

Mr. Van Buren's Letter.

Mr. Van Buren's letter in answer to the proceedings of the democratic meeting recently held in Bradford...

The sentiments so eloquently expressed by Mr. Van Buren in approbation of the Resolutions, and in gratitude for the unwavering support of his political principles...

The "Independent Treasury Law" is a cardinal measure, and has been maintained with constancy by the democracy of Bradford County...

COL. SNOWDEN'S LETTER is also, interesting, and in all respects worthy its author. The Resolution passed by the democrats of Bradford, in approbation of the official conduct of the State Treasurer...

E. S. GOODRICH ESQ.—My Dear Sir: I have been honored with a letter from Mr. Van Buren in answer to the democratic proceedings recently had in Bradford, and which I had forwarded him by order of the meeting...

With great respect, very truly yours, LUMAN KELLOGG.

Lindenwald, Oct. 25, 1845.

DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive the proceedings of the Democracy of Bradford County, which you have had the goodness to communicate to me by their directions...

The exemplary patriotism by which the other portions of these proceedings are characterized, is in honorable harmony with the well known and long established character of the true Democracy of Bradford...

Very respectfully, and truly, your friend and obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

Maj. Luman Kellogg, Chairman.

Harrisburg, Oct. 27, 1845.

MR. DEAR SIR—I received with much pleasure, your letter, and a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Democracy of Bradford County...

The resolutions, I am informed, are from the pen of your talented fellow citizen, Col. Salisbury. They are indeed characteristic of that gentleman, energetic and patriotic...

I feel deeply grateful to my friends in Bradford, for the flattering manner in which they speak of my humble efforts...

With much esteem, I am your friend, JAMES R. SNOWDEN.

Luman Kellogg, Esq., President.

SOME SECOND THOUGHTS.—It has been suggested, by a close observer of passing events, that the true position of the rival candidates in this county, for the Legislature, was not correctly considered...

Mr. Piollet and Mr. Stevens both reside east of the river, and Mr. Webb and Mr. Adams both west. Now certainly, it is rational to conclude, that the voters of any particular section of the county, would be more likely to be influenced by their preferences for, or prejudices against persons residing in their immediate neighborhood...

The result would then stand thus: Piollet, Stevens, 2871; Webb, Adams, 2488.

Piollet's majority over Stevens, 383; Webb, Adams, 3151; 2648.

Webb's majority over Adams, 603.

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGEMENT."—Daniel R. Doud, residing in Mainburg, Tioga Co. Pa.; and Daniel nearly two years ago, came to the conclusion that he would take the Bradford Reporter. Now this undoubtedly was a wise procedure in Daniel, and shows that he has discrimination, and having discrimination had also the Bradford Reporter. But Daniel, having estimated too highly his pecuniary standing at that time, now found himself unable to say, unable, for we don't think him unwilling to raise the "needful," and therefore refuses to take the Reporter longer or ever liquidate; which would be on Daniel's part a "conversion" highly agreeable to us. However, as his father is a hopeful young lad, and a minor, and his father refuses to have anything to do with the matter, we suppose we shall have to forgive him the debt, hoping that the instruction he has gathered from the Reporter, may be of service to him.

John Green, the P. M. at Orwell informs us, has left that place, and this country, forgetting what was due to the Printer. We had a much better opinion of John, than that.

Persons desirous of occupying a small space in our columns, are informed that they can do so by showing an intention of defrauding us. If such a notice does not have the effect of bringing our dues, it may be the means of saving some other printer from being swindled.

New York Election.

We have but partial returns from the late election in New York. The poll has evidently been very light. The City of New York, is Democratic throughout. The Natives being beaten by the Whigs.

The votes for Senator stands thus:—Sanford, Dem., 16,826; Bradish, Whig, 11,700; Fly, Native, 8,815; Treatwell, Nat. Ref., 513.

The majority, for a Convention in the city is about 3,500. Tioga county sends G. O. Chase to the Legislature—his opponent was Mr. Smith, the regular nomination. He is a democrat—having represented that county last year.

Chemung gives a democratic majority of five or six hundred. Broome is Whig, by about 100 majority. So far as we can make out the results from the scattering manner in which they are given in the New York and Albany papers, it appears that the Democrats have carried.

For the House, Kings, Richmond, Rockland, Queens, Orange, Westchester, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Onondaga, Madison, Montgomery, Oswego, Schoharie, Ulster, Columbia, Cayuga, Schenectady, and two members from Albany.

The Whigs, Oneida, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Wayne, Washington, Otsego, Dutchess, Greene, Monroe. Anti Rent, Delaware, part of Schoharie, one in Albany, and perhaps a few more members in other counties.

The Legislature is composed of 52 Senators, of which the Democrats have 24. The House of 128 members, in which the Democrats will probably have 70 members. The "Tribune" says:—

Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven (Anti-Rent Whig) is elected Senator, in the 3d District, by a large majority, probably 5,000.

THE TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.—We published in our last paper, by order of the Temperance Society of this borough—a resolution for discussion at their next meeting, which was to be held on Monday evening last. The notice of the meeting and the resolution were furnished to us by Gen. Patton in his own hand writing, and although we knew the society would not countenance for a moment, the sentiments contained in the resolution, yet we had no reason to question the authenticity of the document, or to suppose that it meant anything more than its language purported. It seems, however, that some one over the signature of "Truth," in the Argus of Saturday, denies the fact of such a resolution having been considered before the society, or ordered for discussion or publication or any thing else; and even denounced the resolution, and its publication as an insult.

There is certainly a serious misunderstanding among the members of the society, in regard to this resolution, which, it seems to us, might easily have been explained in the commencement, with much less prejudice to the Temperance cause, than will be produced by the course adopted.

At the meeting on Monday evening last, the Society, by a very decided vote, determined that the resolution was not properly before them; and of consequence could not be discussed. At this, Gen. Patton takes exceptions, as calling in question the correctness of his statement, and the authority by which the publication was made—and to vindicate himself, has furnished the certificates given in another column.

We regret exceedingly that any thing should have occurred to mar, in the least, the good understanding of the members, or interrupt the progress of the society in its laudable efforts; and most sincerely do we hope that this will end all discourse of this kind, that harmony and unity of action, may be the ruling principle with every member; and that much good may be accomplished by their united efforts to restore the lost ones of the human family.

Anti-Rent Fugitives.

[Correspondence of the Oswego Republican.]

TOWANDA, Oct. 18, 1845.

Yesterday Mr. Levalley, with one of the constables of Troy township, determined to beat the bush, as he watched it till he was satisfied that he should find game. The scene of operation was a wild and lonely mountain in the south-western part of Bradford county.

Scudder the murderer of Steele, was the main object of pursuit. Suffice it to say that while they were searching the woods they unexpectedly found Elmer, one of the Delaware chiefs. He was sitting upon a log quite alone. The sheriff came up to him and pronounced him a prisoner. Upon this he started away and began to cry "murder" at the top of his voice.

This soon brought to his assistance some 15 persons, like him fugitives from Delaware, armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks, and spears. In short, the prisoner was rescued, and the lives of the officers put in the greatest jeopardy.

Resistance would have been the height of folly, as there were but two, and only one of them armed, to contend with sixteen, all armed and desperate; and they were on a wild mountain, miles from any settlement. The officers remained on the mountain some time, and in the mean while Elmer mounted a log and boldly addressed his fellow fugitives. He told them that this was their last resort; that they had been hunted from place to place like deer; that the blood hounds of the law had even scented their retreat in the mountain fastness of Pennsylvania; that if they returned to Delaware, they were already doomed to a shameful death; that if they remained where they were, even should worst come to worst, they could but lose their lives. And in conclusion and in the name of the fugitives, he dared the public authorities to do their best!

He said that they had become desperate; that they were determined to remain where they were, and abide the result; that they numbered 35 at least, and could not be captured by a force of 1000 men.

After remaining some time, the officers left their prisoners and returned to Towanda, glad to escape with their lives.

HOW HAS WALL STREET FALLEN.—The Journal of Commerce of the 9th ult., paints the following gloomy picture of the affairs in Wall street: "We happened to be present yesterday, when one of the most respectable brokers was uttering his complaint of the miserable state of things among the money changers. 'Everything,' said he, 'is prosperous but the business of Wall street. People engaged in agriculture are doing well; in commerce and manufactures, they are making money; but in Wall street, since the United States Bank went down, everything is so close; the exchanges are only one-eighth or one-sixteenth per cent.; at home and abroad they are just as par; so there is nothing to be made by them, and money—it is a drug—I was offered it to-day at 5 per cent., but I could make nothing of it. There is no such poor place as Wall street.'

Messrs. Editors:—I observe the following communication in the last Bradford Argus: For the Argus.

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As you are aware, I was the person who handed you the Resolution therein referred to for publication. The following statements from Mr. Brown on, the President of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss and William Watkins, Esq., will show that the author of the above communication was entirely mistaken in all the material facts. I will not say that he was willfully mistaken; because, from circumstance, I am inclined to think the term would not be applicable to him—and my sole object being self-defence, I have no disposition to recriminate. In modifying the resolution, I had necessarily to interline it, and I recollect distinctly the President permitting me to take it with the view of copying it and handing it to the Printer. I can assure the author, that neither Mr. Watkins nor I drew up the Resolution, or myself, had the remotest idea of insouling the society by offering it; and if I had been permitted to proceed to the discussion, the most fastidious Washingtonian would have had no occasion to feel offended. I believe the vote of the society, in refusing to amend the journal, on the motion of Esq. Goodrich, so as to conform to the facts, was owing to a misunderstanding on the part of some, and an anxiety on the part of others to get rid, for the present, of a temporary excitement growing out of another cause, of which I may have occasion to speak hereafter, when that excitement has passed into abeyance. I will only add, that I have full confidence in the integrity of the society to believe that it will yet do justice to me, to its own character, and to all parties concerned. Respectfully, &c., WM. PATTON.

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THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, occasioned by the death of the lamented HENRY BALDWIN, has yet to be supplied, and has given rise to a great deal of speculation, as to who is likely to be his successor. It is not doubted that the selection will be made from Pennsylvania, and as far as we are enlightened on the subject, there are, in reality, but two prominent aspirants—or rather, to be more courteous, but two gentlemen whose friends have placed them prominently before the President. John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia, has many warm friends, who are aware of his sound legal abilities, are anxious to see him elevated to the highly honorable and responsible situation alluded to. Mr. Read was nominated to the Senate by the late President Tyler, but his sound democracy did not accord with the ultra aristocratic notions of Whiggery, and hence, his nomination remained unacted upon. The friends of Mr. Read have not abandoned the hope—nay, they are sanguine that he will, again, be placed in nomination by President Polk. On the other hand—the friends of the Hon. Robert C. Grier, of Pittsburgh, are pushing hard for his nomination by the President. Mr. Grier is, at least, equal in point of legal learning, to his competitor, Mr. Read; and we may as well add, either of these gentlemen will honor the station quite as much as the station will honor them. They are both gentlemen of extensive legal learning, and of which of them succeed that may, the public will be greatly the gainer, and the President, in making the selection, runs no risk of being charged with advancing incompetency to subserve political ends. It is to be presumed that, beyond doubt, the President will select one of these two gentlemen. It seems, however, for some cause or other, (not exactly comprehended by any save the knowing ones, the gentlemen who pull the wires to put in motion the automata,) that public attention has been directed to the probability—perhaps we had better say possibility—of Mr. BUCHANAN's being transferred to the vacant seat. Now, we do not believe, that the President has the remotest idea of dispensing with Mr. Buchanan's services, or that the latter gentleman aspires to the vacancy. Why, we ask, has the President so mysteriously and suddenly lost confidence in Mr. Buchanan, as to induce him to proffer an honorable exile—for what reason? Has he not proved himself competent to the duties of the office he now holds? Who will undertake to aver that he has not? Has he not been faithfully the advocate of every measure of the Administration, and will he not continue to be? Certainly he has, and certainly he will. Why then is the public harassed with rumors of transfer, and change, and uncertainty about his continuance in the office of Secretary of State? Even the Washington Union, thinks it a matter of moment enough, at least, to publish articles squaring toward Mr. Buchanan's transfer to the vacant Judgeship. This very fact has a tendency to unsettle the public mind, as to the office he now holds, and has a remote, if not a direct tendency, to induce the belief, with many, that Mr. Buchanan could better subserve the interest of the public with a gown drawn around him, than in the plain unostentatious dress of a citizen, devoted to the intricate art, trade and mystery of diplomatic correspondence, and what not. We are among those who have long and ardently admired the ability, candor, and unflinching democracy of Mr. Ritchie—in fact, we look upon him as unsurpassed in integrity, and unequalled in principle. But we cannot refrain from mildly and gently complaining, that his dealing in *invidio*, about the affair we now specially notice, is not in character with himself. There ought to be no concealment, no roundabout way of unsettling public confidence in a public officer. If Mr. Buchanan is not the man the emergency of the times requires, say so at once, and assign the reason. If it be a good one, the people will approve, if for the ulterior and selfish ends, they will disapprove, and step between him and ambitious demagogues, be they from the South or North. "Where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire"—this southern invitation to Mr. Buchanan to accept of "the black gown," means something, and the best way to solve the mystery, and put an end to all doubt, is for Mr. Buchanan to authorize a positive denial of any hesitation on his part, to reject the Judgeship if offered to him. Let this be done, and the public mind will, at once, be tranquilized, and public confidence in the harmonious action of the President and his cabinet confirmed. As it is, it cannot be denied, misgivings are abroad, and those who look with a single eye to a faithful and harmonious administration of the government, are unnecessarily agitated. The sooner it is understood, beyond all cavil, that the cabinet at Washington is an UNIT, the sooner will concentrated action be permanently restored in the ranks of the party. North, South, East and West. Away with all appearance of creating heart-burnings, or of building up cliques and cabals, at the expense of the harmony and stability of the party.

John Bull Look Out.

We cut the following from an article in the Boston Atlas, a thorough protective paper.

"BOOTS AND SHOES IN ENGLAND.—While our shoe manufacturers are complaining of dull times and unprofitable business, it seems rather singular that, among so many enterprising men, the idea has never occurred to them, of making and selling boots and shoes in England, which the late change in the British tariff has given them an opportunity of doing, to so great an advantage."

Only think of this. Here is a direct proposition for our shoe manufacturers, who have been told would all go to starvation in a few minutes less than no time, unless they were "protected" against the pauper labor of Europe, to go into the business of making and selling shoes and boots in England, right under John Bull's nose, because, says this whig paper, our manufacturers can do the business cheaper than the English can at home! Now this is truly alarming, and the Queen should call an extra session of parliament and see to it that her manufacturers are properly "protected" against this threatened invasion. Don't the Atlas perceive this danger to his friends across the water? Lift up your voice neighbor, like seven trumpets and three or four caracats, and let British friends know that the Americans are about to supply the markets of the world, and especially England, with boots and shoes.

TO THOSE WHO USE PILLS.

Of all the medicines put forth in the world, none have been regarded with such general favor by all who have used them, as the so well known and efficacious medicine called "Dr. SERRA'S INFAMOUS ISLAND VULNERABLE PILLS;" and perhaps no medicine ever possessed in its peculiar combination, such mysterious power over disease. A lady of the first respectability in this city, (whose name we are permitted to give in private) informed us this week, that she had long suffered the most violent headache, and that nothing had ever afforded her relief like these Pills. She said that Dr. Huntington advised her to try them, stating he knew them to be a good medicine. This case is not uncommon. Physicians do recommend them, and Dr. S. has the proud satisfaction of being permitted to refer to more than one high in the profession. These Pills, besides their great efficacy, have a taste as pleasant as a sugar plum, being coated with sugar, (a thing unheard of in the world, until Dr. Smith made them, after more than a year's trial and great expense.) The public are informed that these Pills are not of the mushroom class, made of any thing merely to sell for a short time, as they are made of the purest materials, and they will bear the scrutiny of either Physician or Chemist. The public ought to remember that no Sugar Coated Pills can be relied upon unless the signature of G. Benj'n Smith, M. D., the sole inventor, is upon the side of every box, also beware of counterfeits. This is important, as miserable medicine may be enveloped in sugar.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by E. H. MASON, A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda; H. H. GRAY, G. A. ORWELL; J. J. PASSMORE, Rome; J. E. BRADLOCK, Pike.

CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. Benj'n Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents.

TO THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATIONS TEND TO PRODUCE OR AGGRAVATE DISEASES.—This class of individuals is very numerous. They are those who work in an unhealthy atmosphere. Printers, workmen in feather stores, stone cutters, bakers, white lead manufacturers, are all more or less subject to disease according to their strength of constitution. The only method to prevent disease, is the occasional use of a medicine which abstracts from the circulation all deleterious humors, and expels them by the bowels. Tonics in any form are injurious, as they only put off the evil day to make it more fatal. The use of Brandreth's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened but strengthened by their operation, for these valuable Pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonize with her.

Sold at DR. BRANDRETH'S office, 241 BROADWAY, at 25 cents per box.

Sold by J. D. & E. D. MONTANYE, Towanda; G. A. PAXSON, Athens, only authorized Agents for Bradford County.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of NEW GOODS, selected with care, and suitable for the Winter trade. With care, and suitable for the Winter trade. Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes and Caps.

AND A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS, which will be sold on the most reasonable Cash terms. The public are invited to call and examine. Nov. 10, 1845. J. KINGSBURY, JR.

GLAD TIDINGS

To the good people of Northern Penna. Wm. H. Baird & Co. WILL receive during the present week, a stock of Merchandise in general, amounting to a little over \$25,000, comprising within its limits every article called for in this section of country. They were bought for CASH, and will be sold cheaper than goods ever were, or are now sold, within 1000 miles of us. Just test the above by stopping in at No. 3 BRICK ROW, Towanda, Nov. 12, 1845.

MONTANYE & CO'S

Cheap Cash Wholesale Commission & Jobbing Store.

THE above establishment has lately been enlarged and improved, and is being replenished with a new stock of Fashionable WINTER GOODS, which in addition to their former large stock of staple Goods, makes it the most desirable place for large purchases, as also for shopping, in town. Their new stock consists of a French, English and American Calico and Satinets, cashmere de ecoisse and mousseline de laines, of the newest styles and patterns, sinew, oxford, gro de Swiss, fig'li pouli de soui and watered atrid' silk, maroon for ladies' skirts, and a new article of fringe for dresses; paid cashmere and Turkish shawls, and a thousand other et cetera necessary to please the ladies.

Their stock of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Buffalo Robes, Oils and Paints, Iron and Nails, and all articles that the wants of the community require, will be found well assorted and selected, and offered to purchasers on as good terms or better than in any of the neighboring villages in the state of N. Y. Nov. 12. J. D. & E. D. MONTANYE & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to estate of HENRY PARSONS, dec'd, late of Springfield, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the same are requested to present them, legally attested for settlement. JOHN PARSONS, J. W. FASSETT, Administrator. Springfield, Nov. 12, 1845.

FIRST CALL! ALL PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to me for official services, are respectfully requested to call at my (the Register's) office, and settle the same immediately and save costs. My term of office being about to expire, it therefore becomes absolutely necessary for me to settle up my affairs. JULIUS RUSSELL, Reg. & Rec., and C. O. C. Nov. 12, 1845.

COTTON YARN—1000 lbs. just received and for sale at REED'S. COTTON BATTING, wadding, wicking, and carpet warp, for sale at REED'S, No. 2, Brick Row. Nov. 12.

ROBES. MORE of those A. No. 1, Boots, just received.—Together with a large quantity of Ladies' Shoes, viz—Gaiter boots, ties, slippers, buskins, and little ones to match. nov12 G. E. FLYNT & CO. HATS & CAPS—a large assortment of every description. They are selling very cheap. November 12. G. E. FLYNT & CO. SOLE LEATHER—first quality. "Comforters," a few dozens. Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Carpet and Cotton Yarn. Bagging—an article unequalled for durability. Nov. 12. At the SAVINGS BANK. CROCKERY—Large additions have been made to our stock of Crockery—our assortment is now complete. nov12 G. E. FLYNT & CO. SLEIGH SHOES and Gough Points, (for Ways and Co. Ploughs) at G. E. FLYNT & CO'S.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

TO THOSE WHO USE PILLS.