

REPORTER.

Wednesday, August 28, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President in 1844,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.
For Vice President,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Electors for President and Vice President.

WYSON, M'CANDESS, } Senatorial.
ASA DIXON, }
1. George F. Lehman, 13. George Schnabel.
2. Christian Kneass, 14. Nathl B. Eldred.
3. William H. Smith, 15. M. N. Irvine.
4. John Hill, (Phila.) 16. James Woodburn.
5. Samuel B. Lecch, 17. Hugh Montgomery.
6. Samuel Camp, 18. Isaac Ankey.
7. Jesse Sharpe, 19. John Matthews.
8. N. W. Sample, 20. William Patterson.
9. Wm. Heidrich, 21. Andrew Burke.
10. Conrad Shimer, 22. John McGill.
11. Stephen Brady, 23. Christian Meyers.
12. Jonah Bawster, 24. Robert Orr.

For Governor,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHANY.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,
OF CHESTER.

Gen. Patton's Communication.

A Communication over the signature of "W. Patton" will be found in our paper of to-day, in which he complains of great mortification at seeing his name "paraded in a whig paper" in connection with others, as a candidate for Congress. We certainly did not put it there, nor do we hold ourselves responsible for its being found in that kind of company. Gen. Patton refers to a communication in the whig paper of this Borough from Col. Bull, and deduces from that article the inference that he was irrevocably excluded from the columns of our paper. Not so, if he comes in at the front door. We have yet to learn that the Gen. is, or means to be, a candidate for Congress, on the contrary he assures us personally that he has no such intention. Then what injustice has been done him. If Gen. Patton had desired to become a candidate, we would most cheerfully have admitted any article written with a view to advance his cause—but we do not like to be hood-winked. We must understand the object of any article before it finds a place in our columns, and whenever we think we have sufficient reason to believe a communication is not designed to favor any one but to injure some other, it will most surely be rejected.

It is certainly the right of every member of the Democratic party, to have a fair and full hearing through the organ of that party, and while we as the Editors of a Democratic Journal, cheerfully accord this privilege to our Democratic brethren; we must be permitted to judge of the character and general bearing of all communications offered for publication.

In explanation of our course in rejecting the communication of Col. Bull it may be proper to say. That when the Communication was handed to us, we thought we saw in it the seeds of dissension and disorganization, and we distinctly told the Col. that the publication of the article would be looked upon at home and abroad as an attack upon Mr. Wilmot, upon whom public opinion seemed to be settling with unparalleled unanimity as the candidate of the Democratic party for the next Congress. The Col. seemed surprised that it should be so understood, thought Mr. W. himself could not arrive at such a conclusion and suggested that it should be shown to him; accordingly a copy was given Mr. W. and soon after he returned it concurring in the opinion we had expressed to Col. B. and assuring us that he had consulted several members of the Democratic party, and that no one dissented from that opinion.

Believing that our conclusion was the legitimate one, that its publication would be understood as an attack upon Mr. Wilmot, that the introduction of such an array of names, was not for the purpose of advancing the claims of either of them but a covert method of wounding and weakening him who was most prominent before the people, and being unwilling to open hostilities of that kind or aid in a warfare against what we believe to be the wishes of our Democratic friends, generally,—

we rejected the article at the hazard of giving offence to one of our most intimate personal friends—a consequence we should ever regret, as a misfortune, while a firm conviction that we were discharging our duty to the party, as its acknowledged organ, would afford us our consolation.

Since then we have either seen or heard from Messrs. Wilber, Baird, Webb, Aspinwall, Fisher, Smith, Russell, Piollet, Mason and Crandall,* whose names were introduced in Col. Bull's article as candidates for Congress, and they most unequivocally disapprove of the use attempted to be made of their names. The other gentlemen, Messrs. Bull, Patton, Pratt and Tozer can answer for themselves. The two first have promulgated their views through the public prints. It is understood that they are dissatisfied.

From the other two gentlemen we have no information. We had never heard that they, or either of them, were to be candidates for the nomination, by the Democratic convention, nor could we be satisfied that their names were used with their own consent—indeed it was not pretended that any of those whose names were used had any knowledge of the transaction. As we had not, at that time, been informed that Col. B. himself intended to be a candidate for the nomination, and, as we had never heard the names of more than two of the gentlemen enumerated, in connection with the nomination, knowing that most of them had taken decided ground in favor of Mr. Wilmot as the nominee of the Democratic convention, we could not believe they would sanction or approve such a use of their names, nor could we see any other end to be accomplished but to weaken the regular nominee of the Democratic party, whoever he might be. Such were our own opinions, and we found they were concurred in by almost every democrat who spoke to us on the subject. Entertaining these views, we could not permit our paper to be the medium of conveying erroneous impressions abroad or creating dissensions at home.

*Since the above was in type we have received information from Col. Pratt, who also dissents from the use of his name, as a candidate.

Towanda Township.

In pursuance of previous public notice, the Polk Club of Towanda township, met at the house of Samuel Stratton at Sugar Creek, in the afternoon of August 17th, and erected a hickory pole in honor of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. After the raising of the pole, the assembled people proceeded to the school house not far distant, where able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs A. C. Allen; J. F. Means and O. D. Bartlett.—After these gentlemen had closed their remarks, the Club adjourned to meet at the School house near Mrs. Scotts, Saturday August 31st, at 1 o'clock P.M.

More people were present, at this meeting than were able to gain admission within the School house, and the utmost attention was paid by all present.

THE BRITISH PARTY.—The whigs of the last Congress made an effort to pass a bill for the relief of the heirs of Earl Hull who surrendered to the British. The bill was crushed in the Senate. Thus it goes; the whigs go for refunding to Earl Hull, but against refunding to Gen. Jackson. It is remembered of some whigs, then feds, of this borough, who had a jollification over Hull's surrender.

CORRECTION.—A mortifying error occurs in the proceedings of the Smithfield meeting, on the outside of our paper to-day. In the resolution relative to Mr. Dallas, second line, instead of unjustly read is justly.

To the Editors of the Reporter:

GENTLEMEN:—I noticed in the last Bradford Argus, that my name is there made use of as one of the committee of vigilance for Rome township; a thing which is altogether against my wishes—and I ask leave through your paper, to inform those who took the liberty to make such use of my name, to withdraw it, and much oblige me. I have never supported the nominees of the federal party for high and important offices, but have firmly supported democratic men and measures; therefore, I wish the whigs to understand I am a democrat and do not wish to be identified with the federal party.

P. E. MAYNARD.
Rome, August 22, 1844.

U. S. Bank and Henry Clay.

The Federal party do not deny that if Henry Clay is elected, he will if he can establish a National Bank. That he is under obligation to do so, cannot be denied.

The investigation headed by Mr. Clayton of Georgia, in 1832 showed two items of fees which the U. S. Bank had paid as follows:

To Henry Clay \$17,000
Daniel Webster 8,000

A subsequent investigation showed the following facts:

In 1830, 52 members of Congress were indebted \$192,682
1831, 50 do. do. 322,199
1832, 44 do. do. 478,069
1833, 58 do. do. 374,766
1834, 52 do. do. 586,586

The editors of the Courier & Enquirer in New York, who had supported Gen. Jackson, received \$52,000, and immediately espoused the cause of the Bank. It was the editor of this paper who gave the name of whigs to the federal party soon after he espoused their cause.

The Pennsylvania Enquirer in Philadelphia, once a Jackson paper, received \$30,000 of the Bank, and then deserted the Old General and came out for the Bank and federalists, and is a Federal paper now. The National Intelligencer, now the Federal organ of the Nation, received \$50,000 from the Bank, and then turned traitor. All this influence is now bearing in favor of the election of Henry Clay. The history of the country shows the above facts—and by it, we see the company Henry Clay keeps, the position in which he is placed by taking from the Bank \$17,000. Whatever may be the views of individuals of the tariff, are they prepared to vote for Henry Clay and entail upon the country a money power to diffuse abroad its influence, and corrupt the press and legislation, if it should see fit to attack the government.

Is a monarchy more terrible, or more detestable? Will the people with these facts before them, be gulled and deceived by the false issue of a tariff, a measure which the federalists as a party, from the foundation of the government have ever sustained.

To E. S. Goodrich Esq., Senior Editor of the Bradford Reporter:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned has seen in the whig paper published in this place, a communication calling the attention of the Democratic party to the consideration of my name as a candidate for nomination to Congress, accompanied by a communication from Col. Bull stating that the publication of it was rejected on the ground that it was objected to by a certain individual who is a prominent candidate for that distinguished station.

I have ever been averse to creating any schism or unkind feelings towards any member or portion of the democratic party and when I saw the field so well occupied by others, embracing in the campaign an invincible accession of valiant young warriors, I intended taking no other part in the elections this fall than to vote the entire democratic ticket as I have uniformly done for twenty-four years; but, aside from the mortification to which I have been subjected by seeing my name paraded in a whig paper as if it were not worthy of a place in the paper which professes to be the organ of the Democratic party, in which I have done some service during that period; and in the entire absence of any ambitious views I may have been supposed to entertain by others, I look upon the rejection of a communication of that character emanating from any member of the party, whether applicable to the humblest individual of the party or to myself, as involving a principle which if sanctioned even by acquiescence strikes a death blow at the freedom of the press and through it at the liberties of our common country in defence of which some of my ancestral kinsmen in common with other revolutionary patriots shed their dearest blood.

I have examined that communication with as much calmness and deliberation as I am capable of, and can discover nothing in it that any sound democrat could reasonably object to. There is substantially but one point in it besides the names of persons suggested; all of whom are known to be democrats of respectable standing; and that one point is simply cautioning our democratic friends against those who have been promulgating the doctrine of "free trade" in opposition to the interests of Penna.; which I

understand to mean those who are opposed to a tariff which every democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania supported at the last session. If the objection was made to it on that ground, it then becomes important that the people should know it, and is the best evidence of the necessity of the caution. If the objection was to the publication of the names as competitors for nomination, I contend, with due deference to the opinions of others, that no democrat has a right to refuse to enter into honorable competition with the humblest individual of the party. If the association of our names with that of the individual in question was objected to either politically or morally I for one will cheerfully submit to any scrutiny or comparison which the public may choose to institute, and I presume the other gentlemen named could with equal confidence submit to the same ordeal.

As a matter growing out of the suppression of the article in question my attention has been directed to a resolution adopted by the democratic convention of Susquehanna co., designating by name and commendatory of one of the candidates in this county. While I cherish the highest respect for our democratic brethren in Susquehanna county I feel constrained as a democratic citizen of Bradford county to which the candidate is conceded, though in a spirit of friendly courtesy and with respectful deference most solemnly to protest against the right of another county to interfere with the nominations of this county in advance of the legitimate expression of our own preferences through our own convention.

It will then be for the conferees of the other counties in the district to concur, or, if our candidate should be specially objectionable, to require our conferees to present a less objectionable name to the conferee. Otherwise the system of our congressional conferees would be a mere mockery. Such hasty commitments in other counties than the one which has the right to the nominee are usually founded on partial information and are calculated to weaken if not to destroy the salutary influence and binding obligations of county conventions and conferees. It sometimes happens that over-zealous candidates hurry their special friends into acts which on mature reflection they themselves would deem unwise. Hence I know of no rule for candidates to adopt which leads to fairer results than the one laid down by the illustrious Jackson—"neither to seek nor decline office."

I have thus respectfully given my views of this transaction with convictions of duty paramount to all personal considerations and with no other object than to rescue from the danger of violence to which they have been unguardedly exposed, those long cherished principles of democracy on which are based the security and permanency of our noble republic—a departure from which would endanger both; and respectfully as a patron and democrat, ask their publication in your paper as a matter of justice to myself but more especially to the party whose organ it professes to be.

Respy your obedient servant,

W. PATTON.

Towanda, 24 Aug., 1844.

STRICT TO IT.—We proved by the record that the Argus was stating a falsehood in saying that Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of Col. Polk, was a tory; but without the least evidence they persist in it. We now refer them to another proof, and will see if that sheet is entirely given over to lies.

We refer to the "Documentary History of the American Revolution," now printing under the authority of Congress, 3d volume of the 4th series, pages 40, 44, 48, and 70. Where it will be found that Ezekiel Polk, and Thomas Polk his brothers were both officers in the American Revolution in the year 1775.

We have received a communication from "O. N. Worden" in answer to the article in our last headed "Seasonable caution." The communication of Mr. W. is couched in such terms, that we cannot admit it to our columns.—Yet we deem it proper to say that Mr. Worden denies having had an interview with any person desiring to be a candidate for Congress in relation to the issuing of the extra from his office, and asserts positively that "the paper was made up before the passage of a resolution M. C. to East Smithfield on the 15th, and not altered a whit on his account."

The Glorious 10th of September.

Arrangements for the Mass Meeting.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Mass Meeting on the 10th September next, met at the Exchange on Monday evening, Aug. 26. Geo. Sanderson in the Chair, and P. C. Ward Secretary.—The following appointments were made:

Committee on officers.—P. C. Ward, D. M. Bull and T. B. Overton.

On Reception.—Wm Elwell, D F Barstow, Col V E Piollet, Gen. Wm Patton, E W Baird, and Addison M'Kean.

On Resolutions.—E S Goodrich, F. Fisher, Col G F Mason, Geo. Sanderson, F Smith, I H Stephens, P C Ward D M Bull, C H Herrick, E W Crandall, Seth Salisbury, E W Morgan, L S Maynard, Ulysses Mercur, L E DeWolf.

On Music.—W H Perkins, T. B. Overton, Jere Culp.

On Finance.—N N Betts, J F Means, and A. S. Chamberlin.

On Printing.—E O Goodrich.

Chief Marshal.—Col John F Means.

Assistant Marshalls.—J E Piollet, Col Levi Westbrook, W. F. Kellogg, Capt Geo H Bull, Maj B Laporte, F Ransom, F Orwin, Findley M'Kean, Col Asa Pratt, M R Wilcox, John Baldwin, Daniel Brink Jr, G. W. Elliott, F S Whitman, David M Wattles.

By order,
P. C. WARD Sec.

The committee of arrangements for the mass meeting to be held in Towanda on the anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, on the 10th of September next, respectfully request the following regulations to be observed on that day.

All the delegations from the townships east of the river, will assemble at Col. V. E. Piollet's in Wysox, by 10 o'clock A. M., which point they will leave in a body under the direction of J. E. PIOLLET, assistant marshal, at 10 o'clock for Towanda. The delegation from Sheshequin will fall into the line at M. S. Warners'.

The delegations from Athens, Ulster, Smithfield and Ridgbury will assemble at Ulster, at 9 o'clock A. M., which place they will leave in a body under the direction of one of the assistant marshalls at 9 o'clock A. M. for Towanda.

The delegations from Troy, Columbia, Wells and Burlington, will assemble at Burlington corners at 8 o'clock A. M., which place they will leave in a body under the direction of the assistant marshal, at half past eight o'clock for Towanda by way of Monroeton, if convenient to adopt that route.

The delegations from Canton, LeRoy, Franklin, and Albany, Granville, Monroe and Towanda townships, will assemble at J. P. Smith's in Monroeton, at 9 o'clock, which place they will leave in a body under the direction of Capt. GEORGE H. BULL, assistant marshal, at 10 o'clock A. M. for Towanda.

The delegation from Litchfield will unite with the delegations on the east or west side of the river, as may be most convenient for them.

The delegation from Springfield will unite with the other delegations at Ulster, or accompany the other western delegations, as will suit their convenience.

The delegations from Asylum, Durell and part of Monroe, will assemble at a convenient time and place to fall into the line of delegations on its way from Monroeton to Towanda. Delegations from all townships not named above, will please meet and join any of the several processions named, that may be most convenient to them, and appoint their own marshalls to act until they fall into the lines named.

Each township is requested to have some appropriate banner or banners designating their delegations.—The whole line will be formed, immediately on arrival of all the delegations, under the direction of the marshalls—the right resting on the east side of Main street, opposite the foot of Paine street.

It is earnestly requested, that all democrats, whether from this or other counties, in or out of the state, who expect to attend the Mass Meeting, should join the delegations at some one of the points of rendezvous above mentioned that shall be most convenient to them. The vast concourse of people expected on the above occasion, renders it absolutely necessary, that the utmost order should be observed.

By order of the Committee.

N. B. The Bridge will be free for all persons going and returning on the 10th September.

The Effect of the Annexation of Texas to Slavery.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, has recently addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, the National Organ of the Whig party, in which after stating opposition to the Annexation, he says:

"Holding these opinions, my object is not to postpone this result for a time, but to prevent it forever. I do not deny any of these propositions: 1, That the most efficacious means in favor of abolition would be to depress the value of slave labor? 2, That reduction of the price of cotton to two or four cents would destroy the value of slave labor in the old slave States? 3, That any large increase in the quantity of cotton produced would have effect to reduce its price to that price or even lower, say, for example, a sudden increase of five hundred thousand bales? and, 4, That the annexation of Texas would cause an increase in production? Much the larger portion of produce of slave labor is cotton. The price of cotton which regulates exclusively the price of slaves, as of most every other article. Let it be borne in mind, too, that Texas is admirably adapted to the production of sugar, long staple cotton, and tobacco—the only article with the exception of rice, which are produced by slave labor. But if the price of cotton is not continuously reduced by over production it will not be denied that slave labor can be employed in Texas with at least twice the profit which it yields in average in the slave States of the Union. Our slaves will then be carried to Texas as by the force of a law as fixed and certain as that by which the sun finds its level. The slaves of very soon disappear from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and in a period short for such an operation, those who will become non-slaveholding states and whenever that is the case, they will not only longer have a common interest with the remaining slaveholding states to defend the institution, but soon partake of that fanatical spirit of false philanthropy which is now ravaging the whole world."

On the 17th of April last, Mr. C. also addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, stating his objections to the Annexation of Texas. Among other things he said:

"But would Texas, ultimately ally itself with that which is considered the weakest part of the confederacy? (The South). If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of division into five or six convenient size and form. Of these two only would be adapted to the peculiar (slave) institutions to which have referred, and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of the soil, climate and productions, would not admit of these institutions. In end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free states probably added to the Union."

Mr. Barrow, whig U. S. Senator from Louisiana, takes similar ground. Here then are three prominent Southern Whigs, and extensive Slaveholders—viz: Waddy Thompson, Sen. Barrow, and Henry Clay, opposing the annexation of Texas because it would weaken the slave interest and have a tendency to emancipation.

APOPLEXY.—This dreadful complaint is generally preceded by pain of head, giddiness, (especially in morning), dimness of sight, weakness, loss of memory, and other unpleasant symptoms, which indicate a disordered state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, a direct purifier of the blood, and therefore, a certain preventive of apoplexy, because they expel from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man. Said Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion as well as purify the blood, and therefore, not only drive disease of the name from the body, but are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of cholera, cholera morbus, and other diseases of the intestines.

Caution.—As counterfeits are abroad, avoid all stores of cheap character, and be particular, in all cases, to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

For sale at the store of J. D. D. Montanye, in Towanda, and agents published in another column of this paper.

Married.
In Sheshequin, Aug. 18th, by Rev. GIBSON, VALENTINE SMITH and Miss FRANCES THOMPSON.

POLE RAISING.

A YOUNG HICKORY pole raised at the school house near Scott's, in Towanda tp., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 1 o'clock.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Lieut. E. W. MONTANEY of Wysox, as a candidate for Lieutenant of the 1st. regiment, 2d brigade, Militia.