



Bradford Reporter. Towanda, Wednesday, April 28, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. THE GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Wilmot Proviso—Precedents. In our last we endeavored to point out the true object of the Proviso introduced and advocated by Mr. Wilmot as a portion of the bill placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to consummate a peace with Mexico.

At the close of the revolutionary war, most of the territory northwest of the Ohio river was ceded to Virginia—a slaveholding State—and Congress under the old confederation, ordained as one of the articles of compact between the original States and the people in said territory, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory.

In the formation of our Constitutional government, one of the chief dangers to the Union arose from the broad, and in some instances conflicting claims, of individual States to western territory. The charters of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and other colonies, given by English kings before the continent had been explored, assigned to those colonies no western limit this side of the Pacific ocean, or as it was then called, "the South Sea."

Such a Convention will probably be held; and it is important that it should be well and numerously attended from every county. Bradford county ought to be represented fully, in that Convention. Her young and patriotic democracy are awake to the importance of the contest approaching; and we feel very confident they will take measures to appoint a suitable number of delegates to represent them in that convention.

What, I repeat, do we ask? That Free Territory shall remain free. We demand the neutrality of this Government on the subject of slavery.

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created to the requisite number, the inhabitants of Missouri had a right, by the treaty of purchase, to be admitted to the Union as a sovereign State, on the same footing with the original States.

The Missouri question was the question which arose respecting the admission of that State into the Union. It was the question whether a state, the soil of which had been acquired and annexed with slaves and slaveholders upon it, and which had been settled and governed under the authority of the Federal government as a slaveholding territory, should be admitted into the Union without being first required to abolish slavery.

We have overrun and conquered from the Mexican nation a vast portion of territory—and if a peace is not soon effected, the war in which we are engaged will cost us many millions of dollars. The only indemnity we can ever hope to obtain from Mexico is territory where slavery does not exist.

And in looking over our past history, one would hardly suppose that a proposition so reasonable could be objected to by an American Statesman.

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Late from the City of Mexico.

(Private Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.) Mexico, March 25, 1847. The fury of a bloody revolution has subsided. Gen. Santa Anna has returned from the field of battle, and taken the reins of government.

The papers of Saturday last published Santa Anna's farewell address to his troops at San Luis on the 14th, with his views of the revolution. He arrived here yesterday amid a truly democratic rejoicing, having been duly inaugurated President of the Republic last Tuesday in the suburbs, at Guadalupe.

The most doleful accounts from Vera Cruz, which most sorrowfully have spread gloom and despondency among all interested in sustaining the military chieftains. But with the owners of property, merchants, artisans and clergy, I assure you the case is very different.

Public Credit.—Accounts from Washington show a new feature in the finances of our government. The whole loan of \$18,000,000 has been taken, at a premium of 2 and 2 1/2 per cent., the whole amount offered being \$56,000,000.

But a feature still more extraordinary in this loan, is its subdivision among the people. "The great money dealers in the cities are bidders, but get nothing because they do not bid high enough."

Two Elephants Drowned.—The elephants attached to the Menagerie of Messrs. Raymond & Waring, were unfortunately drowned in the Delaware river, on Thursday morning, a short distance below Philadelphia.

SIX THOUSAND MORE VOLUNTEERS.—We understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service.

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Highly Important from the Army!

By the way of New Orleans we have accounts from the city of Mexico up to the 24th March, inclusive. Santa Anna had arrived at the capital on the 23d March. He has taken charge of the Presidency, and one of his first acts was to order detachments of troops (6,000 veteran troops) to the relief of Vera Cruz.

The latest accounts from Chihuahua were to the 5th March. The loss of the battles of the 29th February by the Mexicans, is attributed to the cowardice of the Mexican cavalry. The forces of the Americans are stated to have been 1,110, and 7 pieces of artillery; whilst those of the Mexicans were 2,000 men and 10 pieces of artillery.

Our Prospects.—Every thing looks bright and encouraging. Our Democratic friends throughout the State are rallying with spirit and unanimity in favor of SHUNK and LONGSTRETH, their regular chosen candidates, and measures are in train every where to effect a complete and perfect organization of the Democratic force, preparatory to the great contest which is to come off in October next.

With candidates, worthy as are those who have been nominated for our support; with principles to sustain, that will bear, as they ever have, the test of the strictest scrutiny—and with a party to sustain those principles with unflinching vigor, the prospects for the future are as bright as we need desire.

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Reconciliation.—Read this.

JAMES COCHRAN, one of the Clay Electors in 1844 for the State of New Hampshire, has renounced the Federal Mexican Party with which he has hitherto acted in a long and able manner, and in a spirit that does honor to his head and heart.

But, Messrs. Editors, I find I am going too much into the particulars of the opposition of the federal party to their country, and I only ask a little space now in which I wish to refer to their opposing their country in the last war. Our commerce had been attacked by British subjects, and over twelve hundred American seamen had been impressed from our vessels, and taken aboard British men of war, and to fight in their wars; or if they refused, they were "tied to the mast and shot like dogs."

They have taken the same identical course which the old Federal party took during the last war? They have denounced the war as "Jim Polk's war"—the members of Congress who support it as "erring, servile tools of the south," and "dough faces," and the war itself as "unparalleled in the annals of history."

Such are no doubt the sentiments of thousands of honest men; and though they may not all be heard through the press, they will be felt at the ballot box, where their voice will be as potent, and their teachings even more effective. The patriotism of the country is awakened, and, as in times past, it will overwhelm its foreign and domestic foes.

Bill Later from the Army. Surrender of Alvarado—Reported Surrender of Jalapa. Washington, April 21, 1847. By the Southern Mail we have an Extra Picayune of 14th inst with intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 6th, brought by the arrival of the steamship Edith.

Colonel Harney, with the Second Dragoons, and a detachment from Gen. Twigg's division, had taken possession of Antigua capturing one Mexican officer and eight lancers.

The latest report at Vera Cruz was, that Santa Anna would dispute the passage of our troops towards the city of Mexico, with an army of twenty thousand men. Mr. Kendall, however, attached no importance to the rumor.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—Friday morning, as the stage for New-York, containing passengers, was crossing the canal bridge in the village near the Methodist Episcopal Church, the main timber which supported the flooring gave way, precipitating the coach, horses and passengers into the canal, and strange to relate, not a single individual was seriously injured.

THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—A few months since, the Federal Mexican Party writing gloomy forebodings as to the credit of the Government. They would have had the people believe that President Polk & the administration, was utterly incapable of conducting successfully the financial affairs of the country, and that under their management, the Government was fast losing the confidence of capitalists.

How stands the matter now? Congress, in its late session, authorized a Loan of several millions. In pursuance of this authority, the Secretary of Treasury, advertised proposals for the loan. What has been the result? Let the following from the Washington Union answer:

We have the pleasure of announcing that the whole loan of eighteen millions, is taken above par, at a premium varying from one-eighth to two per cent. The whole amount bid was \$58,790,883, of which the sum of \$54,925,500 was bid above par, and the remainder \$3,865,383 at par. Thus it will be perceived that the bids at a premium largely exceed three times the amount of the loan advertised.

What is Treason.—For the purpose, says the Ohio Statesman, of defining the meaning of this word, we copy the following from the National Intelligencer of October 13, 1812: "There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those serving him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to desert, the patriotic arms of our country, and thus encourage the enemy."

According to this definition, there are numerous members of Congress, editors in the country, who would be properly classed among this class of offenders—for instance, editors publishing such statements as would present and discourage our citizens from volunteering in the service of the country. This has been done, by nearly all the Federal papers of the Union.

DOINGS IN WASHINGTON.—It is rumored that N. P. TAFT, Esq., chief clerk of the State Department, has gone with important dispatches to Mexico. The precise character of the dispatches is, of course, unknown to the public; but it may be presumed they contain the formal purposes and demands of our government.

AND STILL ANOTHER INSURRECTION.—The Matamoros Flag of the 3d inst. states upon the authority of the captain of the steamboat Coquette, from Camargo, that a letter was received at Camargo, just before he left, from Capt. Montgomery, quarter-master at Monterey, stating that it was asserted there, on good Mexican authority, that Gen. Arista, intended to desert from his treatment of Ampudia, and proceeded in raising 7000 men, and was marching from Zacatecas to the city of Mexico, terminating to put down Santa Anna's authority, and reinstate Herrera. It was understood that Santa Anna had marched with the remnants of his shattered forces for the purpose of establishing Arista.

STEAM.—A manufactory for making shoe pegs is in operation at Cincinnati, which makes eight bushels daily. RED PEPPERS.—The seed of the various kinds of Peppers should now be sown.