

REPORTER

Wednesday, October 16, 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.

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| WILSON McCANDLESS,
ASA DIMOCK, | Senatorial. |
| 1. George F. Lehman, | 13. George Schnabel. |
| 2. Christian Kneass, | 14. Nath'l B. Eldred. |
| 3. William H. Smith, | 15. M. N. Irvine. |
| 4. John Hill, (Phila.) | 16. James Woodburn. |
| 5. Samuel E. Leech, | 17. Hugh Montgomery. |
| 6. Samuel Camp, | 18. Isaac Ankeny. |
| 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. |

The result in Bradford.

The unconquerable democracy of Bradford came off from the field of battle on the 8th inst., only victorious, but with signal honor. They have not only conquered the foe, but they have struck the fatal blow so decisive that it will be impossible for the enemy to rally again, or to make more than a feeble show of resistance at the November election—Federalism is conquered, defeated and slain in Bradford. Our average majority is more than 600.—The federalists entered the contest confident of victory—they boasted publicly that they would carry the county for their candidate for Governor. Letters were written from here and published in the Clay Bugle, at Harrisburg, that "Bradford would give 400 for Markle;" every exertion was made by them that cunning could devise, and every means resorted to that Federal ingenuity could invent—slander and personal abuse were showered forth. Affidavits from the most abandoned, were procured to prove any thing the leaders wished.—But all their schemes could not swerve the Democratic soldiery. Steadily and firmly they marched to the battle, and most triumphantly did they sustain themselves.

The result is conclusive proof of the steadily increasing strength of the Democratic party in Bradford county.—We now have a clear and legitimate majority of six hundred, which we can maintain so long as we can preserve the concord that now prevails in our ranks. The enemy cannot reduce our majority below that sum, and we now give the challenge, that we will beat them at the Presidential election on the first of November next, SIX HUNDRED in Bradford. Our cause is just, our principles are those of the honest and free. Tyrants, aristocrats, federalists and whigs hate them, but the people love and will maintain them. Let federalism boast of "all the decency," "all the intelligence" and all the money. Let them sneer at the name "Democrat"—let them denounce naturalized foreigners as "cattle." Let them prate about curtailing the right of suffrage—and let them read in the voices of the people a condemnation of their doctrines.

The great mass of the people are intelligent and honest, and cannot be duped or deceived by federal promises or federal denunciations, and the vote they have recorded in Bradford is a direct vote of censure upon the doctrines put forth by the federal party; and the record is made in characters so plain and legible that it cannot be reversed or expunged while honesty and intelligence prevail.

FLIGHT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas Times and Advocate, of the 10th of September, states that it was rumored that Governor Conway, of that State, has slipped for Texas, carrying all his negroes with him; the same negroes which the United States Government had levied upon to secure a judgment for upwards of \$12,000, appropriated to pay volunteers in 1836, but which the Governor had applied to his own purposes.

A FALL.—At Oswego, N. Y., on the 26th ult., while painting the office of a Whig newspaper, Orrin Cook and Elton Launkton, fell from a staging, the latter breaking an arm, and both so much injured as to render their recovery improbable.

The Result.

Most heartily do we congratulate the democracy of Bradford, and of this congressional District, upon the decision and overwhelming victory which they have so gallantly achieved. At no period in the history of our political strifes, have the democracy of this county, so nobly, so gloriously triumphed. Resent on all sides by a vindictive and unprincipled opposition—an opposition reckless of truth, and unscrupulous in the use of means; the democracy have nevertheless, stood firm and unshaken by their principles and their men. Federalism in its arrogance and vain boasting, had claimed a majority in Bradford. The leaders of the party, aided by as foul and ruthless a press as ever saw the light, had flooded the country with the most infamous falsehoods, calculated if generally believed, to embroil our people in a bitter religious and sectarian warfare; and designed to excite a maddened and infuriated spirit in the breasts of such of their own partisans as should give them credence. Truth, honor, justice; the claims of friendship, and the sacredness of private character, all were violated, by the federal leaders and their organ, but one spirit seemed to actuate and govern them, the desire to gain a partizan triumph, indifferent as to the means, or the influences by which it was achieved. Severely and righteously, have the democracy rebuked this spirit.—The newly installed leaders of the federal party of this county; those who surround and control the Argus, have been taught a lesson, which it would be profitable for them to ponder upon. From it, they can learn how impotent is their malice, and that the interests of the whig party of this county, is not promoted by a vindictive warfare upon individuals. Should the lesson pass unheeded, and feelings of private and personal hostility, instead of general party interest—still control their political leadership, we risk but little in the prophecy, that the sceptre will be taken from their hands. We know prominent whigs in Bradford, old whigs, who have fought the political battles before the present self-constituted leaders were out of their swaddling cloths, who will never again submit, to have the character of their party compromised by a bargain, such as brought a renegade democrat in the field as their candidate for one of the most elevated, and responsible offices in their gift.

We fell confident in giving to our friends the assurance, that our candidate for Governor is elected by a handsome majority. The union between the "Natives" and the whigs in Philadelphia, on the very eve of the election, accounts for the majority of about 6000 for Markle, where we had reason to look for at least 1000 for Shunk. This will reduce our majority in the State 7000 below what we had a right to expect. We feel confident however that no such cause will operate in the Presidential Election, and that Philadelphia City and County, will in November give to Polk and Dallas from one to two thousand majority, thus swelling our majority in the State to ten or twelve thousand.

We say to our friends relax not in your efforts. Now is a propitious time for action. We have gained a glorious and triumphant victory, let us reap the full harvest of its fruits. Let every democrat be on the alert from this time until the November Elections. Let meeting be held in every township, and a thorough organization effected in every School district in this county, and we can give to Polk and Dallas 700 majority.

THE NATIONAL SABBATH CONVENTION.—This convention will be held in Baltimore on the 27th of November next. The friends of a due observance of the Lord's Day, in all parts of the United States, have been requested to call attention to it, to hold preparatory meetings, to appoint delegates, &c.—All the churches, trades, professions, companies, &c., it is expected, will be represented. Every minister of the gospel throughout the country has been invited to bring the subject before his congregation.

WARSAW.—Accounts from Warsaw, Illinois, state that Gov. Ford has issued writs returnable at Nauvoo, for the apprehensions of the whole guard that was placed over the Smiths, and that the greatest alarm exists in the town, persons flying hourly.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

Francis Basler has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, in the Wyoming County Court, for causing the death of **Robert Atkinson**. Basler, who is a brother-in-law of Atkinson, was engaged in chopping with him, on the 7th of February last, when he was found killed apparently by the falling of a tree. Subsequent examination, however, denoted that he had met with foul play, and circumstances fixed the guilt strongly upon Basler. Basler's wife and Atkinson, (who were brother and sister) inherited a property together which was to become her portion entirely, provided he did not marry or should die without issue. It is said he was to have been married in a few days. The following is the sentence of death pronounced upon Basler, by Judge JESSUP:

FRANCIS BASLER.—The Court have heard your protestations of innocence, but can not entertain a doubt, from the evidence adduced on your trial, of your guilt.

The offence of which you have been convicted, is of no ordinary character. You have not only shed innocent blood, but the blood of a confiding, faithful brother—one who had assisted you in difficulty, and whose heart and purse were open to relieve you further from your embarrassments. Governed by mercenary motives, in an evil moment you deprived him of life and your own life must now pay the forfeit demanded by the laws of your Maker and of your country.

You were tried by a Jury of candid, sober-minded, judicious, and impartial men, selected by yourself. You had afforded to you all the safeguards which our humane laws throw around every one charged with crime. Your cause was defended by Counsel whose zeal, judgment, and eloquence did everything of which your case was capable. You were fairly and fully tried, and the unanimous verdict of the Jury is recorded, that you are Guilty.

The Court are as well convinced of your guilt as were the Jury, and before proceeding to pass the dreadful sentence of the law upon you, they must urge upon you to consider your situation, and prepare for Death.

You are soon to meet the Judge of all the earth. The crime of which you have been guilty, and all the sins which you have committed, are open to His view, and while we can not pardon, yet with Him there is pardon and peace for the guilty through the merits and atonement of a crucified Redeemer.

We exhort you to confess your sins to God, to humble your heart in penitential sorrow for your offences before His throne, and by faith in Jesus seek for pardon and salvation.

Let no delusive hope of escaping in any way the punishment which is awarded to your crime, prevent your seeking in deep earnest the salvation of your immortal soul. In your case it is in very deed "madness to defer."—Your time is short, and we most earnestly entreat you let nothing prevent your attending immediately to the things which pertain to your eternal peace. There is a divine Savior to whom you may flee, and in whom you may be saved, but there is for you no other hope than in His mercy.

The sentence of the Court is—that you, Francis Basler, be taken hence to the place of confinement from whence you came, in the Jail of Wyoming county, and from thence to the place of execution (the jail-yard of said county), and there be hanged by the neck until you be DEAD. And God have mercy upon your soul!

THE REV. WILLIAM SANTEE.—The Federals crowded lustily over the apostasy of this gentleman, and his nine column letter, written by Mr. Gingerbread.—The whig organ claimed him, as a man of great influence: of course they expected great things from him in his own vicinity. Well they have got it. The township of Towanda, which has been federal from time immemorial, has given a Democratic majority of fifteen. So much for Mr. Santee.—Quere. If a letter nine columns long can change a whig township to 15 democratic majority how many such changes would it take to make a federal county out of Bradford?

P. M. AT EDSALLVILLE.—We would request the P. O. Department, to forward immediately to the P. M. at Edsallville in this county, a copy of the Rules and Regulations of Post Offices, as we don't think he is clearly aware of his duty toward publishers of newspapers.

KIDNAPING NO MURDER.—Ford, who shot Low, in St. Louis, for seducing his daughter, a woman of mature years, has been tried for murder and acquitted. Assassination, it seems, under such circumstances, may be committed with impunity. It is strange if such dangerous doctrine as this does not lead to the frequent commission of murder.

Curious Fossil.

REPORTER OFFICE,
Friday Morn. 11th. 5

C. L. WARD, Esq.—Understanding that you have made a personal examination of a bone or fossil lately found in Sheshequin, and believing that a description should be placed on record, you will render an essential favor by preparing a description for publication.

You will find an account of a similar discovery in the "Annals of Binghamton," p. 132. Yours, with much respect,
E. O'MARA GOODRICH.

DEAR SIR.—I have examined with great interest, the fossil to which you have referred, in your note of yesterday; and also the locality in which this curious remnant of "olden time" was discovered.

It is, doubtless, the tusk of a *Mastodon*, in a fossil state; and the animal to which it originally belonged, must have been one of the largest of that race. It was unfortunately broken in several pieces in removing it from its bed in the river; and some of the pieces have been carried away—so that it is impossible to give you as accurate a description, as could be desired, for the purposes of science.

It was of solid ivory, before it became fossilized;—its length, as it lay in the gravelly bed in which it was found, I am informed, was nine feet; and its circumference, in the largest part, twenty-one inches. It formed, as described to me, before it was broken, a regular curve, approaching near a semi-circle—tapering in size, more rapidly, and curving outwards towards the lower extremity.—From this curve, it must have been, (facing with the animal) the left-side tusk. About three feet of the lower part, is still in a good state of preservation. It was broken off at both ends, when first discovered; and was at least eleven feet in length, in its native state!

It was found in the present bed of the Susquehanna river, in Sheshequin township, in this county—near low-water mark, in reference to the shore, and firmly imbedded in fine gravel, mixed with sand. Mr. Isaac Horton who discovered it, and has resided near the spot for upwards of fifty years—informed me that the bed of the river has become greatly enlarged within his recollection; and that the bank formerly covered the place where the fossil was found, to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet. Several large oak trees grew on the bank, immediately over this spot, when Mr. H. first commenced clearing his farm, about the year 1792.

The "large horn" described in the "Annals of Binghamton," as found on the Chemung river, near the second narrows, must have belonged to the *Mastodon*; and in earlier discoveries by the Indians, of similar fossils, most probably originated the euphonious name of that fine stream—Chemung—signifying "Big Horn." I have also heard recently, that a large tooth, weighing eleven pounds—probably was a grinder of the *Mastodon*—was found in the upper part of Sheshequin, many years since, by a Mr. Bartlett, who subsequently removed to the western states.

Naturalists concur in supposing this race of monstrous animals to have become entirely extinct on the earth;—though they differ as to the immediate causes of this result, and as to the probable period when it occurred. Their remains are now found only in the most modern of the tertiary series—in accu-

* Judge Baker, of Chemung, relates, that a few years after his settlement upon its plain, he was passing up or down the river in a canoe with one or two others, and at the shore, near what is called the Second Narrows, when they were about to disembark, there was observed, under water, something protruding out of the bank, looking like the root of a tree. It was spoken of as a curious root. Judge Baker requested one of the men to get into the water and examine it; and, if possible, to draw it out or break it off. It was soon found to be a root. Their curiosity was increased, and all got into the water to wrest it from the bank, in which it was partly embedded. They succeeded in getting it out, and found it to be a perfect, though an immense, horn. It measured, from one extremity to the other, nine feet in a straight line. It was somewhat corroded by time, though not enough to materially affect either its form or coherency. As not much attention could then be paid to curiosities, it was negligently left at a blacksmith's shop, for a long time. Judge Baker intended to have it taken care of, and to have it examined, if practicable, by some competent naturalist. It was left at the blacksmith's shop, as nearly as the writer can recollect, to have a bend put round, where it was split. After a while, the horn was missing. The blacksmith having an opportunity of disposing of it for a paltry sum, sold it to a pedlar; and it was taken to some of the New England states, and has not been heard of since. A Capt. McDowell, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and some time with them, saw pieces of a very large horn, which the Indians said their fathers had found in this river, and therefore gave it the name of Chemung; which signifies Big-horn. Capt. McDowell, who saw the horn found by Judge Baker, said he had no doubt the two belonged to the same animal.—*Annals of Binghamton*, page 132.

mulations of loose gravel or diluvium.—They have been frequently discovered in Europe and Asia, mixed up with those of the Elephant and Megalonyx, in recent deposits resulting from local floods; sometimes in beds of lacustrine marl. The most rational conclusion is, that the *Mastodon* has existed during the present order of nature, but not in what is usually termed the historic period, since no vestige of any thing relating to the human race has been found mixed up with their remains, when discovered in their appropriate strata!

Cuvier has classed the *Mastodontes* into six distinct species;—two other varieties have been added, more recently. Of these, one—the Great *Mastodon*—is the most common, if not the only one found in N. America. The earliest published account in this country of the remains of this animal, was that of Dr. Mather in 1712. He supposed their remains to be those of a race of giants; an error corrected by Dr. Hunter, a distinguished anatomist of London, to whom they were submitted. In 1802, Mr. Peale obtained parts of two skeletons in the state of New York, near the Hudson river. One of these, with the missing parts supplied in wood, is now in the Museum at Philadelphia. This measures 18 feet in length; and is 11 feet 5 inches high. The tusks are 10 feet 7 inches long. By analogy, then, the fossil discovered at Sheshequin, must have belonged to a larger animal than the one disinterred by Mr. Peale.

A large number of skeletons have been found in the western states—particularly, in the neighborhood of the Salt Springs, in Ohio; and complete frames may be seen in the Museums of most of our principal cities. In 1805, a grinder of a *Mastodon* was found in Butler county in this state, below a rock, four feet in thickness. A tusk was also discovered 70 feet below the surface, near Chambersburg, in 1820,—seven feet long—fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing seventy lbs.

The remains of a gigantic animal was disinterred in 1840, on the *Pomme de Terre*, a tributary of the Osage river in the western part of Missouri. I had an opportunity of examining these remains about two years since, when on their way to Europe. This skeleton was 32 feet in length, and 15 feet high. The tusks, 10 feet 3 inches long, including the roots; and much less curved than those of the *Mastodon* are usually found to be. A discussion ensued at the time of their exhibition in Philadelphia, as to whether these were the remains of a *Mastodon*, or of a nondescript animal. Mr. Koch, who prepared the skeleton, claimed the latter was the fact, and called it the Missouri *Jevathan*; whilst some of the most distinguished naturalists of Philadelphia, decided that these bones were those of the Great *Mastodon*, erroneously arranged and distorted—probably by design, in order to increase its value and magnify the importance of the discovery.

The disinterment in the valley of the Susquehanna, of remains of that mighty race of animals, who with their kindred and cotemporary monsters; inhabited this globe, (and probably became extinct,) long before it was the abode of man—naturally carries the mind into geological speculations, in order to determine when, and by what agency these remains were separated from their parent trunk, and submerged in the gravelly bed in which they were found.

From a careful examination of the bed in which this fossil lay, and also of the surrounding region, I am satisfied, its deposit in that locality, was coeval with that of the diluvial, gravelly plains, which, in many places, now form the higher, or secondary bank of our noble river;—and which, probably, are as old as the river itself. In this view, I adopt the plausible—I had almost said, inevitable—conclusion, that this part of the earth has undergone a great physical revolution, which may have been subsequent to the Noachic Deluge, since it was evidently produced by immediate causes, not reconcilable with the peculiarities recorded of that wonderful event. But I find myself on the point of entering into a series of hypotheses, which would demand more space, than, amid the engrossing claims of the politics of the day, you would be willing to accord me;—and I forbear, with a single concluding inquiry.

Can we in any other manner, so rationally account for the peculiar formations of the south eastern portion of our Continent—the various geological phe-

nomena—the endless variety of the and submarine remains, which are multiplying under the researches of science—as by supposing that the east part of America, lying north east of the great chain of lakes, including Labrador, New Britain & together with the region from the termination of the Stony Mountains where the Alleghany disappears near St. Lawrence—was all formerly,

"Deep in old Ocean buried;" and has been upraised by some volcanic agency—when the water the sea which had covered it, rushing the south and south west, fashioning basins of the present great lakes, forming, by degrees, breaches in the posing strata or mountains,—then rising on through channels,—then since been deepened and diversified the rivers, that now glide through—until it met the counter current subsided into its present bed?

Hastily and truly yours,
* I obtained at Trenton Falls, near about a year since, *tribolites*, which have been classed by Geologists as belonging to the great transition group.

Foreign Extracts.

Mr. Templeton has been performing at several places in Scotland, according to Blewit.

A coinage of half-farthings is in progress at the Mint. Ten have already been made.

Mr. John Parry has been sick during the past week at Swansey, Cardiff, Newport, Brecon, &c.

The Belgium Government has advised the British Queen for sale.

On the 6th instant, Havre was visited by an awful thunder storm.

Fanny Ellsler is now dancing with great success in Liverpool. The house is crowded nightly.

Mr. Alderman Brown has been elected Chamberlain for the City of London.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount on three months bills from 4 to 2½ per cent.

Sir Robert Peel has sent a cheque of £1,000 to the committee for promoting public walks in Manchester.

The settlements of Sierra Leone at Cape Coast Castle have been appointed British colporters.

A fellow, in London, has been frauding druggists by ordering pills and paying for them in counterfeit crowns.

In the late population reports, the number of church of England clergymen is returned for England at 13,500.

In the month of August, 25,979 passengers were conveyed by the passenger boats on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The driver of an omnibus, Kensington, was last week sentenced to a month on the treadmill for racing.

The Lisbon corn monopoly is to be benefited by royal decree. By this beneficial measure the price of bread will be reduced one-third.

Messrs. Cook and Wheatstone, the inventors, are to receive £1500 per annum from Government for working their telegraph between Portsmouth and the Admiralty.

The Germanic Diet closed its sitting on the 31st ult., after deciding that should re-assemble on the 5th of January.

The Hull and Gateshead papers are encouraging accounts of the prospect of the shipping interest.

The South Devon shareholders have determined to adopt the atmospheric principle for working their line where it is completed. The capital of the company is to be reduced to £1,000,000.

The road between Rome and Naples is again infested by robbers, and the diligences having been recently attacked by them, travellers have been recently compelled to make the voyage by sea, in French steamers.

At a meeting held in London on Wednesday, it was resolved to make an atmospheric railway from Portsmouth to London, joining the Crystal Palace line eighteen miles from the metropolis.

A land-slip has occurred at the base of the Isle of Wight, at Atherfield, where upwards of an acre of land has slipped into the sea. No one was hurt, but a cottage, and its inmates had narrow escape.

Mr. Winterbottom, late Mayor of Stockport, has been apprehended and committed to take his trial on a charge of forgery. Some of the alleged forgeries are to a large amount, and were committed several years back.

At the recent entertainment given to the sons of Burns at Belfast, Robert the eldest, said that he was not without a strong tie to the Green Isle. His sister was the widow of an Irish gentleman, who, when alive, resided at New Ross, and his second brother Colonel Burns, was the widower of an Irish lady.

France like England, is suffering from rural conflagrations. The National de l'Est of the 31st August reports many fires, and destruction of much property, while the inhabitants are greatly alarmed by the prevalence of incendiarism. Forty houses have been burnt by one fire at Crach.