



Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, April 12, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

Nominees of the National Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield, Senatorial. DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton, Senatorial. 1. Henry L. Beecher. 13. John C. King. 2. Horn R. Knapp. 14. John Weedman. 3. Isaac Shank. 15. Robert J. Fisher. 4. A. L. Roomfort. 16. Frederick Smith. 5. Jacob S. Vest. 17. John Griswell. 6. Robert E. Wright. 18. Charles A. Black. 7. Wm. W. Downing. 19. Gov. W. Bowman. 8. Henry Halldeman. 20. John R. Shannon. 9. Peter Klue. 21. George P. Hamilton. 10. B. S. Schoonover. 22. W. S. Davis. 11. W. Seward. 23. Timothy Ives. 12. Jonah Brewster. 24. Joseph G. Campbell.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. ISRAEL PAINTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Gov. Shank—Always Right.

We rejoice to learn that Gov. Shank has retorted four of the Bank bills, passed by the votes of recent Democrats in our Legislature, chartering the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia; the Chambersburg Bank; the Farmers' Bank of Wapburg; and the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. We rejoice that Pennsylvania has an Executive who dares to stand by the rights of the people, and exercise his prerogative, when those who should be true, filer by the corrupting influences of the Money Power. It is a stinging rebuke to those who forget their principles and their duty, and though he may be assailed, the stern, unyielding man who stood by Gen. Jackson, when Bank influence sought to crush him, will sustain Gov. Shank, for his honesty and firmness in staying the tide of worthless money. His administration will ever be remembered with pride, as doing more to rid us of the curse of chartered, insecure and illiberal corporations, than any previous one.

The bill vetoed by the Governor, authorizing the Commissioners of Bradford County to levy an additional tax of \$500 for ten years upon the Borough of Towanda, was taken up in the House, on Monday, 31st inst., and being negatived in the forenoon session, was reconsidered in the afternoon and passed by a vote of 51 yeas, to 18 nays. This bill having previously been adopted by a constitutional majority in the Senate, is now a law.

It is due to the citizens of the Borough of Towanda, to state that previously to this action being taken, the greater part of the tax, for the current year, here provided for, had been paid into the County funds, so that the law but legalizes their action.

The bill extending the time of commencing the North Branch Canal by the Company, which had already passed the Senate, came up in the House on the same day, on third reading, and after considerable discussion in which Messrs. HALLOWELL, LITTLE and OLEWINE, opposed, and Mr. GIFF speared the grant, the bill was defeated, by a vote of 33 yeas to 33 nays.

At the afternoon session, on motion of Mr. McKITTER, the House reconsidered the vote given on the bill.

On the motion of L. W. ROBERTS, the bill was amended, so that the Commonwealth will resume the control of said work, at any time, within seven years after the same shall be opened. The bill as amended was then passed by a vote of yeas 60, nays 21.

The Davulville Lullwater, of the Tin, in speaking of the action of the Legislature in regard to the North Branch Canal, says:—The opinion now prevails that the work will now be commenced this season, and finished at an early day.

The following is the bill which passed the House, and which will undoubtedly become a law:—

Message from the President.

We publish below, the message presented to Congress by President Polk, on Monday, 4th inst., communicating to that body the dispatches and other documents received from our Minister at Paris, giving official information of the French Revolution, and of recognition of the French Republic by Mr. Rush:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.—I communicate to Congress, for their information, a copy of a despatch, with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of State, from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, giving official information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment in its stead of a provisional government, based on republican principles.

This great event occurred suddenly, and was accomplished almost without bloodshed. The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceful rising of the French people, resolved to free themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert, in the majestic spirit of the great truth, that in this enlightened age, man is capable of governing himself.

The prompt recognition of the new government, by the representative of the United States at the French court, meets my full and unqualified approbation, and he has been authorized, in a suitable manner, to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic.

Called to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions, he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his government, and of his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free government established by the French people.

The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice.

While this wise policy has been maintained toward France, now suddenly transformed from a monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people who imitate our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States, with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not only reasonable, but we should be proud that France was our early friend in this revolutionary struggle, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke, and becoming a free and independent people.

We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of self-governed government for near three fourths of our century, and we justly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble, and thus far successful, efforts to found for their future government liberal institutions, similar to our own.

It is not doubted that, under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statement of republican France will find it to be for her true interest and permanent glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the happiness and prosperity of both nations will be promoted.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington.

British Ministry Sustained.—Another Royal Infant!!—Difficulty and Great Excitement in France!!—Disunion in Spain!!—Further Reform in Rome!!—Constitution Proclaimed in Sardina!!—Expedition Against Sicily!!—Conflicts in Austria & Prussia!!—The People Triumphant over the Military!!—The Liberty of the Press Established!!—Liberal Concession in Belgium & Holland!!

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume's motion that the income tax shall be imposed for one instead of three years was negatived 398 to 138.

The Queen was delivered of a Princess on the 18th ult.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France has suspended specie payment, by a decree of the provisional government.

Mr. Rollin issued a circular which created considerable excitement among the people—a decree for raising troops—which came near upsetting the Government.

The old Guard were greatly enraged, and 30,000 of them marched to the Hotel de Ville and demanded a recall of the obnoxious decree.

No promise was given, and they threatened to take the matter into their own hands, if their requests were not complied with.

The following day—the 16th—the guards to the number of 60,000 appeared under arms. The people also assembled in multitudes, and insisted that the government yet refused to withdraw the decree, which created great excitement, and a terrible collision was anticipated.

A minority of the provisional government demanded the resignation of Rollin. This he refused and threatened to appeal to the people.

M. Pages drew a pistol, but the matter was finally hushed up.

Later from Mexico.

Proceedings of the Military Court Martial—Charges Against Gen. Scott withdrawn. August, April 3.

The overlaid express has arrived with New Orleans papers of the 28th ult., and an extra Picayune issued on that day, containing advices from Vera Cruz up to the 25th ult., and from the capital to the 25th.

A renewal of the difficulties between General Scott and Worth had taken place. Mr. Trist had been retained at the capital as a witness against Gen. Scott, but will leave for the United States when the Court of Inquiry adjourns.

Col. Henry Wilson has succeeded Gen. Twigg as Governor of Vera Cruz.

No more supplies than are necessary are to be sent to the army in view of the immediate withdrawal of the troops.

The Court of Inquiry commenced its session at the Palace on the 16th. The next day, after short private sessions, the Court announced that it would proceed with its deliberations.

The subject for which the Court was then read; it requires the investigation of the charges preferred by General Scott against General Pilow and Dumarey, also, the complaints of General Worth against General Scott, and despatches the time and place of meeting, and the other preliminaries.

General Scott said he desired that all the parties interested should be present, particularly General Dumarey, as his remarks would concern him. He also inquired whether any other persons were embraced in the order as accused parties.

General Scott made a short speech in which he spoke feelingly of his having been converted into a prisoner while at a distance from his country, struck down from his high command, and found himself placed as chief criminal, and the accused become the accused.

The President Judge said that the remarks must not infringe the rules of the order convening the Court. Gen. Scott resumed, and on the conclusion of his speech the Court adjourned.

Proceedings of the XXXth Congress.

FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1848.

IN SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate to order at the usual hour; and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer and the customary preliminary business, a message was received from the President, accompanying a dispatch received from Mr. Rush, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States resident at Paris, officially notifying the Government of the overthrow of the monarchy, and the new republic in progress for establishing a republican form of government.

The message approves of the conduct of Mr. Rush in promptly recognizing the Provisional Government. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Numerous petitions were presented and appropriately moved.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolutions he had previously offered, tendering the congratulations of the Senate to the Provisional Government on the establishment of a republic.

Mr. Crittenden moved to proceed to the order of the day, being the bill relieving the Judges of the Supreme Court from circuit duty for one year.

On motion of Mr. Hanezgan, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The morning hour was spent in taking the yeas and nays upon three different motions to suspend the rules, in order to take up business not regularly in order.

The resolutions expressing sympathy with the cause of republicanism in France were taken up and sundry amendments offered.

Mr. Donnell moved to lay the subject upon the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded upon the question, it was decided in the negative. Yeas 41, nays 158.

How shall we Come Together?

Of our outside will be found several articles, from many papers, showing the absurdity of the "Southern Platoon" in relation to slavery extension. The position of the Slave States on this question, we have of our sides in our columns; and Northern men, generally, are familiar with it. Yet we are sometimes told by those who pretend to believe that the doctrine of the South is correct, that there still is a necessity of admitting free territory principle in the Provision, because slavery can never exist in the Mexican territory.

When we hear a man talk in this manner, we consider him either totally ignorant of the determination of the slave power, or that the extension of slavery into free territory, is what we learn the position of the slave power on this question. Two short extracts from the speech of Mr. Gayle, a member of Congress from Alabama, of how the British occupied by the slave power duties important question. They read as follows:—

The doctrine that Congress has Supreme sovereign power over territories, is false in itself, false to the common character of our liberties, false to the whole scheme of our government, and the spirit of our institutions.

So far, definite enough. But does the sovereignty reside with the people of the territory? No! Hear Mr. Gayle on this point:—

It must not be supposed that I yield to territorial governments the power to exclude slavery. On the contrary, the reverse of this has been one of the principal objects of my argument.

In these two short extracts we see at once the position of the South. The sovereignty residing neither in Congress nor in the territorial governments, it is claimed by the slave-holding States. So far as the establishment of slavery is concerned, sovereignty, each of these States is invested with the right to plant it in any territory belonging to the United States. The spirit of slavery is emanating from the Constitution, in this doctrine is true, and the spirit of Liberty is destroyed.

We do not merely give the opinion of Mr. Gayle, but the position occupied by him is that of the entire slave-holding section of the Union:— "This is the sentiment of the whole South," says the South Carolina and other papers in the slave territory.

Now, we entreat, you are Northern brethren to unite with the Southern section in the next Presidential contest! We are the North are nearly unanimous that the Congress should not interfere with slavery in the slave States. We are equally unanimous in the opinion that it extends to free territory, previous to its becoming a State is a question on which we have a right to act and to preserve the principles of Liberty, liberty and justice for all to act. The Democracy of the South say distinctly that they will hold no fellowship with the slaveholders of the South, unless the latter abandon their position on slavery extension. This is to be a free of action adopted towards us in the National Convention.

We frankly confess that we are not blind to the unless the South abandon their ridiculous, unconstitutional position. We propose to support the Democracy of the North will abandon the free territory principle, is certainly mistaken. If the Delegates to the National Convention are elected upon the ground of their free territory principles, there is no doubt that the Democratic party should succeed in 1850, nor any other year they will. In that case there will be a grand resolution of party, and no man can say that the immediate abolition will be brighter than even. Looking calmly at the view of the political elements, we are inclined to believe that a revolution cannot be expected. If the course of the political elements is delayed until we obtain a victory for the Democracy in 1850, the consequences will be that we will have more concessions in order to keep what we call Democracy in power.—A. V. Giff.