



Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1846.

Democratic County Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FRANCIS SMITH, of Troy Borough.

Wood and Grains, Wanted at his Office.

The President's Message.

We were compiled last week, when we presented this important document to our readers...

The President, in this document, discusses at length, and in a form altogether and irresistibly conclusive...

The lower class of Irish, in the present time, illuminate their rooms with mould candles...

Our Christmas gifts are termed Christmas boxes, because in olden times, the Roman Priests had masses for almost every thing...

Our Table.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Scott & Co., the republication of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for November.

We also acknowledge the receipt from the same source of the republication of the Westminster & Foreign Quarterly Reviews; standard works of English Literature.

"YANKEE DOODLE," is the title of a humorous weekly publication from New York, after the plan of the London Punch.

"PENNY MAGAZINE."—J. S. Redfield of New York, is republishing that highly entertaining and valuable work in semi-weekly numbers...

"ILLUSTRATED BOATY."—The December number of this beautiful work sustains its previous reputation. The paintings are unusually fine...

DEPARTURE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Wilkes-Barre Farmer of the 9th gives an affecting account of the departure from that place of Capt. DAMA's company of volunteers...

Awful! awful! Only 18 per cent. per annum!—What a ruinous investment! Think of it, ye toiling farmers, laboring in the heat of summer and the inclemency of winter...

ANOTHER REGIMENT CALLED FOR.—Gov. Shunk has received from the President a requisition for a second regiment of volunteers from Pennsylvania.

The publication of the Message entire in our issue, last week, involves us in the necessity of copying the events of the two last current weeks...

HIS DANIEL STRONG has our thanks for an early copy of the President's Message.

A Merry Christmas!

A MERRY CHRISTMAS! to thee, dear reader of the Reporter—and to all a merry Christmas!

We have in a book before us, an account of the derivation of the various customs and observances peculiar to Christmas day...

Christmas day was so called because of its derivation from Christ's Mass, the mass of Christ; and thence the Roman Catholic Liturgy is termed their Mass or Massbook.

In former days it was a popular superstition that the cocks crowed all Christmas eve.

The ancient Christians divided the night into four watches, called the evening, midnight, and two morning cock-crowings.

The lower class of Irish, in the present time, illuminate their rooms with mould candles; and to this customary illumination at Christmas are traced the practices of tallow-chandlers giving "Christmas candles" to the children of their customers.

In ancient times, to which we could trace up the origin of these almost obsolete customs, blocks, logs, or clogs of dried wood, might be easily procured and provided against this festive season.

Our Christmas gifts are termed Christmas boxes, because in olden times, the Roman Priests had masses for almost every thing; if a ship went to the Indies, a priest had a box in her, under the protection of some saint...

The public debt incurred during the seven months through which the war has lasted, amounts, instead of half a million of dollars a day, to less than SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF in all!

The message on the whole is just such an one as will be approved by the people, however much it may be condemned by the federal press.

We deprecate, in the highest manner, the establishment of such papers as the "Harrisburg Yeoman." They do not contribute to the advancement of the broad and comprehensive principles of the party...

More ruin!—We find the following indubitable evidence of the ruin and distress caused by the present tariff in a paragraph which we cut from the money article in the New York Sun of the 17th of December:

"The Jackson Manufacturing Company of Nashua, N. H., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 87 1/2 per cent. of \$800, equivalent to nearly 9 per cent. The cotton manufactories are doing well, and seem to be not at all affected by the new tariff. They no longer require protection."

Awful! awful! Only 18 per cent. per annum!—What a ruinous investment! Think of it, ye toiling farmers, laboring in the heat of summer and the inclemency of winter, to realize 4 per cent. How monstrous unjust is the law that reduces your burdens by reducing the manufacturers' profits from 30 to 18 per cent. per annum!

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Bradford County Court.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1846.

The greater part of the day was occupied in the case of a Pauper from Orwell township—calling over the Trial list, &c.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

COM. vs. JEREMIAH HAPEMAN—Indictment for Arson—Samuel Walls prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for burning the house of Samuel Walls on the evening of 10th of February 1846, at Ridgbery.

It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the Commonwealth, that on the 8th of February last, the prosecutor and defendant had some conversation in relation to the defendant taking possession of the house then occupied by the prosecutor, when some difficulty arose between them...

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

In the case of Com. vs. Hapeman, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COM. vs. WM. DUVE—Indictment for Larceny—Luther Stone prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for feloniously taking from the shop of Luther Stone on the 27th of Sept., 1846, eight pairs of boots of the value of \$24.

COM. vs. DANIEL INGBERSON—Indictment for Larceny—Johnson R. Coolbaugh prosecutor. Defendant being arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

The principal facts testified to on behalf of the Commonwealth, were in substance as follows: The Clerk in Mr. Webb's Store, (Edward Coolbaugh) had occasion to go down cellar, some time about one o'clock, P. M., on the 9th of Oct. with Nathan Greek; when he went down cellar the defendant was left alone in the Store; that when he came up from the cellar the defendant had left the store; that he (Edward Coolbaugh) was not absent from the store room but three or four minutes.

Mr. Greek testified that in some ten or fifteen minutes after he came from the cellar he had occasion to change some money, and that upon opening the desk he discovered that \$8 in bills had been taken out. Mr. Coolbaugh testified that the money was in the desk but a few minutes before he went down cellar, to his certain knowledge, as he had had occasion to make some change a few minutes before and the money was in the desk.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to two year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

COM. vs. HENRY FANNING—Indictment for Larceny—Johnson R. Coolbaugh prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for feloniously taking from the Store of John L. Webb, of Ridgbery, on the night of 12th Sept., 1846, several pieces of silver coin, one pair of coarse boots, 4 pocket knives, one pair of suspenders and one pocket book.

The facts of this case were but few. The store of John L. Webb was entered on the 12th Sept. last, in the night, by taking out a window in the second story. Johnson R. Coolbaugh, who was Clerk of the Store, learned that a boy had sold some knives bearing the description of those stolen some few miles distant from that place.

Friday, Dec. 11.

COM. vs. EDW. VERGESON, GEO. VERGESON, CYRUS SHUMWAY, ZEBULON WHEELER, and RICHARD—Indictment for Riot and Assault and Battery—Francis Gallagher prosecutor. Defendants being arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

The defendants were indicted for committing a Riot, and also, an Assault and Battery on Francis Gallagher, on the 25th of November, 1846, at Asylum. After hearing the evidence on behalf of the Commonwealth, the defendants withdrew their plea, and pleaded guilty.

The Court sentenced Geo. Vergeson and Cyrus Shumway to pay the sum of \$5 to the Commonwealth, and Edward Vergeson, Zebulon Wheeler and Richard Wheeler each, the sum of \$1 to the Commonwealth, and pay the costs of prosecution.

COM. vs. ASA SLATER—Indictment, Assault and Battery—Christmas Hainsworth prosecutor. The defendant being arraigned, pleaded guilty.

The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$3 to the Commonwealth, and pay the costs of prosecution.

COM. vs. OWEN M'CAFF and JOHN M'GOVERN—Indictment for Forgery—Daniel Haverly prosecutor.

The defendants were indicted for altering a contract made between Owen M'Cauff and Daniel Haverly.

The Jury rendered a verdict of Not Guilty, and the defendants pay the costs.

COM. vs. WM. H. SPENCER—Indictment for perjury—Oliver Ellsworth prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for swearing falsely in a suit before Esq. Umphrey in Orwell township.

The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant pay the costs.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig Convention was held on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., to nominate a candidate for Representative, and elect delegates to the Whig State Convention.

A regular family quarrel in the party, among the Irvin and Cooper factions, created some excitement, and "fast and furious grew the fight" until, we believe the matter was compromised by the expression of the Convention in favor of Irvin, and the election of one Irvin and one Cooper delegate.

ALLEN W. THOMAS, of Troy, was nominated as a candidate for Representative.

COUNTERFEITS.—\$10's on the Chemung Canal Bank, are in circulation, executed with great skill.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1846.

The southern mail, due yesterday afternoon, arrived this morning. The N. Orleans Picayune has received city of Mexico papers to 17th ult. two week later than previous advices.

In an urgent appeal to the new Congress, made from San Luis, the deputies are entreated to intrust Santa Anna with dictatorial powers for the prosecution of the war.

In the consequence between Generals Taylor and Santa Anna terminating the armistice, the latter complains of bad faith, but says he is ready to meet him on the field of battle.

RAILROAD IRON AND IRON FURNACES.—New Jersey is coming in for her share of the profits of manufacturing railroad iron.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message. Mr. Gentry opposed the message, and declared the President had caused the war.

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 17, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Ashley moved that so much of the President's message as relates to privateering, be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. Winthrop offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a statement of the expenditures for harbors, roads, and fortifications in the several States and Territories.

LAND FOR VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Senator Cameron has introduced a resolution in the Senate, which was adopted, to increase the pay of the volunteers, and grant 160 acres of land to each man or his heirs.

HOUSE.—Mr. Douglas, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

MASSACHUSETTS NON-RESISTANT.—The reports of a non-resistance society in Massachusetts are not to be obtained in this State, so great is the popular prejudice against (or dread of) the Massachusetts non-resistance society.

Proceedings of the XXIXth Congress.

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 15, 1846.

SENATE.—A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the expediency of requiring vessels navigating the Delaware bay to carry lights.

HOUSE.—The resolution of Garrett Davis, being first in order, came up for discussion.

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 16, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Simmons appeared in his seat. Mr. Ashley, on leave, introduced a bill establishing permanently a general pre-emption system.

HOUSE.—The resolution of Garrett Davis, being first in order, came up for discussion.

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The License Law for Bradford County.

AN ACT Authorizing the citizens of certain counties, to decide by ballot whether the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors shall be continued in said counties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, it shall be lawful for the citizens of several boroughs and townships of the counties of Chester, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Berks, Erie, Delaware, Tioga, Bradford, Cambria, Mercer, Clearfield, Washington, Berne, and the township and borough of Mount Pleasant, in the county of Wayne, and borough of Lewisburg, in Union county, at the annual elections for constables, and other township and borough officers in the said several boroughs, wards and townships, to decide by their votes, whether or not the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors shall be permitted among them for the then ensuing year; and it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the said several boroughs, ward and townships, to be written or printed from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "sale of liquors," and in the inside "for the sale of liquors," or "against the sale of liquors," and to deposit the said tickets in a box to be provided for that purpose, by the said inspectors and judges as is now required by law, in case of tickets for officers to be elected at such election; and at the close of said election, the votes so deposited shall be counted, and a correct return of the same shall be made to the clerks of the courts of quarter sessions of said counties, to be by them laid before the judges of said courts, with the other township election returns, on the first day of the court after such election shall be held.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting said votes, and in making returns of the same, the said inspectors, judges and clerks of the election, shall be governed in all respects by the law of this Commonwealth now in force, which may hereafter be enacted, relating to township elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to the voters, judges, inspectors and clerks voting, and attending upon the election to be held under the provisions of the first section of this act.

SECTION 3. That whenever, in any of the said boroughs, wards or townships, there shall be a majority of votes "against a sale of liquors," as aforesaid, then, and in that case, the year next ensuing the first day of the next regular term of the courts in said counties, it shall not be lawful for any person to sell vinous or spirituous liquors within any of the said boroughs, wards or townships; and it shall not be lawful for the court of quarter sessions to grant licenses to any inn or tavern within said boroughs, ward or townships, nor for the treasurer of the counties to issue any license to any retailer of merchandise for the sale of vinous or spirituous liquors within said boroughs, wards or townships for said year; and the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors at any time during said year, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and is hereby prohibited; Provided, That it shall be lawful to sell vinous and spirituous liquors for medicinal, sacramental purposes, and to be used in the arts, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 4. That in such of the boroughs, wards and townships in said counties, as shall be a majority of votes polled as aforesaid, to decide "against the sale of liquors," it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of said counties, to license a competent number of persons as temporary license keepers for the public accommodation, without authority to sell either vinous or spirituous liquors, upon the same terms and conditions that inns and taverns are now licensed, except that the notice required to be published, by the first section of the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses," passed March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, shall not be deemed necessary; and such licenses shall be charged but one-half the sum now charged for licenses to retail vinous and spirituous liquors; and also to license a sufficient number of persons, the same being store keepers or apothecaries, not exceeding three in each borough, ward or township, to sell vinous and spirituous liquors for medicinal and sacramental purposes, and to be used in the arts, for no other purpose whatever: Provided, That before said licenses shall be issued by the county treasurer, the applicant shall pay to said treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, the sum of five dollars, in addition to the sum now required by law, to be paid for licenses to store keepers and apothecaries being retailers of foreign merchandise.

SECTION 5. That if any person or persons within any of the said boroughs, wards or townships, in which there shall have been a majority of votes "against the sale of liquors," as aforesaid, shall, within one year next after the first day of the court election, sell or deliver, or cause to be sold or delivered, any vinous or spirituous liquors, to any person or persons so selling, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not less than twenty dollars, no more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. That if any of the boroughs, wards and townships in said counties shall, by a majority of votes polled as aforesaid, decide "for a sale of liquors," then the law now in force regulating the licensing of inns and taverns, and retailers of foreign goods and merchandise, including liquors, shall remain in force, and apply to the said boroughs, wards and townships, as if this act had not been passed; and all laws hereby supplied or altered are hereby repealed.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—In a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from an officer of the Monterey, it is stated that Lt. Eugene Barry, of company D of the battalion of Baltimore Washington volunteers, under the command of the lamented Lt. Col. Watson, has, in recognition of his gallant conduct in the several military attacks on the fortifications of Monterey, been unanimously chosen captain of said company.

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