

REPORTER

Wednesday, February 5, 1845.



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

TEXAS.—Milton Brown's proposition to annex Texas has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 20 votes. It admits Texas as a State, allowing her to retain her own lands, and making her responsible for her own debts. It also permits the territory to be divided into four States, and forever prohibits slavery in the northern part, leaving the southern entirely to their own choice in that respect. Whether it will pass the Senate is a matter of doubt. Mr. "Oliver Oldschool," the correspondent of the United States Gazette gives it as his opinion that it will.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The Democratic Union moots the question how a candidate for Canal Commissioner to be supported by the democratic party of Pennsylvania at October next, shall be nominated. The Union deems it necessary that the State Central Committee should call a Convention, and suggest an early day in order that power may be delegated to democratic members of the Legislature, to make the nomination to save expense and ensure a full attendance.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.—Gov. Shunk has sent to the Legislature a message concerning the financial condition of the state, and the prospect of paying the interest falling due the first of February and August. From his statement we are not in such a very flourishing condition as Gov. Porter represented in his last message.

U. S. SENATORS.—The following persons have lately been chosen United States Senators by their respective states:

REVERDY JOHNSON (Whig), Maryland.
DANIEL SHERWOOD (Dem.), Pennsylvania.
JOHN M. CLAYTON (Whig), Delaware.
DANIEL WEBSTER (Whig), Massachusetts.
ALBERT GREEVE (Whig), Rhode Island.
JOHN FAIRFIELD (Dem.), Maine.

THE COACH.—The coach built to convey Mr. Clay to Washington, in case he should have been elected, is still destined for a President, it having been forwarded to Wheeling, with directions to have it in time to convey President Polk on his way over the mountains!

ACCIDENT.—A lad in the employ of Col. Robert Spalding, in Wysox, had his arm severed near the elbow, in a saw mill, on Friday last. The arm was amputated near the shoulder, and the lad is doing well.

RAYNSFORD, the well known host of the "Tiger" in this place, has taken Pomeroy's Hotel in Troy, and is ready to accommodate all who may call upon him. We guarantee those calling the best of treatment.

WITHDRAWN.—The nomination of DAVID M. BULL, as one of the Associate Judges of our county, made to the Senate by Gov. Porter, was withdrawn on the 28th ult. by Gov. Shunk.

STATE LIBRARIAN.—Dr. Seth Salisbury has been appointed State Librarian. A bill has been introduced to make the office elective by the Legislature.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—A bill is before Congress appropriating \$20,000 for furnishing the President House. It is said to be sadly needed.

WM. D. KELLY, and FRANCIS WHARTON, have been appointed Prosecuting Attorneys for the City and County of Philadelphia.

E. W. HAZARD, Esq., acts in the capacity of Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for this county, by appointment of the Court.

MR. BIDLACK.—We are gratified to learn from Washington, that this able representative has recovered from his illness and taken his seat in Congress.

Messrs. SHERWOOD, ELLIOTT, WARD, & GOODRICH, of the State Legislature, will please receive our thanks for their attentions.

PERCIPHER LEXON's appointment as one of the Associate Judges of Wyoming county, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Murder in Baltimore.

A most horrid murder was committed on Sunday night, 12th ult. at the house of Francis Nolan in Baltimore, the particulars of which we find in the Philadelphia papers.

A person named Paul Roux, of Macon, Georgia, a member of the I. O. of O. F., being on his way to the South, put up at the house of Nolan on Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, and was placed in a double bedded room, one bed being occupied by a man named Michael M'Curry, a permanent boarder in the house. On Monday morning when the chambermaid went to make the beds, she found the room door locked, but supposing that the lodgers had locked it that they might not be disturbed, she said nothing about it.

M'Curry was seen in the course of the day about the house, but left in the afternoon for Philadelphia. In the evening the chambermaid again went to the room for the purpose of making the beds, but found the door still locked, and on looking through the key hole observed that there was no key in the lock, and deeming this rather singular, she informed Mr. Nolan of the fact, who immediately repaired to the room, forced open the door, and to his consternation discovered the body of Mr. Roux lying in bed and weltering in blood. His throat was cut in a dreadful manner, and his soul was beaten in just above the forehead, as if with an axe. An axe, with blood and hair thereon, was found under the bed. A valuable gold watch which had been seen upon the person of the deceased was missing, and no money could be found in the pockets.

From the circumstances of M'Curry having left so suddenly, suspicion immediately fastened upon him. He was immediately pursued by officers of Baltimore and a description of his person having been transmitted to the Police of Philadelphia and New York, they were on the look out for him. On Thursday morning he was arrested in New York, taken to the Police office where he underwent an examination. Several articles were found with him, which were identified as the property of the deceased and he was fully committed.

While confined in the cell, M'Curry attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a small knife. He nearly succeeded, having cut his throat in several places, and when found, was lying stretched upon his back and bleeding profusely. It was with the greatest difficulty that the wounds could be dressed, in consequence of the tremendous struggles that he made to prevent the Physicians from affording him any relief. Several persons had to hold him, and even then he succeeded in getting his finger into his lacerated throat and endeavored to tear it open. When frustrated in that, he seized upon his vest and cammed it into his mouth, endeavoring to choke himself with it, so that it had to be cut from his mouth. Finding it impossible to destroy himself, he seized hold, with his teeth, of the iron bars of the railing, and his hold could scarcely be broken. It was at last found necessary to strap his hands together and confine them to his body. He is now doing well and will be carefully watched in future, to prevent him from doing himself any further injury.

M'Curry is an Irishman, about 30 years old, dark complexion, black eyes and large thick lips. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height and very stout.

The body of Mr. Roux, was taken charge of by the Odd Fellows of Baltimore, and on Wednesday last the corpse was deposited in the family vault of Mr. G. R. Dodge, subject to the direction of his friends.

STRANGE.—The following is an official notice from the Treasury Department at Washington; dated Jan. 27, 1845:—The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt, by an enormous letter, one hundred and fifty dollars, post marked New York, and running thus:

"Enclosed \$150. Paid the U. S. pursuant to a promise made to the LORD."

TEXAS SALUTE.—One hundred guns were fired at the Park in New York in honor of the passage of the Texas resolution by the House of Representatives of the United States.

BOLTON, of the Wyoming Patrol, has been appointed Post Master at Tunkhannock.

Correspondence from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]
HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1845.

The town is crowded with people, who are flocking in to witness the inauguration of Gov. Shunk; and many, doubtless, for the more patriotic motive of obtaining office under so worthy a Chief Magistrate, an honor some hundreds, at least are anxiously aspiring to obtain. Some fifteen splendid military companies are parading in the different streets, and attracting crowds to witness their automaton-like evolutions. The Lancaster Fencibles, Captain FINDLEY, are receiving the greatest applause and admiration. Those who know how to judge, are of opinion that the Fencibles excel any other company in the Union.

Company after company have marched through the Hall at Buehler's, and grasped the hand of the Governor as they passed. The face of each as he returns, is lighted up with an expression of pleasure and delight, at the warm reception he had met from His Excellency. No man possesses the faculty of winning the hearts of those who approach him, to the same extent as Gov. Shunk. Bland, affable, and courteous, with a smile and grace altogether his own—he stands a head and shoulders above the tallest around him, and receives the salutations and congratulations of his friends for hours together, without the least manifestation of fatigue or vexation.

The troops are now formed into Battalion under command of Brigadier General Rounsfort, of Philadelphia, and are paraded in front of Buehler's Hotel, to escort the Governor elect to the Capitol. The Governor, together with the Committee of the Legislature appointed for that purpose, and the newly appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Attorney General are received within the lines, when the whole moves down to the residence of Governor Porter, who, together with the officers of his Cabinet, and the veteran Commodore Elliot, join the escort, and move on the Capitol.

Gov. Shunk is sworn in, and delivers his Inaugural, which is patriotic and democratic. The procession is again formed, and escorts Gov. Porter to his residence, where he has provided a table of refreshments, of which all who can get in, partake. Gov. Shunk is then escorted to his residence, and the grand ceremonial is finished. In the twinkling of an eye, one man is stripped of all power and patronage, and reduced to a private citizen, while another has all these attributes vested in him.

Saturday, Jan. 24, 1845.
In the Legislature measures of great importance have been discussed, among which is one relative to the present Tariff, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose any modification whatever. I am surprised to find many democrats in favor of this proposition.—I know not how the question may have been handled in other parts of the State, but I do know that throughout Northern Pennsylvania, the modification of the present Tariff was made an issue, and advocated at every democratic assembly throughout the campaign. The present Tariff is notoriously bad in many of its prominent features, and ought to be modified, and I trust it will be.

Another measure of importance is one providing for the payment of the Interest on our state Debt, falling due on the 1st of February. A resolution was introduced into the House, instructing the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill, appropriating all the moneys in the Treasury to that object. It is a notorious fact, that there is not a sufficient amount in the Treasury that can be set aside for that purpose, and even if there were, the appropriation of the whole of it to that object, would tend to embarrass the new administration, by draining the Treasury, and thus force upon it the necessity of resorting to temporary loan, which would tend to plunge the State deeper and deeper in debt, and sink lower and lower her already exhausted credit.

Another measure was introduced by Mr. Darsie, into the Senate, to suspend the payment of appropriations to Domestic creditors, until the interest due to our foreign creditors was first paid. An amendment of Judge Champneys, however, softened the injustice of the measure by providing for the payment of interest on the amounts due our do-

mestic creditors. The bill as amended passed both Houses. A bill is now pending before the Senate to reduce the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from five to four. This is to secure retrenchment in that department also; and the term of service of Judge Huston had expired, no injustice could be done to any of the judges by reducing the number, or by not filling the vacancy. But Judge Burnside was nominated for the vacant seat, and after a long and animated debate on postponing his confirmation until the question of reduction had first been disposed of; the vote was taken on the confirmation—all the Senators voting in his favor, except Mr. Cornman of Philadelphia county—"Native"—who doubtless voted against Judge Burnside because he was born in old Ireland, instead of being ushered into existence on our own Native soil! Nativism is terribly and unrelentingly proscriptive—allowing none but American born citizens to have a share in the honors and emoluments of office! No matter what may have been his services to the county of his adoption—no matter how long he has lived among us, devoting his talents and his energies to the interests of his fellow citizens, he is to be hunted down because he was born in another land!

HARRISBURG Jan. 31, 1845.
The all-absorbing and all-engaging topic of debate, both in the Legislature and out of it, has been the payment of the interest on our State debt, falling due on the 1st of February. The Bill providing for the payment of all the money in the Treasury to that object, passed the House of Representatives several days ago, and although repeatedly called up in the Senate, its consideration was as often postponed in order to afford Gov. Shunk an opportunity to send in a Special Message, declaring his views in relation to this important subject. It was understood that he was not in favor of appropriating all the moneys in the Treasury to the payment of the interest on the 1st of February as it would take from the Treasury the last dollar, and force upon him the necessity of resorting to temporary loan in order to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses of government. Furthermore, it was fully evident, from a careful examination of the financial resources of the state, that even if we paid every dollar of interest due on the 1st of February, we should not be able to pay more than a small proportion, if any, of the interest falling due in August. Under these circumstances the Governor thought it his duty to thoroughly examine the fiscal abilities of the State, and communicate the result to the Legislature, with his views of the proper course to be pursued. This he did on Wednesday last, in an elaborate message, which you will no doubt lay before your readers. This called down upon him a torrent of abuse from those who are in favor of paying the last dollar towards the interest on the public debt. The Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General came in for a goodly share of denunciation—being charged with giving direction to the action of the Governor in this case with a view to enable them to speculate in stock.—Mr. Gibbons, one of the City Senators a brilliant and powerful debater, was the principal assailant. His assaults were ably and eloquently repelled by Messrs. Heckman, Chapman, Sterigere, Bigler and Champneys, the latter of whom made a terrible onslaught upon the dimwitted assailant, carrying "the war into Africa" with great effect and success.

Most all the Senators, and nearly all the Representatives, entertain views at variance with the opinions of the Governor, and are in favor of appropriating the last cent in the Treasury to the redemption of our injured credit. They agree that the people were taxed heavily and oppressively for the very purpose of paying the interest, and rescuing our tarnished credit and honor from the blighting charge of repudiation, and that the people paid out a portion of their hard earnings with cheerfulness, under the impression that every cent thus paid would be applied to this purpose. They cannot therefore, refuse to apply the money now in the Treasury to the legitimate object, without reference to the course which will be necessary to be pursued hereafter. It is altogether probable therefore, that the Governor will not be heeded by the other branch of the Legislature in

his recommendation to consider whether it would not be more expedient to reserve a portion of the public funds for future contingencies. Yet, is he not right? Let any on who doubts it fancy himself in his position—with an empty Treasury—the people taxed oppressively already—the wheels of government nearly ceasing to move for want of money—the state credit almost bankrupt in every market of the world—the terrible word repudiation ringing in his ears from a thousand tongues—and then let him condemn the Governor if he can!

The discussion continued yesterday until about 2 o'clock, when they adjourned from sheer hunger and exhaustion. The discipline will be resumed this morning, and I have no doubt they will succeed in taking a final vote upon the Bill, although it may be variously amended.

The nomination of Col. David M. Bull, by Governor Porter, as one of the Associate Judges of Bradford County, was withdrawn by Gov. Shunk on Tuesday last.

The Bill providing for the redemption of the over-issues of the Berks County Bank, passed at the last session, and vetoed by Gov. Porter, passed the House several days ago, and was also passed by the Senate on Tuesday, the constitutional majority of two thirds voting for it in each branch. So the Berks County Bank issues are again at par.

The Bill providing for the removal of the seat of Justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, passed the House yesterday, with an amendment allowing the people of that county to decide by ballot whether the county seat shall be removed or not.

The nomination by Governor Porter of David Krause, of Harrisburg, to be President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, was confirmed this morning by a vote of 28 yeas, to one nay.

Mr. Krause is a Clay Whig, and much surprise was felt by his nomination, which was strenuously opposed by Mr. Sterigere, on the ground of his unfitness for the station. Mr. Krause is, however a lawyer of respectable talents and legal attainments.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Crabb, resumed the consideration of the Bill providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt. The debate was continued for some time, when after the adoption of an amendment requiring the holders of certificates of stock to receive the State Scrip without discount, pro rata, the Bill passed the Senate unanimously. The Bill to repeal the act creating a Board of Revenue Commissioners passed third reading by a vote of 19 to 8.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced a Message from the Governor, announcing that he had approved and signed the Bill providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt; the amendments made to said bill by the Senate, having been concurred in by the House, and the bill carried immediately to the Governor.

No other business of importance in either House.

ONE DAY ELECTION LAW.—The following is the act regulating the Presidential election throughout the United States. It will effectually put an end to the system of pipe-laying and fraud heretofore practised:

AN ACT to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed: PROVIDED, That each State may by law provide for the filling any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote. And provided also, That when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

DECLINED.—We are glad to learn that Col. W. H. Polk has declined the offer of the post of charge at Naples, for which he has been nominated to the Senate, by the present President.

A DOMESTIC ROBBACK.—The following story is told of the Treasurer of Lebanon county:—"On the day preceding the inauguration, the Treasurer of Lebanon county was seen to make preparation for a journey to Harrisburg with \$10,000. On being asked, when it was going to start, he said, "To-morrow morning at 2 o'clock." Taken very suddenly in the night, he did not start till the next morning. When about half a mile from Lebanon, he discovered a new made grave, 9 feet long, 6 feet deep and wide in proportion. The grave was dug in a wood, close along the Harrisburg road. Comment is unnecessary."

CANAL BOARD.—Joshua Harrisburg the Canal Commissioner elect, assumed his official duties on Tuesday 14th inst. The board is now composed of Messrs. Clark, Foster and Harrisburg.

MAIN LINE.—Two attempts have been made to sell the Main Line, but no single bid has yet been obtained.

FRIDAY last, was decidedly the coldest day of the season.

The North Branch.

We find in the Luzerne Democrat the following able article touching the completion of the unfinished portion of the North Branch Extension. It contains much sound argument, worthy the attention of all interested. As who in the north is not interested in the speedy completion of the North Branch?

It is, most truly, a painful reflection that this great northern outlet should be suffered to remain, year after year in its half finished state. What makes it more so, is the fact, that it can be demonstrated, to a certainty, that the work would be profitable to the State, or to an incorporated company. We are opposed to its going into the hands of a company, if the State will not hold of it, and finish it. But, if the State is unwilling to do it, or, if unable; then we say let private enterprise accomplish it.

Is the matter understood? Do our representatives look at the thing as it is?—its practicability—its immense benefit—both public and private? In this article, we shall not stop to prove the great advantages, the tonnage of coal and iron has over any other commodity, so far as tolls are concerned; but supposing that to be generally understood, let us see what the cost of it is, and the probable amount of its mediate tolls annually.

The North Branch (unfinished) ninety-four miles long—beginning the Lackawana and ending at the main line. There has been expended, by the State, the sum of \$2,484,936.66. Call it in round numbers, two and half millions. It is estimated that twelve hundred thousand dollars will complete the line. So the case stands on the score of dollars and cents. We learn by the Report of the Canal Commissioners, forwarded to us, a few days since, by our Senator, Gen. Ross, that at this time, notwithstanding the damage done, and the decay of the work done, that, in their opinion, the canal could still be completed at the estimated cost. Thus the fact is brought home to us, that the sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars will complete and finish 94 miles of Canal, and which, when completed, would be more productive than any other 94 miles of Canal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Of this there can be no doubt, and it will prove it. What would be the interest of the sum required to open the great northern thoroughfare? See by two thousand dollars only—

which sum could be twice paid by the tolls on iron and coal, in a single year. There is no speculation in this matter. It is fact and certainty. There has been shipped, at Berwick, since the first of April last, 116,018 tons of mineral coal—and an increase over the previous year of 56,028 tons. The receipts of toll during the same time amounted to \$50,212.32; almost the whole amount of which was on the tonnage of coal. Now, no sane man can, for a moment, question but that two tons of coal would go north to the south—yes, TEN;—but, for our purpose say two to one. This would be 232,000 tons of coal for the first year northward bound. At a half a cent per ton toll per mile, this would amount to \$109,000, and an excess of \$37,000 over and above the interest of the sum required to complete the Canal. This is the toll on coal only—leaving out the articles of heavy tonnage, which would make the tollage, and all other matters which would find their way on this Canal. But how idle to pretend to restrict the average trade on the North Branch for the first ten years after its completion, to 200,000 tons! Does any sane man doubt, but that it would amount to, at least 500,000—and if so, it would not only pay the interest on the sum required for completion, but the whole amount expended from the commencement to the end. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company sent, by the road and canal, the present year, 250,000 tons of coal. The operation of