

# REPORTER

Wednesday, March 19, 1845.



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

## The North Branch Canal.

No portion of the state of Pennsylvania, is so rich in the extent and magnitude of her mineral resources, as the North. Diversified with noble rivers and their tributaries, beneath her soil, susceptible in the highest degree of cultivation, there lies a vast and stupendous amount of wealth, which ages only will suffice to bring forth. Her mountains, lifting their peaks in mid-air, are literally a mine of that substantial mineral, which enters into the use of every one, placed side by side with inexhaustible fields of coal. There is perhaps no section of country in the world, better calculated to become the mart of mineral wealth than the Northern part of this good old commonwealth.

And her coal and iron but wait until a channel can be found to bear them to a market, when the bowels of the mountains shall disgorge the wealth they have for ages hid, and active industry and well-applied capital be ready to develop the hidden treasures that so bountifully lie, now neglected, beneath our soil.

It was probably this well known fact, which projected the North Branch Canal, and urged it nearly to its completion. That it was conceived at a time when the state was in too crippled a condition to have permitted her money to be invested in any public improvement, we will not now say. Her money had been lavished upon unprofitable and unwise measures, calculated but to enure to the benefit of individuals; and had that money been invested in the direct and speedy completion of the North Branch to the State Line, it would, without doubt, have been yielding its revenues to the state, instead of hanging as it does at present, like an incubus upon the Treasury.

We believe there never was but one opinion with regard to the utility of this stupendous improvement, and that was, that it could not fail to be a profitable investment. This was also the feeling which possessed the minds of all when the work was stopped; but the people had cried aloud against the lavish use which had been made of their money—indeed the state through misguided legislation, was on the verge of bankruptcy—and short-sighted legislators were of too limited comprehension to distinguish between profitable and unprofitable improvements.

The report of the Canal Commissioners for the year 1842, urges the necessity of prosecuting the completion of the North Branch Canal. They say:—

"In the opinion of this Board, the time for deliberation on the subject of completing the unfinished lines of improvement, in which the Commonwealth is now embarked, has gone by. Too much money has been expended—too much damage has been created—and too destructive will be the consequences to all concerned, for such an idea to be one moment entertained by those in authority. The North Branch Extension has already cost near two and a-half millions of dollars, to which, if the work should be now suspended, must be added the damages sustained by holders of private property throughout the whole extent of the line; and the damages to contractors who have, at an immense expense, made all the preparations necessary to enable them to complete their jobs, relying upon the pledged faith of the Commonwealth. The annual interest of the sum expended must also be paid, whether the works are finished or not. The work remaining to be done, will cost less than one and a-half million of dollars; which, when completed, will open a very important, and, unquestionably, the most profitable line of improvement in Pennsylvania. Let those who doubt this remark, cast their eyes to the map, and observe the point at which it will connect the public works of Pennsylvania with those of New York—that it opens a direct water communication between the great iron and anthracite coal region of the Susquehanna and the far West. The trade which would be brought on the canal, by the thousands and tens of thousands of tons of coal which would be shipped to supply the cities, flourishing villages, and salt works in western New York, would alone yield toll enough to pay the interest on the cost of construction; but when it is

reflected that it affects, also, the nearest connexion between the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and the boundless country bordering on the Lakes, who, in his senses, will set limits to the trade below the entire capacity of the canal?"

The report of the Board of Canal Commissioners for the year 1844, declares that "the Board regard the work as one of much value and importance, and while they do not believe it was a prudent undertaking on the part of the State at the time it was commenced, no doubt is entertained, that if the balance required for its completion could be had, it would be profitably invested. This, however, in the present financial condition of the State, cannot reasonably be expected for some years to come. Could any judicious means be devised to secure its completion by the Commonwealth, within a reasonable time, it should never be transferred to a company, as it cannot fail eventually to become a source of revenue."

At the present time there has been expended on the North Branch from Lackawanna to the state line, being ninety-four miles, \$2,484,939 00; the amount required to complete it was \$1,277,452 81. Thus for this small sum, compared with the amount expended, could the North Branch have been completed long before this. Instead of a mighty, a necessary and a profitable public work, fast going to dilapidation, the horn of the boatman would have been heard ringing amidst our hills and valleys, and the activity of business been seen along its route. But its locks, and the abutments now stand, as monuments to designate the short-sightedness and folly of our past Legislatures. We appeal to the people of the state, at large whose interests are concerned, to the members of the Legislature, and particularly to the North, if they will see this gigantic work suspended, and remain of no more use to us than our old Indian fortifications to tell us of those who have lived before? Shall over two millions of dollars be blindly and willfully sacrificed and lost? Shall our coal and iron forever form a part of our everlasting hills, for want of an avenue to lead them to a market? It can no longer be said that capital cannot be obtained. Our cities and capitalists are overburdened with money, lying dormant on their hands, and seeking a chance for investment. If the means of our Commonwealth are too limited to permit them to finish and enjoy the revenues of the North Branch, justice and sound policy demands, she could permit others to complete the work. It will be many years before she will be more competent than at present, and in the mean time, all traces of the work now found, will be obliterated, or have gone into dilapidation.

While our state has such a charity towards her foreign obligations, let her also see if there are not those within her own borders, who can cry aloud for justice, long delayed but well-merited. We are glad to perceive the people of the North, and particularly those along the route of the North Branch awaking to a sense of their wrongs, and demanding at the hands of the Legislature, some reparation. They have been silent a long time, under the belief that its completion was procrastinated, not abandoned. A memorial has been addressed to the Legislature setting forth their grievances in the firm belief that the justice of their demand will be apparent to all. If the North Branch is to be abandoned, it is the imperative duty of the state to recompense those who have seen their farms injured, in many instances, materially, without complaint, in full confidence of the speedy completion of the canal, under the guarantee of the state.

**TOWANDA ACADEMY.**—The Trustees of this institution have made more ample preparations for the spring term, which commences on the 7th of April next. The present worthy and efficient principal, Rev. CHARLES NASH, will continue to superintend the male department, assisted by such aid as he may find necessary. The female Department is under the care of Miss M. REED, assisted by Miss S. F. WORTHING. Mr. NASH, is too well known as an able and qualified teacher, to require encomium from us, and Miss REED comes highly recommended from the Homer Academy, and from the Montrose Female Seminary, of which she has been for some time past the Principal. Miss WORTHING is already well and favorably known in connection with our Academy. We are glad to see this institution in such a flourishing condition; it is now worthy, and will no doubt continue to meet the support of our citizens.

**UNITED STATES SENATOR.**—On Thursday last, the Legislature of this State went into convention to elect a person as United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. The result was, that the nominee of the democratic caucus, Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, was defeated by Gen. SIMON CAMERON. This was brought about, we learn, by the efforts of some fifteen democrats, aided by the Whigs, and the *Natives*.

Five ballots were had; and first stood, Geo. W. Woodward had 54 votes, John Banks, 10; Cooper, 10, Gen. Cameron, 11. On the second Mr. Woodward had 53 votes, Gen. Cameron had 34, Mr. Cooper 13. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll 9, and the rest of the 133 votes scattered on some twenty different candidates. On 3d ballot Mr. Woodward had 55 votes, Gen. Cameron had 43, the rest scattering as before, some on new candidates. On 4th ballot Mr. Woodward had 56 votes, Gen. Cameron 55, the rest scattering on ten or more candidates. On fifth ballot Gen. Cameron had 67 votes, Mr. Woodward 55—scattering 6.

The votes on the fifth ballot stood as follows:

Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Corman, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Horton, Kline, Morrison, Rahn, Ross, Wilcox, of the Senate, and Adam, Amer, Banning, Bayard, Bigham, Bishop, Boyer, Brady, (Huntingdon) Brewster, (Philadelphia co.) Bright, Brown, Cochran, Cooper, Cunningham, Dickey, Dunlap, Gilder, Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hildand, Hoffman, Philadelphia co) Hollinshead, Kennedy, Kunkel, Larkin, Magehan, Meloy, Metzger, Morley, Muse, McFarland, McKinley, Nicholson, Parke, Paxon, Power, Price, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Shuman, Smith, (Beks) Smith, (Lancaster) Snively, Steuart, Struthers, Trego, Walton, Zimmerman—67 voted for Simon Cameron.

Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Bigler, Black, Chmpeys, Chapman, Enne, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Sherwood, of the Senate, and Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Brvsh, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummings, Dotts, Dowling, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Heffman, Jacoby, James, Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morgan, M'Brnde, M'Caslin, O'Bryan, Painter, Rider, Samuels, Smith, (Clearfield) Smyth, (Clinton) Smith, (Monroe) Steller, Taggart, Tice, Vliet, Wilson, Werman, Patterson—Speaker.

**RESIGNATION OF HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.**—The following letter was addressed to the Governor, by Hon. James Buchanan; he having accepted the office of Secretary of State, tendered him by President Polk.

**WASHINGTON, March 5, 1845.**  
MY DEAR SIR.—Having accepted the office of Secretary of State to which I have been called by President Polk, I now respectfully tender to you my resignation as one of the Senators of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, and request that you may communicate the same to the Legislature.

In thus severing the bonds which have so long bound me to the Legislature and people of Pennsylvania, I cannot in view of all their past kindness repress the rising emotions of my heart. My gratitude shall terminate only with my existence, and my anxious desire to retain their approbation shall animate my future exertions to deserve it on the new theatre of duty to which I have been called. Imploing the blessing of Heaven upon my efforts, I humbly trust that during the remainder of my public life, I shall not disgrace the glorious old Commonwealth which has given me birth and has ever treated me with parental kindness.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain sincerely your friend,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
To His Excellency Francis R. Shunk.

**BREACH OF PROMISE.**—The great breach of promise case, between Mary Conrad and Josiah B. Williams, in which a verdict of \$8,000 was rendered the plaintiff, and a new trial afterward granted the defendant by the Supreme Court, has been tried a second time at the Circuit Court in Ithaca, week before last. The trial occupied ten days, and after two days' deliberation, the jury agreed to disagree and were discharged.

**FURNACES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.**—We see it stated in the Danville Democrat that three new furnaces will soon be erected in Bloom township, and that the Montour Iron Company of Danville will add another furnace to their works during the approaching summer. In January ensuing there will be, therefore, eleven anthracite furnaces in blast in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, capable of turning out on an average, about 600 tons of iron per week.

## Correspondence from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, 14th March, 1845.

Strange events will occur: and sure we have a strange one to record at the Capitol. Yesterday the members of the two houses went into Convention for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Hon. James Buchanan—and who do you think was elected?—None other than General SIMON CAMERON!! There had prevailed, for many days, among democrats, a diversity of opinion as to who they could best concentrate upon, and public feeling seemed to be strongly settling in favor of Hon. George W. Woodward. Rival candidates, however, were actively engaged in endeavoring to seduce democrats from the straight and beaten path, and prevent them from going into caucus to make a nomination! These efforts so far succeeded as to keep out 25 members of the party. Nevertheless a caucus was held and 48 democrats attended, and nominated Mr. Woodward by a decided vote. It was hoped when such an expression was made, and a candidate so unexceptionable and so talented as Judge Woodward, was presented to the Democracy, that it would be sustained by a party commanding twelve at least majority on joint ballot. But our hopes were disappointed. The Whigs and *Natives* united, and drew to their aid fifteen pliable democrats and succeeded in defeating the Democratic nominee.

I regret to be compelled to say that the most unjustifiable measures were resorted to, to destroy confidence in Judge Woodward. I will cite an instance. A noisy Philadelphia politician and an active manoeuvrer for the successful candidate, assumed to be the friend of Judge Woodward, and went from Bar-room to Bar-room proclaiming himself to be a free trade man and claiming Judge Woodward as his candidate,—alleging that he was opposed to Gen. Cameron because he was a tariff man. Whether this really had the effect to drive off any democrats or not I cannot say. At all events, they now make that an excuse for opposing the nominee of the party. But the deed is done, and what the effect may be, finally, remains to be proved by time. Gen. Cameron is an adroit, active and energetic man, and will undoubtedly devote himself to the interests of Pennsylvania. He is personally popular and has many warm friends. I trust we may safely hope to be profited by his services.

Our regrets are confined to the manner of his election more than the man. We regret that appliances of any kind can be used to distract the Democratic party and defeat her nominations: especially when accomplished through the weakness or treachery of her own members.

It may be a matter of surprise that the Whigs should select any democrat as their candidate. I know it is a primary object with them to do all the injury possible to the Democratic party, even when they neither receive or expect any benefit themselves. If they can distract our party, frighten the timid or seduce the wavering, so as to break down a regular nomination—they seem to enjoy it as the greatest possible victory, greater indeed than to elect their own man in a fair fought battle. They must have been impelled by some such motive in voting for Gen. Cameron, for he does not hesitate to say boldly that the Whigs need not expect any favor at his hands—he is a Democrat and will support Democratic men and measures.

Still stranger is it that the *Natives* should, at the final ballot, all vote for him. It was supposed that the position taken by Judge W. in the reform Convention, on the question of the naturalization laws, would at least, render him less objectionable than other Democrats who have taken decided ground against such alteration as the *Natives* are asking. But they too have shown, in their vote, that principle is less a guide to them than favor.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered at the Court House on Monday Evening next, by Mr. Booth. We anticipate a splendid effort from Mr. B., and advise all who wish to be well entertained to be present.

**APOLOGETICAL.**—Owing to the non-arrival of the Wellsborough paper of last week, we are unable to present to our readers the latest and most important news.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]  
Hon. G. W. Woodward.

The defeat of the Hon. G. W. Woodward for Senator, and the manner it was accomplished, meets with most unequivocal indignation. No good reason is assigned why he should be sacrificed to make room for a man, whose pretensions ever, were regarded as ridiculous. We learn from Harrisburg, that the basest means were resorted to to defeat Hon. G. W. Woodward, after he was nominated by the democratic caucus; and the most unscrupulous misrepresentations of him were made, without stint. The consequence is, that we have now a Senator in the place of Buchanan, which make us regret the latter ever consented to be Secretary of State. GENERAL SIMON CAMERON! successor of JAMES BUCHANAN—what a contrast! Is this the reward which the honest democracy of Pennsylvania must reap, for their devotion and toil in the cause of equal rights?—Is this the lesson that our wise democratic legislators wish to teach their constituency? If so, a just retribution may compel some of them to hang on the gallows they erected for others.—The defeat of Judge Woodward is not only one of the greatest political evils that ever cursed this State, but it is a reckless sacrifice of deserving talent and merit. He is a man of brilliant talents; and I have no doubt, would with the same experience, have acquired a reputation equal to that of Mr. Buchanan. However, the deed is done. The Whigs and fifteen democrats have defeated the hopes of the democracy; paralyzed for a while the energy of those whose confidence has been misplaced. But the result: what good will this disgraceful attempt to sacrifice Judge Woodward, work out for those who were concerned in it? Are they gratified with the hope of having prostrated a distinguished democrat of the North? Let them not lay this unction to their hearts. As the news spreads through all this region, of the treatment which Judge Woodward has received, new and warm friends will gather around him. We shall be much mistaken, if from this time, his popularity does not increase, until the democracy of the North resolve to make him their favorite son. The honest democracy, they who hold dear the principles of their faith, will not suffer this event to pass, without pledging to each other that fellowship, which will reverse the decision of the Legislature, and cover with shame the faces of those who have done but little else than betray the democracy into the hands of her enemies.

**NORTHERN DEMOCRAT.**  
**FIRE AT BINGHAMTON.**—From the Iris, we learn that a destructive fire occurred at Binghamton, N. Y., on the evening of the 7th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and prompt measures have been taken to ferret out the guilty.

Fire was communicated to the stairway leading to the rooms in the second story of Col. Oliver Ely's range of wooden buildings on the north-west corner of Court and Washington-streets, and such was the combustible nature of the materials, that the five stores composing it were in an almost incredible space of time one solid sheet of flame. The buildings were insured \$1,800 in the New-York Contributionship Company.

The corner store was occupied by Mr. William M. Ely, as a dry goods store. A portion of his goods were saved, and the balance covered by an insurance in the Saratoga Mutual of \$2,000.

The next store, (between which and the corner one the fire commenced,) was occupied by Mr. Richard Squires, watch-maker. He saved one case of jewelry, and the remainder, worth about \$300, was insured in the Fireman's Company \$300.

The next store was occupied by Mr. George Allen. He lost about \$200 worth of Yankee notions, on which he had no insurance. Mr. Wm. Hurley's butcher's shop was in the basement of this building. His loss is \$150 or \$200. No insurance.

The fourth building contained the hat and cap store of Mr. A. B. Rogers. The contents of the store were mostly saved; but a quantity of furs in the second story were consumed. Mr. Rogers was insured \$800 in Hartford, Ct. and \$400 in the N. Y. Contributionship, which will cover his loss.

The last store burned was the drug and grocery of Mr. R. C. Triven. (Many of his goods were saved in a damaged condition; but his loss will be about \$2,700, on which he had an insurance of \$2,000 in the Fireman's Company, N. Y.)

The hardware store of Mr. J. E. Sampson was in great danger; but was saved with little damage. Mr. Sampson's loss, by the removal and injury of his goods, must have been considerable; as must also have been that of Mr. S. H. P. Hall, dry goods merchant, occupying the adjoining store. The goods were also removed out of the store of J. & C. Rogers.

## Joint Resolutions for Annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the constitution thereof with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to the said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said liabilities, to be disposed of as said States may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provision of the Federal Constitution.—And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

**Walker's Amendment.**  
And be it further Resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic, then—

Be it Resolved, That a state, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of missions, and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

**FIRE AT WASHINGTON.**—The National Theatre at Washington, was destroyed by fire, with several other buildings, on the evening of the 15th inst. The Globe office was in imminent danger, but through the exertions of the firemen was saved.