sanction of the House of Representatives, and appeared before the committee; but, when asked to take the oath by which he was required virtually to acknowledge the right of instituting an inquisition so unheard of, into the private and harmless conduct of himself and his associates, he refused, in a short but most impressive address, and displayed, in terms that led to the abortive termination of the disreputable affair, its injustice, illegality, and folly. He perceived, on this occasion, the secret operations that soon ripened to so fatal a result, by which the Bank of the United States was imposed, by corrupt and dishonest means, on the people of the United States, and especially of Pennsylvania, as a State institution.—He lent the aid of his influence and talents to resist it while he remained at Harrisburg; and on his return to Philadelphia, awakened his democratic brethren, in public discussions, to a full sense of the danger whose near approach had been carefully concealed.—The history of that disastrous measure, and the means by which its success was achieved, if not yet developed in all their details, are yet generally known. In consequence of it, the State was plunged into the long train of disaster from which its citizens have not yet been able to extricate themselves, and of which the effects, extending far beyond their immediate objects, have produced the most deplorable results on the business, prosperity, and even character of the American people. Even after the shackles had been fixed, Mr. Dallas was among those who sought to relieve the community from so fatal a thraldom. Taking advantage of the approaching convention, when the people of the State were to meet with every attribute of original sovereignty not restrained by the constitution of the United States, and of which the assemblage was promulgated by the vote of the people before the act in question was passed, he called to the consideration of the State, in an able and eloquent letter, the propriety of examining into the frauds that had been perpetrated, and relieving the Commonwealth, by an edict of that body, from all fraudulent invasions of its rights, due care being taken to protect and indemnify individuals concerned in the institution from any pecuniary loss.

The political history of the following winter was marked by the election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency; and one of the earliest of his acts was to offer to Mr. Dallas the post of envoy extraordinary and minister to Russia. In that country he remained till October 1839. The only portion of his official correspondence, while there, that has been made public, is his discussion with count Nesselrode, relative to the territories and commercial intercourse of the two nations on the coast of the Pacific ocean. It developes several points connected with the rights of the respective governments on these shores, presented with great clearness and interest, and destined, no doubt, at a day, not very distant, to become subjects of still more general and minute examination. The claims and rights of the Americans are sustained with great ability and spirit. To those objects of inquiry which, in such a country as Russia, would naturally attract an intelligent mind, Mr. Dallas devoted great attention. Into its history, and a study of the habits, manners, and character of its people, he plunged with a natural enthusiasm, and collected a variety of facts tending to elucidate all these subjects. In a public address, delivered not long after his return to the United States, he sketched with a vivid and brilliant pen, several of these topics; but it is to be hoped that, from the materials he has collected, a work of a more extensive kind may be hereafter given to the public. It is one which is rendered peculiarly interesting, from the nature of the friendly relations that have existed, and circumstances will probably long preserve. He remarked with great truth, in the address referred to, that "such, for more than half a century, has been the strangeness and perversity of other international pretensions, that this republic and that despotism, though widely separated, recognized the wisdom of closely cementing their mutual amity." The freedom of the seas, the rights of neutrality, the searchless shelter of the flag, were early links of sympathy and confidence which the forecast of Mr. Jefferson strove to rivet. To these ties are since added others, springing mainly from a common consciousness, that while there can seldom, if ever, be points of enmity, their geographical relation on opposite flanks of rival and ambitious powers, gives to their declared friendship a vast efficiency in discouraging assaults or encroachments upon their own security, pursuits, and independence.—It is but a reasonable curiosity which seeks to understand a nation, more likely than any other to be the permanent and pacific ally of the United States.

Since Mr. Dallas's return from Russia, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and though it is generally understood, that not long after that, a seat in his cabinet was tendered to him by Mr. Van Buren, he has, so far, adhered to his determination to remain in private life. That he will be long permitted to do so, we cannot think, unless he shall strenuously resist the wishes and the judgement of his fellow-citizens. To the confidence reposed in him, founded in his adherence, from earliest youth, to the accepted doctrines of the republican party on every great national question, he adds a brilliancy of genius, a spotless personal life, and qualities so clculated to win the affection and regard of all with whom he is called into association, that his native State, placing him as she does in the highest class of her favorite sons, will scarcely consent that the riper years of his life shall be withdrawn altogether from her service, and that of the people of the United States. Adorning and filling, as he would with eminent distinction, the most exalted offices that his fellow-citizens can bestow, their hope is certainly as general as it reasonable and just, that none of the accidents which hang upon all human footsteps may withhold him from the honorable discharge of those public trusts which are conferred, by the willing suffrages of a free people, upon those among them who have been found to be the most deserving.

In personal appearance and deportment, few men blend more simplicity and dignity; and as a public speaker, his manner is singularly prepossessing. Though not hasty or unusually rapid, his lively imagination and success in happy illustration give to his speeches, even when least premeditated, an attractive variety, aptness and ease, and make him one of the most fortunate of orators in occasional addresses to popular bodies, as he has been one of the most successful in scenes requiring the highest talents for debate. To letters he is known to have always been as much devoted as the occupations of an otherwise active life would permit. His numerous political papers give evidence of an excellent style; and it is not many years since his occasional contributions in the various branches of elegant literature were to be found in the publications of the day. If the wish may be fairly indulged, that one whose public life has hitherto been so useful, may not be hereafter withdrawn from a participation in public affairs, the hope may be expressed with equal justice, that literature may yet receive from his pen many of those contributions, in which genius and taste are brought to illustrate the dictates of a judgment always enlightened, and the honest sentiments of a generous heart.

Beautiful Extract.

"If I had been ambitious I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution (the United States Bank) which even now aspires to no divided empire. If it had been venal I should have sold myself to its designs; had I preferred personal ease, to the performance of my ardous duty, I should cease to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor the vigor of manhood, could I find an tatraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence the career of ambition, when grey hairs and a decayed frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds where conqueors cease to be honored, and usurpers cease to expiate their crimes. The only ambition I can feel is to acquit myself to Him, to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow men and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the only ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution, and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen so far as I may that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system void of pomp protecting all and granting favors to none; dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce."—*Gen. Jackson's Veto of the U. S. Bank.*

The Cleveland Plaindealer heads its marriage list with the word "*Annexation*," instead of married.

Gilded roofs do not keep out sleepless nights.