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## TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, August 11, 1847.

### Fortifications of the Season.

BY GEO. BARCOCK CLARK.

Mark ye the passing year!  
The lovely Spring, voice of melody,  
And breath of odors borne along the vale,  
First gladdening earth with buoyant wing and feet,  
She glided as a seraph sent a hail  
The form of nature rising from her bier.

Perfect beauty glow'd,  
When Summer threw her dewy mantle by,  
And laid in crystal streams her shining brow;  
The adoring caught the radiance of her eye,  
Yea, all her graces were remembered now;  
Nor less the solid bounties she bestowed.

With garb of every hue,  
From Autumn comes to crown the laborer's toil,  
The ripen'd fruits fall at her stern command;  
Beneath her feet upheaves the fertile soil,  
And plenty rises to rejoice a land  
And ask from favor'd man devotion due.

Praise God! with grateful lays,  
And thro' the earth his goodness wide proclaim,  
The Wint'ry blast cannot unnerve the mind  
Which the love that kindles at His name,  
Who sends the seasons, changing and design'd  
To fill the heart with reverence and praise.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In a government like ours, where the sovereign power is practically, as well as theoretically, vested in the people, the highest political duty that devolves upon the citizen is to take the responsibility that rests upon him, and to do a proper part in all that concerns the public good.

In ancient Greece there was a law which compelled every citizen, under a penalty, to declare his sentiments upon all public questions. Here there is no such law, but it is not therefore less a duty in the citizen to declare his sentiments in regard to public measures and public men, and who fails to do so, does not discharge his duty to his country as becomes a patriot and good citizen. The price of the liberty we enjoy was the toil and blood of the patriots of the Revolution, and the admirable institutions by which our rights are secured are the results of their patriotism and wisdom.

How can any man who has a mind to perceive, through the traditions and history of his country, and a heart to realize and feel what the men, eye, and women too, of the Revolution endured to secure the blessings of religious and political freedom and of good government, be indifferent to the preservation of the holy heritage! If there be such a man he is unworthy of "the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

But are there not many amongst us who do not properly estimate the value of our institutions—who give the rights they possess as ordinary commonplace things, and who are content to enjoy, in indolent ease, all the blessings of good government without sharing in any of the perplexities which are unavoidable in its preservation. These characters are generally the first to complain when something, in their judgment, goes wrong, and are the loudest in their condemnation of others, forgetting that perhaps it was their own negligence and indifference, at a proper time, caused all the mischief which constitutes the ground of their complaints. Their neglect, perhaps, to attend a primary meeting, by which some unfit person obtained a nomination and election, may be the cause of the evil of which they complain most bitterly. We shall estimate the value of his influence and vote at a primary meeting to select candidates, or at a general election. Many of the most important events in the history of our country have been determined in our conventions and legislative bodies by a majority of a single vote, and going back to primary assemblies of the people, it will, perhaps be found that this vote in the State convention or legislature, depended upon the vote of a single individual in some township meeting or county convention. These occurrences have been frequent, and they show the influences that every individual voter may exert upon the institutions of his country. It has been said by the great apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and very often repeated, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and of the truth of this maxim there can be no doubt. It is, therefore, important to understand the influence of vigilance. It is to be constant and continuous, and relates to that watchfulness which is required from the people in selecting their public agents—in scanning with jealousy, but at the same time with candor and liberality, their conduct—in distinguishing between the sense and integrity and the demagogic and unprincipled schemes—in sustaining the faithful and public servant, and discarding the unfaithful and dishonest.

To an honest and patriotic public servant, there can be no greater reward than the approval and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and no greater punishment than a withdrawal of confidence and support without cause.

We have made these general observations with a view to impress upon each and every voter the importance and responsibility of the trust confided to him, and the obligation he is under to exercise it only for his own benefit, but for that of the whole community. We know of causes which induce many good citizens to abstain from an active participation in political concerns, but we know of no cause which is sufficient to excuse or justify them. We know that political affairs are managed by those in whom they have no confidence, and that those who have ceased to take any part in them are the very worst reason for their conduct. We believe what they say, the obligation resting upon them to endeavor to correct what they regard as errors is so much greater, as no good citizen can be so much as to believe to be the interest of the people, in despair.

Having made these preliminary remarks with a view to their application to the approaching election, we will proceed to offer some comments on the main question now under consideration.

The coming election is one of great importance to the people of Pennsylvania, and never was the duty of the people, to examine the questions involved, and decide correctly, more strongly suggested by their interests, than at the present time. It is a question of whether an honest and competent man, who has devoted himself faithfully to the promotion of the best interests of the people, and under whose administration the public confidence is revived, and the State prospering in an unprecedented degree, shall be removed to make place for a man without any known qualifications for the place, except his adherence to a party without principles or measures which they dare avow—which has on all occasions heretofore shown itself incapable of administering the government without the perpetration of the most signal abuses, for which the people have, in every instance, ejected it from power the first opportunity. During the administration of Francis R. Shunk, we assert boldly and fearlessly, that the Executive department of our government has been honestly and faithfully administered, with an impartial and strict regard to the rights and interests of the people; To this assertion we challenge truthful and successful contradiction from any responsible source. We invite any responsible friend of Gen. Irvin, the Federal candidate, to point to an official act of Gov. Shunk that has been at variance with the interests of the people at large.

He has, on all occasions, advocated the necessity of maintaining the public faith unimpaired; he has urged the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy, and of holding public officers to a strict accountability, so as to enable the Treasury to meet the demands upon it, and ultimately to form a sinking fund to liquidate a portion of the principal of the public debt. During his administration the accounts of public officers have been promptly settled, and more outstanding balances, due from former delinquents, collected than during any preceding administration. He has advocated the necessity of maintaining a sound currency, and without aiming at the destruction of the banking system, he has advertised emphatically to the evils of its excesses, and urged upon the Legislature and the people the importance of restraining and keeping within reasonable bounds, in order that its benefits may be enjoyed, and its mischiefs avoided.

As a means calculated to effect this great object, he has recommended that bankers, as well as other corporations who engaged in business for private gain, should be liable to pay their debts as other individuals are. He thinks it unjust that a set of individuals should obtain a charter to carry on business of a private nature, and, if successful, pocket the profits of their enterprise, but if unsuccessful, throw the loss, or at least a portion of it, on the community at large. He does not believe that such a system is calculated to make men either prudent or honest, and that it is, in many respects, of kin to the principles of the bankrupt act, which discharged men, for all time, from the payment of their just debts, even when they were abundantly able to pay. He believes, that honesty industry and frugality, and men engaged in such business as their means and talents bring within their reach, much better calculated to promote real independence and permanent prosperity, than the aggregation of capital under the control of a few irresponsible corporations. At all events, he believes that whatever system may be adopted in regard to any interest or business, it should be regulated by general laws, operating alike on all the citizens, of which all who are disposed may avail themselves; and that the whole system of partial legislation, by which special privileges are conferred on some which others cannot obtain, is at war with the spirit of the Constitution, and the genius of our free institutions, which regard the rights of all as equal.

In these views of public policy, we believe a large majority of the people of the State of all parties concur; and were it possible to obtain a vote in relation to them, irrespective of other party considerations, we have no doubt they would be sustained by four-fifths of the citizens.

In regard to the views of General Irvin, the Federal candidate, we are left in the dark. He has never, that we are aware of, avowed any views of State policy himself, and as he is the representative of a party whose settled policy it is to avow no principles for the public eye, we can only judge of him by the conduct of those in whose company he is found. When in Congress, we know he was the willing supporter of all the Federal aristocratic measures of the day, and followed humbly in the lead of the great revolutionizers, Henry Clay and John Sergeant. We know he voted for a Bank of the United States, and denounced John Tyler for vetoing it. We know he voted for the Bankrupt Act, and against its repeal. We know he was the supporter of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—the abstraction of which from the public treasury would have rendered it necessary to tax the poor man's tea and coffee to supply the deficit. We know that he was in favor of the most ultra protective duties, for the benefit of special interests regardless of the other great interests of the country. Whether he will avail himself in favor of any or all these measures now, no man can tell, for it is characteristic of the party to which he belongs, not only to deny their principles and measures, but their very name and identity. We take it for granted, however, that these are still favorite Federal measures, and notwithstanding their denial of some of them, at least if they had the power they would carry them all into effect. If they have really abandoned a Bank of the United States, why did they denounce John Tyler as a traitor to Whig principles by his veto of the Bank?

There is one measure, however, of State policy, that we know the Federal party is in favor of, and on that we join issue most cheerfully. On this measure we have their names on the record as late as the last session of the Legislature: we allude to the act providing for a transfer of the public improvements to a company.

On the 9th of February last, Mr. Williamson, a Federal member from Chester county, read in his place a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, and to provide a sinking fund for the public debt," which was laid on the table. On the 12th of the same month, this bill was committed to the Committee of Internal Improvements, and on the 17th, it was reported to the Senate. On the 22d it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and on the same day reported back to the Senate, and on motion of Messrs. Carson and Johnson, both conspicuous Whigs, the bill was immediately read a second time, and on the question, shall it pass? it was, on motion of Messrs. Bigler and Dimmick, postponed for the present. On the 27th, Messrs. Johnson and Smyser, both Whigs, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill; when a motion was made by Messrs. Black and Anderson to postpone, which was negatived by a party vote—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Federals in the negative. The question then recurring on the first section of the bill, passed in the affirmative by a party vote—16 to 9, and then the remaining sections passed.

On the 2d March, it was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. On the 8th March it passed a third reading by the following vote—Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Carson, Conman, Crabbe, Darragh, Darsie, Gillis, Harris, Johnson, Jordan, Levis, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson and Gibbons, 19, all Federalists except Mr. Gillis. Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Crawford, Hill, Hoover, Mason, Overfield, Potteiger and Ross, 11, all Democrats.

Now we unhesitatingly pronounce the passage of this bill as the boldest and most reckless measure and the greatest fraud on the people of this State, that has been attempted since the passage of the Bank of the United States in 1836, by a most corrupt and foul combination. Mark follow to citizens how these Federal Legislators attempt to deceive you when they contemplate a fraud upon the people. The bill which contained the charter of the Bank of the United States, was originally "an act to repeal the State taxes and provide for a continuation of the public improvements." The one under consideration, was a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad company, and provide a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

Mark the deception; the one was to repeal the State taxes, the other to provide a sinking fund, but both in reality calculated to rob the people and entail perpetual taxation on them. Now follow citizens are you not curious to know what this measure for providing a sinking fund to pay the State debt was. We will tell you. It was an act to take from you the control of your whole line of public improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, including the Columbia and Portage railways, and to place them under the control of a company for the miserable pittance of between seven and eight million of dollars at most. That is the whole line was to be valued at twenty millions of dollars, and from a stock to that amount in shares of one hundred dollars each, ten millions of which were to be sold to individuals and paid for in State stocks which were then worth not more than seventy dollars in the hundred. At this rate the cost to the individual stockholders of the one half, would not have exceeded seven million of dollars. By the provision of the bill the individual stockholders were to receive five per cent on the amount of their stock before the State should receive any dividend whatever. After payment of the expenses and five per cent to the individual stockholders, then the State was to come in for her dividend on the stock retained, but it provided that in no event could she receive more than five per cent. If the profits of the company should ever exceed five per cent on the whole capital, then the surplus was to go to the individual stockholders, and this its authors had the impudence to call an act providing a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

But the bill contained other still more extraordinary provisions, which we cannot advert to in detail, such as conferring on the company, power to construct lateral railroads and canals, and also authority to become transporters and establish lines of steamboats on the Ohio river. Now how did it happen that this bill was defeated. It passed the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives on the 10th of March. On the 18th March being Saturday, and the day of final adjournment being fixed on Tuesday the 16th, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill in the afternoon, and the federal members attempted to force it thro' the House without debate or amendment under the previous question, which they were only prevented from doing by the energy and determination of the minority, who finding that the majority was determined to perpetrate an act, which would rob the people of their property and inflict an irreparable injury upon the Commonwealth, resorted to all the rights and privileges which the rules of the House afforded them, and thereby prevented final action until the hour of adjournment arrived. On Monday other business intervened and the bill could not be taken up out of order without a thirds agreeing, and on Tuesday the Legislature adjourned. Thus was the consummation of this outrage upon the interests of the people, prevented, and for which the Democratic members were denounced as rioters and blackguards by a leading Federal paper of this place.

This very year we feel assured that the public works will net a million of dollars, and what their value may be twenty-five years hence, with the increasing population and resources of the country, no man can now tell.

To this measure then the Federals are pledged on the record, and if they again obtain a majority in the Legislature, and a pious Governor of kindred feeling in the person of General Irvin, we have a right to anticipate its consummation next session.

In opposition to this measure, Gov. Shunk has recommended that the net tolls of the public works, together with the present taxes on real and personal estate, be pledged to the payment of the interest on the public debt and to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of a portion of the principal, and has shown in the most satisfactory manner that the debt can be so far diminished within a reasonable time, as to allow of a material reduction of the present taxes. Here, fellow-citizens, are two distinct lines of policy presented. It is for you to decide which you will prefer.

Is it not, fellow-citizens, most extraordinary that in a party embracing so much talent as the Federalists claim that they have on all occasions when in possession of power, shown themselves incapable of administering the government? It has been so in regard to the General Government, as well as in our own State. They have been applied called "The party of the Incapables." In 1835, when they obtained power by a division of the Democratic party, they outraged the public feeling in the recharter of the United States Bank, and other dangerous measures, until they closed their career in the crowning scene of the Bucksport war. And last winter when accident placed power in their hands, so far as the Legislature was concerned, they only distinguished themselves by attempting to give away the public improvements and passing some corporation acts, and foreign divorce bills for ignorant applicants over the veto of the Governor.

L. REILY, Chairman.  
I. G. M'KINLEY, Secretary.

## The History of Bread.

An antiquarian might make himself immortal writing a history of bread. The thing has been tried without success. De Gouet has attempted to trace the successive steps by which men were led to the discovery of bread making. As yet nothing definite is known on the subject. The use of unleavened bread was general in the days of Abraham; and it is equally true that leavened bread was common in the times of Moses, for they prohibited the eating of the Paschal lamb with such bread. The Greek's supposed they were the first to discover the art of making bread. Some writers think they were indebted for the art to the Egyptians and Phoenicians, who had early settled among them. Grinding corn by hand mills, was first practiced in Egypt and Greece. For years the Romans had no other method of manufacturing flour than by crushing roasted corn in mortars. During the Macedonian war public bakers were for the first time established in Rome and from them the knowledge went through the south of Europe.

Yeast to raise the bread, according to Pliny, was used by the Germans and Gauls before it was known in Rome, where bread was leavened by mixing the new dough with the old. Yeast was not used in France until the end of the 17th century. When it first became general, the Medical faculty pronounced it injurious to health, and the use of yeast was prohibited under a heavy penalty. The bakers, finally, by appeals to the mass, had the law repealed.

During the reign of Henry VIII, the bakers had wheat for their own table, "but their households and poor neighbors" had to content themselves with rye, barley, and oats. In 1596 rye bread and oats formed most of the diet of servants even in some of the reigning families. In 1626, barley was the common food of the people.

How changed the times! Wheat bread is now universal. Barley is only used to a limited extent except by brewers and distillers, and oats are employed in this country only for feeding hogs. In 1720 a field of eight acres of wheat was sown in Scotland, and was so great a curiosity that it excited the attention of all Edinburgh. As late as 1775, no wheaten bread could be met with in the country places of Scotland. Oat cakes and barley bannocks were universally eaten. In 1804 there was not a single public baker in the city of Manchester. Bake Houses have been common in this country for more than a century.—*Rochester Dem.*

A WOMEN OF GOOD TASTE.—The following very happy and equally true sketch is from the London Quarterly: "You see this lady turning a cold eye to the assurance of shop men, and the recommendation of milliners. She cares not how original a pattern may be, if it be ugly, or how recent a shape it be awkward. Whatever fashions dictate she follows laws of her own, and is never behind it. She wears very beautiful things which people generally supposed to be fetched from Paris, at least made by a French milliner, but which are as often bought at the nearest town, and made up by her own maid. Not that her costume is either rich or new—on the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always pretty, and many an old one, but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy confusion of colors—nor does she affect a studied sobriety; but she either refreshes you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with a judicious harmony. Not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted cordings. She is quite aware, however, that the garish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and headings are delicate and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much so that which it is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashions or materials. The secret simply consists in her knowing the three grand unities of dress—her own station, her own age, and her own points. And no woman can dress who does not. After this, we need not say, that whoever is attracted by the costume well may be disappointed in the wearer. She may not be handsome, nor accomplished—but we will answer for her being even tempered, well informed, thoroughly sensible, and a complete lady."

WAS IT FOR WOMAN when a virtuous love has once entered the breast to attempt to expel the intruder. Once admitted, it is like the key-stone of an arch which force, instead of dislodging, presses more firmly into its place.

## The City of Puebla.

Gen. Worth's army took possession of Puebla on the 15th of May. It is 70 miles from the city of Mexico. It has about 60,000 inhabitants. The city is neat and far more so than the city of Mexico—streets broad and well paved, and the common people more comfortable and better dressed than those at the capital. Home rents are one half or one third those of Mexico. The dwellings are usually inhabited by one family. Churches and convents are more numerous, in proportion to the population, than in any other part of the country. The friars are less, and secular clergy more numerous. A river skirts the eastern side of the city, affording extensive water-power—and on its banks are public walks and fountains. West of the city is the convent of St. Francis, and in full view are the two volcanoes, Iztaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rising to the sky with their tops of eternal snow. In the centre of the city is the great square, surrounded on two sides by public buildings erected on arches. On the north side is the palace of the Governor. On the south side is the great cathedral, equal to that of Mexico. Indeed the church at Puebla is the most splendid in the country, and its popularity and wealth have been greatly augmented by an occurrence which is said to have taken place at its construction. The building gained mysteriously during the night, as much as the masons built during the day. The clergy declared that this was the work of angels, and hence the name of the city—*Puebla de los Angeles*.

From the centre of the great dome is suspended an immense chandelier, of solid gold and silver, weighing about ten tons. Such is the extent of this chandelier, that it costs four thousand dollars to clean it. Next to this in grandeur, is the great altar, built of costly marble, with its massive gold and silver railings; under the altar is the tomb of the bishops, in which a large silver lamp is kept constantly burning. To the right of the altar is a figure of the Holy Virgin, nearly as large as life, dressed in the richest embroidered satin, with strings of the largest pearls hanging from her head below her breast. Around her brow is a crown of gold, inlaid with the largest emeralds. Her waist is circled by a zone of diamonds, of which those in the centre are said to be the most splendid in the world. The candelabras around the altar are of gold and silver, so massive that a powerful man could not lift them. Immediately above the altar, is a smaller one, the interior of which, during service, is exposed or concealed to view without any aid apparently moving it. From this the Host, amid a blaze of priceless and innumerable jewels, is exhibited to the kneeling multitude. A large picture of St. Peter, suspended above the Bishop's chair, is made by the inlaying of various woods, but so skillfully executed that it has the appearance of a fine oil painting.

Indeed the cathedral is a mine of wealth and splendor. In her palmy days Puebla boasted eighty-two churches, fifty monasteries, thirteen universities, and twenty-three colleges.

Her manufactures have recently declined, like everything else in Mexico; but in opening their gates to the American army, the Pueblicos and their clergy have exhibited an appreciation of enlightened government, which speaks well for their intelligence. They will now find protection under our flag, and instead of being robbed and plundered by military chieftains, all their industry and resources will be made available for the happiness of themselves and their country.

INDIAN SUMMER.—A paper read before the National Institute, by Professor Jacobs, of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., treats of those atmospheric phenomena so characteristic of our autumnal skies during the continuance of what is called Indian summer. The essay says, that this autumnal season is only one of a similar class of phenomena occurring at various times during the year. He designates these several seasons, and gives it as his opinion that they occur when either the temperature or pressure of the atmosphere, or both together, have attained their highest degree or their lowest, and are about to pass to the opposite extreme.

The griefs of the selfish find a ready relief in their free communication wherever a sympathizing ear will receive them; but the more generous nature locks its sorrows closely in its own breast, and prefers the solitary endurance of its pain to seeking an alleviation at the expense of the bosom it loves; and surely thus to force the careless smile while the heart is sinking in sadness, and to rattle the words of mirth while the soul is steeped in anxious care; surely this is one of the most costly sacrifices that can be offered on the altar of affection.

GOOD ADVICE.—Be and continue poor, young men, while others around you grow rich by dishonesty and fraud. Be without power while others beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointment, hopes, while others gain accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hands for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue; seek a friend and your daily bread. If you have in such a course, grown gray with unbleached honor, bless God and die.

CHEAP PEACHES.—Take 2 quarts coarse corn meal, (the white Southern is the best,) a pint of dried peaches chopped into pieces not bigger than large beans, a pound of chopped sweet, eight or ten eggs beaten up in milk, and mix all into a stiff batter, and put in a bag, and boil three hours. Eat the same with any kind of sack you like, and you will eat as good a pudding as ever was made at such a trifling cost. If any should be left, warm it up next day, and it will be good again.

HOW WHO HAS NO elegance of soul appear graceful, it is by accident, as a fool, sometimes looks wise.

WE SHOULD NEVER estimate the soundness of principles by our own ability to defend them, or consider an objection as unwelcome to which we can not readily reply.

GREAT MEN are common property. They form a solar system in the world of mind, and shine equally for the benighted of all nations.

POSTS OF HONOR do not confer true glory. It is the manner only in which we fill eminent stations, that can really dignify us.

It is not in the quantity of money that we are to measure our worth, but in the manner in which we use it.

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