Bradford Aleporter. Towanda, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.

OF BRADFORD COUNTY. Democratic County Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, DAVID WILMOT, of Towanda. FOR SENATOR, GORDON F. MASON, of Monroe

FOR REPRESENTIVES, JOHN L. WEBB, of Smithfield, VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Wysox

JOHN H. BLACK, of Wynhusing

FOR AUDITOR, LEMUEL S. MAYNARD, of Rome. General Election, Tuesday, October 13th, 1846

Coincidence of Events.

One of the arguments deemed most conclusive and invincible by the whole opposition phalanx in this district-Whigs panie, makers and disorganisers, in their crusade against Mr. Wilmot, is the fact that he alone of the entire delegation from this State, in Congress, voted in favor of the new tarifi law. From this it is held that he cannot be right. The Whigs of course count it heresy in any man to vote against monopolies and exclusive privileges and nanic makers and dioorganisers seize upon the occasion to denounce Mr. Wilmot as recreant to the interests of Pennsylvania, because he had the firmness and independence to record his vote in opposition to the odious and oppressive tariff of 1812, while every other Democrat from this State, adhered to the bill without repeal or modification. And the abuse heaped upon Mr. Wilmot is not abated one jot or tittle by the known and acknowledged fact, that the sentiments he avowed on the floor of Congress, were precisely those he proclaimed before his constituents pending his election ; and his vote exactly as he had oft and repeatedly declared and pledged himself he would vote. Oh no. No matter how faithfully and fearlessly he has discharged his duty; no matter for the interests of his constituents. he voted alone, and it is believed by his enemies that capital can be made out of this simple fact, to prostrate him before the neople. They set up the erv of ruin. ruin. and the whole pack, " Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart," echo the strain.

We can point to a coincidence. If we remember rightly, when the Bill passed Congress to re-charter the United States Bank, in 1832, but one solitary Democrat of the entire delegation from Pennsylvania voted against it. This was Mr. King, of York the federal and Bank batteries were opened upon him. A persecution was waged and kept up for the

The Bill was passed and vetoed by Gen. Jackson, and then commenced the war of the Bank and the that war was waged, and long may it be remember- passed at the meeting. ed how gloriously it terminated.

nel an acquiescence with her selfish and unhalit

"The Bank it was that died."

• ,

from the few exchanges on our table, the sentiments of the recent tariff law, as expressed in their county position avowed and so ably maintained by Mr. Wilmot on the floor of Congress, will soon-if it is not already-be the popular doctrine of Penn-vivania, as it is certainly is of the Democratic party of the Union. It is the cause of the people against the money power-of Truth, Justice and Equal

and will prevail.

Dis Claim to Democracy.

We give place to the communication which appears

lidates. Our paper is, politically, devoted to the cause and interests of the Republican party of this county, and its columns are open to members of that party for the vice than he has rendered to the Democratic party for the fewer we have of them the better we are off. the last six years,

We should be culpable indeed, to permit the state nents and allegations made by the General to go forth unexplained and uncontradicted, when to our own personal knowledge they are incorrect, untrue, and calculated to mislead and deceive the people.

In the first place, the General says "there were only some half a dozen voices proscribing me." How the General could have the hardshood to write that sentence and maintain any pretensions to truth, we are at a loss to conceives The meeting was a large and highly respectable one; respectable in numbers, in talent and character, and more decided, efficient and energetic action is rarely witnessed in a public assembly. The resolutions were adopted almost by acclamation, and with county; and no sooner was the fact known, than great enthusiasm. The General and two or three others voting against them. The resolutions were adopted en masse, and whether the enthusiasm and applause] purpose not only of destroying Mr. King, but of which followed were cau-ed by the one refusing him silencing all opposition to the arrogant claums of and Col. Bull admission into our ranks or not, he ought a most meagre and mi-erable faction in this county, for the Monster Bank, equalled in virulence and feroci-to be able to judge by the manifestations made in his the sole and only purpose of gratifying their personal

money power upon one side, and the President and it, and we speak advi-edly, for we know who did write for the many gentlemanly qualities he is said to possess; the people on the other. None who then took part it; and we are authorised by Mr. Wilmost to say, that and we have no doubt could be but know who it is and in politics, have forgotten with what desperation be neither penned nor dictated any of the resolutions what it is, and what are the motives for bringing his

Then, as now, the cry of ruin, ners, RUIN, was | nication, what is most surprising is, that he should at- posed upon and deceived, we have no doubt, and that he spread through the land. The business of the tempt to deny or conceal the fact that in the Presidential will repent his credulity, and despise the sycophants who country was to be prostrated, manufactories were campaign of 1844, his opinions were concealed from the are duping hun, when he sees and understands their to be stopped, wages reduced, and starvation was public eye. We well remember, and with the most true position, is equally certain. to stalk abroad over the whole United States, un- i unmitigated disgust, the equivocal position he occupied checked and insatiate. Unfortunately, the Bank at that time. We remember that in all the controver- "Democratic," we have a few words for our readers .with her immense capital, had the power by sudden sies with the Whigs, we were taunted with the remark The regular Democratic Conventions, of the counties of contraction, to accomplish partially what it had so that we had n't got Gen. Patton to work for us any more. Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga held at the usual boldly and audaciously threatened. Her iron grasp We remember that Gen. Patton was often seen in pro- time and place in the respective counties, selected conwas felt wherever her power could be exerted, and vate confab with some of the leading. Whigs of this ferees to meet at this place and nominate a candidate for all who came within her reach were entwined with- Borough-as was generally believed advising, siding and Congress. In this county the conferees were unaniin her Anacondiac folds. The timid were alarm- abetting them in their schemes to defeat at least one of mously instructed for David Wilmot; in Susquehanna, ed and fled-the venial were purchased with her gold- the democratic nominees, and break down the democratic although not unanimous for Mr. Wilmot, there was but presses were subsidized, and the whole united ma- party. Well do we remember that in all the estimates a sufall minority opposed to him; and in Tiog;, but five chinery of Federalism and the whole united mar party. ... the vote of the borough, Ger. Patton was of the whole number of delegates. - The conference so

They met the assault firmly, and withstood the Whiga. We know the Whiga did for a time confident. We were warned by the Democratic paper at Mont-

breasted the storm, and rolled back the tide upon We remember more-we wish for the sake of the Gen- doubtable Col. Lusk at their head, retred at a late hour,

Jackson. His veto of the monster Bank Bill, and ' Federal Press of this place, full of exultation at the re- near three thousand votes-called a meeting at the

Not unlike that contest, is the present. The Tariff We saw him deposit these extras in the Post office, di-pretty fully attended, mostly by the friends of Mr.

of 1842, admitted on all hands to be unequal in its rected to prominent and leading Whigs in other states ; Wilmot from motives of curiosity, yet as Cal. Bull had

details, operating unjustly and oppressively on the | and we recollect distinctly that the mail was detained for | called it for a special purpose, he was permitted to have

great mass of the people-the poor and laboring more than an hour hy the Whig Post master to enable it all his own way. At the same time, any and every

cessary for their comfort and the support of their must be detained to enable General Patton to communi-six to one. At that meeting Col. Bull nominated a

families, for the benefit of the wealthy and haughty cate to his Whig friends abroad the humiliating fact that chairman, pronounced it carried, then a secretary, and

capitalist ;- forcing the poor to contribute daily, Bradford county had fallen off in her m-jority over 200; pronounced that carried, (although the secretary elect did

from the avails of his toil, to the already overflow. that the influence of such a fact might have its effect in not appear or officiate as such.) Col. Bull then called

ing coffers of the wealthy manufacturer of those places where elections were to come off in a few days on Gen. Patton to make a speech, and Gen. Patton did

articles-making the rich, richer and the poor, poor- after. We recollect that pending the campaigu of 1844, make a speech. Col. Bull then called on Mr. Ward,

er: and, when an effort is made by the true patriots a friend of Gen. P. advised him to take open and decided and Mr. Ward responded. At the close of Mr. Ward's

crael exactions of these parse-proud nabobs-exact the Senate would be Whig, and if he was active against Fisher be appointed conferees to meet conferees from

millions invested in manufactories, yielding a the public the impression, that all this opposition is in No portion of the Democratic party wished another set

dividend of from 50 to 100 per cent. per annum ; consequence of his opinions on the question of the Tatif. of conferees, and nobody but Col. Bull thought of mak-

and of all who voted for the repeal of that law, no | But this is begging the question, and as far from the ing conference at that meeting. The whole move was

classes, by taxing heavily most of the articles ne- the General to get his matters in. Yes, the mail itself of his motions could have been voted down by more than

demands. But the people were equal to the crisis. the enemy, that his name was placed in the ranks of the district.

of the country to relieve the oppressed from the ground for Polk and Dallas-and that his reply was-

tions tolerated by laws passed with a special regard Clay he would lose his place at Washington. Talk

to their exclusive interests, we again see the about his support of James K. Polk! there are many

power of wealth and aristocracy arrayed against such, who always claim to be the supporters of a suc-

of men in high places, and of presses in the inter. Gen. Patton could with as much consistency have

ests of the money power, unscrupulously directed claimed to have been one of his supportors, and we have

at every one who dares to advocate a reduction of no doubt he would have done it.

We have collected, in another part of our paper, speak. Every member of the party who desires the perpetuity of its principles and the success of its candi of the democracy of several counties, on the subject dates, will feel bound by every consideration of bonor. and good faith, when candidates are fairly nominated, to conventions, showing most emphatically that the give to those candidates an open, cordial and hearty support. As a member of the party, each individual has a right to all its privileges, and to participate in all arrangements for its success. But who would tolerate the hypocrisy and treachery of that member who would go into the primary meeting, and participatoin the election of Dele-Rights against oppression and tyranny-and must gates for the purpose of making nominations, and as soon as those nominations are made, turn round and enter into a conspiracy with the common enemy to defeat Gen. Pritton--his Communication and the candidates and break down the organization of the

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party to which he professed to belong. None. It is of this the Democracy of Bradford complain of Gen. Patton. He claims to be a Democrat, and acting upon his privi in our paper to-day over the signature of W. Patton, as lege as such, he attended the meeting in this borough for matter of favor to the General, at his own personal re- the choice of Delegates to the County Convention.quest, not conceding to him in the least degree the right | We heard of no complaint, not even from the General to the use our columns to defend himself before the party himselt of the manner or result of that election. The which has so recently repudisted his pretended claims to delegates so chosen, met in Convention and unanimous be considered a democrat, while all his actions and ly re-nominated Mr. Wilmot for Congress. Now if th sympathies are essentially with the Whigs and disorga- General has one shadow of claim to being a democrat ulsers of this county ; nor are we willing to have it un- he will of course give to the nomination, so made, hi lerstood that we open our columns to a continued dis- cheeriut and entire support. But he refuses to do so; russion of the subject, or for any further communication and not only does he refuse to vote for the candidate of from Gen. P. or others who choose to differ with the Dr. | the democratic party, but he sets himself actively at work mocratic party in the support of its measures or its can- to defeat his election and destroy the organization of the party he professes to belong to, and whose principles be pretends to admire. What right has Gen. Patton to complain? If he will not hold himself bound by the discussion of great political questions. Federalists, rules and nominations of the Democratic party, the par-Whigs, disorganisers and Panic makers, must seek a ty will not permit him to sail under its colors. He remedium of promulgating their views, and demouncing pudiates his party, and turns pirate upon the broad sea. the measures and members of the Democratic party of politics; and the party owe it to themselves-to juaelsewhere. They have an organ in the federal print of tice and good faith to its friends and members abroad, to this place, admirally adapted to their purpose-and to disown lim and disayow the treason. As a democrat that let them resort. A few words in relation to the he aids in making nominations, and then under color of communication and we will close the subject and allow his claim as a democrat, he aids in electing conferees to the General to ropose in quiet in the arms of his chosen 1 make an opposing ticket-carrying water on both shoulcompanions, hoping in justice to them, if they receive ders, and crying good lord good devil-not knowing inhim into full fellowship, that he will do them better ser- to whose Lands he may fall. Out upon such Democrats,

The Line of Battle.

The plan of the battle, to be fought in this Congresional district on the 2d Tuesday of October, between the democracy on the one hand, and the regular Whig army, dided by the mal-contents and disorganisers on the other, appears in the last Federal paper of this place. It seems the Whice have determined to place their new allies in front of the battle, with a promise, that at the proper time they will endeavor to flank the Democratic ranks on the right and left. The Argus speaks for both parties, and we find in its columns, side by side the procceedings of certain meetings held by men-claiming to be conferees, to nominate a candidate for Congress .-One set claiming to be D-mocratic, the other undisputedly Whig-and both settling upon the same individual as their candidate, Robert G. White, of Tioga county.

Of Mr. White we have nothing to say, further than to ty, only by the assaults now waged upon Mr. Wil- presence. The assertion that Mr. Wilmot was the uu- malice and wreaking their vengeance upon the candidate thor of the resolution of which Gen. Patton complains, for Congress placed in nomination by the unanimous is made upon his own authority and upon his own sur- voice of the Democratic party. Mr. White is an entire mise. We hnow it to be incorrect. We say we know stranger to us; but we have been taught to respect him hame forward at this time, he would at once withdraw

But of all things contained in the General's commu-

But, of the conferees, or rather those claiming to be put in motion to force the people to yield, to defeat never put down on the Democratic side-generally he cluster, in conformity with the usages of the party, and the man of their choice for President, and to com- was counted doubtful; but sometimes, so well assured , unanimously spreed upon Mr. Wilmot, whose name new

speech, Col. Bull moved that Esq. Barstow and Maj.

were some of our Democrat c friends of his desertion to stands at the bead of every Democratic paper in the

vet to hold their elections would follow her example .- i his vote on the tariff bill. Although the meeting was

political faith by the arrogant pretensions of recreant de-

ocrats Buch is the manner in which these gentlemen, whos names appear in the Foleral paper as conferees, obtained their authority to speak for the Democratic party, against its nominations regularly made. | Their operaons will best appear by reference to their own record. We quote from the Bradford Argus, Sept. 19. "At a meeting of the democratic conferees for the 12th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, held at "Democratic Quarters," in Towanda, on the 16th inst., ISAAU DRAKE, Esq., of Tioga, was appointed Chairman, and DRAKE, Esq., of Tioga, was appointed Chairman, and F. Lusk Esq., of Susquehanna, Secretary. Where-upon, on motion of F. Lusk, David F. Barstow and Frederick Fisher of Bradford, S. F. Wilson of Tioga, and Waller Olimsted of Susquehanna, were appointed a' Committee to prepare a presmble and Resolutions for

the consideration of the Conference. After an interim by adjournment of one hour, the Committee reported as Maws : Resolved, That we nominate R. G. WHITE, Esq. Arsource, 1 and we nominate R. G. WHITE, Esq. of Tioga county, to the office of Congressman from the district, and recommend his support at the approaching election

We omit the resolutions, except the one nominatin candidate in opposition to the Denfocratic ticket.]

Mark the language-"At a meeting of the Democratic onferces," Was there over such impudence ! These men know the Democratic conferens had held their meet ing a week before, and unanimously nominated Mr. Wilmot;-they knew they were unauthorised to act for any portion of the democratic party; yet the first line of their proceedings is framed purposely to deceive the people and carry the belief that these were the regu lar Democratic conferees. Out upon such hypocrisy ! The place of meeting, " Democratic Head Quarters," we have no place in this Borough known by that nameneither tavern, Hotel or Inn, and the very fact that they have cuveloped the place of their meeting in mystery, leads us to believe they met in secret conclave at the house of some mal-content near the lower end of th Borough. The time of meeting, Sept. 16th, just one day before the meeting of the Whig conferees. So much for these self-styled Democratic conferees. Now for the Whig ratification of these proceedings. We quote again from the Bradford Argus, of the

same date.

"Meeting of Whig Conferees-Thursday Morning, Towanda, Sept. 17, 1846. "The following Conferces were present-from Susquehanna, Henry Drinker, George Walker-from Tioga, Joel Parkhurst, J. N. Bache-from

Bradford, George Tracy, John C. Adams. "Joel Parkhurst was called to the chair, and John

" Whereas, we regard our party too weak to ren-der it probable that we could elect a Whog to Con-gress from this district; while we would much prefer one, we feel called moon under existing circum ter one, we teel caned upon inder existing circul-stances, to lay aside all party considerations, and act for the welfare of the interest of Pennsylvania. "Therefore, on motion of H. Drinker, Esq. it was Resolved, As we are informed that Robert G. White White For of First has been experied on other White, Esq., of Tioga, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to David Wilmot, by Conferees from Counties composing this Congressional district, and as we have every assurance of Mr. White's soundness upon the subject of the Tariff-as we deem it the most important question to be acted upon in Congress, until the odious Bris tish bill of 1546 is repealed, and as we are satisfied Mr. White would, if elected, act in concert with the rest of the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress, in sustaining the interests of our state and nation, we deem it inexpedient to nominate a third man as a candidate for the approaching Congressional cam-

A regular amalgamation of mal-contents, panic makers, disorganisers, Whigs, federalists and no-party

" Black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey, Mingle, mingle, mingle, those who may

Democrats of Bradford, you have here presented to you the means employed and the men at work to destroy your organization and defeat the candidates of your choice. Men from your own ranks are conspiring with the common enemy, who openly acknowledge their own party too weak to elect their own candidate, and that they have no other hope of defeating yours, but through aid and treachery of recreants from your ranks .--you believe the Whigs would vote for a man whose nocracy is unshaken and undoubted ? Do you beeve they are any more reconciled to democratic prinples now than heretofore ! What new light has burst on them, that they "deem it inexpedient to nominate third man ?" Is it because they have no hope of electg a Whig, and have no choice among democrats !--Do you believe the Whig party have "laid aside all party considerations "-and that they will rest quietly during the pending canvass, and let the matter take its

industry, peculiarly fitted him for the difficult and

industry, peculiarly fitted him for the difficult and responsible station for which he had been scleeted. That I knew him intimately, as we had been school mates together, and that on coming together in man-bood, our early associations had ripened hto a warm friendship; but that, having left his' native state, (Pennsylvania) in early life, his subsequent south-ern associations had paturally inclined him to south-ern interests; and that so tar from deserving cere sure for leaning towards the local interests with which he was identified as a southern man, I gave him credit for it, and expressed a regret that some of our public men in the north-had not shown the of our public men in the north had not shown the same natural inclination to northern interests, so that mutual and equal concessions might thus have brought those conflicting interests to the true me dum line of permanent adjustment. I did not say that I was in favor of either the act of 1842 or 1846. but that so far as the interests of Pennsylvania were concerned: I considered the act of 1842 preferable to that of 1846, and that I preferred specific to ad valo-rem duties, wherever they were applicable, because nder that, system there was a better security

against fraud upon the revenue. At the meeting of Wednesday, I was publicly in terrogated as to my intentions of supporting the de-mocratic ticket, then formed, and that too, by J. M. Bishop, one of the Secretaries of the meeting, who first may from time to time require. True to our saw the light of Democracy through a canal contract. while Mr. Wilmot was Clerk to the Superintendent, & who until within a few years, was one of the bitterest opponents the democratic party ever had. Waiving exceptions to his catechising a demoerat of a quar-ter of a century's standing, who never voled for any but a democrat, and who has probably spent more time and money in support of the cause, than any other one man in the county, I frankly stated that I intended to support the whole ticket with the excep-tion of one candidate. This newly-fledged democrat then demanded of me, whether I intended to vote for David Wilmot ! I emphatically said I would given turther pledges. My old and worthy friend, John L. Webb, Esq., our present candidate for the Legis-lature, probably remembering the gross injustice done him by a similar proscription on a former oc-casion, spoke somewhat touchingly of the many hard battles he and I had fought together, shoulder to shoulder, against the enemies of democracy, and losed his remarks, by expressing a hope that my name might be left out of the proscriptive resolution A current of feeling scened to be rising against the resolution, when Mr. Wilmot got up, and charged me with pursuing an equivocal course in regard to the election of Mr. Polk, and asserted that the voters of this Borough, of both parties, were in doubt as to which way I should vote. I pronounced the charge

false, and as the witnesses were present, I challenged him to produce a single individual, of either par ty, who would say that I ever uttered a word or sen nce from which it could be interred that I had any intention of supporting Mr. Clay. As he could find to democrat who could bear him out, he then cujuired of Mr. Adams, a leading Whig of the Boro',

isted in urging inv proscription. The vote was taken, and although not overhalf a dozen voices were heard in its favor, the resolution prescribing me is to go out to the public as the ex-pression of the democracy of Bradford county ! Why did Mr. Wilmot select me as a victim for proscription from among the number of prominent temocrats of this borough, who have also delared their opposition to his views on the Tarifi Why not proscribe C. L. Ward, Esq, who made a speech in Congress l_{i} Way not proscribe Divid E. Barstow, Esq., of the borough, and Maj. Fisher, of he Township, the democratic conferees appointed at the meeting, to put in nomination a Tarif democrat in opposition to him ! Why not proscribe the democracy of every county in the state, out of this Congressional district, for expressing the same minton !

The secret of this whole matter is, that Mr. Wilmot stated at Washington city, that my cours at the late Presidential election was equivocal, and that it was the unanimous wish of the democratic party of his district, that I should be remov-

ed from my situation there, which by the way, he had promised to Mr. Goodrich, and having failed to situation there, which by the way, he get an expression against me here last winter, now he is endeavoring to manufacture public opinion by desperate means, to corroborate his talse assertions. and morever to make me a whipping post to fright-en other democrats who are opposed to his views,

from opposing his re-election. Many members of that meeting-yes, five times the number that voted to proscribe nie, have since called on me to express their disapprobation of it, and the continuance of their friendly regards for me, and among them Col. Salisbury, the author of the resolutions which preceded it; who in fact, after reading his own resolutions in the meeting, declined reading the proscriptive one, and handed it over to a more pliable instrument of Mr. Wilmot to do his hiddury. He also assured me that he had no hand in that resolution, and gave me a pressing invitation to attend the Smithiled meeting, where he assured

Towanda, Sept. 21, 1842.

some discharged soldiers.

e I wou'd receive a hearty welcome. For this high-handed violation of one of the most cast in 1811, upon the fullest and most acursacred principles of democracy-the liberty of ate knowledge of the various issues of the day one of the inherent and inalienable rights | never having been cheated but once-in 1840 ecchof freemen-a proscription worthy of the days of , and we now proclaim to our political brethrea. Elder Adams, and equalled only by Mr. Wilmot's that, de-pite the manouvers of secret or optithe Ender Adams, and equality only by first straining violation of the liberty of the press, at his last elec-tion, I hold him accountable before the highest poi enemies-as Pennsvivania always has been so will she ensumue, true to her ancient colors litical tribunal on earth, the sovereign people W. PATTON.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE

We select the following resolutions from the proceedings of the Democratic Conventions of several of the Counties, as expressive of the sentiments of their Democracy. Other counties have spoken in similar language, but we have not the papers containing their proceedings where we can layout hands upon them. We recollect, however, Mercer and Wyoming. Will it any longer be said that the 12th district stands alone ? We mistake the signs of the times greatly, or she will be backed by every Democratic district in the state, before the close of the next Congress.

HEAR OLD BERKS.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the principles of the tariff of 1846, regarding 11 as nore equal, fair and just in all its features, that the tariff of 1842; at the same time pledging ourselves for such reasonable modifications as may from time to time require. True to our principles of political equality, we cherish alike all the interests of our great and glorious Commonwealth, agricultural, manufacturing, com. mercial and mechanic arts, and while we are unwilling that any one of them shall be favored at the expense of another ; we are in favor of each one having enough to amply secure in from all danger.

AND LISTEN TO BEDFORD. SP.

Resolved. That it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as practicable to do to by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just- protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embraring agricultural, manufactures, the mechanic are commerce, and navigation ; that we believe the tariff 1816, which reduces the taxes on the necessaries of life, such as sugar, salt, musling, hoop iron, chains, &c., &c., and raises them on the luxuries of life, is just, equitable, and honest, because it places the farmer and the mechanic upon aniequal footing with the mann facturer.

LET LITTLE DELAWARE SPEAK.

Resolved. That the tariff of 1846 is entited a confidence, and a fair trial. It is the result of the compromised judgment of a majority of the Union, after a deliberate investigation of the quired of Mr. Adams, a reading Wing of the Boro, j the Union, giver a denote all investigation of the who was present, and he promptly fold hum that relation which the great interests of the rou-none of the Wing party had eithertained any hope's try bear to each other. It is a tariff for res-of my voting for Mr. Clay. Thus publicly convict-ed of the falsity of the charge, he nevertheless, per-the burthens inton the become by targets. relation which the great interests of the counthe burthens upon the people, by taxing all arucles according to their actual value. Theduty on the raw material places the Farmer more on an equality with the Manufacturer, and of

fords sufficient protection to each. Resolved, That we approve of the regeal or modification of the fariff of 1812, because was a high tax upon the absolute necessario that entered into the daily consumption of elery lamily, robbing the many to fill the punes of a few capitalists.

THE VOICE OF JUNIATA.

Resolved, That G. M. DALLAS, VICE President of the United States, in his recent dignified and statesman-like course in the land States Senate, giving the casting vote on theta ref bill, exhibited a degree of moral firmes which has scarcely a parallel in our legislaine records ; he has shown himself a mai of non nerve, when beset by hungry speculating gos mandizers, who infest our degislative has, r doing his duty to the whole Union, so cleara developed in his address to the Senators on that occasion-and the day is not far distant when that casting vote will be celebrated, along side of the patriotic services of Jackson, in temor ing the desposits and setoing the recharter of the United States Bank.

NEXT, COMES CENTRE.

Resolved. That we fully concur with our brethren of Chester county, " that the Demoracy of Penneylvania are not to be bought bya bank, or frightened by a tariff panie ; that the intelligence of her Domocrats is adequate to solve the tariff, as it has done the currency question, a id place sundry whig notions among the class of absolute ideas : that her vote #1

AND DEMOCRATIC NORTH&MPTON

" Resolved. That in levving our import de MILITARY INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY. ties for revenue, we are in favor of extending? -The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arri-ved on the 5th inst., at New Orleans, from Bra-facturers ; and whenever, by untoward leger zos Santiago, which place she left on the 3d lation, they are deprived of that protection, at inst. She brought several sick volunteers, and stand ready to aid in repairing the error. Task

A great riot among a company of Irish voljust and opressive by reason of us levying deunteers, and some others, took place on the ties in many cases unnecessarily high, ret night 31st, at and encampment opposite Buri- believe that the recent tariff act of 1846 mil ta. Guns were fired, and 15 or 20 men are need alteration and correction. That beside some minor details of which we disapprove the great iron interest of our State, in some. not all, of its branches will not be sufficients protected. That the same is also true in " gard to our anthracite coal, and that the 10 terests and wishes of Pennsylvania require a the hands of the next Congress, that this en shall be remedied; and the democracy of Northampton hereby pledge themselves that their m fluence shall be honesily exerteed to accom-

"Resolved. That the manufacturers owe to themselves and the people to frown down all attempts to get up a false alarm of panic 101 ruin, and thus to unsettle the business of the country ; and in view of the fact that the great ry legislation, it is their duty to treat the pro ple and the subject fairly ; and any attempt derange the business of the community. or of press their operatives unnecessarily, for the sake of making political capital, is the sure mode of forfeiting all their claims upon thees ertions and good will of their fellow-cuize

they profess to deprecate." ALONG SIDE IS HER SISTER MONT

GOMERY.

Resolved, That we approve of he repeat modification of the tariff of 1842; because

reported to have been killed or wounded. Besides the killed and wounded seen or known. eiget or ten are said to have been pushed from e steamboat (lying by the shore) overboard. and were drowned. The Colonel of the Georgia regiment gallant-

ly attempted, with sword and pistols in hand, to quell the riot. He shot down one man, and wouneded several others. Col. Baker, of the 4th regiment Illinois volunteers, repaired to the scene, and ordered two plish this end.

of his companies. A and C, to assist in duelting the fight, and went in person with twenty chosen men to the steamboat. 'He comman-

ded peace sa soon as he got on board, but was attacked by the rioters, and had a desperate conflict, in which he defended himself bravely conflict, in which he defended himself bravely mass of the people of Pennsylvania siand real for sometime against swords, bayonets and shot, to urge upon Congress the proper and necess but was finally shot in the neck, the ball entering behind, passing out through his check or mouth.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK-NIBLO'S THEA-TRE DESTROYED .-- Out beautiful, brilliant, popular " niblo's" is no more. The whole of that extensive establishment-theatre, saloon, and to produce the very state of things which arden, conservatory, the large and beautiful

dwelling-all fell before the devouring element between four and eight o'clock this morning, and scarcely a vestige remains of any portion of it.

The fire broke out about 41, o'clock in the modification of the tariff of 1842; because in the theatre, and from thence spread rapidly to the der the enormous bounties it offered to capit saloon and buildings South of the dwelling, on Broadway—thus surrounding the dwelling by orders that are already controlling our Surrounding the salor surrounding the surrounding by surrounding the surrounding by surrounding by surrounding the surrounding by surrounding by surrounding the surrounding by surrounding by surrounding by surrounding the surrounding by a sheet of flame, which its massive brick walls legislation, and if left to go on would soon of

long resisted, but which finally fell with the trol our State elections. resi, an undestinguishable mass of ruins. The "Resolved. That the tariff of 1846 in the tariff of 1846 dwelling, with the ground, belonged to the *tled to a fair trial*; that it is not intended of great Van Reinsselher estate. The theatre and duce the wages of the operatives, but meeting other buildings were Niblo's, as were also the dessen the enormous profits, ranging for he members of Congress alone were responsible property of the theatre, the furniture, &c., of 10 50 per cent., upon the capital invested i unscathed, bat like gold from the crucible, refined by the fire of opposition. He will be more than ever endeared to the people by his noble efforts in sustain-ing their rights against the hand of the oppressor. great interests of agriculture, commerce

concert with disorganisers and renegades from the Democratic party, to defeat your candidate for Congressed and at the day of election will be found as one man in support of the disorganisers ticket. Such we tell you will be the fact; and we cannot too earnestly call upon you to arouse and to action. We have no fear for the success of Mr. Wilmot ; but his friends should not rest in histless security-relying upon his acknowledged strength.

do you believe they are acting

in elos

the vote of Mr. King against its passage, were sult, and full of hope, not only that Pennsy lyanta had Court House in this place, on Tuesday evening of last Communication from General Patton. triumphantly sustained. The country was saved - cast her yote for Clay, but that other states who were week, for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Wilmot and

> MESSES, EDITORS :- Having been politically pro-scribed by a small portion of a public meeting held in this Borough, on Wednesday evening last, (for there was only some half a dozen voices in favor of the Resolution proscribing me) I deem it due to myself and the public to state the facts in relation to it It is well known that I have ever been decidedly

called by those opposed to the Tariff of 1846. I had no hand in getting it up, and took no part in its pro ceedings, except to respond to a call made on me I consider a local and not a political question, and

fects of the Tariff of 1846 upon the interests of Penn-sylvania, and upon the people of this section of the state, forming an integral portion of it. I avoided all personalities, and did not even mention Mr. Wil-

one has been more forcely, unfeelingly and male- truth as the East is from the West. We are well aware piratical and disorganising from the beginning. The an personanties, and did not even inclution with with mot's name. The only portion of my remarks that could be considered as having even a remote bear-ing on politics, was my defence of Mr. Papi, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Buchavan, against an attack made ciously assailed than Mr. Wilmot, the representa- that an honest difference of opinion may and does exist Democrats of Bradford are true to their sister counties, tive of this district. Federalism and numery are on this subject, even among democrats, but we know of true to the regular nominations of the party, and true to combined to crush him and defeat his election - no attempt ever having been made to proscribe men on themselves. How the spurious conferees were made in upon them in a whig meeting a few evenings b His bold and manly effort against the oflious tariff account of this difference of opinion, unless it exists and Tioga, we have not been informed; we have seen no fore. I said I considered the attack upon Mr. Polk of 1842, has aroused all the bitter wrath and opno- is seen in the underbanded, anti-democratic manyevre re- account of any meeting since their regular Convention, unjust because no better bill for Pennsylvania had been offered to him for his approval, and that I be-lieved if one more favorable to Pennsylvania had sition of the same party and the same class of men cently consummated by the men with whom Gen. Pat- and certain it is, that these self constituted conferences who assailed Gen. Jackson and Mr. King, for ter acts, in getting up sham meetings and appointing claim no relationship to that body. The Democracy of been offered to him, he would have given it his offi-cial sanction as readily as he did this one, and that their unbending opposition to the U. S. Bank .- spurious conferees to nominate a professed Democrat, for Tioga was heard in the voice of her regular Democratic

But like them he will pass the ordeal, not only Whigs to support, in opposition to the regular nominee Convention, and from the nominations made by her unscathed, but like gold from the crucible, refined of the Democratic party for Congress. Small indeed is delegates' and properly constituted conferees, she will for the act. That whatever Mr. Buchanan's

shock most gallantly. Shoulder to shoulder they by calculate upon having fairly caught and secured him. To se, that some half dozen disorganisers with the retheir enemies, until they were as completely over- eral's political reputation, we had never had the occasion, after the Convention had closed its labors, to Col. Lusk's whelmed by the torrent of public opinion, as was but we saw it ourselves, and the General dare not deny office, and there constituted themselves a Convention the host of Pharoah by the waves of the Red Sea .- it. We saw the General on the morning after the Pre- and appointed Mr. Lusk and some other person of equal-

be made on Tuesday, October 13, 1846.

On Tuesday evening, a democratic meeting wa

"That this question of the Tariff was one upon which there was an honset difference of opinion among De-moerats, and he did not believe it right that any man should be proscribed on account of his views upon that

subject."-See report of his speech in the Tioga Eagle. My remarks were principally confined to the evil of

among them. Such is the manner in which the conferces-pretending to represent the wishes of the Domo crats of this county, were manufactured. No notice had the high duties to be paid to those who have their Gen. Patton, very ingeniously attempts to convey to been given that such was the purpose of the meeting .-

Susquehanna and Tioga counties to nominate a tariff which Mr. Wilmot himself, in a speech delivered al Tioga Village, on the 26th of August last, said candidate for Congress. But this motion was not even seconded. It was however put, and on the question, not justice and equal rights ; again we see the assaults cessful candidate, and had Henry Clay been clected, five voices were heard in response, and not one democrat

favorable to a Tariff that will give adequate protec-

tion to the manufacturing and mining interests of my native state, and no one knows that fact better than Mr. Wilmot, the author, though not the mover. of the resolution.

to give my views on the subject of the Tariff, which

[For the Bradford Reporter.] TO THE PUBLIC.

Everywhere was the President's veto, and the vote sidential election in this county, when the news had | ly doubtful democracy, to meet conferent from the other of Mr. King sustained by the sentiments of the free- been received that the majority for Polk was less by counties. In Bradford we know something of the Our enemics are reckless and untiting in their operationsmen of this Commonwealth, reflected from their more than 200 than it had cast for Shunk in October modus operandi by which these spurious conferees were they have nothing to lose, but every thing to gain. 1 public meetings and their conventions of delegates. previous, all life and activity, his good natured counte- manufactured. Col. D. M. Bull, the same who took is a death struggle on their part, and if the Democracy but do their duty, its last gasp and expiring three will The result was, at the election, which immediately nance glowing with animation. We saw him deposit the field against Mr. Wilmot in 1844, and run on the succeeded, an overwhelming majority for General in the Post office a host of extras just issued from the "broad platform of the tanif of 1842," and was beaten