

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Feb'y 4, 1846.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—We are sorry to be again compelled to call the attention of those indebted to D. S. Goodrich and E. S. Goodrich & Son, that payment has been delayed, until forcibles has been resorted to, to be a visitor. The notes, accounts, &c., must be paid; and not paid by February court, they will be put in course of collection, every cent of them.

DELEGATES.—The Democratic County Meeting, held last evening, appointed Hon. DAVID WILSON and Hon. RAYMOND WILSON, as Representatives Delegates to the Fourth of March Convention; and appointed conferees, with instructions to support Maj. THOMAS B. OVERTON, for Senatorial Delegation. The resolutions are soundly democratic, and speak the sentiments of the unfeeling democracy of Bradford.

Hon. John B. Steriger.

It has given us pain to witness in a few of our democratic contemporaries, some ill-natured remarks, directed towards the gentleman whose name heads this article.—Mr. Steriger is an entire stranger to us, but he is a member of the Democratic party—a co-laborer with us in support of its principles, its measures, and its men. Occupying, as he does, a seat upon the floor of the Senate of this Commonwealth, and having for many years represented the sterling democracy of the county of Montgomery, where he has always been sustained by most triumphant majorities, we cannot but feel pained to witness any disposition, and especially among Democrats, to disparage his talents, impugne his motives, or underrate his influence. In the long course of his political career, we defy his worst enemies to point out a single deviation from the plain-beaten path of Democracy. While we can recur to very many instances, where he has done the party and the state essential services. Besides, it is the very worst policy that the democratic press can pursue, to indulge in fault-finding, and making attacks upon prominent members of the party, for every fancied error they may imagine they have discovered. We have the most conclusive evidence of the soundness of Mr. Steriger's political principles—and his friendship for the National and State Administrations—and we cannot but hope that he shall see no more of the unkind & ill-natured remarks from those who ought to appreciate more kindly the efficient services this gentleman has so long and so uniformly rendered the Democratic party.

Rejection of Mr. Woodward.

The information, which we published last week, of the rejection, by the United States Senate, of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, nominated by the President, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin, has been received every where, with emotions of mortification and disappointment; and we might add, with feelings of indignation. This rejection was made, we are told, in conformity with the report of the Judiciary committee, and decided by a vote of 29 to 22. The Judiciary committee consists of the following named gentlemen:—Ashley, Breese, Burdon, Westcott and Webster.

We received this news with the more profound regret, as Judge Woodward is in every sense, a Northern Pennsylvanian. He has identified himself most deeply with our history, and allied himself closely with our feelings and sympathies. Young in years, he has already secured the name of a talented and gifted man, and learned and able Judge. In the Reform Convention of which he was a member, though then but some 27 years of age, he was most conspicuously one of the able men of that body, and exerted a power and influence which enabled him successfully to cope with men of older fame, whose knowledge and talent were confessed; and among whom we might mention Thaddeus Stevens, J. M. Porter, W. M. Meredith, John M. Scott, Charles J. Ingersoll, John Sergeant, and many others; and where none but those of pre-eminent talent could have occupied such a proud and prominent position. He is possessed of a profoundly discriminating mind, and an unbending and irreplicable character. With a few years of experience on the Supreme Bench, he would have been an able Judge, and fully sustained the character and reputation of the station he filled, though previously occupied by the best minds of the country.

We seek in vain for an excuse for his rejection. No sufficient reason can be given, and we are left to conclude that it is the work of envy and malice, accomplished through treachery and persecution. The charge of Nativism, brought against him, we consider as totally groundless & untenable. Judge Woodward has certainly never rendered himself obnoxious to the charge of hostility to the rights and liberties of the naturalized citizen. His creed is the doctrine of the Democratic party, which extends the safeguards of our laws, and the blessings of our institutions and liberties, to the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations. That his views are not contracted within the narrow circle of Political Nativism, may be known from the fact that he has never met with favor or support from that party, but on the contrary, they have been his most ardent opponents.—Their advances made him last winter, while a candidate for United States Senator, met with an intelligent repulse, and it was partly through their bitter opposition, as consequence, that he failed for that post to be elected.

His resolution of enquiry, made in the Convention in 1837, where the subject had been often broached, would have brought forth a full and adverse report, and did much toward placing a quietus upon this political abortion. The adoption of his resolution, would have deprived the matter of all the importance now attached to it, and denied his opponents the privilege of making a most unfounded and unwarranted charge. Indeed, the proscription and libelous features of our old Constitution, were, through his influence, removed, and the more liberal features of the present, adopted.

The assertion that he was too young to be competent to discharge the high and responsible duties which would devolve upon him, has had no weight, even with his enemies. Judge Story, one of the ablest jurists who ever occupied the bench, was placed upon it some years younger than Mr. W., and he has asserted, that the first few years in that station, must of necessity, be an apprenticeship, from the extended and general nature of the business to be acted upon, and the questions to be decided. Judge Woodward's shining talents would soon have qualified him for its duties, and made him second to none upon the Supreme Bench.

It is useless to enquire who were the perpetrators of this deed. The secrecy which veils them from public reprobation, is worthy of the Inquisition. This practice of holding out an inducement for detestation of good men's names, and covering the indignity with the friendly cloak of secrecy; of submitting the reputation of a person selected by the President, and by him declared worthy of respect and confidence, to an ordeal where cowardly assassins may stab without fear of detection, is unworthy the lofty and dignified character of an American Congress, and diametrically opposed to the spirit and genius of our free institutions. Let this detestable practice be abolished, that men may know whom and what they have to combat, and feel secure from the despicable

Democratic County Meeting.

At a County meeting held at the Court House in Towanda Borough, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, 1846, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic 4th of March Convention, to nominate a person for Democratic Canal Commissioner. J. M. BISHOP was called to the chair, LEONARD PIERCE, STEPHEN STRICKLAND, JOHN H. FURMAN, and J. McMAHON, elected Vice Presidents; Maj. B. Laporte and E. O. Goodrich as Secretaries.

On motion of G. F. MASON, amended by Col. J. F. MEANS. Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen be appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; and also report names of gentlemen for Delegates to the 4th of March Convention for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner.

G. F. Mason, Wilson Decker, Francis Smith, S. W. Biles, J. E. Piollet, F. W. Morgan, W. E. Barton, E. Ransom, D. Vanderhook, Asaph Colburn, P. C. Ward, Stephen Pierce.

The Committee having retired, returned and through their Chairman reported the names of Hon. DAVID WILSON and RAYMOND WILSON as Representative Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, and offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Col. W. E. Barton and Col. J. F. Means be appointed conferees to meet conferees from Tioga, with instructions to report Maj. T. B. OVERTON as Senatorial Delegate.

Resolved, That the ability and unswerving integrity of the Commissioners, under whose auspices the change of administration of the public works has so far been conducted, have set an example which promises much for the well-working of the present mode of selection. The striking fact is drawn from the five last annual reports, that the Board, chosen directly by the people, has realized to the State an average net revenue of \$640,000 per annum, while the average from finished lines of the three years preceding, under executive appointment, was \$210,000; thus tripling the clear receipts, with a progressive increase from the vicigiant experience which they bring to the public service.

The names of CLARKE, MILLER and FOSTER are identified with the dismemberment of our improvements from the worst form of plunder—under cover of law. Resolved, That the efficient services of W. B. FOSTER JR. merit the grateful encomium of a re-election as professional member of a board which has fulfilled the man fold duties of managing all our public works at an annual cost of little more than \$5,000, including engineering, clerk-hire and office-contingents.

He has fully answered our just expectations, from personal acquaintance; and we instruct our delegates to use their best efforts for his re-nomination. Resolved, That his Excellency, FRANCIS K. SHUNK, has our continued confidence as a straight-forward Republican and patriotic chief magistrate. His messages are brief, plain and manly; while his stern, one-faced resistance to the schemes of associate wealth, or corporate evil, especially in endeavoring to ingraft the healthful stock of individual liability on a wild banking system—which we wish to see extended to all corporations—commands our admiration of him as the fit leader of a steady democratic progress. Counseled by a cabinet of heads bred the stealthy shafts of cam-p-followers and open ones of enemies alike point out the Hon. JESSE MILLER, our favorite chief officer, in his own character and theirs, ample security against the old watch-words of boidy.

The issue appears shaping into whether an honest administration can sustain itself against the "cohesive force of public plunder." Resolved, That we applaud the determination of the Executive to stand by the renewed credit of the State; and we take occasion to express our approbation of the petitions, here circulating, for a revision of the revenue laws which may better enable us to sustain it.

We commend these petitions to the favorable action of our Representatives in whom we have undiminished confidence. Resolved, That the President's message characterises an administration just, comprehensive and national in all its aims, and makes known on both sides of the water, to our satisfaction at least, who is JAMES K. POLK! His views of a tariff correspond with those entertained by the Democracy of the northern counties; and we deem it high time that Agricultural Pennsylvania were awakened from the stupidity of unanimous votes of tribute to manufacturers, at least while this district is represented. We have given our "instructions" on this subject in the election of Hon. D. W. Wilton.

We are in favor of a modification of the tariff of 1842 according to these principles. The prospective fall of the British Corn Laws, will probably soon bring our opponents, now devoted to a particular class, to the ground we occupy—of selling best, buying cheapest and contributing easiest to the national treasury.

Resolved, That the correspondence of the Hon John C. Calhoun and James Buchanan with the British negotiator, has made "clear and unquestionable" the superiority of the American claim to Oregon. We would be proud to repose the national interests, therein, in the hands of our distinguished Secretary of State, under the Congressional action suggested in the President's message.

Resolved, That the notice to Great Britain to terminate the treaty for a joint trading occupation of Oregon will only restore the relations of 1818; and we have no apprehension that the cause of civilization will be jeopardized by the further extension of British schemes of rapine and colonial aggrandizement to this continent.

Resolved, That in Geo. M. Dallas we recognize a pure patriot and polished statesman. The Senate in wresting the appointment of Committees from him showed only the beginning of its contumelious rebuff of Pennsylvania for her leading part in the struggle of 1844, which is receiving more particularly development in the repeated thrusts at her eminent citizens.

Resolved, That we receive with profound regret the rejection of George W. Woodward. We await the report of the Committee on the Judiciary for the open justification of the secret workings of Pennsylvania against a representation on the Supreme Bench, which they have justly forfeited.

Resolved, That the overthrow of caucus and executive nominations is ominous of a crisis in which spoilers must triumph, or be scourged into the more congenial ranks of the opposition.

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania, by the passage of a resolution in which "our Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the tariff of the 30th of August 1842," has attempted an usurpation of power unwarranted by any principle of law or policy, but proceeding from the strong arm of centralization.

We have full confidence that the members of assembly from this county will oppose its passage through the House and that our Representative in Congress will sternly resist this gross assumption of authority.

Resolved, That the Hon. DAVID WILSON is firmly fixed in the affections of the northern Democracy; and we approve his earnest support of the policy and nominations of the national Executive.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Bradford Reporter and Star and forwarded to our Representatives, Senator and all others named therein.

On motion of F. Smith, Resolved, That the Standing Committee be instructed hereafter to call a Convention at February court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the 4th of March Convention following.

On motion of Ira H. Stephens, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to attend to the proper circulation of the petitions.

Appointed as said committee Ira H. Stephens, Col. J. F. Means and Col. G. F. Mason. On motion of E. W. Morgan, Resolved, That our Conferees and Delegates be empowered to substitute. On motion adjourned.

[SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.]

Democratic County Meeting.

At a County meeting held at the Court House in Towanda Borough, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, 1846, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic 4th of March Convention, to nominate a person for Democratic Canal Commissioner. J. M. BISHOP was called to the chair, LEONARD PIERCE, STEPHEN STRICKLAND, JOHN H. FURMAN, and J. McMAHON, elected Vice Presidents; Maj. B. Laporte and E. O. Goodrich as Secretaries.

On motion of G. F. MASON, amended by Col. J. F. MEANS. Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen be appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; and also report names of gentlemen for Delegates to the 4th of March Convention for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner.

G. F. Mason, Wilson Decker, Francis Smith, S. W. Biles, J. E. Piollet, F. W. Morgan, W. E. Barton, E. Ransom, D. Vanderhook, Asaph Colburn, P. C. Ward, Stephen Pierce.

The Committee having retired, returned and through their Chairman reported the names of Hon. DAVID WILSON and RAYMOND WILSON as Representative Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, and offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Col. W. E. Barton and Col. J. F. Means be appointed conferees to meet conferees from Tioga, with instructions to report Maj. T. B. OVERTON as Senatorial Delegate.

Resolved, That the ability and unswerving integrity of the Commissioners, under whose auspices the change of administration of the public works has so far been conducted, have set an example which promises much for the well-working of the present mode of selection. The striking fact is drawn from the five last annual reports, that the Board, chosen directly by the people, has realized to the State an average net revenue of \$640,000 per annum, while the average from finished lines of the three years preceding, under executive appointment, was \$210,000; thus tripling the clear receipts, with a progressive increase from the vicigiant experience which they bring to the public service.

The names of CLARKE, MILLER and FOSTER are identified with the dismemberment of our improvements from the worst form of plunder—under cover of law. Resolved, That the efficient services of W. B. FOSTER JR. merit the grateful encomium of a re-election as professional member of a board which has fulfilled the man fold duties of managing all our public works at an annual cost of little more than \$5,000, including engineering, clerk-hire and office-contingents.

He has fully answered our just expectations, from personal acquaintance; and we instruct our delegates to use their best efforts for his re-nomination. Resolved, That his Excellency, FRANCIS K. SHUNK, has our continued confidence as a straight-forward Republican and patriotic chief magistrate. His messages are brief, plain and manly; while his stern, one-faced resistance to the schemes of associate wealth, or corporate evil, especially in endeavoring to ingraft the healthful stock of individual liability on a wild banking system—which we wish to see extended to all corporations—commands our admiration of him as the fit leader of a steady democratic progress. Counseled by a cabinet of heads bred the stealthy shafts of cam-p-followers and open ones of enemies alike point out the Hon. JESSE MILLER, our favorite chief officer, in his own character and theirs, ample security against the old watch-words of boidy.

The issue appears shaping into whether an honest administration can sustain itself against the "cohesive force of public plunder." Resolved, That we applaud the determination of the Executive to stand by the renewed credit of the State; and we take occasion to express our approbation of the petitions, here circulating, for a revision of the revenue laws which may better enable us to sustain it.

We commend these petitions to the favorable action of our Representatives in whom we have undiminished confidence. Resolved, That the President's message characterises an administration just, comprehensive and national in all its aims, and makes known on both sides of the water, to our satisfaction at least, who is JAMES K. POLK! His views of a tariff correspond with those entertained by the Democracy of the northern counties; and we deem it high time that Agricultural Pennsylvania were awakened from the stupidity of unanimous votes of tribute to manufacturers, at least while this district is represented. We have given our "instructions" on this subject in the election of Hon. D. W. Wilton.

We are in favor of a modification of the tariff of 1842 according to these principles. The prospective fall of the British Corn Laws, will probably soon bring our opponents, now devoted to a particular class, to the ground we occupy—of selling best, buying cheapest and contributing easiest to the national treasury.

Resolved, That the correspondence of the Hon John C. Calhoun and James Buchanan with the British negotiator, has made "clear and unquestionable" the superiority of the American claim to Oregon. We would be proud to repose the national interests, therein, in the hands of our distinguished Secretary of State, under the Congressional action suggested in the President's message.

Resolved, That the notice to Great Britain to terminate the treaty for a joint trading occupation of Oregon will only restore the relations of 1818; and we have no apprehension that the cause of civilization will be jeopardized by the further extension of British schemes of rapine and colonial aggrandizement to this continent.

Resolved, That in Geo. M. Dallas we recognize a pure patriot and polished statesman. The Senate in wresting the appointment of Committees from him showed only the beginning of its contumelious rebuff of Pennsylvania for her leading part in the struggle of 1844, which is receiving more particularly development in the repeated thrusts at her eminent citizens.

Resolved, That we receive with profound regret the rejection of George W. Woodward. We await the report of the Committee on the Judiciary for the open justification of the secret workings of Pennsylvania against a representation on the Supreme Bench, which they have justly forfeited.

Resolved, That the overthrow of caucus and executive nominations is ominous of a crisis in which spoilers must triumph, or be scourged into the more congenial ranks of the opposition.

Proceedings of the Penn'a. Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1846. The principal subject of discussion in the House of Representatives since my last has been the resolutions of the Senate in favor of the tariff of 1842. When the resolutions were taken up, Mr. Hurrell moved to strike out all after the word resolved in the first resolution and insert the following:

"That a tariff of duties on importations which will raise a sufficient amount of revenue to meet the wants of the general government, economically administered, is a measure necessary and proper in itself, and supported and sanctioned by the universal wishes of the whole people, of all political parties in this Union."

Resolved, That in adjusting such a tariff, care should be taken to give fair and just protection to all the great interests of the country, including agriculture, manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government, as well by its revenue laws, as by all other means in its power, to give a just and reasonable measure of protection to such articles as Iron and coal, inasmuch as they are the subjects of an extensive and increasing trade, are indispensable to all manufacturing and many agricultural operations, and in time of war, necessary to national defence, in time of peace.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to oppose the repeal of the present tariff laws, and to vote for no modification thereof, which will violate the principles expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Piollet moved to strike out the amendment of Mr. Hurrell and insert the following:

"That it is the duty of Congress in exercising the taxing power granted in the Constitution, for the purposes of revenue, to so adjust the laws to impose low taxes upon such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laboring poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen; and further, that care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation and the mechanic arts, should so far as practicable derive signal advantage from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford."

Resolved, That the revenue law passed in 1842 is unequal, unjust and partial in its provisions, favoring some particular interests at the expense of others, that it ought to be modified, that our Senators in Congress be instructed to vote for its modification in accordance with the principles laid down in the above resolutions.

The subject is still under debate, and no vote has yet been taken indicative of the opinions of the House in reference to the different propositions. During the discussion your representative Mr. Webb made a very able speech defending his position upon the question. In the course of his remarks he freely declared that he had always entertained the most utter and unequivocal hostility to the tariff of 1842, but he avowed himself to be in favor of a reasonable protection. His constituents were willing that such protection should be afforded as would enable the manufacturer of the United States fairly to compete with foreign manufactures from abroad. He thought that was all sufficient. His constituents looked upon a tariff as a tax upon the consumer, directly or indirectly. He emphatically and unequivocally denied that the Tariff of 1842 was a Pennsylvania measure.—In his part of the country, during the Presidential campaign, the people denounced the Tariff as an odious measure in many of its details.—He maintained that the people of this Commonwealth had not been benefited by the Tariff of 1842.

Mr. Webb subsequently replied to the strictures which had been made upon his speech. I might have furnished you with his rejoinder but it is admitted that he most triumphantly sustained himself and established a character as a prompt and ready debater.

The House has passed a bill to reform the penal laws of the Commonwealth so as to make robbery or larceny of warrants or orders drawn by Commissioners upon Treasurers, punishable in the same manner as robbery or larceny of goods or chattles.

The committees on the Judiciary, on motion of Mr. Merrifield, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to compel justices of the peace to deposit their dockets with their successors.

A resolution was likewise adopted instructing the Committee on the Militia to enquire into the expediency of providing for the sale of the old and useless arms belonging to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Eldred from the Committee on inland navigations reported a bill authorizing the New York and Erie Rail Road to pass through Pike county.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported against the petition of the Commissioners of Tioga county praying that they may be relieved from the expense of keeping in repair all bridges constructed by the county.

In the Senate but little of general interest has been transacted.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

The Hibernia arrived of Halifax on Sunday 25th inst., but was unable to get into port before Tuesday morning, thus suffering a detention of forty-eight hours, during which the thermometer indicated a temperature of 10 degrees below zero.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th December, in 12 1/2 days, and the Canton on the 27th in 11 days from Boston. The propeller Massachusetts reached Liverpool on 20 days from New York.

The President's Message was received at Liverpool by the ship Sea, Captain Freeman on the 22d, in seventeen days from New York, and was conveyed to London in six hours from its arrival on the Mersey. It was conveyed by express to France and Germany.

Parliament was summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 22d of January, Thursday last.

Cotton was a shade better than at the date of our last advices. Flour about the same, though prices were unsettled.

The Oregon correspondence had but just reached England when the steamship left. Of course it had not yet been read before the people. Some of the papers comment upon it with much more bitterness than they bestowed upon the message. For instance, the Spectator spitefully characterizes it as on the American side, a manifestation of dishonest ability.—The Times make its strongest point on its presumed incompatibility between the Spanish title and the American title by discovery.

There was a dreadful storm on the English coast, Dec. 21st and 22d, which caused numerous disasters to the shipping, and the loss of many lives. The Times states that 90 vessels more than 100 lives. Among the vessels another was a Dutch East Indianman, the Twe Ceruloenzaes, with a cargo worth \$100,000, total loss.

On the night of the 6th of December, the French Government Steamer Papi was lost on the African coast, near Madagascar, and all of her crew, 75, perished; among them was M. Moray Monge, the Consul at Madagascar. M. Fleuriot de Langle, commandant of the vessel.

The Arabs displayed upon this occasion a much courage as humanity. In less than two hours they succeeded in bringing off 44 persons, carrying them upon their shoulders, as swimming with them thro' a very heavy sea.

The committee of the London Peace Society have memorialized Sir R. Peel in favor of settling the Oregon question by peaceful rather than by other means, whatever prosecution the British Government may receive to adopt a warlike tone and policy. They earnestly deprecate war with the two nations, and urge the propriety of settling the dispute by arbitration.

Professor Encke, of Berlin, has given notice on the 13th of December last, that he found a star of the 9th magnitude in a place where before there was none. Professor Shumid had had a number of observations upon it. It is near Vega, and has a motion similar to that planet. It was not exactly determined whether it was a planet or a comet.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Times.]

RE-STATEMENT OF THE PEEL MINISTER.—But while attention was fixed upon the dramatic personage, the public were astounded to learn that the attempt had been made, and had failed—that the leaders could not agree amongst themselves, and that all was chaos once more. It subsequently transpired that Lord Grey had caused the hitch, by refusal to join the cabinet if Lord Palmerston held the seals of the Foreign office, and the White papers were savage with his lordship for keeping in the dark his feeling toward the late Foreign Secretary until he could strike him most effectively. That the blow was unlooked for, the quarrel from which it proceeded seems undeniable; but that a cause, in itself so apparently trifling, should have broken up a Cabinet, and produced results so momentous, shows clearly enough that the embryo Ministers had not their hearts in the work. They must have deeply felt the responsibility, the seriousness, nay, the hopelessness, of the task, when the opinion of a single member was sufficient to snuff the experiment out of existence.

Lord Palmerston's exclusion from the Foreign office by a Government of which Lord John Russell was the head, could not have been calculated on; it would have involved censure of the noble Lord's policy while he held the office, and would have been regarded as a public condemnation of one of the ablest statesmen the whigs have in their ranks.

Nevertheless, considering that Lord Palmerston, before he left the office, did embroil himself, and was nearly embroiling his country with France—considering, too, that his assumption of power, at the present moment, would in the nature of things, have rendered the settlement of our difficulties with the United States more perplexed and uncertain—we may, under all circumstances, rejoice that he may have been spared the infliction.

When Lord John Russell threw up his card there was no alternative but to send Peel, the most extraordinary move in this drama of Cabinet-making is, that he felt as little a personal hesitation in resuming the office, as he evinced promptness in throwing it up. His resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of trade. Confidence which had been shattered by the railway panic, became paralyzed when it was known that Peel was out; the markets fell, the funds business was suspended, and a gloom, which has since been fast subsiding with the return of the winter, had been called into existence.

Upwards of ten days have elapsed since it became known that Peel was again Premier, and every day has shown improved symptoms in the produce, share, money, and other markets. This change appears the more extraordinary from the fact that its future policy is not a matter of speculation as the new one—yet even more undefined, undeveloped. Nobody knows what Peel will do—but every one has confidence in Peel—a singular proof of the hold which the powerful mind has over the sympathies and the prospects of millions of people.

The London Examiner wittily observed in reference to the prevailing feelings, "The best ivy of the present juncture is nobody knows what." Sir Robert Peel is going to do, and every body is satisfied that he is the man to do nobody knows what.

The Cabinet resumes power with its present but slightly altered. Changes there have been

Arrival of the President's Message.

The Hibernia arrived of Halifax on Sunday 25th inst., but was unable to get into port before Tuesday morning, thus suffering a detention of forty-eight hours, during which the thermometer indicated a temperature of 10 degrees below zero.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th December, in 12 1/2 days, and the Canton on the 27th in 11 days from Boston. The propeller Massachusetts reached Liverpool on 20 days from New York.

The President's Message was received at Liverpool by the ship Sea, Captain Freeman on the 22d, in seventeen days from New York, and was conveyed to London in six hours from its arrival on the Mersey. It was conveyed by express to France and Germany.

Parliament was summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 22d of January, Thursday last.

Cotton was a shade better than at the date of our last advices. Flour about the same, though prices were unsettled.

The Oregon correspondence had but just reached England when the steamship left. Of course it had not yet been read before the people. Some of the papers comment upon it with much more bitterness than they bestowed upon the message. For instance, the Spectator spitefully characterizes it as on the American side, a manifestation of dishonest ability.—The Times make its strongest point on its presumed incompatibility between the Spanish title and the American title by discovery.

There was a dreadful storm on the English coast, Dec. 21st and 22d, which caused numerous disasters to the shipping, and the loss of many lives. The Times states that 90 vessels more than 100 lives. Among the vessels another was a Dutch East Indianman, the Twe Ceruloenzaes, with a cargo worth \$100,000, total loss.

On the night of the 6th of December, the French Government Steamer Papi was lost on the African coast, near Madagascar, and all of her crew, 75, perished; among them was M. Moray Monge, the Consul at Madagascar. M. Fleuriot de Langle, commandant of the vessel.

The Arabs displayed upon this occasion a much courage as humanity. In less than two hours they succeeded in bringing off 44 persons, carrying them upon their shoulders, as swimming with them thro' a very heavy sea.

The committee of the London Peace Society have memorialized Sir R. Peel in favor of settling the Oregon question by peaceful rather than by other means, whatever prosecution the British Government may receive to adopt a warlike tone and policy. They earnestly deprecate war with the two nations, and urge the propriety of settling the dispute by arbitration.

Professor Encke, of Berlin, has given notice on the 13th of December last, that he found a star of the 9th magnitude in a place where before there was none. Professor Shumid had had a number of observations upon it. It is near Vega, and has a motion similar to that planet. It was not exactly determined whether it was a planet or a comet.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Times.]

RE-STATEMENT OF THE PEEL MINISTER.—But while attention was fixed upon the dramatic personage, the public were astounded to learn that the attempt had been made, and had failed—that the leaders could not agree amongst themselves, and that all was chaos once more. It subsequently transpired that Lord Grey had caused the hitch, by refusal to join the cabinet if Lord Palmerston held the seals of the Foreign office, and the White papers were savage with his lordship for keeping in the dark his feeling toward the late Foreign Secretary until he could strike him most effectively. That the blow was unlooked for, the quarrel from which it proceeded seems undeniable; but that a cause, in itself so apparently trifling, should have broken up a Cabinet, and produced results so momentous, shows clearly enough that the embryo Ministers had not their hearts in the work. They must have deeply felt the responsibility, the seriousness, nay, the hopelessness, of the task, when the opinion of a single member was sufficient to snuff the experiment out of existence.

Lord Palmerston's exclusion from the Foreign office by a Government of which Lord John Russell was the head, could not have been calculated on; it would have involved censure of the noble Lord's policy while he held the office, and would have been regarded as a public condemnation of one of the ablest statesmen the whigs have in their ranks.

Nevertheless, considering that Lord Palmerston, before he left the office, did embroil himself, and was nearly embroiling his country with France—considering, too, that his assumption of power, at the present moment, would in the nature of things, have rendered the settlement of our difficulties with the United States more perplexed and uncertain—we may, under all circumstances, rejoice that he may have been spared the infliction.

When Lord John Russell threw up his card there was no alternative but to send Peel, the most extraordinary move in this drama of Cabinet-making is, that he felt as little a personal hesitation in resuming the office, as he evinced promptness in throwing it up. His resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of trade. Confidence which had been shattered by the railway panic, became paralyzed when it was known that Peel was out; the markets fell, the funds business was suspended, and a gloom, which has since been fast subsiding with the return of the winter, had been called into existence.

Upwards of ten days have elapsed since it became known that Peel was again Premier, and every day has shown improved symptoms in the produce, share, money, and other markets. This change appears the more extraordinary from the fact that its future policy is not a matter of speculation as the new one—yet even more undefined, undeveloped. Nobody knows what Peel will do—but every one has confidence in Peel—a singular proof of the hold which the powerful mind has over the sympathies and the prospects of millions of people.

The London Examiner wittily observed in reference to the prevailing feelings, "The best ivy of the present juncture is nobody knows what." Sir Robert Peel is going to do, and every body is satisfied that he is the man to do nobody knows what.

The Cabinet resumes power with its present but slightly altered. Changes there have been