



Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1847.

Democratic County Nominations.

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

Election of Representative.

The special election held in this county on Friday last, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John J. Webb, Esq., resulted in the choice of Francis Shunk, Esq., the Democratic candidate, by a majority as returned officially, of 167. The vote in Troy borough, Mr. Thomas residence, was returned for Allen A. Thomas, instead of Allen E. Thomas—presuming the vote of that poll was cast for the veritable federal candidate, we are willing to place it to his credit, which will leave the actual majority one hundred and fourteen.

The Legislature.

The only thing we have of information from the Legislature, is the action upon the resolutions introduced early in the Session by Mr. Piolet in relation to slavery in territory hereafter to be acquired.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will be annexed to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The resolutions came up in order on Tuesday evening, and passed the House of Representatives unanimously, and were then sent to the Senate and passed that body with only three dissenting votes.

We have never been abolitionists, but we do most heartily rejoice to see an unanimous expression go up from the Keystone State against the further extension of slave territory, and especially to guard against its introduction into any soil we may acquire, which is now free from its baneful and pernicious influence.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Wilmot, our able representative in Congress, towards the close of the last Session, offered a provision to the Bill, placing \$2,000,000 in the hands of the President to enable him to terminate the war with Mexico; providing that in case of the acquisition of territory, slavery should be forever prohibited.

STATE TREASURER.—The Whig members of the Legislature, on the 15th ult. elected Hon. JAMES BANKS State Treasurer, in place of James R. Snowden, who was acknowledged by all to be the very best officer in that capacity the State ever had.

P. S. Later intelligence informs us that Judge Banks has decided to accept the office and assume its duties on the 15th inst. Col. Snowden was in Philadelphia at the close of last month, making arrangements to pay the February interest. He was confident of being able to discharge the whole amount.

PLAY OF THE WAR.—Com. Perry has proposed a plan for carrying on the war against Mexico, which to our mind appears perfectly feasible, and better calculated to bring hostilities to a speedy and honorable conclusion than any we have heard of.

"MORE OF THE EFFECTS."—Among the many interests that were to be destroyed by the Tariff of 1846, manufacturers of glass were included; but we observe that very little attention seems to have been given to the fulfillment of the prophecies by the parties interested.

"NEWSPAPER BILLS."—The assistant Postmaster General announces in a letter to the Boston Transcript, that publishers of newspapers may transmit their bills for subscription *due*, free of postage, according to the provisions of sec. 156 of Post-office regulations.

"ARRAND COMFORT."—We would like to see the Mexican newspapers. But then, we couldn't read them if we had them, as they are printed in a language we don't understand.

"MARRIED."—In Ridgely, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, WILLIAM S. PRINCE, of Smithfield, to MISS SARAH HENRIKX, of the former place.

"HEALTH OF GOVERNOR YORK."—The Albany Morning Telegraph says: "To prevent any misapprehension which may be caused by a recent article in the Tribune in regard to the health of Governor Young, we will state that his health is now far better than it was last spring, when he left Albany."

Official Returns of the Special Election, HELD JANUARY 29, 1847.

Table with 3 columns: Districts, Votes, Total. Lists districts like Athens borough, Athens township, Albany, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

General Taylor's Letter.

The New York Express of the 22d ult., publishes a letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. Taylor, to a friend in New York—in which the views of the writer in regard to the manner in which the war should be carried on are fully expressed, and many unkind and uncharitable reflections are made upon the President and "the authorities at Washington."

The New York Herald suggests that the letter is a forgery, and the Philadelphia Ledger in commenting on it, says: "We incline to the same opinion. But if it be genuine, it never could have been intended for publication, and therefore the publisher has sadly violated private confidence, unless we admit that Gen. Taylor has greatly departed from his usual discretion." He must have known that its publication in our newspapers would soon send it to Mexico, over which it would soon be spread by the Mexican journals.

Every since his arrival at Corpus Christi he had carte blanche as regards men, ammunition and means. The War Department asks; why has he not disposed of them? He was restricted as to the plan of campaign; why has he not expedited it? If he wanted an additional 20,000 or 30,000 men, why did he not call for them?

General Taylor never addressed, I believe, the Quarantine General in Washington, to ask him for baggage wagons, mules, and like, but sent his own engineers as far as Cincinnati to procure these. Is the Department then to blame for the delay which this indirect process may have occasioned?

At Matamoros Gen. Taylor had 16,000 men; why did he take but 6000 to Monterey? Gen. Taylor's regard for the women and children at Monterey is, no doubt, praiseworthy; but can it be denied that the capitulation at Monterey has rather encouraged than brow-beaten the enemy?

There may be reasons for it; but, until we hear them, the volunteers who have won such unpurchasable laurels at Monterey, are entitled to an explanation of this mark of disregard for their services.

For some weeks past the friends of the administration were complaining about Gen. Taylor's unnecessary delays—his indisposition to prosecute the war with vigor—his difference of opinion as regards the justice of it, from the administration—his disregard for volunteers, and his invidious preference for regulars.

"OUR PEOPLE ARE A PEOPLE OF LAW AND ORDER."—Of Saxon or Celtic origin—and they will support the government in its just measures against a victorious General, had he even entered the walls of Mexico, instead of those of Monterey. But the government preferred to give rid of the vexatious question by appointing a Lieut. General. This was a mistake—inasmuch as it did not carry, and the country were entirely at a loss how to account for the extraordinary proceeding.

"MOUNTED RIFLEMEN."—Capt. S. H. Walker is ordered to recruit fifty young men for the new regiment of riflemen commanded by Percifer F. Smith, now in the field.

Correspondence from Washington.

(From the Public Ledger.)

Gen. Taylor's Letter—The Prosecution of the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1847. The letter of Gen Taylor has produced a deep impression here, and is already the theme of the general talk.

It is a sad example indeed—and with all due respect for the bravery of "Old Rough and Ready," as it is spoken—for commanding generals to publish their views in regard to the army, its provisions, clothing, the manner of conducting the war, the expenses of it, the resources of the "enemy," &c. It will not avail Gen. Taylor to say that the letter was written to a relative. It is to owell words—too cautiously drawn up—too minute in its details, especially as regards figures—to pass for a hasty production.

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The New York Express intimates that it is in possession of more such epistolary evidences of skill and foresight on the part of the General commanding, and aliveness or incapacity on the part of the Government; but I imagine that the Department, too is not without its grievances against General Taylor. I think there has been some forbearance on both sides, and also some reason, however slight, for dissatisfaction, *admiratur et ultrapras.*

The House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs spent the better part of yesterday in the War Department, to examine the correspondence of Gen. Taylor with the Government and other matters in regard to the war, and it would really appear as if the Department were not without grievances in regard to General Taylor.

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lic. Col. Benton will then vindicate the Lieut. General, or, at least, his own position in relation to him; though he will make no attempt to revive him.

The fact is, if Gen. Taylor does not agree in his views with the government, or refuses, directly, to carry out the views of the President, the latter has an undoubted right to recall him—nowithstanding the vote of thanks of both houses of Congress—and his promotion to the rank of a Major General.

Great moderation was great statesmanship, and, at the same time, the cheapest means of producing great and lasting results: Let a million or a million and a half of Mexicans be once happy and contented under our rule, and we have established a propaganda on the frontiers of Mexico which will be more formidable to her than our armies.

The taking of Vera Cruz and of the City of Mexico, though, as computed by Gen. Taylor, costing twenty millions of dollars, would nevertheless give to Mexico such a clear understanding of our power and resources, that she would probably henceforth do little to provoke a similar visit.

WASHINGTON, 24th Jan, 1847. The Military Committee and Gen. Taylor—Duty on Iron and Coal—Important to Pennsylvania Interests.

The Committee on military affairs spent full six hours in looking over the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Gov. Marcy, of the War Department, and have made out a sufficient case on the subject to prove that Gen. Taylor has refused to comply with the requests, which were, in fact, orders of the Department, so as to have justified, if the President had thought fit to do so, his recall some sixty days ago.

I think there is very little doubt of the Military bill passing to-morrow in the Senate. The House will most probably concur with the amendments of the Senate, in which case land scrip for bounty lands will soon become the circulating medium at our land offices.

The circulation of the land scrip will necessarily produce, for a limited time, a deficiency in the revenue, estimated by Mr. Walker at two millions of dollars. This is a pity, as it may prevent the testing of the Tariff of 1846, unalloyed and unincumbered as it stands now, and will stand after the establishment of peace.

The Secretary of the Treasury may, in case of a deficiency of revenue produced by the circulation of land scrips, again recommend to levy a duty on tea and coffee and other articles of the free list.

It is well known that at the time of the enactment of the present tariff, Mr. Walker endeavored to persuade the Members and Senators from Pennsylvania to come to a reasonable compromise in regard to the staple articles of the Keystone State, but in vain.

MEMBERS OF LONG STANDING AND GREAT WEIGHT.—The united weight of seven members of the Delaware Legislature from Sussex county, is 1393 pounds, or 195 pounds each; and their united length is 42 feet, exactly 6 feet each.

HEALTH OF GOVERNOR YORK.—The Albany Morning Telegraph says: "To prevent any misapprehension which may be caused by a recent article in the Tribune in regard to the health of Governor Young, we will state that his health is now far better than it was last spring, when he left Albany."

with the present interests. He exerted himself in a manly and unreserved manner to attain that end. He proposed as a compromise 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, which was judged sufficient to protect the miners of Pennsylvania from injury, but his counsel was disregarded, until he was reduced to the dilemma of either voting with the union which has elected him, or, in order to save two articles out of the vast number included in the tariff, vote against the whole measure.

"It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, which every where ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow citizens that are to be affected by it.

The difficulties between Mr. Wise, our Charge d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro, and the Brazilian government will, of course, lead to no rupture; but it will nevertheless, be necessary to assume a firm and decided tone in regard to that semi-barbarous power.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1847. The Loan Bill has progressed to a third reading in the Senate, and will, of course, pass to-morrow. The amendment is trifling, not changing the sense and practical operations of the bill, and will no doubt be agreed to by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1847. This was a remarkable day in the annals of legislation of the present Congress. The Senate passed the Loan Bill with a trifling amendment, after which the bill was sent back to the House, and the amendment at once agreed to.

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(From the American Volunteer.) The One Term Principle.

When did it become a principle, or a rule of action in the Democratic party, that an Executive, a member of Congress, or a member of Assembly, should be limited to one term, if he conducted himself properly? No such principle, or rule of action ever did exist in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, nor ever will exist, as long as it shall be governed by sound principles.

Gov. McKean, the first Democratic candidate who was elected, was re-elected by the Democratic party. Having, during his second term, pursued an unsatisfactory course to a majority of his former friends, he was dropped by his party, and elected a third time by the Federalists, and a portion of the Democrats called "quids."

Governor Snyder was the Democratic candidate four times: first against McKean in 1805; elected in 1808; re-elected in 1811; and again in 1814.

Governor Findlay became the candidate in 1817, and was elected. He was again the candidate of the party in 1820, and in consequence of the severe depression of the times, occasioned by the banking system of 1814, and the slanders of his enemies, he was defeated by General Heister, by a majority of about 1,400 votes.

Shultz became the candidate of the party in 1823, and was elected by a large majority, and re-elected in 1826 without any serious opposition. In 1829 he was dropped in consequence of having espoused the cause of Mr. Adams in opposition to General Jackson and the Democratic party.

George Wolf was nominated in 1829, and elected; and was re-nominated in 1832, without any serious opposition, and re-elected. In 1835 a division took place, and the wings separated.

Governor Porter was nominated in 1838, and elected; and, although much dissatisfaction existed in the party in regard to many of his acts during his first term, he was re-nominated without any formidable opposition in 1841, and re-elected by a large majority.

Where then are the precedents of the Pennsylvania Democracy for the "one term principle," given to us by men altogether so intelligent, and so honest as the one term gentleman of the present day?

The New Pope.—The accounts from Italy received by the Paris press are not regarded as satisfactory. The Pope, it would seem, had been progressing more rapidly in his liberal course than was agreeable to the absolute powers. Hence, it is feared that the advice of King Louis Philippe, conveyed to his Holiness through M. Rossi, (the French Minister at the Court of Rome,) to proceed with caution, may have arrived too late; but in the present state of the public mind in Europe, such a little to fear from the disapprobation of Austria.

A letter from Vienna, on the 23d November, in the German Universal Gazette, says—It has been pretended that Austria favored Absolutism in the Papal States, and this assertion has excited great uneasiness in the Liberal party; it is, however, utterly unfounded. The Austrian Government, after having advised the Pope to reform abuses, will not take a different course.

The Post-Amp't Gazette, of Frankfurt, of the 28th November, states from Rome that the Pope intends to abolish the sub tax, and some other taxes which press particularly on the industrious classes, and to supply the deficit which this abolition will cause by a tax upon real property.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED.—The Virginia Legislature on Thursday, elected James M. Mason, Esq., U. S. Senator, on the ninth ballot, in the place of the Hon. J. S. Penn, who had just died. Whole number of votes cast 153—necessary to choose 80; of which there were, for Mason 97, M'Dowell 10, Samuels 19, setting 24. Mr. Mason, the Journal of Commerce says, resides at Winchester. Though not a politician before the public, he has filled offices of honor and trust with distinguished ability—as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, of the Constitutional Convention 1830, and of the Congress of the United States 1830. He is now President of the Farmers' Bank at Winchester. He is a democrat in politics, but voted against the Sub-Treasury at its first introduction. For the office to which he is now called, he received the votes of 45 whigs, 42 democrats, and a majority of thirty given over all others—perhaps the largest majority given for any individual as United States Senator from Virginia.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—One Hundred Buildings Burned.—A dreadful fire broke out in Boston, at half past 10 o'clock on Thursday night, which was not subdued until 3 o'clock on Friday morning. It commenced in the Bowling Saloon attached to the Newmarket street, kept by Mr. Leonard Allen, in Haverhill street, north side, and owing to a strong westerly wind, blowing hard at the time, one of the most extensive conflagrations ensued which has been known there for many years.

MARRIED.—In Ridgely, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, WILLIAM S. PRINCE, of Smithfield, to MISS SARAH HENRIKX, of the former place.

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