



Bradford Reporter. Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1846.

Democratic County Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR. FRANCIS R. SHUNK. (Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.)

Next Governor.

We this week place at our mast head, the name of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, our present excellent Chief Magistrate for re-nomination—subject, of course, to the decision of the 4th of March Convention.

The Convention—Candidate for Representative.

Our paper to-day contains the proceedings of the Convention held last evening. Its action was harmonious, and resulted entirely satisfactory to the Republican party of the County.

Old Federalists.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 26th Nov., contains the following excellent remarks in relation to the opinions of "The Old Federalists." Although applied to a particular school of politicians, the portrait is so well drawn that it might easily be mistaken for the federalists of the present day.

"The Old Federalists" of Massachusetts, who strenuously opposed the purchase of Louisiana, because extension would weaken our confederacy, have transmitted their political theories to some portions of the present generation, in the same region.

A SOUTHERN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that an accident of a fatal character occurred on Monday week, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The War.

There has not been a time probably since the last war, when every patriot and friend of his country was more loudly called upon to lay aside the petty distinctions of party, and come forward as men and assist in defending their country against the aggressions of a foreign foe.

In the introduction, a reference is made to the just and liberal principles that are beginning to prevail among the nations of the earth—the dreams and reveries of "Philanthropists and Christians" respecting war—its real horrors and its cost, are fully exhibited.

"Some months previous to this, that officer received orders from the Executive to repair to the frontier of Texas for the purpose of defence; and about the middle of August, in pursuance of those orders, he took his position on the right bank of the Neuse, at Corpus Christi.

"The desert occupying the middle region between these two rivers, in the language of a distinguished member of Congress from this State seemed to form a natural barrier between the Anglo-Saxon and Spanish races.

GEO. SCOTT.—The Hero of the war of 1812 has been ordered to Mexico. He and his staff have left for the seat of war.

Democratic County Convention.

The Delegates from the several election districts of Bradford County, convened at the Court House in this borough, on Tuesday evening last, agreeably to the call of the Standing Committee.

The Convention was organized by electing JOHN ELLIOTT, President, H. LAWRENCE SCOTT, and H. L. SAWS, Secretaries.

The following Delegates presented their credentials and took their seats: Albany—M. A. Ladd, Benjamin Wilcox; Armenia—L. W. Gardner, E. Kiff; Asylum—Elmer Horton, Jacob Fruehry;

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st Ballot, 2nd. Lists candidates like Francis Smith, H. Conbaugh, Myron Ballard, etc.

Whereupon, FRANCIS SMITH was, upon the second ballot, declared duly nominated as a candidate for Representative.

Gen. SAUNDERS and E. W. HAZARD were then elected Representative Delegates to the Democratic Fourth of March Convention; and ULRYSS MAZERA and H. L. J. LOWMAN, elected Senatorial Confederates to meet the Confederates from Toga.

"Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee to draft resolutions, viz:—E. W. Whitman, H. Lawrence Scott, J. E. Canfield, P. St. Whitman, and Edson Aspinwall, who reported through their chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Administration continues to merit our hearty approbation for its Republican policy, and for the energy which it has pushed the army of the Republic on to victories unparalleled since the arms of a country that dared to invade the soil when thoughtless and now to eye single to the rights of its own democratic usage of a re-nomination is eminently his due as the seal of our approbation.

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"Resolved, That the head and tail of that faction, Gen. W. Patton, has, by his vacillating and equivocal course for years, and his recent violent and fraudulent opposition to our ticket, which he participated in forming, forfeited all claim to consideration for the well-paid services of a "democrat of a quarter of a century's standing," and justified the reflection that he does not expect the next quarter of a century's services to be paid as well.

NEW YORK AND ERIC RAILROAD.—It is said that the contracts for completing this road to Binghamton are taken at a million of dollars less than the estimates of the Engineers. The aggregate amount of the contracts is \$1,900,000.

Letter from Hon. George M. Dallas, OF THE SUBJECT OF THE "CASTING VOTE."

The following letter from Hon. Vice President, Dallas in reply a communication from a committee on behalf of the Republican party of Washington county, has been on our files for publication for several weeks; but we have been prevented by a press of other matter from spreading it before our readers until the present time.

"GENTLEMEN:—The animated and energetic letter I have just received from you calls for an immediate reply. I cannot allow you, for a moment, to suppose me insensible to the approbation you so eloquently express of my recent conduct in the Senate of the United States."

An equal system of taxation, and as mild a one as a pure and economical administration of their public concerns will justify, is the demand of the American people. It is their right, resting on a fundamental principle of their social structure, and guaranteed by the whole tenor of their Constitution.

"My faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people is habitual. The democracy never fail, sooner or later, to understand and pursue their true policy and interest. On the subject of a Tariff, however, difficulties existed, of an able and complex nature, by which they were liable to be embarrassed and deceived."

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"In referring with such extremely kind and complimentary language to the decision given by the Vice President when Senators were equally divided, in favor of the new Tariff, you seem, gentlemen, warmed up by the shameful excesses of laudation and outrage, with which raptidity and faction attempted, as it were at once and by storm, to overwhelm the Casting-vote. I fear you do me more than justice, and that I am bound to thank my defenders for a large share of your animated applause."

wards this remarkable paper—remarkable in \$54,000,000 (FIFTY-FOUR MILLIONS!) are annually paid to the protected classes (not to the NATIONAL TREASURY!) by enhancing the price of the domestic articles, and the amount so paid on each article, under the Tariff of 1842, and by accurately formed tabular statements it establishes the annual aggregate of indirect taxation imposed by that law—seen and unseen—for government and for favorite classes—to exceed SIXTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1846. GENTLEMEN:—The animated and energetic letter I have just received from you calls for an immediate reply. I cannot allow you, for a moment, to suppose me insensible to the approbation you so eloquently express of my recent conduct in the Senate of the United States."

"I wish not to be understood to prefer the substitution of excise for impost. There are asperities in the former which render it almost intolerable among a people peculiarly sensitive as to domiciliary visits:—and it is abuse only that makes the latter mischievous. Certainly our liberties would be safer under a system of open and direct taxation with all its roughness, than under a prolonged administration of such furive oppression, gross inequality and immoral deception as characterise the Tariff of 1842."

"The home operation of the Tariff of 1846 promises to be genial and salutary; I mean in regard to the great industrial masses. Its reduction of taxes one half is immediate relief; its indirect abatement of prices and the general expense of comfortable living awakens hope in the breasts of all whose wages or means are low and precarious; and its tendency to oblige capitalists to seek the success of their investments rather in a fair and generous, than in an arrogant and avaricious treatment of their workmen, yields a protection to the moral independence and dignity of labor far worthier of attainment than that which the manufacturer demands for his wares."

"The Tariff of 1846 recommends itself, not less by certain considerations connected with its external bearing or aspect. It is in greater harmony than its predecessors with the liberal ideas of international commerce prevalent throughout the world. Restitutory restrictions on trade are unequalled for. The vista of general peace stretches far into futurity, and invites us to mingle on terms of reciprocity and fearless friendship with our fellow men every where.

"The Herald says Gen. Scott sailed yesterday in the packet ship Union for New Orleans. He contemplates being at Onamayo in three weeks. On his arrival in Matamoros and Camargo he will, we learn, assume the command of the forces on this side the Point, and organize them for a forward movement to San Luis Potosi, where he may form a junction with Maj. Gen. Taylor."

morals or my mission, not to have sunk to the hope, and standard of my assailants. In some aspect, indeed, the chance or the design, which devolved upon me the necessity of intervening, assumes an importance and a charm to which I confess myself far from insensible. If, as you forcibly argue, and as certain advances of moneyed interests seem almost to admit, the Casting-vote has disintegrated the producing classes, has dissolved the fetters which bound the poor to the cars of the rich, has palsied the movement of covetous rapacity, has summoned labor to the resumption of its natural independence and dignity, and has taken even a few feathers from the banks of the overburdened; if, I say, the Casting Vote, by closing the career of the Tariff of 1842, has led to these results, then I solemnly and sincerely thank my God that it fell to the lot of so humble an instrument as myself, even reluctantly on some accounts, to strike the final blow in an achievement so philanthropic and substantially glorious!

"Our commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is thought, has 'interests' which may be injuriously affected by a diminution of the duties on imports of coal and iron. These 'interests' are, I presume, nothing more than the profits of such of her capitalists as have made investments connected with procuring those two articles of merchandise. Such profits, for a season, be impaired; and no one can be necessary, even when impelled by the best motives and aiming at the widest purposes, in defeating incidentally the pecuniary calculations of his friends and neighbors, without feeling pain and repugnance. Such was my avowed sentiment when determining the Senatorial vote. Still, I cannot refrain from saying that these 'interests' so loudly trumpeted, are very far from being the only or the great public 'interests' of Pennsylvania. They are not those which constitute her happiness, her intelligence, her character. They are not the 'interests' of her Jurisprudence, Justice, Education, Virtue, or Liberty. Assuredly, they are not the 'interests' which create or strengthen the roots of patriotism or bind the hearts of her sons, as mine has been bound, inseparably to her purity and honor. May we not be permitted to think something more of the 'interests' of her poor, as the many, than of the rich, as the few? More of her moral than of her material 'interests'? More of the tree, upright and mainly souls of her population, than of the sheafs of her corporations?"

"All who have weathered the storms of the last twelve years can remember how the 'interests' of the State were represented as centring at a green board, whereon papered were manufactured with wonderful facility, within the white walls of a Cleanout street-temple—when our internal improvements and our currency were said to radiate from an emanation which wielded the force of hundreds of millions of dollars, and lifted or lowered the value of every thing around us at its pleasure. The same debasing and stultic picture is now drawing by the same class of men—only the idol which they at present identify with 'interest' is the Tariff of 1842, placed on the pedestal whence the National Bank was crumbled in ruins! They summon us to pray for our 'interests' at the old shrine, with all the superstitious observances and rites formerly established, and really make no change but in the figure of their Jos. May we not doubt whether these ministers of the Protean Mammon have juster conceptions of the enlarged, lasting and solid 'interests' of our people, than they conceived in 1836? Is it not excusable to feel that this noble community has much more to be proud of and rely upon, as means of prosperity, order, and renown, than what they are pleased to label as her vital 'interests'?"

"It would be well and wise were those 'interests' to take warning from the past, and not absolutely decline being placed by party fanaticism in a position antagonistic to the social and political reforms of progressive democracy. Within their proper sphere, no one can denounce that they should cease to thrive. But if they quit that sphere, and blindly rush forward to dominate over the mass,—to assume to be the 'all in all,' highest greatest, best—to marshal, exhort, and subsidize or coerce pariahs—to corrupt or overawe legislation—and to dictate what shall be, instead of what is, the law; then it is but deduction of uniform and yesterday's experience, to say that they must become odious or intolerable to a free and proud people; by whom, at any seeming sacrifice, they will be disowned, prostrated and proscribed. Let us, gentlemen, endeavor, while yet we have time and temper left, by inculations of truth, forbearance and moderation, to avert the necessity of such courses; but if the necessity be forced upon us, as a similar necessity was forced upon us in 1836, your letter distinctly bids where, in that conjuncture, the honest Republicans of Washington county will be found, and I hope this answer was not necessary to let you know where to look for me."

Accept the renewed thanks and warm solicitations of your obliged fellow citizen and friend. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

A slip from the N. O. Pirayune reports a terrible steamboat accident which occurred on the 21st November, about seven miles below Natchez, in the bend of the river, by which some 20 or 30 lives were lost, and a great number of persons were severely scalded. The steamboat Sultana, bound down the river, came in contact with the steamboat Maria, by striking her just forward of the wheel-house and by the violence of the shock broke the connection pipe of the Maria, by which between 25 and 30 deck hands and deck passengers were scalded, many of them so severely that they was no prospect of their recovery. The Maria sunk to within about five feet of the cabin floor within five minutes after the collision; drowning between 25 and 30 persons who were on the lower deck. The cabin passengers were all saved. The steamboat Talma, Capt. H., came down the river soon after the accident and took on board the wounded and conveyed them back to Natchez. The Sultana remained by the side of the wreck till sunrise the next morning. The Maria will be a total loss it is thought.

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