Gradford Aeporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Jan'y 21, 1846.

Democratic Meeting.

A MECTING of the Democrats of Bradford county, will be held at the Court House, in this brough, on TUESDAY creating, Tebruary 3d, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Conven-vention at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to no didate for Canal Commissioner.

By order of the Standing Committee. minate a candidate for Canal Com

PARTICULAR NOTICE.-We are sorry to be again compelled to call the attention of those indebted to E. S. Goongien and E. S. Goonnica & Sox, that payment has been delayed, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The notes, accounts, &c., must be paid; and f not paid by February court, they will be put in course of collection, every cent of them.

Political & Financial State of Europe.

"The "beginning of the End" is fast approaching throughout all Europe. . The germ of liberty which has been for years past, nourished and invigorated in this country, has extended the influence of its moral power to the down-trolden and oppressed, and Kings are made to acknowledge the power of subjects and feel unsale even in the sacred region of Royalty. Man's independence—the lofty range of his intellect—the freedom of his mind and body-though long subjugted, and trampled tipon, and enslaved, will at last free the felters, be they ever so strong, and stand up in God's image-with the consciousness of the high destiny for which he was in-

Though the Dark and the Middle Ages have long since passed, yet the institutions of those barbarous times have found for a long space a dwelling place among the kingdoms and monarchies of Europe. The elevation of Mankind, the possession of liberty, the disenthralment of mind from matter, and the securing of equal rights to all; is not there yet. While the amelioration of the personal liberty of subjects has in some measure taken place, yet the several dynasties with their pride, power and imperative tyrrany have in fact undergone but little variation from feudal times, and advanced in no great measure the political, religious and social progress of the people of their kingdoms. Absolute, tyrannical, government will not do for the Ninetcenth Century; the flame of Mr. K's skill, and pronounce them of the highest orof Liberty has dispelled too much of the darkness of despotism, and our blessed religion, annihilated too much execution. of the ignorance, servility and superstition of former times, to permit of the peaceful, willing submission of a nation, to the dictates, caprices, and opinions of one man, though he plead the " right divine."

It is a matter of no astonishment then, that Europe is fast approaching to a civil or political Revolution. There have been forebodings of this; dark, stern clouds have overcast, which have been rather driven away for a time, than dispelled-struggles in which the spirit of man, has asserted the high prerogatives which belong to his nature and his destiny, and when blood has flown, spilled upon the altar of Liberty and Equal Rights, to keep alive the vestal flame which can never go out, while the Great Head is, and religion and virtue have a being upon the Earth. Among the oppressed, starving and ignorant population of entire Europe, there is a mighty spirit at work, whose denouement will be terrible, whose effects will be lasting, and tho' it may cause a sea of blood to flow, will be of immense-nay incalculable-benefit to man. As long as the masses could be kept in the darkness of ignorance, Princes and Potentates were safebut the appurtenances of knowledge are becoming too common to permit of ignorance: - "Knowledge is power;" it leads to a conviction of our situation, and just es simation of our rights and wrongs. Then, when the serf, and bondmen of Europe are fully aware of their situation, or rather of what their situation might be, will they not sak of their masters a redression of the wrongs they have so long and so patiently labored under, and a concession of their equality and sacred rights. The history of the day proves that man in his present condition ill not be satisfied to live in want and penury and de gration to keep up the magnificence of Royalty, and lav ish treasure upon foreign paupers, or feel that his life, property and honor are the becessary consequents upon a King's possessions.

The condition of the masses in England is bette known than, perhaps, the situation of any other part of the Old World. There, magnificence flaunts daily; while penury and want, ragged misery and starving destitution duily clamor for the pittance that but prolongs their lives and sufferings. This was in the palmiest days of England's pride and glory. Now, even honest days from Vera Cruz, with important departeindustry goes begging, for her manufactures are paralyzed, and her operatives without the means of living and strip-Financial gloom has overshadowed the Kingdom, and salded to this, is the certainty that want and destitution will be made more hideous in the failure of the crops, alty, and to build and foster in pride, power and prefear cometh." For this too, have their children, gone into the slaughter-factories of England to debase, contract and enervate their natures, and become victims to that mighty spirit of monopoly, in the tenderness of youth; young in the years of life, but aged in decrepitude, toil, misery and suffering, and the total abandonment of all those joyous hopes which make youth a time of so much happiness.

These are already demanding some little alleviation of their suffering, some attention to the wrongs they have so long and patiently suffered and- groaned under, until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

A nation is knocking at the doors of her Parliamen demanding the grant of rights, privileges and possession

which justice should have long since awarded. Can there be a doubt, that the crisis is not only approaching, but is near at hand, in Britian ! It may, by concession and compromise be delayed for a time, but ultimately the equality of man will be asserted and must be fully awarded. The spirit which is at work will be satisfied only with a full redress of the wrongs and suffenings which so many generations have suffered; and if princely power maintains its ascendency, it will be a strange anomaly in the history of nations. It may as as well happen now, an later; for though " chaos coine again," dut at the fargments—though with antreby, confusion and blood-will be derived some system of government, which will at least secure the possession of equal rights and all the civil, religious, and political blessings ethended by self-government.

The continued and expensive wars of Russia have drained the treasury of that most despotic country; Austrian credit is fact depreciating ; the Savings Bank's of France are sustaining a heavy run, and Dutch and Belgian 24 per cent, are declining. The religious difficulin Germany are kept alive by political partizans; as are also those of Practic ; whose king has lost the moment when he might have much coalit and adventage to himselfgiren a geneticuism to his entjects. Italy would be in a Brenfeiren; bet, for the prosence of Swiss and Auarrien traces. While the other sections of Europe age in me manfrærside state.

Vil Borges Compressed of the Pelie Leils भेतर करनेत्रेय या तेल्या के अपने क्षा गाँक दशकाता भाग तह है है है के स्वार्थ करने क्षा है के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ करने हैं है है

"In short, the "signs of the times" are that the whole Monarchial structure of Europe is rotten to the core, an ontains within itself the elements of speedy dissolution Whatever its fate may be, it will but add, new strength o our Republic, and new impettes to the onward march of

iberty.

This subject has a more direct and forcible bearing Liberty, upon the great question, which is now being agitated ween this country and our trans-atlantic quondam gua dian, than many imagine—we allude to Oregon—to which we may advert at some future period.

MESSES. EDITORS :- While sojourning at Washington City during the Hollidays, an incident occurred on New Year's day at a convivial party at the rooms of Col. Stambauch, which was too rich to be lost. Among the guests of the Colonel numbered several Western Cherokee Indians, most of whom are educated and gentleman ly in their bearing-at each turn of the sparkling wine, while the company were surrounding the festive board each in his turn was called on for a sentiment. Mr. M'-Coy, one of the Indians, alluded to, gave the following sarcastic and cutting rebuke to the new party recently sprung into existence :--

"Gentlemen," I give you the misnamed "Native American Party"—They stole our Lands, we hope they will not steal our name.'

This toast is characteristic of the shrewd Indiantended, like a two edged tool, to cut both ways. January 12, 1846.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF THE EX-SECRETARY OF TH COMMONWEALTH.-The Pittsburg papers mention the death of Ex-Secretary McClure, under the following eircumstances. On Thursday night he was out late. and in passing to his room is his boarding-house in the dark, he fell down a back stairs, not used in the winter season, and it is supposed broke his neck by the fall. He was not discovered until Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock when he was found doubled up, his head hent forward on his breast. He was a man of good education and fine talents, and most respectably connected, and leaves aramily at Carlisic to mourn his untimely death.

PERMANSHIP.-Mr. W. W. Kinney proposes opening a Writing School io this Borough, thus affording an excellent opportunity for such as wish to improve their " hand write." to do so. We have examined specimen der, both as regards taste in the design, and beauty of

Coxoness.-The proceedings in Congress afford by little variety. The Oregon question still continues the absorbing tonic, and nothing can be done until that i dispensed with. In the Senate the matter has been nos poned, as will be seen from the proceedings.

SERIORING .- The dilapidated state of the sleighing was very much improved by another fall of snow on Friday night last, rendering it almost as good as formerly Truly, we have been fortunate, in having sleighing for so long and interrupted a period.

CANAL CORMISSIONER.-The new Canal Comm sioner, James Bouns, entered upon the duties of his office, on the 13th inst., W. B. Fosten jr., was duly elected President of the board, and D. Mitchell jr., Sec

Hox. Gzo. Pullen, hanagain taken the editoria chain; we wish him in his Euties as one of the editor of the Montrose Democrat, much success, and a mode ate share of trials, tribulation and difficulties apportain ing unto his vocation.

Nor Received .- The letter of our Harrisburg correondent was not received this week. The business transact ed has not, however, been of much importance to ou

N. B. CANAL .- The stockholders of the North Branch Canal met on the 14th inst. We have no anthentic in formation; a ramor, is however, in circulation, that the natter has been abandoned, and the instalment refunde

STATE TREASCREE.-The present incumbent, J. R. Snowden and Ner Middlesworth have been nominated in the Senate for State Treasurer. The election took placelast Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO .- Arrival of the St. Mary's - Insult to the American Minister. -The U.S. ship St. Merv's, which carried Mr. Slidell, the American Minister, to Mexico,

Up to the time I write, no one from shor ped of a prospect of support for themselves and families, had boarded her, but several had come ashore from her. She is understood to bring farge despatches from our government. Those who came from her report (and the report is creditand the consequent scarcity and high price of the necesdiries of life. Nor can it be forgotten that they have the Mexican Government, and was in fact intoiled and suffered, to keep up the magnificence of Roy. sulted. Another version of the story is, that he was not received and recognized as such at samption, in their midst an antagonistic principle, which all. Both reports, however, resolve themselves now laughs at their calamity, and mocks where their pretty much into the same thing. This statement has created no little excitement here, and if true, as I have but little doubt one or the other is, it is expected that the entire Gulf Squadron will shortly appear before Vera

> Cruz. It is believed here that this is another frui of British intrigue and British diplomacy. If so, it doubtless looks to a declaration of war by that government against us:

The U. S. brig of war Somers sailed from Pensacola on the morning of the 29th ult., with despatches from the Government at Washingion for our Minister at Mexico.

A court martial is about to assemble at Pensacola for the trial of Lieut, Russ, of the Falmouth, on charges preferred against him by

Midshipman W. Wilkinson. The Washington Union of Monday denies that any message or despatches had been received by Government recently from Mevico.

Brown Ur .- Last week, the Millerite Tab. ernacle at Akron, Ohio, was found much shattered-the pulpit end entirely blown down, the north side thrown out and lianging on by the for 42,000 sets of accourrements for the militia corners—the roof started, and the windows in fragments. Some supposed it to be caused by the explosion of a gas which had been generated there for some time; but the fragments of keg found upon the premises gives a more the dates of their respective appointments. probable solution of the cause. How came it there? is a question more easily asked than answered. The keg had been placed just in

ONE OF THE ARUSING INCIDENTS CONSTANT. ly occurring on the floor of the House of Conif the Clerk's desk, of " the long and the short of it" from Illinois, whenever Wentworth and Mr. Douglass stand up there together and hold a private conversation - as they frequently do. Mr. Wentworth is supposed to be six feel sev. en, and Mr. Douglass fine feet four. Will all this difference in height, they are said to be equally elever in their way.

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ing unharmed on the desk .- Cincinnati Times.

ront of the pulpit.

The Oxford left Liverpool on the 6th of Deember, in company with the packet ship Virginian, Captain Hiern, and has been on the

coast for the last ten days.
The lows suiled from Havre 12th Decemer, and brings London dates to 10th, and Haree to day of sailing.

These packets have brought important runors respecting changes in the commercial policy of the government of Great Britain. The riumph of the anti-corn law league, and the prospect of Parliament repealing the corn laws, as announced by the London Times, have creaed much excitement abroad, and much interest in this quarter. The intelligence thus unbounced by the Times was contradicted by the London Standard, considered the best advised in the movements of the government. The Times since has withdrawn its statements, with the important qualification that the English ministry had changed its views, and that the ports would not be opened. That Journal, of De-cember 10, says that it has reason to believe that in a day or two the Privy Council will remove all doubts in relation to the repeal of all the Corn Laws.

The next news by the steamship Hibernia will probably settle these contradictory statements, as well as bring us important intelligence as to the reception of the President's Message. This news is looked for with more interest than any which has come from Europe for a long while. It will, in all. probahility, not reach this country before Wednes day or Thursday.

The Hiberria's sailing day was the 4th instant, but as that date came on Sunday, she did offered a resolution directing the Committee not leave until the next day, the 5th instant. Allowing her seventeen days, she cannot reach Boston before the 23d instant, Thursday next. From the arrangements made, the news will be expressed through in a much shorter time than usual, say fifteen hours from Boston. It may however, come sooner is the vessel has a favorable passage.—Public Ledger.

PREPARATION FOR WAR -Additional batte ries are being erected at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymoth, Pembroke, and other places on the coasts of the island. A great number of traversing platforms, 16 feet long, to be fixed by pivots to the masonry of the embrasures. joined, declaring that he would, on every ocare in progress of construction at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and some idea may be the people in the coal detricts, until he was formed of the quantity of work now performed in the carriage department; where about five or six years ago only about 100 hands were employed in that branch, there are now be tween 350 and 360 men en ployed, aided by many new improvements in machinery, equal work of a great number of hands.

The contractors for timber for the Royal Arsenal have not been able to supply the extra demand for seasoned timber. in consequence of the great and unanticipated o namp ion, and the dock yards have been had recourse to .-Numbers of large guns have been forwarded to Jersey and other exposed islands, and to the Cape of Good Hope and other colonial possestions, and the greatest activity prevails to strengthen every place at home and abroad for securing them in the event of being attack ed. A number of the block ships, heavily rmed will soon be ready for their respective stations, and add greatly to the defence of the

The Liverpool Mail, in speaking of the fa- grees. nine in Great Britain, says : " It is as we antipated, and it is delightful to record the fact. that the monster ' Famine,' with which the nation was threatened, has begun to derour its nsolent and mendacious authors. Every nost brings brings the cheering intelligence that the potatoe failure, the distemper, are fallacies not ngendered by the heart-fearful falsehoods. vented for a sordid and dishonest purpose."
The disease among cattle has again broken

out in South Lancashire, and many farmers have lost the greater portion of their stock. The present disease appears to be a violent affection of the lungs, and in many cases it is quite incurable. Sheep, on the other hand, are doing remarkably well.

THE ALLEGED FAMINE IN IRELAND .- The market in Dublin on Wednesday, was better supp ed with potatoes, which sold at lower pri-ces, than on any day for a week past. The provincial market notes represent a greater decline in the price of all kinds of grain, but potaoes are some what in advance-they have not however, approached the high quotations in the Dublin lists. At the last Limerick market, cup intators were only 27d. to 3d. per stone; white

1std. per stone.

At Nenagh, the ptices were exactly the same as Limerick. The following is an extract from letter dated Sligo, Nov. 28th, 1845 : "Having spent a good deal of my time since I came to Ireland in rambling over the country snipeshooting, I have made it my business to inquire at every poteto field respecting the crops; and my own opinion is very different from the ge-neral one, masmuch as I do not think—at present at least-that there is just ground for the alarm universally expressed, My reasons for this are: 1st. There is a very much larger surface of ground sown with potatoes than ever there used to be, as it has now begun to be so much the custom to fatten pigs and cattle upon them for the English market; 2d. That there has been a very much larger produce this year than has been ever known before.

That the disease exists in the ground and also in the pits, there is no doubt: but there is another circumstance I did not mention, that the wheat, barley and oat crops are the best ever known—in short, the farmers' words are that it is the most productive year ever known." The cotton market is rather firmer than or

he sailing of the Acadia. The corn market has declined. The news from Algeria shows that the French make little progress in the subjugation of Abdel

Kaker. Her Majesty's government have issued orden of the English counties, the whole to be ready on the 1st of March next. The various clerks of the subdivisions throughout England have likewise received orders to certify to government

THE CORN LAWS .- The uncertainty as to what the intentions of Ministers are respecting the Corn laws, appears to have checked all specultifon in the English funds, and the spirit of nactivity which has for several days charactersed the English markets has to-day extended itself to those for Foreign Stocks and Shases. -Globe.

JUDGE GARLAND .- The N. O. Picayone of the 30th ult., save of this fallen man :- Judge Garland, it is said, has fled to the West Indies. After two unsuccessful attempts to commit sui-cide, he has hid himself amongst strangers,— Would that all memory of his crime could be accompanied with a roar or rumbling noise. oblit rat d will his disappearance, so that his and apparently proceeded from a North-Wesmisdeeds be not risited upon the innucent.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1846. SENATE .- The Annual states ent of the Au ditor General-A magnificent copy of Wi ke's Exploring Expedițion was presented to the Senate for the use of the Library, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. A special committee to take charge of so much of the Governor Message as refers to the Tariff, was appointed as follows :- Sterigere, Gibbons, Black, Rahn,

and Carson. PETITIONS .- In favor of a railroad from Harrieburg to Pittsburgh, in any quantity, were presented. One in favor of giving to the people the right to decide by ballot who shall sell arden spirits. The proceedings of Councils of Pitts burg thanking the Legislature for aid rendered them in their distress. In favor of a new county to be called Jackson.

Mr. Sullivan, from the Judiciary, reported hill more effectually to enforce criminal cour indoments. House .- Mr. Webb submitted a resolution

instructing the committee on Vice and Immoral ty to inquire into the expediency of reporting : bill to allow any citizen of Pennsylvania to sel rdent spirits, on paying for the privilege. Mr. Cochran read in place a supplement to

the charter of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company-by Mr. Pomerov, of Franklin, one relating to constable's fees.

Annual Statement: from the Auditor General of the condition of the Banks of the Common wealth.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1846.

Tax on Coal .- Mr. Hill of Montgomery. on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a hill to lay a tax of ten cents per bushel on anthracite coal, and four mills per bushel on bituminous coal, or such other rate of tax as policy may dictate.

Mr. Magehan opposed the motion as unjust to the coal interest. Mr. Burrell suggested that it would be better to name no sum or rate of tax, and Mr. Piollet made a motion so to amend, which was lost.

Mr. Magehan then moved the indefinite postponement of the subject. Mr. Hill (of M.) advocated his motion and Mr. Magehan recasion, speak out against such an outrage upon overwhelmed by numbers.

Mr. Proflet followed and advocated the taxng of coal, and went into a rehearsal of facts connected with the coal interests, to show that property of immense value was taxed only as wild land. The tax was mainly and wrongly upon the farmer—it should rest equally on the

oal interest. Mr. Bigham hoped the friends of the coal nterest of Pennsylvania would not attempt to meet the issue on a vote of inquiry, but if the Committee should take the responsibility of reporting a bill to tax coal, it could then he resisted on equal grounds. He entreated the House to allow it to go to the committee, and hoped the motion to postpone indefinitely would be withdrawn.

Mr. Magehan here withdrew his motion to ostpone indefinitely.

Mr. Burnside advocated the passage of the re solution of inquiry, and deprecated the referference made to proceedings expected in Con-

Mr. Hill (of M.) declined withdrawing his resolution. He desired to tax overgrown capitalists for the ben fit of the farming interests. Mr. Burrell, in order to get the matter in a irer man er before the House, moved as a substitute, "That the report of the State Treasurer he referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with intructions to consider and report on the suggestions therein contained for increasing the revenue, and increasing the pub-

lic debt of the Commonwealth. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

Standing Committees :- House of Representatives.

Ways and Means-Burrell, Burnside, Merrifield, Trego, Gray, Nicholson and Hallowell. Judiciary-Burnside, Eldred, Kunkle, Bigm, Gwin, Halv, Enue, Knox and Galloway Claims - Armstrong, Murphy, Larkin, Clark. M'Crum. Ives and Fernon.

Agriculture-Power, Cross, Pomerov. Mercer,) Chesnut, Rupert, Snyder and Mor-

Pensions and Gratuities-James, Funston, Mathias, M'Abee, Fassett, M'Clelland, (Frank-Domestic Manufactures-Taggart, Wadsorth, Rider, Pomeroy, (Franklin) Daly, Mitch-

ell and Thomas, (Chester.) Accounts-Conner, Stetler, Price, Bird, Donldson and Brough. Education—(Trego, Stetler, Johnston, For syth, M'Farland, Shuman and Bonghner.

Vice and Immorality-Funston, M'Curdy, Boyer, Wilson, Ladley, Jacobs and Hoffman. Militia System-Rider, Weest, Burns adley, Worrell, Galloway and Hilands.

Election Districts-Dotts, Worman, Haymaker, M'Curley, Keller, Morrison and Owen. Banks-Samuels, Proflet, Burrell, Hilands Kline, Barber and Steel. Estates and Escheats-Magehan, Bracken-

ridge. Bartholemew, Van Hoff, Matthias, Edie Roals and Bridges-Stewart, (Lycoming.)

Starr, Thomas, (Susquehanna,) Bachman, Wilon, Levan and Bentz. Local Appropriations-Tice, Boyer, Price. Strouss, Donaldson, Cross and Larkin.

Corporations—Campbell, Cochrun, Webb, M'Farland, Bird and Robinson. Lands-Hallowell, Worrell, Means, Bassler, Rupert, Clark and Bartholomew. Compare Bills-Bright, Enue, Shuman. Van

Hoff and Jacobs. Printing-Barber, Cochran, and Murphy. -Gray. Webo and Hineline.

Inland Navigution-Merrifield, Eldred, Forwth, Piollet, Bigham, Patterson, (Huntingdon) Holey, Hill, (Fayette.) Hill, (Westmoreland,) Power, Bright, Nicholson and Burns. Retrenchment and Reform-Hill. (Mont-

gomery.)Kline, Boughner, Edie, Conner, Means and M'Curdy. Songthing New .- There is a ten-pin alley

fitted up on the ice in St. Louis. The surface of the ice is the alley, and a couple of posts are sunk through, and a sheet of strong canvass stretched between them to stop the balls, just before which the pins are set.

EARTHQUARE.- A very sensible quaking of the earth occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the evening of the 22d ult., starting people to their feet, and frightning many; the agitation was

Thirt is a burger for head frequency

Arrival of Packet Ships from Europe. Proceedings of the Penn'a. Legislature. Proceedings of the 29th Congress.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Morning News.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1846.

The Oregon debate has been postponed in the Senate to the 10th of February. All the pending questions on that sul ject go over to the same day. The motion to postpone was ably be delayed, and the whole subject be of made by Mr. Allen, who desired the 27th in mately brought before them by the treaty making The motion to postpone, was ably stant to be the day fixed. Mr. Hay wood proposed a week later, that Senators might have ume to consult with their consultments. Mr. Westcott suggested a still later week, that the Texas Senators might be here to vote. Mr. Calhoun sustained the postponement; likewise Mr. Archer, who sustained his opinions by urging that the more this question remained under the control and discretion of Congress the better it would be for the country. He said after they had decided the question, news might be wasted from the other side of the Atlantic showing how inconsiderate had been their action, if they should now dispose of it. He therefore was of opinion that it should be kept under their control till very near the close of Congress.

Mr. Hannagan's resolutions were also postpoved to the day fixed for the consideration of Mr. Allen's.

The national defences are to be greatly increased of a bill reported by Mr. Fairfield should become a law. This Senator, on behalf of the Committee on Naval affairs, in answer to a resolution of enquiry, adopted by the Senate, in relation to the state of the navy, reported a bill which provides for the building, equipping and employment on the naval service of ten steam ships or vessels of war, to be constructed of iron, if practicable, and three of them to be of the class of frigates, five to be sloops of war. and two of a smaller class. It also authorizes the President to complete all the frigutes and sloops of war now upon the stocks, and vessels in ordinary, and to anake provision for the supplies; and appropriate five millions six

hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for

these purposes. The bill was read twice and

In the House of Representatives, about an hour was devoted to the reception of petitions of which an immense number was presented by Mr. Adams. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution heretofore reported from he Committe on Foreign Affairs, for giving 12 months' notice of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon. The speakers to-day were Mr. Tombs, and Mr. Hamlin. Mr. Douglas then caused his bill on this subject, which was the special order for to-morrow to be re-committed to the Committee on Territo ries. The cause assigned was, that it would obstruct the present debate if it were not put out the way.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1846. After the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned

Nearly the entire session of the House was onsumed in the reception and disposal of resolutions; among which were

One offered by Mr. Ashman, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the patronage

of the President. One by Mr. Rethbun, that the heads of Departments, in connexion with their adminal reports to Congress, shall communicate a list of all the clerks and other persons employed therein, and affixing to the name of each, the state or territory of which he was a resident at the time of appointment.

One by Mr. Owen, that the Committee or Public Buildings inquire into the expediency of adding to the present Capitol a new hall for the House of Representatives, and to convert the present into a Library, and the present Li-

brary to a Supreme Court room. One by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, that the Secretary of the Treasury he directed to report to the House a plan for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public money, as suggested by

the President in his message. A series of resolutions by Mr. Andrew Kenthe Executive departments should be distributed among the congressional districts of the several States, and their terms of office limited to a current of air sufficient to remove cars, large eight years; also, that the whole of these officers should be classes, so that one fourth of the incumbents should go out of office at the end

of each two years. The Oregon question was not reached to-day. This being understood in advance, over sixty members were absent, it was said, preparing themselves for this question. It is contemplat. ed that over one hundred speeches on this subject are yet in embryoamong the members of the House. As there cannot be expected an average of over two of these a day, we may calculate the subject will not be disposed of in less than two months, unless some measure be adopted to choke off some of the members so severely attacked with the disease, 3 clept in classic, parlance, cacoethes loquends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th, 1846. The present session of Congress will be one of unusual interest and importance, judging from the number of topics of national interest which have already been introduced into the two Houses. Few of these have yet been definitely acted upon. The settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain on the Oregon question, the adjustment of the Tariff, the re-enact of the Independent Treasury Law, appropria tions for the defences of the Territory and the protection of Oregon, the question of foreign interference in the political affairs of the independent nations of the American continent, which will again be brought forward in the House, and the many other tropics embraced in the very able message of the President, will keep the public mind constantly excited until the middle of Sum

Mr. Walker is busily arranging the details of the new tariff, and it is now believed that a more liberal system of revene will receive the sanction of both Houses of Congress. There are now in Washington a number of subordinate efficers of the Customs, from the different Atlantic cities, called hither, it is said, to aid in the labors of the Secretary of the Treasury, and probably also to elighten the Senate in certain matters connected with the nominations now pending before that honorable body.

The Democratic Senators who vesterday voted with Mr. Calhoun, against the resolutions of Mr. Allen, you will perceive were Mesers. Chalmers, of Mississippi, Haywood, of North Carolina, McDuffie, of South Carolina, and Westcott, of Florida-23 Whigs and 5 Democrats. This may be considered the relative strength, at this time, of the war and peace parties in the Senate: but I believe that some terly direction; it lasted about half a minute. the Whigs will vote for giving the "notice" to

England, believing that the measure will not cessarily involve the country in war. course of the Senate will be greatly influen it is believed, by the tone of the British and British Ministry on the President's Ma sage. Should the tone be pacific, a comprome be offered, or a re-opening of the negotiation be proposed, the action of the Senate will probe delayed, and the whole subject be of nower. It is the prevailing belief here, horn er, that no treaty which should have for it sis the 49th degree of north latitude, can recei the sanction of a constitutional majority of it

Senate. The Oregon question was again under diten sion in the House, and Mesers Gentry, of Tea nessee. Bedinger, of Virginia, and Morse, Louisians, addressed the Committee of the Whole.

Distressing Accident at the Curbondale Biare

It becomes our painful duty, to record a of the most distressing and heart-rending act. dents that ever has occurred in this country within the period of our recollection, have taken some pains to get the true partie. lars, as near as may be, under the immers excitement which the accident has occasioned We gather them from a gentleman who armed here from Carbondale last evening.

On Monday the 12th inst., an immense mu of slate, about seven acres in extent, fell fron the roof of one of the mines of the Delawan and Hudson Canal Company, at Carbonds, upon the workmen below. The spot when the slate fell was nearly a mile from the month of the mine. Three persons were taken on seriously injured, one of whom, a boy, die soon after the accident, the others, hopes in entertained of their recovery. The boy was died, was riding a horse at the time of the to cident, and is supposed to have been killed by the force of the sir rushing towards the mouth the mine; the horse was also killed. The other two persons who were taken out were also injured by the rushing of the air. Abra one hundred and fifty men who were at went mining, some distance from the place of the ecident, escaped, but horrible to relate, FIF. TEEN PERSONS, who were at work propping up the mines. were either crushed instant by, or are walled in without any hope of being rescued, as it will take weeks to remove the immense mass of slate which has fallen in; and it vet alive, will be compelled to die onen the most horrible of all deaths, that of starce We have been furnished with the tion! names of the missing persons-fourteen o

whom have families—they are as follows:-Anthony Welsh, Mark Brennan, William Clines, Patrick Mitchell, Patrick Leonard llenry More, James McGath. Michel Falin, Henry Derney, John Farrell, Patrick Walker, Peter Crawley, John Hosey, Berjamin Wiliams, and a Son of widow Brennin.

We are informed upon good authority, tha this accident will not retard the operation of the Company.

P. S. Since the above was in type, welcom that Mr. John Hosey, has made his way on, having by his own exertions due his way through the fallen slate with his hands on y. after having been incarcerated about 48 hours

The Carbondale Democrat furnishes the fol lowing particulars in relation to this distressing

iccident. The No. I mines had been "working" (i.e. he piliars had been groaning, or cracking, un der the weight of the mountain that rested upon them,) for some days, but as the phenomenor was not new, nothing serious was apprehended from it. The effect of such " workings" is generally inconsiderable, extending but a few yards and producing no other danger or inconvenience, than that what is occasioned by the falling of pieces of slate, of which even there is generally sufficient warning. io enable one to

escape from its reach. On Monday morning of the present week, Mr. Clarkson, the mining Engineer, wenting the mines, before the hour of commencing woll to examine their condition. Though all seemed quiet, to increase the safety, some addition al props with roofings were ordered to be put up. The workmen had been but a short time and dust, were seen rushing out of the moult of that and the adjoining mine. attended with stones &c. with its force. Workmen, the were then entering, were raised from their feet and thrown violently backwards against pillan and other objects, many of them receiving st-

vere wounds. A driver, Patrick Clark, had his horse instantly killed, and he was thrown so violently against the cars, as to break several bones, and caupe his death on next day. Hugh Fitzpalrick and John M'Kale were severely hon in the same manner. Dennis Farrell. was nearly kitled by stores falling upon him. His brother to relieve him ran for an iron bar, and has not been seen since—he has probably perished. Mr. F. was afterwards extricated from the stones by two other men, and placed against the side of the mine, where being wholly distbled, he was left, while they ran for their lives. from under the falling mass. He was after gards brought out by Mr. Bryden. Assistant Engineer, though at great peril to himself-Mr. Bivden deserves great credit for his cour ageous and energetic efforts to save those who were involved in this calamity.

TEXAS PRODUCTIONS .- The editor of the Galvesion News, who has recently travelled through that portion of Texas bordering on the coast between Galveston and Matagorda, estending from 50 to 400 miles interior, and in luding Austin's Bayon, Oyster Creek, the Brazes, Bernard, Old Cancy, Beach Creek and the Colorado, says that the cotton crop in the greater part of that region is much superior to any he ever saw in the United States, and he helieves will yield from 1500 to 400 pounds to the acre. "The sugar crop," he says. "" now generally made. I have seen but two of three sugar plantations, and upon these the yield is very little short of 1000 pounds to the acre, besides the usual proportion of molastes. Mr. Sweeney, on the Bernard, has about ser-Buty acres in cane, and has already made near ly that number of hogsheads of sugar, decided ly superior to the ordinary New Orleans qualities; some of it will probably be exhibited the Galveston market, and will speak for it

self." WONDERFUL Escaps .- A youth, named Dowzer, residing in Livingston county, N. Y. week or two since, tell head first into a well distance of thirty-five feet; righting himself the water being only four feet deep, he bawled lustily for lielp. and was rescued without the least apparent injury.

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