Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1847.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee for Bradford Co., are requested to meet at Mersereaus' Hotel, in this Boro', on Tuesday, 7th day of December next at 6 o'clock P. M. The following named gentlemen compose said committee

DENNISON JOHNSON,	JOHN ELIOTT,
HENRY GIBBS,	JAMES H. WEBB,
C. MATHEWSON,	JOHN HORTON, jr.
G. SANDERSON,	JOHN PORTER,

H. WILLEY.

The Commercial Crisis in England.

The panic amongst the commercial circles in England has reached an alarming crisis. As house after house topples and falls, and crash after crash takes place, the remainder, paralyzed by the unprecedented contraction in the monetary affairs of the country, wait, in almost helpless despair to see who shall be the next victim. The retrospect is awful; and the future equally cheerless. Banks and manufacturing interests, heretofore looked upon as beyond the reach of disaster have succumbed to the tempest raised by the explosion of a false system. The manufactories are closed, the poor thrown out of employment, and to the horrors of famine and disease are added the worst terrors which result from a want of employment. The Bank of England, the "great regulator" is shaken to the base. Having its foundation on the false and mischievous system which has so often convulsed and shaken England, its stoppage, without parliamentary interposition seems almost certain. The aid of parliament has heretofore been extended, on different occasions, to save it from a like calamity. And on the 17th of December, 1825, with but a million of treasure in its vaults the Bank of England was rescued from the peril of stopping payment by the accidental discovery in its vaults of a huge box of one pound notes. These, with the approval of government, it immediately issued as a substitute for sovereigns.

Some such discovery—or some act of parliament authorising an enormous issue of paper money, and constituting it legal currency, seems now, in the opinion of the commercial class of England to be the only panacea for present evils. Accordingly deputations from the banking, commercial and manufacturing interests have waited on Lord John Russell, imploring such aid as the Government might see fit to render, to dissipate the gloom which hangs over them. But the Minister stands upon Peel's Bank Charter act; and so far all application for relief have been fruitless. How the matter will end, no one can prophesy with any correctness.—All accounts agree that such a revulsion has never taken place, in the history of England, and that the misery produced is overwhelming and universal.

It is cheering to contrast the condition of our own country. Here, prosperity is unexampled. The farmer, the commercial man, the manufacturer and even the banking institutions, look on at the stupendous sufferings in England, notwithstanding the intimate relations of trade and commerce existing between the two countries, with a feeling of security. The time was, when a panic in England produced a corresponding panic in the United States, and as the money market expanded or contracted there, so it expanded or contracted here. Then, if the Bank of England was threatened, the United States Bank, refused to discount, and called in its issues, causing dismay and perhaps suffering in the commercial circles. Now, we have no great "contracter and expander," to regulate the monetary affairs, and with the new Tariff and the Independent Treasury. Trade, Manufactures and Commerce, flow in their proper channles, and are sound and healthy. The people of the country may congratulate themselves that this great favorite Idea of Whiggery is defunct, or they might feel a repetition of the evils which overwhelmed them, when the U. S. Bank closed its doors, and every rotten shaving shop in the state followed in its wake.—Thank heaven! it sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, and he who shall attempt its resurrection, will not fail to receive disgrace and odium at the hands of the American people!

We append an account of the number of mills closed or stopped in each month, from the commencement of the present year, in the different manufacturing districts of England, with the number or hands out of employ:—

	Mills Stopped.	*Out of Employ.*
January,	13	2,631
February,	19	5,600
March,	23	7,243
April,	26	6,643
May,	42	11,242
June,	15	12,161
July,	22	8,795
August,	30	7,942
September,	23	7,959
October,	30	10,341
Total,	243	83,563

Below are also the names of the firms which have stopped since the 19th of October:—

Barton, Irlam & Higginson, merchants,	Liverpool
Berey, Young & Co., cotton brokers,	Liverpool
Bertrain, Napoleon,	Courtray
Brooke & Wilson, ship owners,	Liverpool
Grozebrook & Son, iron merchants,	Liverpool
Jones, W., & Co., wholesale dealers,	Liverpool
Liverpool Banking Co.,	Liverpool
Livingston & Co., East India merchants,	Liverpool
Logan, James, Canadian trade,	Liverpool
Molyneaux & Hulbert, ten brokers,	Liverpool
Newcastle Union Joint Stock Bank,	Newcastle
Scholes, Tetlow & Co., bankers,	Manchester
Verrien & A. Gielis, manufacturers,	Courtray
Warden & Co., merchants,	Liverpool

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The official returns show the following result:—

Haines, Dem.	34,765
Wright, Whig,	32,251
Haines' majority,	2,514

The whole number of votes polled is 66,729: in 1844, the number was 74,539. Decrease 7810.

THE EDDY FAMILY.—This family of distinguished vocalists, assisted by Professor COOLIDGE, gave a concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music at the Baptist Church, on Saturday evening last, to the entire satisfaction of a large audience.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Hon. Arnold Plumer of Venango county, to be of Marshal of the Western district of Pennsylvania.

The "Champion Manuscripts."

It will be seen by the following article from the North American, of the 15th inst., that the editors of that paper have become satisfied of the utter falsity of of the charge made against Messrs. Miller and others. It will be remembered that a prosecution was instituted against the editors of the North American, by Hon. Jesse Miller, for the publication of these charges. This retraction must be very a moving to a paper, which is accustomed to an air of great complacency and self esteem, and we think it would hardly be "candid" enough to do a political opponent justice, were it not for the suit in prospective. It may be a lesson to the editor of that paper not to catch so greedily at every electioneering slander in which Federals and renegade Democrats abound. It were far better if it kept up the dignity which the U. S. Gazette hitherto displayed, than to stoop to such acts of low and paltry meanness.

"Having taken pains to examine into the testimony in support of the charges which were published in this paper against Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, attributing to him and others the authorship of certain articles published in a paper once printed in Harrisburg, called the "Champion," defamatory of the character of the late Henry A. Muhlenberg, we are constrained to say frankly, from facts which have come to our knowledge *since the publications* in our paper referred to, that we believe Mr. Miller is innocent of all participation in the authorship of said article."

Mr. Wilmot at Poughkeepsie.

It is gratifying to find a notice like the follwing, in an "Old Hunker" or Conservative paper, at a time when most of that portion of the party, are doing their utmost to impeach the motives of Mr. Wilmot, in visiting the State of New York, and are perverting his speeches, and pronouncing them incendiary &c. We find it in the Poughkeepsie Telegraph; a strong Conservative paper, whose editor is Post-Master at that place. We extract the article entire, as follows:—

HON. DAVID WILMOT.—This gentleman, well known as an able and fearless democratic representative in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, visited our village on Wednesday of last week, and delivered an address on the evening of that day. His name is familiar throughout the Union, as the author of the Proviso which he offered to the bill for placing $3,000,000 at the disposal of the President to aid in the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, that slavery or involuntary servitude should not exist in any Territory which we may acquire from that nation.

He is also known and highly respected for his support of the Tariff of 1846. When every other democratic representative from Pennsylvania failed to stand by the right on this great question, he as the friend of the Laboring Interest, and the important non-protected classes of our country, voted for it because it carried out more fully than the old law the cardinal principle of Equal rights

His reception in our village was a cordial one.—A meeting was called at the Hall for him to address, which was a large and highly respectable one, though a fair share of whigs composed it. V. D. BONESTEEL, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. T. PIERCE and C. E. WATERBURY were appointed Secretaries. The editor of this paper then made a few remarks on the importance of the approaching election, and the necessity of every democrat doing his whole duty for the success of our State Ticket, on which the People, for the first time, had the opportunity to vote for a number of officers not heretofore directly chosen by them; and also to give their active efforts for our Senatorial and local nominees. He concluded by introducing Mr. W. to the meeting.

In a speech of upwards of an hour, that gentleman alluded to his course on the tariff, for which he was warmly applauded, and gave a history of the introduction of the Proviso, and the necessity of standing by it to guard against the extension of slavery, during which he was frequently greeted with the approbation of the meeting.

Mr. W. is a good speaker, and acquitted himself well upon the occasion. Upon the particular subject of the Proviso, which was the main one of his address, he was animated, and some time impassioned. Every one in the meeting probably agreed with him against the extension of slavery, but all did not consider his proviso practical or necessary to affect it.

His visit to this state, at the time he made it, was not calculated to aid the democratic party. But this was no fault of his. For he told the men of the Herkimer Convention, most unexpectedly to them, no doubt, to support our ticket, and he repeated the same remark here.

New Hampshire.

We copy from the Albany Atlas the following account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention held at Concord, on the 29th ult. The entire unanimity with which the resolutions were adopted ensures a full and steady response from the people of that State; and we predict, in advance, will lead them on to a glorious triumph at the polls. The Democrats, who controlled the State Convention in Massachusetts, repudiated the doctrines of the Proviso, and their candidates were beaten by thousands. The New York State Convention, at Syracuse, refused to recognize its doctrines, and the people of the Empire State rejected every candidate on their ticket by overwhelming majorities.

New Hampshire strikes boldly for Freedom, and and her Democracy will be triumphant.

[From the Albany Atlas.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR FREEDOM.—We received a copy of the proceedings of the convention which assembled at Concord on Thursday week. MOSES NORRIS, jr., was elected president, along with ten vice presidents and three secretaries. County committees were appointed, and also a state committee. Hon. JARED W. WILLIAMS, of Lancaster, was nominated by acclamation as the democratic candidate at the next March election.

Richard Jenness was chosen delegate at large to the National Convention by a vote of 113 out of 178 votes, Mace Moulton, substitute—and the latter declining, Harvey Huntoon appointed in his place. Spirited resolutions were passed of the following character:

Resolved. That we regard a devotion to the rights of man, in opposition to every attempt to prostrate them for the selfish purposes of associated wealth, a jealous attachment to equal legislation, to economy, to the rights of speech and the press, to religious toleration, to free suffrage, and, above all things, to the glorious country in which we live, and that Union which binds us together, as the great elements of the democratic faith.

Resolved. That among the doctrines of the democratic party, the most important is an abiding adherence to the compromises of the constitutions, as the anchor of safety to the Union itself—*while at the same time none are more opposed than ourselves to the continuance or wider extension of slavery, and that we will oppose so great an evil to the progress of civilization and humanity, whenever a proper occasion shall arrive,* AND BY EVERY MEASURE CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS COMPROMISES; and that we deem the imputations of our opponents on that question too false to be worthy of regard, too frivolous to be deserving of answer, too inconsistent (coming as they do from men who oppose the concession of an hour's respite from labor to our own white laborers of the North) to rise to a point where they may be reached by any other sentiment than contempt; FOR WE DECLARE IT OUR SOLEMN CONVICTION, AS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAVE HERETOFORE DONE, *that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, should hereafter exist in any territory which may hereafter be acquired by, or annexed to the United States; and that we approve of the vote of our delegation in Congress* IN FAVOR OF THE WILMOT PROVISO.

There was no ambiguity in the voice of New Hampshire and no faltering or division in her councils.

"*The resolutions* (says the Patriot and Gazette,) *were adopted* UNANIMOUSLY *by the very able committee of twenty, after much deliberation, and were* UNANIMOUSLY *adopted by the Convention.* And we put them forth as the deliberate and mature convictions of the democracy of the State."

Of the character of the democrats who composed the Convention and who uttered fearlessly in its behalf the language of freedom, that paper also says:

"There were *two hundred and nineteen* delegates present, as appears by the record; and among them were many of the strong men of our party. There were old white-haired veterans, who have stood by the standard of democracy and patriotism in more than fifty fierce contests with their constant foes.—There were men who were upon the stage during the last war, and who see the same party which then plotted treason at Hartford, furnished "fory beef" to the British, and burnt "blue lights" on our coast to direct the ships of the enemy to our harbors, now giving "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans, rejoicing in the death of our gallant soldiers, expressing sympathy for the foe, and opposing the granting of supplies for the prosecution of the war. They, too, were young men, who received their first political lessions under the administration of the patriot JACKSON, which taught them to abhore monopoly, to resist every encroachment upon the people's rights, to guard jealously their own rights and their country's honor. In weigh of character, in sterling ability, in patriotic devotion to democracy and the country, this convention has seldom been equalled. And one idea seemed to engross the minds of all; they were all intent upon devising the means of securing the continued prevalence of democratic principles and patriotic feeling among our people.

Mr. Clay's Resolutions and Speech.

Below, we publish the resolutions offered by Mr. Clay at the Lexington meeting, held on the 13th of Nov., inst. No report of his speech was taken, as Mr. Clay expressed his intention to write it out himself, having been so often misrepresented by reporters. We shall await the publication of the speech, before giving our opinion of the monstrous doctrines the resolutions avow.

1st. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America, and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS to the former, and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics, arose out of the order of the President of the United States, for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi, to a point opposite Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress, having by subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into existence without previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it become thereby national.

2d. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interests of the nation to require.

3d. Resolved, That, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest complete war making power of the United States, and so possessing it has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of war, when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4th. Resolved, As the further opinion of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and if, after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defiance of its authority should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety, and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purpose and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexation of Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest, that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective populations—that such a union against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, the constant application of military force, in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time be extended over the whole people of the United States—that we deprecate therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions, and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own labors, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. Resolved, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and our gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foe: we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but only the just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th. Resolved, That we do most positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propogating slavery or of introducing slavery from the United States into such foreign territory.

8th. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of Peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

The Wilkesbarre Democrat speaks of the rapid growth of that beautiful town, and claims for it a population of 7000; an increase of 50 per cent since 1840.

Later from Mexico.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th furnish additional particulars brought by the arrival of the steamer James L. Day.

The correspondent of the Commercial Times states that just as the steamer was getting under way news reached Vera Cruz from Tampico, announcing the astounding fact of the embarkation of Santa Anna at Tampico, on board a British steamer, and his escape out of Mexico.

Col. Gates, on ascertaining that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood, took every precaution to prevent his escape, but they proved unsuccessful.

This news discredited at Vera Cruz but generally believed at Tampico.

The Puebla Flag of Freedom publishes a long and graphic account of the battle of Huamantla.—Capt. Walker's whole force did not exceed 195. Besides Capt. Walker the following were killed:

Corporal Mocyken, Privates Hugenen and Tarbox, wounded. Rabog Glanding, since dead;—— Meachen, severely:—— Rabog lost a leg; Welch, Wayne, McGill, Scott and Myers, slightly.

Missing—Sergeant Gossing; Privates Dement, Darlington, Collins, McCleary and Richards, of Company C. Rifles.

Private Murry, of Capt. Lewis's company, is among the wounded.

Private Richardson, of Capt. Loyall's company, was killed. Private Forsley and Milton, attached to this company, was slightly wounded.

Gen. Marshall had issued orders, in consequence of the prevalence of the fever at Vera Cruz, that all the troops arriving there should immediately proceed to Begram.

Col. Wynkoop was to return to the castle of Perote with his force. Four companies of his regiment were engaged at the battle of Huamantia. An interesting struggle took place between the Indiana and the detachment of the first Pennsylvania regiment, which should be the first to plant the American flag upon the walls of the town. Lieut. Deany and private Stebbis, of the Pennsylvanians, proved successful.

The remains of Capt. Walker were at the Castle of Perote, and would be forwarded to the United States.

Lieut. Montgomery P. Young, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. James McKean, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, died recently at Puebla, it is presumed of fever.

Lieut. Jacob Sperry, of the Philadelhia Rangers, had died of a lance wound received near Puebla.

Surgeon Reynolds, Lieuts Bryan and Hunterson, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, were passengers in the steamer James L. Day.

Gen. Lane at Puebla—Gen. Cushing to garrison Perote—Movements of the 1st Penna. Regiment—Jarauta and Zenobia Quarreling—Capt. Walker's body recovered—Death of Lieut Scott.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

By the arrival of the steamer James L. Day at this port, the Picayune has received dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst.

Lieut SEARS, a bearer of Dispatches from General Scott, came passenger in the Day. He arrived at Vera Cruz from the Capital under the escort of a Spy Company employed by the General-in-Chief, which will, it is expected, prove of great use in keeping the communication open.

Gen. LANE was still in possession of Puebla and quartered in the heart of the city. His garrison there is to consist of 2000 men.

The Battalion of the 1st Penna. Volunteers, heretofore stationed there, had been ordered to escort a detachment of 750 men a part of the way to the National Bridge, which place the latter are to fortify and garrison. This will form a depot, and also prove an efficient check to the offensive movements of the guerillos.

Gen. CUSHING with a command of 1200 men is to remain in garrison at Jalapa. It is thus seen that General SCOTT with the greatest foresight is preparing to hold all the strong points now in our possession and thoroughly establish his line of communication between the capital and seaboard.

The old feud between the celebrated guerilla leaders Father Jarauta and Zenobia has broken out afresh and the men under their respective commands have the savage character of their leaders. An emeute occurred between them, which was very sanguinary. The Jarauta party finally proved victorious, leaving thirty of their opponents killed upon the spot. The "field of Mars" seems more pleasing to the Padre than the "monkish cowl," which we were recently told he had again taken up.

Lieut. SCOTT of the Army, who was bearing despatches to Washington, died of apoplexy, on his route from the Capital to Vera Cruz, when near the latter city.

The body of the gallant and lamented Captain WALKER has been recovered It was found after having remained unburied for two days.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A "MARK" MADE TO A WILL NOT SUFFICIENT.—The Supreme Court of this State have decided that a will to which the "mark" of the testator is made, is void and insufficient. The act of Assembly of the 8th of April, 1833, requires that "every will shall be in writing, and unless the person making the same be prevented by the extremity of his last sickness, shall be signed by him at the end thereof, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction." In the case of Asay vs. Hoover, reported in the Pennsylvania Law Journal for November, 1847, the question, whether a will executed by the testator's making a "mark" thereto, was sufficient, came before the Court.

Judge Bell, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, says, "the true construction of the 6th Section of the act of April 8th, 1833, relating to last wills and testaments, is that the testator must sign the testamentary instrument by his own proper signature if he be able to do so, but if prevented from doing this by sickness, infirmity, or other incapacity, recourse is to be had to the alternative mode of authentication pointed out by the statue, to wit: signing the testator's name to the instrument of the end thereof, by some person in his presence, and by his express direction, and both the incompetency and signature by express request must be proved by two witnesses. A MARK made by the party proposing a testamentary disposition is INSUFFICIENT IN ANY CASE, and so is the name of such party written by another person, unless so written in accordance with the directions of the statute." This decision is highly important, and unless the mischief is regulated by legislative enactment as to wills made since 1833, will produce great confusion. Persons who are unable to write cannot make a "mark," they must expressly desire some one to sign for them. There are no doubt many papers intended as wills so executed, the makers of which are yet living—they will see immediate necessity of having their wills executed according to law.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—The Pittsburg American of Tuesday evening, says:

"The injury inflicted by the late flood on the Pennsylvania canal is more serious than we had imagined. We learned from good authority, that from Holidaysburg east for fifty miles the breaks are frequent and large, and that the repairs are estimated to cost $200,000, and that the idea is entertained of making a slack water along the Juniata in place of reconstructing the canal on its banks.—whichever way is adopted the repairs will be completed this winter.

"The Erie extension, we are glad to learn, is already so forward in repairs as to give assurance of being opened this week.

"An injury was sustained also on the Ohio crosscut near Warren, but that, we have learned, is fully repaired and boats now again passing."

WAGGISH.—In New Orleans, a few days since, some waggish fellow cut from an old paper of 1836 a notice of the arrival of Santa Anna in the Crescent city, which notice he stuck up on a bulletin board. Though it was taken down in five minutes, it had been up long enough to set the whole city in quite a stir.

YANKEE DOODLE IN MEXICO.—When Yankee Doodle was first played in the Grand Theatre in the audience came near bringing the house down.

Susquehanna County Bank.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Sept. 24.]

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BANK.—Our article on this this concern, which appeared some two weeks since, has produced no slight sensation. Now, the fact is, we have no personal feeling in the matter, not knowing any of the parties at present connected with the bank. We do know, however, from a pretty good source, that not a very long time since, its affairs were in a state which proved the whole concern to be worth some thousands less than nothing at all; and unless we see some statement calculated to set at naught the one in our possession, we shall be of the same opinion still in regard to its solvency. The bills, it is true, are at present redeemed by a broker in the street at a nominal discount; but such was the case with the Georgia Lumber Co., the Union Bank, Montreal, and a score others—yet what were they worth? It needs something more than the fact of a redemption at a heavy rate of discount in Wall street to sustain the credit of a worthless bank.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

MONEY MATTERS.—The "New York Bank Note List" has the following:—

"SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BANK, PENN.—A large quantity of the bills of this bank have been recently put in circulation in and about Monroe, Mich., and Sandusky, O., in purchase of produce. From certain facts now in our possession, we are daily looking for an explosion of the concern, and therefore caution our friends at a distance to be on the *qui vive*. We shall refer to this matter again."

The bills are not taken in this city except at a discount of 10 per cent.

Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.

The Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1843. This company is authorised by its charter to make Marine, Inland Navigation, and Fire Insurance, and we are sufficiently informed of its affairs to state that it has but one exception, we believe, the most extensive business of any Insurance Company in the State of Pennsylvania. Its officers, including Directors, are all gentleman of the highest standing in the community, and those having charge of its affairs, (we mean the gentlemen who perform the labor of the office,) the President, Secretary, &c., are distinguished for their ability, integrity, and strict attention to the duties of their respective offices, and there is doubtless, no similar institution in the Union, conducted with more prudence and judgment, and with a due regard to the interests of the company, and to the satisfaction of the insurer. We are confident that those to whose interests it is to have their property secured against loss by fire, the dangers of the seas, or the casualties attending the inland transportation of merchandise, cannot select a safer company with which to effect insurance, than the one we speak of.

We make the above remarks with the full assurance of their correctness; and we may here mention an act of liberality and promptitude on the part of the company, which has been extended to ourselves. The materials of our printing office were insured to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS against loss or damage by fire, in the office of the Delaware Safety Insurance Company, and as soon as the loss we recently sustained was summed up by the appraisers, the officers of the company at once, and without cavil or hesitation, paid over into our hands the *whole amount* covered by the policy. And this was done in a few days after the disasters to us occured, although the company had a lawful right to withhold from us the payment of the claim for thirty days from the time of the fire. Such promptitude and liberality is deserving of especial notice, and, therefore, we have made the statement for the information of those interested in the matter, as conduct of this character, in business transactions, is worthy of all praise.

The above is from Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and we might add, that this Insurance company, enjoys a high reputation throughout the state, for its promptness. The Agent for Bradford co., is O. D. BARTLETT, in this Borough.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Flag & Advertiser*, pays the following handsome compliment to Governor SHUNK:—

"Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania, is one of the most consistent and clear-headed Democrats in the Keystone State. He was a few years ago, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania—a position in that and in other States north of us which is filled by tried and able men, who have rendered the State some service—and was taken from that position, on the sudden death of Mr Muhlenburg, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and made the candidate for that distinguished post.—This occured a short time before the gubernatorial election; yet he was elected Governor by a large majority. Under the administration of such men as Ritner, Pennsylvania had been inundated by chartered companies, with special and extraordinary privileges. Banks, and corporations for manufacturing and other purposes, were freely chartered—and the doctrine of all sorts of protection to capitalists was fast gaining the ascendency. Governor Shunk set himself against this tide of legislation for private benefit—and in the three years last past vetoed thirty-six bills, granting special privileges to chartered companies. He understands thoroughly the true doctrine of popular rights—and has made some of the most cogent and convincing arguments against the doctrine of monopolies we have ever read."

THE LICENSE LAW.—The Pittsburg Gazette contains the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the late law authorizing certain counties to decide by ballot whether vinous spirits shall be sold in said counties The majority—Gibson, C. J., Rogers, J., and Bell, J., decide it to be unconstitutional Burnside, J., and Coulter, J., dissent. The Court ground their decision upon the position that the Legislature cannot delegate legislative powers to the people: that a minority of the people have not agreed to be governed by the majority in any other manner than that pointed out by the constitution of the State of which they are members: and that the law is unequal and not universal over the commonwealth.—thus one County may totally restrain the sale of liquors by vote, whilst it an adjoining county the old license law is the only restriction. The majority opinion was delivered by Judge Bell—the minority by Judge Coulter. The report occupies nine columns of the Gazette.

VOTE AT PEROTE.—At an election, held at the Castle of Perote, Mexico, October 12th, 1847, by the volunteers in the service of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, under an act of the Legislature of the above State, passed July 21st, 1839, the following votes were polled for Governor and Canal Commissioner of the state of Pennsylvania.

Francis R. Shunk received	66 votes.
James Irvin,	20
Morris Longstreth received	66 votes.
Joseph W. Patton,	19
Robert H. Morton,	1

DESIGNS IN MEXICO.—The Hannibal (Mo.) Gazette, of the 21st ult., says:

"Brig. Gen. S. Pierce visited our city on Saturday last, and took rooms at the City Hotel, accompanied by lady and son. In a conversation with him, we learned that he would leave for Santa Fe in November. He has represented to the Department that one thousand men will be sufficient to hold New Mexico, and, as over three thousand men have been concentrated at that point he thinks the design is to move a detachment against Durango. He has requested permission to do so."

EXECUTION OF MRS. RUNKLE.—Mrs. Mary Runkle was hung at Whitesborough, Oneida co., N. Y., on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, for the murder of her husband. She made no confession on the scaffold, but it is said made one to Dr. Smith and to the under Sheriff, Eames.

A Lead Mine has been discovered near the Illinois river, in Tazewell county, about four miles from Peoria, which it is thought will yield about 80 per cent.

The Wilmot Proviso.

We must disagree with our able and generally correct contemporary of the *Pennsylvanian* when he sets down the result of the late election in this State as a verdict against the Wilmot Proviso.—We do not believe that question formed the smallest part of the general issues before the people at that time. We are very certain it did not in this county and several adjoining ones: otherwise, we are confident that with all the enthusiasm for SHUNK, the result would have been essentially different, as it is rare occurrence to find a man who will vote knowingly for the extension of slavery. It is true, as our cotemporary says, Mr. Buchanan's letter was generally published by our papers, and it is also true that in some cases it was approbated, and in others disapproved—generally the latter by the masses of his party, so far as we were able to ascertain—but instead of dragging that in as an issue neither its friends or opponents chose to do it, well aware of the result. Mr. WILMOT himself was one of the warmest supporters of Mr. SHUNK, and his district which is nearly or quite unanimous in favor of the *principle* of the Proviso, (a few perhaps, a very few, may think it inexpedient or offered prematurely,) rolled up an increased Democratic majority:—yet they will be suprised to learn that their majority is set down as a verdict in favor of slavery in *free territory*. We repeat, the Proviso here formed no part of the issue nor can we think it did in any other portion of the State: and we hope, for the unity and success of the party, it never may. We trust that leading and influential organs of the party will take warning by the result in our sister State, and not indeavor to force such an issue upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania against its wishes.—*Northern Democrat.*

BROAD TRACK RAILROADS.—The broad track has been adopted by the Erie road, New York; the Peterson and Ramapo, and the Ithaca and Homersville route. This makes the broad gauge rather a feature in New York State, and its example will stand much chance of being carried upon other roads that intend to do a large business.

THE NATIONAL ERA:

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