

Bradford Reporter Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1846

**Democratic County Nominations.** 

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

FRANCIS SMITH, of Troy Borough. (To fill the vacancy occus oned by the death of John L. Wenn-Esq.—The day of election yet to be designated.) Wood and Brain, Wanted at this Office,

On Accounts six years old.

Next Governor.

We this week place at our mast head, the name of PRANCIS R. SHUNK, our present excellent Chief Magistrate for re-nomination-subject, of course, to the decision of the 4th of March Convention. We do this in obedience to the resolution passed in our County Convention last evening-instructing our delegates to use their exertions to secure that result. The name of Francis R. Shunk is a talisman to the Democracy of Bradford-they feel and know that in him they have a chief magistrate of signal integrity and devotion to their best interests, and to the interests of the whole Commonwealth. It can hardly be said that two opinions prevail in this county as to who should be our next candidate. so unanimous is the feelings in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Shunk ;-and, in accordance with that feeling, were the resolutions passed instructing our delegates in his favor. The delegates chosen were known to be his decided and warm friends, and if left without instructions would have carried out faithfully the wish of the party on this subject, Yet the Convention desired to make a public declaration in favor of the man of their choice; and the most effectual and impressive manner in which this could be done was through the resolution they adopted with so much unanimity. We entertain no doubt that "old Frank Shunk" will be the choice of our party as a standard bearer in the approaching contest with federalism. Flushed with their accidental success, the enemies of Democratic principles will make a most desperate effort to retain and increase their power.-With Francis R. Shunk we have once driven them to the wall and forced them to unconditional surrender! with him as our leader, victory will again perch upon our banner.

### 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.

Mr. SKITH, the nominee for Representative, is every way worthy the confidence reposed in him, and if elected, will reflect credit upon his constituents. He has ever been an unwavering, active and efficient supporter of Democratic principles and democratic measures. His ability as a public debater, and his bold, fearless and place him in the front rank of the faithful, who are to battle in a minority, in our legislative Halls against the that Mexico was the first aggressor-that after inflicting enemies of Republicanism and equal rights. Our Democratic friends will rally around his standard and elect him despite the cohorts of federalism.

# "Old Federalists."

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 26th Nov., contains the following excellent remarks in relation to the opinions of "The old Federals." 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. There is, at least, a strong family resemblance. The prominent lineaments and marks are well defined, and our Democratic friends by taking a careful survey of them may see not only what the founders of our party had to contend against, but that the spirit of these enemies of our country has descended unimpaired to their sons—the federalists of present day.

"The "Old Federalists" of Massachusetts, who strengously opposed the purchase of Louisiana, because extension would weaken our confederacy, have transmitted their political doctrines to some portions of the present generations, in the same region. We have often recurred to this opposition in constant. ten recurred to this opposition, in contrast with the prophetic sagacity of Mr. Jefferson in purchasing that region, which will soon give us the commander cific, and have asked the sons of these wise fathers, for including Oregon, what they would second Louisiana, including Oregon, or without it, to France. We now ask them to reflect upon the prophecies of their wise fathers, and their extraordinary accomplishment, as elements for an opin

upon the present war with Mexico.

The manufacturing interest of Boston, who seem to The manufacturing interest of Boston, who seem to have allopted the political dogmas of these "Old Federalists," now oppose the war with Mexico, and seem terrified at our acquisition of new territory from that nation. And they repeat, in this opposition, those arguments of their wise predecessors, which time and exerience have so triumphantly refuted. Can they ne er learn that every inch of ground gained on this conti-ent by our confederacy, binds it more firmly together und gained on this enlarges the field for their own navigation and manufac tures, and diminishes that for the navigation and manufactures of England? When will they cease to cut their own throats, as an expedient for saving their own What a market for American manufacture would be presented by Mexico, under our government and our tariff! And what a demand would this market make upon the mills of Lowell and ships of Buston!-But in political economy, these "wise men of the East" never think for themselves, but always surrender tha important function to their ileaders. Mr. Webster, an ld Federalist" in the last war, will take the partisar field against the present, and will probably offer, at the ensuing public dinner in this city, his "numerous and substantial reasons" for forcing the government by demal of supplies, into surrendering all projects of quest, into the abandonment of New Mexico and Caliquest, into the avanoament of New Mexico and Cali-fornia, and into peace with Mexico upon the boundary of the Nucces. By following similar counsels from the same source, did Mr. Webster's constituents oppose the last war, when they might have not only captured Hali-fax, that fortress ever frowning up in Buston, but have conquered and have annexed the whole British American colonies. As Louisiana and Texas have been grea auxiliaries to the pickets of these "wise men of the East," we advise them to "look ere they leap" into a factitions, ignorant, suicidal opposition to the war with Mexico. If they do, we trust that Pennsylvania will treat them as she did when they devised that monument of their political blindness, the Hartford Convention.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- We learn that as accident of a fatal character occurred on Monday week. on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The morning train of cars for Cumberland, which left Baltimore on Monday morning, was detained by some slight accident to the engine, four miles beyond the Frederick junction. The regular train from Cumberrland waited at Harper's Ferry for them to pass, considerably over their regular time, and then proceeded towards Baltimore, keeping a sharp look out for the other train, but it seems they came on them too sudden to prevent a collision, which threw several of the cars off the track, and crushed a man to death by the name of Hackett, belonging to Ellicott's command of the Gulf Squadron. These old veterant Mills, who was standing on the platform of the foremost are the right kind of metal for any emergency—give senureted with the train.

The War. There has not been a time probably since the last war, when every patriot and friend of his country was fore foully called upon to lay saide the petty distinctions of party, and come forward as men and assist in delending their country against the aggressions of a foreign foe. But instead of this being the case, we have unfortunately among us a class of men calling themselves Whigs," who are so regardless of the rights of their ountry, and care so little for its welfare, that while we re actually engaged in a war with Mexico, instead of oringing all their energies to bear in sustaining those rights, are actually engaged in a crusade against the government of our country, and doing every thing they can to embarrasa and distract her councils, and palsy and prostrate her efforts. Not a sheet issues from the Federal press but is filled with the most gross misrepresentation and abuse of the President and his cabinet, for the prompt and active measures they have taken to bring this war to a favorable termination without abandoning our rights. From the Tribune down to the Argus, the burthen of their song is, the wrongs of Mexico.-Not one worl is there to be found about our country's vrongs. If we are to judge from their conduct we have no rights to maintain-nowrongs to redress. We were led to make these observations not only from the general tenor of the articles issued from that press, but our attention has lately been called to a series of articles published in the Bradford Argus, over the initials " H. B:" and although these articles are in perfect keeping with the course nursued by the Federal party generally, yet we must confess that we were a little suprised and chagrined to find that we have any person among us, who for the mere purpose of advancing the interests of a party, would go so far as this writer has done to show his inimical feelings towards the government of his country, even though a course of policy had been pursued not strictly conformable to his own peculiar views. For it is natural, and rather to be expected, that a man will have so much attachment to the country where he lives as not to be overanxious in publishing her disgrace. But this writer does not hesitate to charge the President with most gross frauds-of endeavoring to palm on the country causes and facts relating to the war, entire Av differing from any thing that really exists; - and while he thus discredits the government of his own country, and refuses to give credence to her acts, he Col. W. E. Barton,

horrors and its cost, are duly exhibited. To all this we have no objection. We believe in counting the cost at the beginning; but when he intimates that all these important considerations have so little effect with the President and his cabinet, as to permit them to commence hostilities with Mexico, "without there being prosecution under an entire misapprehension of its character, and the real objects for which it was commenced, we must express our dissent to these views, and require manly advocacy of the principles of the Democracy, will some proof at least, to show that our government ever commenced hostilities. For we have always understood injury after injury upon us for a long series of years, until the cup of forbearance had been exhausted, she finished her course of aggression by shedding American blood upon our own soil. So far have the people been from assenting to this war under an entire misapprehension of its character, that they have understood the matter perfectly well from the beginning-all the material facts having taken place within our own borders. But this writer alleges that "the immediate cause of the collision between this country and Mexico was the march of Gen. Taylor under the direction of the President to the Rio Grande."

eulogises in the highest terms the conduct of her ene-

mies, and makes their allegations the basis of all his ar-

guments. Such conduct to say the least of it, is unna-

tural, and nothing but a blind and selfish adherence to

the interests of a party would ever be likely to lead a

man to pursue such a course of conduct. But we will

hasten to the examination of the subject under considera

This writer says: " 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 ders, had taken his position on the right bank of the vanced to the extreme limit of the Territory which Texas could with any reasonable show of ticle, claim as her own. Corpus Christi and the narrow strip of country on the right or west bank of the Neuces, between that her laws. But beyond this strip of country across the desert towards the Rio Grande, Texan authority had never been extended. Texan troops had never penetrated, except to be defeated and become the prisoners of Mexico. The country between the desert and the at the polls. Rio Grande had been settled by a population different from the Texan descendants, from the Spanish stock, who felt no sympathy in their ambitious schemes of in dependence, and who remained firm in their adherence to the Mexican government."

The desert occupying the middle region between thes two rivers, in the language of a distinguished member of Congress from this State seemed to form a natural bar rier be ween the Anglo-Saxon and Spanish races. Thi country constituted portions of several departments of Mexico; among which were Tamaulipas, San Luis and New Mexico, all of them lying upon the Rio Grande, and including territory on both sides of that river. Over this country the rule of Mexico had never for one mo ment been interrupted. Our army in its advance, found the Mexican authorities then in the quiet exercise of their appropriate functions of government. " We are justified," says the writer, " in saying that the march of our army under Gen. Taylor from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, was the cause of the bloodshed from the fact, that during the whole period while the army occupied the furmer position no hostile demonstration who ever took place on the part of Mexico." In another par of his communication, after having laid down the rule that should govern in fixing the boundaries of Texas, and which we shall examine when we come to refer to the facts, he says: "We charge therefore upon the President, the responsibility of having directed the march of Gen. Taylor to Matamoras with the full knowledge that it would be a hostile-invasion of Mexican territory, and that the unavoidable results would be the commence ment of a protracted, open war. On this point, mis take or misapprehension was impossible. The President knew that the territory in question belonged to Mexico, and that this government did not possess a shadow of claim or title whatever to occupy it.

We leave the subject thus abruptly, as we shall con tinue our remarks from week to week."

GEN. SCOTT.-The Hero of the war of 1812 has begin ordered to Mexico. He and his staff have left for the seat of war. Commodore Stewart, it is said, is to take rest. He was in the employ of the company, though not them the tools to work with, and we will soon hear thunder from that quarter.

## 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, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of Representative, in the place of J. L. WERR, deceased; and also to elect Delegates for the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the Fourth of March next.

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

The following Delegates presented their creden tials and took their seats: Albany-M. A. Ladd, Benjamin Wilcox; Armenia-L. W. Gardner, E. Kiff; Asylum-Elmar Horton, Jacob Fruchey; Athens tp.—C. Mathewson, S. W. Park; Athens borough—J. E. Canfield, Geo. Park; Burlington—W. F. M'Kean, J. V. Daniels; Canton—John Vandyke, E. Sellard; Columbia—P. M'Clelland, C. Furman; Durell-A. V. Hurlburt, W. M. Decker; Granville-Luman Putnam, Charles Drake; Herrick-George Elliott, A. Taylor; Litchfield-E. Wolcott, D. B. Cotton: Leroy-John Kelly, M. Wooster; Monroe—B. Coolbaugh, Geo. Bull; Orwell—C. G. Gridley, James Chubbuck; Pike—Wilson Canfield, Shelden Payue; Ridgberry-J. N. Sherman, A. Colburn; Rome-M. C. Caonon, A. P. Hicks; Sheshequin-E. Horton, Daniel Brink; Smithfield-David Hill, O. Spencer; South Creek—S. H. Smith, D. R. Moore; Springfield—T. Smead, A. Knapp; Standing Stone—F. S. Whitman, A. Ennis; Towarda torough—H. L. Scott, D. Magill; Towarda borough—H. L. Shaw, L. W. Tiffaoy; Springhill—L. Keeler, W. L. Claggett; Ulster-D. Waltman, C. B. Kitchen; Wells-E. Aspenwall, Wm. Shuart;

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the no nination of a candidate for Representative with the

Windham-A. Dunham, jr., Peter Albright;

Wwalesing-John Elliott, A. P. Biles:

Wysox-E. W. Morgan, D. J. Beardsly.

following result: Candidates. 1st Ballot. Francis Smith, R. Coolbangh. n Ballard 13 Truman M. Beach. Whereupon, FRANCIS SMITH was, upon the

second ballot, declared duly nominated as a candidate for Representative. GEORGE SANDERSON and E. W. HAZARD were ther

elected Representative Delegates to the Democratic Fourth of March Convention; and ULYSRES MERCUR and H. J., LOWMAN, elected Senatorial Conferees to meet Conferees from Troga.

In the introduction, a reference is made to the just and liberal principles that are beginning to prevail among the Lawrence Scott, J. E. Canfield, F. S. Whitman, the nations of the earth—the dreams and reveries of and Edson Aspenwall, who reported through their "Philanthropists and Christians" respecting war—its real chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

By the unexpected demise of Joun L. WEBB. Esq. Representative elect of this county, democracy has lost one of its steadiest supporters and ablest champions, society one of its most able and valued citiens and the state one of its best officers. His publie position may be replaced, if not filled; but what can we offer to the void in his domestic circle !any deep sense of injury or of wrong requiring to While; therefore, regretting the mournful occasion, or rediessed, and that the people have assented to its which calls us together, and unable to soften to other ers this wide-felt blow, let us heed the solemn moition to moderate the zeal of party contests and trigreater victor may appear, shrivelling with one baleful breath the freshest and brightest laurels of earth-ly ambition; and thus warned, it behooves us to reserve from such struggles enough of energy for the promised final triumph over man's constant and

Resolved. That the chair appoint a committee on behalf of this Convention; to communicate to the fa-mily of our Representative, the public condulence in this loss, to them and to us irreparable. He had served us in many stations; in all, faithfully and well. Firm on the rock of right, against the blandishments of expediency and the menaces of power, he presented the same calm brow to the wooing breeze and the pelting storm.

Resolved, That turning from a contemplation so

melancholy, we find occasion to congratulate our own democracy on the unswerving stand it main-tained in the recent elections while federal cohorts were making a temporary breach in our defences and apparently swaying the destinies of the Keystone Empire. Placed in the thickest of the fight, we have triumphantly sustained our Wilnor in the citadel the frontier of Texas for the purpose of defence; and of liberal principles, and now present him again to and levies is distinct enough, and if that be exsolut the middle of August, in pursuance of those or the nation " with impressive and redoubled sanc- orbitant they redress themselves by electing

Resolved. That FRANCIS R. SHUNK. Governor of cratic ground of thorough and relentless anti-moopoly; and having administered the government so far, as we trust he will throughout, on republican principles, applied with undeviating in tegrity and an eye si gle to the rights of ALL, the river and the desert, had participated with Texas in the democratic usage of a re-nomination is eminently revolution and her forces were under the jurisdiction of his due as the seal of our approbation. He bears our flag; it is for democrats to defend it where

Our delegates to the 4th of March Convention are accordingly instructed to use all proper means for his re-nomination which we should proudly sustain

Resolved, That the National Administration coninues to merit our hearty approbation for its Republican policy, and for the energy with which it has pushed the army of the Republic on to victories unparalleled against the arms of a country that dared to invade our soil when thought defenceless and now in turn loses courage to defend its own, when the tide of invasion is rolled back on itself with the force due to national perfidy in attempting to wrest by surprise what belonged to adjustment the negotiations it had invited.

Resolved, That the nominee of this Convention or Representative in Assembly receive our cordial

Resolved, That the democracy of Bradford has neither affinity nor sympathy with the time-serving political bucksters who hang to our skirts, profes ng one thing and doing another. ould be clearly defined; and he that is not with us in heart and practice, should be disowned and sent lsewhere to seek for principles and practice for which the democratic party will not be responsible." Resolved, That the attempts made at the late election in this county by a few unstable, disaffected spirits to defeat the unanimous nominee of our par-

for Congress, receive our unqualified reproba

Resolved, that the head and tail of that faction, Gen. Wm. Patton, has, by his vascillating and equivocal course for years, and his recent violent and fraudful opposition to our licket, which he participated in forming, forfeited all claim to consideration for the well-paid services of a "democrat of a quar-ter 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. Holding now, as for many years, an appointment of trust and profit under the general government (the only one from the district) we had an additional right to expect better things at his hands; but he has proved himself ungrateful for past favors, as well as treacherous to our principles. If justice be meted out to him and the democracy of this district, he will be instantly dismissed from a station which alone gives him position and power to injure those who have

were appointed a committee to address a letter of condolence to the bereaved family of the late John L. Webb Esq. The Convention was addressed by George San-

derson, Esq. and Hon. D. Wilmot, and on motion NEW YORK AND ERIE HALLROAD.—It is said that all 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 con

tracte in \$1,000,000.

Letter from Hon. George M. Dallas, ON 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.-Although it comes at a later hour than we wished, we invite the particular attention of our readers to its careful and candid examination. Mr. Dallas' vote on the Tariff Bill has been made the subject of many unkind, ntemperate and unchairitable comments from the federal press. We hope this letter will be read and candidly ansidered by every freeman in the commonwealth; and we feel certain that no impartial man can rise from its perusal with one vestige of prejudice left against its authat, for this faithful exercise of his official prerogative.

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 approbatton you so eloquently express of my recent conduct in the Senate of the United States .-The comprehensive view which you have taken of the subject gives greater value to your judgment, and entitles you as well to my thanks, as to a frank reciprocation of sentiment. 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 guarantied by the whole tenor of their Constitution. Why should they not have it? Why should their representative agents obstruct its enjoyment? Why should we persevere in enforcing a mode of obtaining treasure to weet the national expen- pyre of indirect taxation which exhausted their ses which works unfairly -kindly on the east and cruelly on the west and south—which gathers wasteful and prenicious surplus, and gradually gives unwieldy and dangerous power to a single class of capitalists? Answers to these questions might be easy as long as the majority of the people, sensible of an unripe organization, volunteered to sacrifice largely in order to drive deep into their soil the roots of social independence and safety; but answers become difficult, if not impossible, when that inspority, con-clous of matured strength and prepared to cope with every sort of antagonism, avow a change of purpose, or rather recurrence to the justice and freedom from which they diverged under the belief that it was at least prodent if not necessary to do so. They have now called for a reduction of the luties on imports to the measure of revenue want: for an abandonment of all legislative favoritism: for an equalization of the burthens which they know should be borne by all alike; and they have insisted, with emphasis, that indirect but copious tribute shall no longer be exacted from the agricultural, commercial, and mechanical masses under pretence of protecting where protection is obviously and notori ously mere pampering. Calls such as these, from such a source, it is as wise, as it is in wholesome conformity with the spirit of our institutions, to obey with as little delay or oppugnation as possible. 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, at once complex and covert, by which they were liable to be embarrassed and deceived.-It is indirect and unseen taxation on all but the importing merchants; and impoverishes without its agency being preceived. Incomes or wages become inadequate, and it is not immediately discovered that this inadequacy is caused by the swollen prices which men are obliged to pay for their iron implements, their clothing, their household utensils, their groceries and their comforts. The demand of the taxcollector who visits them for the ordinary rates orbitant they redress themselves by electing more economical County Commissioners :the grievance is direct and undisguised—and readily ridiculed they know their remedy. Not so with the yearnings of mind and of heart are his :- the taxation which takes the shape of duties on imports. The ploughman is unconscious of ty; the spirit of independence, are his :- the ous or intolerable to a free and proud people. blacksmith as to his anvil-and the family ma- all these upon the wretched pretext of securtron as to her blankets, her sugar, and her salt : ing to him a market where he can sell the they bought the articles at a neighboring store strength of his sinews or the dexterity of his for the same money that others paid, and nothing intimated that a part of the money which they gave was the reimbursement or final payment of a public tex. We of Pennsylvania. who can scarcely continue quiet under the imposition of three mills per dollar to meet the interest on our debt, have actually become accustomed to contribute from our means, with- throughout the world. Retaliatory restrictions out the slightest murmur, fifty, nay, a hundred on trade are uncalled for. The vista of genertimes as much, in as many deceptive modes, al peace stretches far into futurity, and invites under the operations of the Parist of 1842 - us to mingle on terms of reciprocity and fear We not only pay our share toward supporting less friendship with our fellow men every the general government, but we also pay that where. Even now Agriculture exults in the portion of the price of every article we buy over and above what it would have cost if the sands of miles of land and thousands of miles Pariff had not been enacted. Why, then, won- of water, to the famishing sons of Ireland .der that the laboring classes of our population were late in attending to, and slow in thoroughly appreciating, the appressive draining consequent upon an exorbitant Tariff ? Like Bank. ing, there is a mystery in it whose solution to the family fireside of every farmer. Assulags at the close of protracted discussion, enquiry, vigilence and thought. Yet, the same people that gradually mastered the operations | ues necessary to maintain the government, say and tendencies of the one, and resolutely arrested them, have now, with the progressive spir it which characterises them and their epoch.

pushed forward to check the other. The veil by which the evils of indirect taxation are concealed from the eye of the people should be determinately lifted by those who have at heart the happiness of masses and seek to ameliorate their condition. This is a high obligation of democratic representation. legislative or executive :--- it is the higher, because easily evaded or plausibly left undone. Let the wrongs of a confiding and toiling constinency be studied by the agents whom they honor with their suffrages, and let the real sources of those wrongs he laid bare. If harsh, unfair or unnecessary demands upon their substance E. W. Morgan, T. M. Beach, and E. S. Goodrich ereil sanctified and unassailable because long the duty of office and the peremptory law office and patiently endured. On the contrary, the sition. The citizen-I care not whether whig faithful sentinel should "cry aloud and spare or demorcat-who can deliberately inculcate ties of his elevated position enable him to see sonal, which surrounded me, I should ed at the close of the late session. Our countrymen chould have their attention invoked to- been recreant, not to have proved false to my may be hatched."

wards this remarkable paper-remarkable in \$54.000,000 (FIFTY-FOUR MILLIONS 1) are annually paid to the protected classes. (Nor To spect, indeed, the chance, or the design, which the national treasure!) by enhancing the develved upon me the necessity in interaction price of the domestic articles, and the amount price of the demestic articles, and the minutes accountes myself far from insensible. It is paid an each article." under the Tariff of I confess myself far from insensible. It is 1842, and by accurately formed tabular statements it establishes the annual aggregate of indirect texation imposed by that law-seen and unseen-for government and for favorite classes-to exceed EIGHTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS ? Were the American people sensible that this Tariff, which ostensibly lanced but a single vein, practically made them bleed at every pore !- which professed to collect for public uses twenty-eight millions, yet silently and imperceptibly drew also for private monopoly almost twice that great sum? Did we of this Commonwealth realize the extraordinary jugevery aspect-its broad bearing, its preci its cogency, its authentic facts and its striking No developement of which I am aware has been made equally lucid & impressive. It purports to be a Report "in compli ance with a resolution of the Senate, exhibiting a list of manufactured articles upon which gle by which the federal legislature, seeming to seek from a duty on iron alone a gross revenne of but \$2.236.427, actually extorted a total tax of \$26.815.847 ! seeming to seek from a duty on coal alone the sum of \$130,221.
exterted a tax of \$6.869,092? and seeming to seek from a duty on manufactures of wool alone the sum of \$3,731,005. extorted a tax of \$10,487,145? Sume few financial students may have early detected these latent vices of the system : but our farmers and veomanry our working producers and toiling poor, our men of the axe and the anxil, the seythe and the saw, they have not the means nor the time for such investigations :- they could " take no note of it but by its loss ;"-they suffered long under the weight of the burden, and dreamed

strength. I wish not to be understood to prefer the substitution of excise for impost. There are asperities in the former which render it almost her purity and honor. May we not be permit intolerable among a people peculiarly sensitive | ted to think something more of the "interest" as to domiciliary visits ;-and it is abuse only that makes the latter mischie vous. 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 furtive appression, gross inequality and immoral deception as characterise the Tariff of 1842. But reduce the duties one half, take from them their tendency to nurse and rear monopolies, adopt value instead of name or firm as the controlling standard, drop the false hypocricy of minimums, and the thing, essentally democratized, becomes at least harmless Such, in plain truth, is the law which "The GREAT CONGRESS" has passed, to commerce operating on the first of Decumber, next.-That law may contain errors of detail, amendable as developed by experience; but comparatively, its traits are equality, justice, moderation and candor. While the necessary revenue is sought at Custom Houses, we shall experience less wrong and incur less risk, from a Tariff founded on its principles than from any other mode of taxing. If I am not mistaken in the pervading spirit of that law; political economists will hereafter say that its reforms gave Security to the parnings of Labor

not that it was the invisible and insatiate vam-

and Limits to the power of Capital. The home operation of the Parist 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 expenses 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, vields a protection to the moral independence and dignity of labor far worthier of attainment than that which the manufacturer demands for his wares. There is much more to protect in the citizen of a republic than his opportunities to work. He is not merely to devote his days unceasingly to acquire bread and raiment. The "rights of man," rights too, pride of character, the sense of natural equalinaving paid any rate or levy upon the machine ennobling relations and duties of domestic life with which he is furrowing the soil—so is the are his ;—and the law which would sacrifice fingers, is a law for the gradual establishment of slavery on the basis of animal necessities.

The Tariff of 1846 recommends itself no 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 prevailing liberty of sending her surplus food, over thou-Our crops of wheat and Indian corn are suddenly augmented in value upwards offorty init lions of dollars; an effect of opening the gates to a single channel, which will carry gladness redly this Pariff is far from Free Trade; that of course cannot be pretended while the reven twenty-eight millions of dollars, are exacted from our imports alone :-- but it meets modern enlightenment half way; and, though discrimi nating in favor of her own industry, it gives much broader welcome than was heretofore given to the industry and enterprize of other countries.

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, gendemen, warmed up by the shameless excesses of slander and outrage, with which rupidity and faction attempted, as it were at once and by storm, to overwhelm the Castingvote. I fear you do me more than justice, and that I am bound to thank my defamers for a have been made, they ought not to be consid- large share of your animated applause. It was not," the more zealously when the opportuni- that under the circumstances, political or perwhat is hidden from others. A strong and voted against the hill .- hic niger est ;-hunc gratifying illustration presents uself in a recent- tu, Romane, caveto !"-he is radically and y distributed document addressed by the Sec- incurably insensible to the obligations of pubretary of the Treasury to Congress and receiv- lie trust, and his instincts utterly rickety and

morals or my mission, not to have such to the hores and standard of my assailants. Is one devolved upon me the necessity in intervening. assumes an importance and a charm to which you foreibly argue, and as certain advocates of moneyed interests seem almost to admit, the Casting-vote has disenthralled the producing classes, has dissolved the fetters which bound the poor to the cars of the sich, has palsied the movement of covetous rapacity, has summon ed labor to the resumption of its natural inde pendence and dignity, and has taken even a few feathers from the backs of the overburden. ad; 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 achiere ment so philantropic and substantially glorings

Our commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is n 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 merchandize. Such profits may, for a season, be impaired : and no one can be accessary, even when impelled by the best metives and siming at the widest purposes, indefeating incidentally the pecuniary calculations of his friends and neighbors, without feeling pain and repugnance. Such was my around entiment when determining the Senatorial tit. Still. I cannot refrain from saying that these "interests" so loudly trumpeted, are very for from being the only or the great public "interests" of Penns Ivania. They are not those which constitute her happiness, her intelligence, her character. They are not the ain. terests" of her Jurisprudence, Justice, Education. Virtue, or Liberty. Assuredly, they are not the "interests" which create or strengthen the roots of patriotsm or bind the hearts of her sons, as mine has been bound, inseparably to of her poor, as the many, than of the rich, is the few? More of her moral than of her meterial " interests" ? More of the free, upright and manly souls of her population, than of the chests 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 center ing at a green hoard, whereon paper-credia were manufactered with wonderful facility, within the white walls of a Chesnut street lenple-when our internal improvements and there availe, our public schools, our commerce, and our currency were said to radiate from an multution which wielded the force of hundreds of millions of dollars, and lifted or lowered the ratue of everything around us at its pleasure. The same debasing and stale picture is now drawing by the same class of men-only the idol wit which they at present identify our " interests" is the Tariff of 1842, placed on the pedestal whence the National Bank was crumbled in They summen us to pray for our "interests" at the old shrine, with all the superetitions observances and rites formerly emblished, 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, lating and solid "interests" of our people, than ther conceived in 1836? Is it not excusable total them that this noble community has much more to be proud of and rely upon, as means of properity, order, and renown, than what they are

pleased to label as her vital " interests." It would be well and wise were those "interesta" to take warning from the post, and resolutely dec'ine being placed by party familicism in a position antagonistic to toe social and political reforms of progressive democracy.-Within their proper sphere, no one can denne that they should cease to thrive. But if ther quit that sphere, and blindly rush forward is lomineer over the mass,—to assume to be the · all in all." highest greatest, best—to marshil. exhort, and subsidize or coerce partizans-to corrupt or overawe legislation-and to dicuse vhat shall be, instead of what is, the lat it is but deduction of uniform and yesterday's experience, to say that they must become odiby whom, at any seeming sacrifice, they be disowned, prostrated and proscribed. Let us, gentlemen, endeavor, while yet we have time and temper left, by inculcations of truth, forbearance and moderation, to avert the necessity of such courses : but if the necessity by forced upon us, as a similar necessity was forced upon as in 1836, your letter distinctly tells. where, in that conjecture, the honest republic caus 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 soliciations of your obliged fellow citizen & friend. GEORGE M. DALLAS. Fo Thomas Morgan and others, Washington county, Pa.

# Terrible Steamboat Diraster.

A slip from the N. O. Picavune reports a ter rible steamboat accident which occured 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 scalifed. The steamboat Sultana, bound down the needs rame in contrict with the steamhoat Mariahound up, striking her just forward of the wheel-house and by the violence of the shock broke the cosnection pipe of the Maria, by which between 25 and 30 deck hands and deck passengers were scalded, many of them so severely there was no prospect of their recovery-Maria sunk to within about to feet of the cabia. floor within five minuels after the collision. drowning between 25 and 30 persons who with on the lower deck. The cabin passengers were all saved. The steambout Talma, Capt Hit, came down the river-soon after the accident and took on board the wounded and convered them back to Natchez. The Sultana remained by the side of the wreck till sourise the office morning. The Maria will be a total loss it is

The Hearld says Gen. Scott sailed yestenly in the packet ship Union for New Orleans He contemplates being at Onmargo in three weeks. On his urrival in Matamoras and Camargo he will, we learn, assume the conmand of the forces on this side the Point, and organize them for a forward movement to Sit Luis Potosi, where he may form a junction with Maj. Gen. Taylor.

DRUNKENNESS .- There is a volume contin ed in a few words of Shakepeare when he says