

# REPORTER

Wednesday, January 1, 1844.



The Office of the Bradford Reporter has been removed to Col. Means' Brick Store, (up stairs,) entrance on the North side.

## The Issues Involved in the late Contest.

The editor of the Democratic Review has, in the last number of that work a most ably written article, specifying and elucidating most clearly the particular questions of popular will and opinion settled, settled or signified in the election of JAMES K. POLK.

The general questions agitating the country in the late contest were fairly and fully met by the Democrats, and in the administration of the general government, for the next four years the ancient landmarks and modern guideboards of the democracy, point the way with such unerring certainty, that there can be no pretext for deviation.

The editor gives the following review of the canvass, as conducted over the whole surface of the political field; to which we would but add, that the first and leading principle of the Democratic party, and the guiding star of all their declarations and protestations, was the "GREATEST GOOD OF THE GREATEST NUMBER," as most likely to be effected by the success of their principles.

1. There can be no mistaking the voice of the people in regard to a National bank. The voice of the people even where our opponents dare moot the question has been decisively and pointedly against the erection of such an institution, that he must be fool-hardy indeed, who would call up its spirit "from the misty deep."

2. That plundering, squandering, scheme, y'clept distribution, has been put at rest quite effectually. Peace to its slumbers!

3. The Abolition of the Presidential Veto was made more particularly a section of the great Bank measure, owing to its having strangled two of these monsters, under direction of John Tyler, and has met with a most decisive rebuke. The editor has selected an epitaph, which he says recommends itself by its pathetic and tender beauty.

"Since I was so early done for I wonder what I was begun for."

4. The Independent Treasury policy was a question but little agitated in the preceding contest. Still, we think with the Review, that the voice of the people is substantially in favor of its immediate restoration. A National Bank has been fully exploded; the "pet bank" measure has long since fallen into public condemnation; and the present "Independence of the Treasury" under the original act of 1789, is full of faults. We are glad to perceive that the Independent Treasury Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a decisive vote.

5. The will of the people has most undoubtedly been strongly expressed for "economy in the public expenditure"—for strict constitutional construction in all cases that may arise—and against the incurring of public debt.

6. The Tariff has, at least in this section, been the vexed and great question. And we give the opinion of the editor of the Democratic Review, a periodical, favoring and sustaining, and with consummate ability too, as it does the principle of Free Trade, as a set-off to the declarations of the whigs that the late glorious victory of the democracy has been the triumph of southern free trade principles. We give his words:—"But it cannot be said with truth—would that it might! that the decision has gone to the principle of Protection, and has pronounced in favor of that Freedom of Trade which has always been advocated in this Review. The repeal of the excesses and inequalities of the present Tariff, with a liberal measure of incidental discriminating protection, in distributing the duties of an honest revenue Tariff—this is the extent to which alone we can claim the benefit of this decision. The question has not indeed been placed on as strong ground,—or nearly as strong,—as it was in Mr. Van Buren's Indiana Letter, severely as that was attacked by a portion of the Free Trade opinion of the country. Mr. Van Buren took ground specifically

for a return to the Compromise Act, with no other discriminations than such as might range below a maximum of 20 per cent., or, for the present, in the actual reduced condition of the Treasury, 25 per cent. But no such issue was made up at the North, especially in the great States of Pennsylvania and New York; and, as before said, the question now lies widely open, to be settled by the votes of the legislative Representatives of the People, each voting according to his understanding of the issue as made up in his district, and to his conviction of the true interest and will of his own constituency. And Mr. Polk will have loyally and honorably discharged his duty in the matter, when he has signed any bill that may be sent to him which shall avoid the extremes of either side of the question."

## A Happy New Year.

This day commences the year 1845. 1845! How strangely it sounds and writes. But scarcely shall we have become familiarized to it, before it will be jostled off, as has the past year, to make room for the new. There is a general complaint of the scarcity of holidays, in this country, and Europeans designate us as a plodding matter-of-fact people who care little for a day of pleasure and happiness. We sincerely hope this, at least, will be a "Happy New Year" to all, old and young, and middle aged, that the heart when sorrow sits enthroned, will be made light, and the brow of care be relaxed; that all will hail the commencement of the new-born 1845 with hearts throbbing with joy, and with retrospection upon the past with profit for the future.

That in each heart may spring anew the fount of charity and benevolence, and from each bosom in most recesses, well up a fount of affection and love, wide as the world itself. When each can say,

"Here to the houseless child of want,  
My door is open still;  
And though my portion is but scant,  
I give it with good will."

and there is less piling up of the "golden God," and more attention paid to the necessities of the suffering; when there is less thirsting for the things of the "earth-earthy," and more Universal Benevolence, diffusive and general in its nature, shall all hail the coming year with emotions of pleasure, and all bid adieu to the departed, with a supreme delight, flowing from a tranquil and generous heart.

## A Crying Evil.

We call the attention of the Post Office department to the condition of our county, particularly the western portion, as regards the facilities for obtaining information through the mails. The Department in seeking for economy, have seriously damaged the population of the Western townships of this county. Composed of a most intelligent and wealthy population, proverbial for their taste for reading, and the liberal support rendered by them to the press, they are now almost totally deprived of the benefits of post offices and mails. The route which supplied the whole west has been stopped, viz:—that from Towanda to Wellsborough, and we are informed by subscribers to the Reporter residing in Wells and adjacent townships, that they are unable to obtain papers in less than from 7 to 10 days from Towanda and elsewhere. This should not be; and we call upon our member of Congress to lay the matter before the Department, and have some arrangement effected to accommodate the west. In order to do this, the citizens aggrieved, will have to forward a petition to the Department setting forth their grievances. We hope it will be speedily done.

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.—The democratic Ladies of Dillsburg, York co. Pa., partook of a Polk, Dallas and Shunk supper—prepared wholly by themselves—on the 4th ult:—

"Oh! the Ladies' hearts are with us!"

Among the toasts, given by the ladies, we find the following:

By Miss Susan M. Mullin. Whiggery—The longer it stands the shorter it grows.

By Miss Mary Torbert.—James K. Polk and George M. Dallas—by their virtuous conduct and just administration will win the hearts of their enemies.

Who says they don't all deserve good, loco-foco husbands?

THE SUB TREASURY BILL, was passed on Saturday 21st ult., in the House of Representatives by a vote of 123 to 69.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The following fatal occurrences of an agonizing character, we learn from the Pottsville (Pa.) papers. On Thursday last, as a coal train was going down, a coupling broke and the train became detached. After the engine and part of the train passed through the first bridge above Port Clinton, the watchman, supposing the whole train had passed, went to examine whether any sparks had fallen in the bridge, according to his usual custom. One of his children followed him, and also his wife. After they were on the bridge some distance, they observed the balance of the train approaching, when both parents rushed to save the child—but unfortunately too late to make their escape—the cars passed over three, completely severing the head from the child, cutting off the leg of the man and the arm of the woman. The child of course was killed instantaneously. We have not learned the names of the sufferers.

On Friday last, a son of Mr. Mittens, of Schuylkill Haven, was knocked down by the cars on the railroad, which passed over him severing an arm and a leg. He died shortly after. He was standing at the end of a train talking to his mother, when the train was backed, which caused the accident.

THE ATTACK UPON MR. ADAMS.—A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser describes Sangster as an old fellow who has been about the city of Washington for some years past. He says "it is now something like two years since he was successful in procuring favorable action on the part of Congress on a certain claim he had been urging upon its consideration, the result of which was his being able to pocket a very handsome sum of money. Shortly after this event, so important to him in a financial point of view, the temperance excitement and reform reached him, he having been an almost abandoned inebriate at that period. He became a member of the Temperance Society, and in the ardor of his zeal for the success of the cause, and the society in this city in particular, he paid off all its outstanding debts, and thus relieved it from its then embarrassed condition. Of course the Washingtonians here congratulated themselves upon having secured so fine a haul, and rescued a victim from immolation upon the drunkard's beastly altar. For six months, I understand, he adhered to his pledge, and then fell to a much more degraded point than he occupied prior to giving in his adhesion to the temperance cause."

RIOT AT POTTSVILLE.—The Philadelphia Sun contains a letter giving an account of a serious riot among the laborers of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad. Some of the contractors had reduced the wages of their workmen from eighty to seventy-five cents per day, when a general turn out took place, those disposed to work were prevented, and some outrages were committed on the persons and property of the contractors. Four companies of military were ordered out from Pottsville, but the rioters to the number of about five hundred, fled before they reached the ground. They however arrested a few, and committed them to jail. A postscript to the letter says: "I have this moment seen a letter from Mr. Blusinger, brought here by an express, in which he states that the rioters have surrounded his house and threatened his life. The military will be ordered out to-morrow morning early, perhaps to-night, in which event I fear blood will be shed."

THE POST OFFICE BILL.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions the features of the bill reported by the post-office committee for reducing the rates of postage. "The Post-office Committee reported a bill to-day reducing the rates of postage to 5 cents for 500 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance; and greatly reducing the postage on newspapers and periodicals. The Treasury is to pay \$750,000 annually for five years, as an equivalent for the transportation of the public correspondence; after which it is to pay the same postage as private letters. I think the bill will pass the House without any difficulty. It adopts the penal bill of last session."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are tendered Hon. GEORGE FULLER for valuable public documents.

THE ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE.—A Man Shot.—The proceedings of the New York Anti-Rent party, as it denominates itself, are becoming bolder and bolder every day owing to the impunity which is allowed their acts. From lynching they have gone to the next step, murder, to which personal outrage usually leads unless checked at the beginning. We learn from the Albany Argus that at a meeting held at Claverack, Columbia county, on the 18th inst., a man from Hillsdale was there as a spectator, named Rizenburgh. He had spoken against the proceedings, as is said, and was required by one of the Indians to cry "down with the rent." He refused, and the Indian presented his pistol and repeated the demand. Upon the second refusal, the Indian shot him through the body, and he expired immediately. The Indians thereupon broke up their meeting and dispersed. "Big Thunder" and two of his associate Indians, have been arrested, and are in jail.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.—The Madisonian states that the various committees of the Senate have adopted the just rule of listening to no charges against any nominee made orally; but that if any one has any thing to allege against any person nominated by the Executive, the allegations must be made in writing and signed by the accuser. The adoption of this rule is calculated, in a great degree, to prevent injustices being done to those against whom allegations might be made, as well as to defeat the machinations of designing and interested individuals.

IMMENSE ROPE.—Mr. George J. Weaver, ship chandler, has just completed, at his extensive rope walk in Philadelphia, one of the longest and most perfect ropes ever manufactured in the United States, designed for the inclined plane at the Schuylkill river, on the Columbia Railroad. It is six thousand feet long, and nine and a half inches round, composed of three strands, each strand containing one hundred and eighty-four threads, all of an entire length. The rope is made without splicing from end to end, uniform in thickness, weighs about ten tons, and exhibits great skill.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will receive proposals until the 15th January, 1845, for rebuilding their Bridge across the Susquehanna river, at Harrisburg. The length of the bridge is four thousand feet.—The plan, materials, and workmanship, to be furnished by the contractor, except such materials as are left of the old bridge, including the piers and spans yet standing. The plan to combine both a rail-way and a road-way, and the whole to be completed by the 1st of January, 1846. Proposals will be addressed to Frederick Watts, at Carlisle.

COMPLEMENTARY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, a Whig paper says:—Col. POLK will make a capital Inaugural Address. He is a good speaker—ghaste, correct, and animated. He strives after no flowery or high wrought metaphors, but speaks straight on, in good English, to the understandings of the people, while every lineament of his rather peculiar, to some repulsive, to others interesting, face, is lit up with animation. I heard him deliver his inaugural address in 1830, as Governor of Tennessee.

PROPHETIC EPITAPH.—After Mr. Clay had made his fierce and unexpected attack on the Hon. John M. Niles, of Connecticut, three years ago, the latter gentleman closed his reply with the following words, which he declared would be the epitaph on Clay's political grave, after 1844: "Here lies Henry Clay, of Kentucky, the four times defeated candidate for the Presidency!"

DEATH OF HON. THOS. MORRIS.—By the Cincinnati Herald, we learn that the Hon. Thomas Morris, died suddenly at his residence near Bethel, Clermont county, on Saturday morning last.—Mr. Morris was the Liberty candidate for the Vice Presidency, at the late election. He was for many years a highly influential member of the Ohio Legislature—has been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and for six years was a member of the United States Senate.

OFFICIAL VOTES.—Illinois, gives 12,302; Alabama, 11,307; Mississippi, 6,075; all for Polk and Dallas.

## News from all Nations.

Greenhalgh, the celebrated pedestrian, sails forthwith for England. He promises to return in the spring, when it is reported that a match will be made between him and the Indian "Steep-rock." The friends of Greenhalgh have made him up a handsome subscription, equal to the amount of all his expenses since he left home, and up to the time of his reaching England. This, with the purses he has taken, enables him to go back with much eclat. He says Gilderleeve is the best man he ever straddled with.

A letter from Naples, of November 5, in *Gallegria* says—"The famous volcano of the Valley of Solfatara, near Pazzoli, in the Kingdom of Naples, of which the last eruption took place in 1198, but which sent up in 1807 quantities of boiling water, has been for some days exhibiting the last mentioned phenomenon. The water which it now emits is strongly charged with sulphur. It issues from the eastern crater in jets of about fifteen to twenty feet high."

Mr. Thorne, the millionaire, has taken a new hotel in Paris, and is fitting up a theatre within it, in which the elite of French society are to perform. A new opera by Cappello, Nina Pazzi per Amore, has been selected as the opening piece. The principal character will be sustained by the eldest daughter of Mr. Thorne, who was a distinguished cantatrice at the concert of the Prince de la Moskowa.

A small steamer is building for Queen Victoria, of light draught of water, in order that her Majesty may be able to obtain a nearer and better view of coast scenery in her marine excursions. Of 22 steamers built and building on the river Clyde this season, 21 are of iron. Wood appears to be going altogether out of fashion in this particular department.

William Foy, sent up to Blackwell's Island some time since, a few days ago broke prison and was retaken before having got clear from the Island. His time was nearly out when he tried to effect his escape, but now he awaits the more serious charge of breaking jail, and will be tried for that offence.

The Missouri House of Representatives has passed a resolution, by a vote of 69 to 25, that the Legislature has not the constitutional power to grant divorce, and passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to report a bill for districting the State for the election of Representatives to Congress.

The case of Fairbank, in jail at Lexington Ky., for abducting slaves, has been postponed until May next. Miss Webster, charged with the same offence was put upon trial, and the evidence was being taken at last accounts.

A chemist, at Stourport, has been held to bail on a charge of accelerating his wife's death. The wife was never sober when she could help it, and the husband beat her and gave her brandy ad libitum.

The Black Tongue is raging with fearful violence in Gibson, Ia., a great number of deaths have occurred, and some cases have proved fatal in four or five days from the first attack.

Nineteen individuals have subscribed £19,000 to build a college in connection with the Scottish Free Church. Ten of them belong to Baillie Nicol Jarvie's native place—Glasgow.

A gentleman of Banger, Me., has a Family Bible belonging to his Father, and which was printed in London in the sixteenth century. The paper is very fine and the printing clear and neat.

Meetings are being held in a great number of the large towns in England, for the establishment of public baths.—At the Birmingham meeting £3,000 were subscribed in the room. It was stated that 15,000 would be required. Mr. Macready was prevented from leaving London for Paris at the time contemplated, by falling over some boxes and injuring his knee. He has recovered from the wound, however, and left for France.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, which has passed the Senate, appropriates \$76,300 for that purpose. It is in the same shape as it passed the Senate at the last Session.

The Earl of Shrewsbury (of the famous Talbot family, mentioned in Shakspeare) has given £19,000 towards building a new Roman Catholic Church at Nottingham.

THE PRICE OF CANDLES.—The Legislature of Ohio, in a fit of economy passed a resolution lately, asking the Secretary of State, the price of candles, that functionary furnishing the light. His answer is short but to the point.

"To that resolution, the undersigned has the honor to answer—Price, 20 cents per pound; quality, prime."

"Respectfully submitted,  
SAMUEL GALLOWAY,  
Secretary of State."

HORRIBLE.—One of the very early butcheries on record occurred a few weeks since, at Evansville, (Ark.) The inoffensive Indians were sitting in a grocery, where they were directed by two Cherokees, named Ella and Jim Daniels, who entered the grocery, drew their knives, and without word being spoken butchered both Indians.

OFFICERS OF CONGRESS.—The following are the officers of the present Congress:—

President.—Hon. W. P. Mangum.  
Secretary.—Ashbury Dickens.  
Chaplain.—Rev. Septimus T. Easton.  
Printers.—Gales and Seaton.

HOUSE.  
Speaker.—Hon. John W. Jones.  
Clerk.—C. J. McNulty.  
Chaplain.—Rev. William Daily.  
Printers.—Blair and Rives.

HABEAS CORPUS.—A bill has passed the Senate of South Carolina, and is now read in the House, to amend an act to prevent free negroes and persons of color from entering the State, which among other penalties and deprivations denies to such persons the right of writ of Habeas Corpus.

ILLINOIS U. S. SENATOR.—James Semple (Dem.) has been elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Illinois, in place of Samuel M. Roberts, deceased. Gen. Hardin, Representative from the Springfield district, was voted for by the Whigs.

THE LEGISLATURE meets next Tuesday, it being the first in January.

## ALMANAC 1845.

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