Stradford Aeporter. Towanda, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1846

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

## Bemocratic County Nominations.

DAVID WILMOT, of Towards. GORDON F. MASON, of Monroe. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JOHN L. WEBB, of Smithfield, VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Wysox. JOHN H. BLACK, of Wyalusing.

LEMUEL S. MAYNARD, of Rome. General Election, Tuesday, October 13th, 1846.

#### Democratic County Convention.

We insert entire, the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in the Court House last evening. The deliberations of the Convention were characterised throughout by the kindest and most liberal feeling. Mr. Wilmot received the vote of every delegate (70)on the first ballot for re-nomination to Congress-a result not a little flattering, as an attempt had oven made to create an impression abroad that he could not be sustained in his own district, and the more gratifying, as it was the voluntary, free will offering of the people, without an effort on his part.

diversity of opinion seemed to prevail, afforded scope for the activity, energy and ingenuity of the friends of the respective candidates, and for a time the result seemed exceedingly doubtful. It finally settled upon Col. Mason, and we believe to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The friends of his competitors, after contending manfully for their favorites, yielding a cordial and cheerful acquiescence to the determination of the Convention, will be found among the most active and efficient of his

Messrs. Webb and Piollet, our old Representatives, were re-nominated by acclamation-not a voice was raised against them. Their course in the House of Representatives was approved by their constituents, and none could be found who wished to see them superseded

The candidates for Commissioner and Auditor were patriotic men and without the slightest dissatisfaction among the delegates.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the determination to sustain the ticket they had formed cordially, unanimously and efficiently.

We present the ticket to our democratic friends as en tirely unexceptionable, and as such, feel fully confident it will receive their undivided support, and emerge from the conflict bearing aloft the victorious Banner of Democracy, Freedom and Equal Rights.

The Congressional and Senatorial conferees met las evening and unanimously confirmed the nomination of Mr. Wilmot for Congress, and Col. Mason for Senator We are compelled by want of time and space, to omit the proceedings of the respective conferees until next

### Great Tariff Meeting.

The Tariff Meeting, called at the Court House or Monday evening, was very numerously attended, the Court House being crowded to suffocation. GUY TOZER, was called upon to preside, and ALBION BUDD, | per cent. ? JOHN PORTER, J. I. WEBB, W. S. INGALLS, V. E. PIOLLET, P. B. STERIGERE, and JOHN H. BLACK, eleced Vice Presidents, and F. S. Whitman and E. O'Meara Goodrich, Secretaries.

Hon. Davin Wilmor being repeatedly and loudly called upon, proceeded to address the meeting in a speech of nearly three hours duration, which was listened to with the utmost attention. Mr. W. proceeded to vindicate his course upon the tariff, and went fully into this much mooted subject, occasionally noticing the efforts which have been made to misrepresent his motives, and placing the tariff of 1812 in its true light, as an unjust, the borough of Reading, therefore be it

JOHN L. WEBB, was called up, and made a plain, practical and sensible speech, replete with reasoning and sound argument, in which he demonstrated the fallacy of the promises of a home market to be secured by the Tariff of 1842, and gave the restrictive system some pretty hard knocks. His speech was characterised by the same liberal and intelligent policy which dictated his course last winter, and gave the Democratic party an earnest that they would be equally well represented the coming session.

ULTSES MERCUR Esq., being next called upon, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, was most eloquent and happy in his remarks, and illustrated with much force the effects of minimum and specific duties. His speech was a credit to his industry and talents, and the democratic party are justly proud that they have in their ranks, one who gives so much premise of ability in the dissemination of our principles.

The meeting expressed most unequivocally the sentiments of the Democratic party of Bradford. They were there from every township and borough, scorning the dictation of any one and speaking their true feelingsutter condemnation of the tariff of the tariff of 1842, and a disposition to at least give the new tariff a fair trial.

BLICKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the New York edition of the August number of this favorite magazine. The following is the table of contents:-The Army; My College Friends. No. IV. Charles Russell, the Gentleman Commoner. Chapter I; The Romantie Drama; The Minstrel's Curse. From Uhland; The Mine, the Forest, and the Cordillera; "Morimur' of 1846. pro Rege Notro"; Mesmeric Mountabanks; The Late and the Present Ministry.

"MANGION HOUSE." ELNIRA-Our observation knows of no better kept house, than the Mansion House, at Elmira. Every-body knows HAIGHT, and every-body should know Sharpstern, for a more accommodating, attentive, and gantlemanly landlord, we have never met with in our peregrinations. Give them a call, and if you are not satisfied, charge it to our account.

DRANATIC EXTERTAINMENT .- A concert and desmetic entertainment will be given at the Court House. on Thursday evening Sept. 10, by Isaac G. Lyox .-The Lecturer has been performing at Wilkes-Barre, Danville, Williamsport, &c., and the newspapers of the several places, speak highly of his entertainments.

Hox. C. M. Dallas. We refer our reades to the letter of Hon. G. M. Dallas, to the Committee appointed to invite him to partake of of a public dinner at Hagerstowa, Md., which we publish in another column. his rote upon the tariff.

#### The Factory Business.

Some idea of the amount of profits made by Manufac turers may be obtained from an advertisement of Mr. James Leonard, of New Preston, Litchfield Co., Conn., who offers for sale in the Fishkill Standard one-third or one half of his Cotton factory. He says that it is " now off from 35 to 40 yards per foom per day, of good cloth, 4 yards to the pound. The works are now paying at least 40 per cent. on the capital invested." If preferred he offers to guarantee 25 per cent. instead of an equal share of the profits. His advertisement is dated July 17, 1816, and in it he observes that, " as the business is now beyond any ruinous contingency, he considers it a favorable opportunity for a safe and profitable investment."

This grattemen we have no doubt has used his most strenuous exertions to defeat any alteration or modification of the tariff of 1842. The object is plain; and nov that that law has been modified, he offers to guarantee 25 ner cent, per annum, and that too in a business beyond any ruinous contingency. This is one specimen in a thousand.

How false and hypocratical are the cries of distress and ruin re-echoed by federal leaders! We have seen them even in our county, work themselves into a state of neryous sympathy in descanting upon their favorite topics of Ruin! Ruin! and heard their glowing and highly wrought pictures of the distress which must inevitably come upon the laborer.-Factories closed, spindles silen -and all industrial branches prostrated. All this time the Manufacturers are again returning from their efforts to preserve the Tariff unaltered, to their business, content with the rewards they can reap from the industry of The nomination of Senator, the only one on which the country; and feeling that they are beyond any ruinous contingency, offer to guarantee 25 per cent. per annum upon their capital.

What a commentary upon the efforts of the panimakers. His works are now paying 40 per cent., and 25 will yet be guaranteed under this ruinous "British tariff" of 1846!, Farmers of Bradford County, mark that! And as you toil on, mark also the difference in the profits of your occupation and those of the manufacturers. Who toils harder than you? Who more industrious, frugal and economical? Yet with all your toil amid the scorching heats of summer, and the inclemencies of winter, can you realize over 3 per cent. ? And this too, in the most prosperous season. Your harvests -the work of your hands, to recompense your labor, are not beyond any "ruinous contingency." The burning heats of midsummer, the rains of wet seasons, the snow selected with a view to secure the services of pure and of winter, and a thousand other "ruinous contingencies," may destroy at once the fruits of your labor, and leave you not even 1 per cent.

When whig lawyers come to you with dismay picturconvention separated in the best of feeling, with a full ed in their countenances, and talk to you of a dark cloud which is to overspread us; take them to your granaries, filled with the produce which Heaven has so bountifully bestowed, and ask them for the Home Market which the Tariff of 1842, was to produce. Contrast to them the enormous and certain profits of the favored monopolists with your own small and uncertain remuneration, Show them the very shirt on your back, for which you have paid 2 cents a yard more than is necessary, to enrich the manufacturers; the plain, but substantial luxuries which you may possess, and on which you have paid the same luty paid by the high-priced luxuries of the opulent.-You have borne these burdens without complaining; and now that manufacturers can guarantee 25 per cent. beyond any "ruinous contingency," is it right that you shall longer pay tribute to enrich their coffers ? Shall our hard-carned labor contribute to increase the wealth of the already purse-proud monopolist, or shall they stand upon their own footing, and be content with 25

> DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING IN BERES .- The Democracy of Old Berks hele a meeting on the 29th ult. at which Wm. Hottenstine, presided. The following, among other radically democratic resolution were adopted by the meeting:

And whereas, The democracy of Berks county have a perfect and undoubted right to meet when and where they please, and freely to express their opinions with regard to great and important public measures of the general and State Governments, without the interference r interruptions of the Federal or Whig party and others om the Railroad and-Iron Manufactories, in and about

oppressive and highly protective act. We believe that every honest man who heard Mr. Wilmot's remarks went away satisfied that ample protection is afforded by the fewer tariff, and that the croakings of the "ruin" party the few tariff, and that the croakings of the "ruin" party pose of adopting the usual measures preparatory to the formation of a county ticket, and that they utterly resoluted workshop of toil, to sustain the equal diffusion, and of us; of the people one, at home or at the capitol. We intend triumphose of adopting the usual measures preparatory to the formation of a county ticket, and that they utterly resolute the democracy of the proceedings, which relates to the proceedings, which relates to the proceedings which relates to the proceeding which relates to the proceedings which relates to the pro Resolved. That this meeting view with feelings of pudiate that part of the proceedings, which relates to the tariff of 1846, and goes to create a panic among the

> equal protection to all classes of our people—the farmer, the mechanic and laborer, as well as the rich manufacturer; but neverth less, we pledge ourselves that in case it should not produce sufficient revenue to defray the necessary and incidental expenses of the government, we will demand and support any such modifications as will

> produce that result.
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> Resolved, That we hall as the day star of our prosperity the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury System; because it contemplates an entire separation of banke and government, and makes the treasury what the Transers of the Constitution intended it should be, an In-page 18 of the Constitution in the public money should be kept by the officers of government, responsi-ble to the people, and from which it should not be with ble to the people, and from which it should not be will drawn for banking or other purposes, except as provided by the Constitution in consequence of appropriations by

Resolved, That iron and coal being indispensible necessaries of life; the people have an unquestionable right to procure them at the cheapest price compatible with a that it is both impolitic and unjust in the government to impose more duties on them than will afford a just and reasonable protection to these two great and peculiarly Pennsylvania interests.

Similar resolutions have been adopted in many of the democratic counties of the State. and we believe that a healthy democratic sentiment is beginning to pervade even the most disaffected districts, in relation to the tariff

APPOINTED .- His Excellency, the Governor, has appointed the Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, as President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny, vice Hon. R. C. Grier, appointed associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Judge Hepburn has been for some time Asssociate Judge of the Court of which he is now President.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—It will be remembered that a verdict was given, some time last summer, of \$4000 against Mr. Williams, cashier of the Ithaca, New regard to value, whereby the cheaper articles Vork. Bank, for an alleged breach of promise. A new trial was ordered, and the verdict is now reversed.

NARROW ESCAPE,-On Wednesday, a carpenter at work on a building opposite the jail under a feint of al valorem duties after passing in Leverett-street, Boston, cut his finger, and, at sight of the blood, fainted and rooled down the roof. Providentially he was stopped by tenderness of the pseudo-Whig maxim, "Let the channey, and presently recovering his senses, regained a safe position. It was a very narrow escape from a fatal fall. The prisoners saw the accident through their grates, and It is a full and satisfactory explanation and defence of for a short time ceased to envy the endangered man his liberty.

# Bradford Co. Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice given by the Demorratic Standing Committee, a Convention of delegates from the different election districts of Bradford County, met at the Court House, in this borough, on Tuesday evening, September in very successful operation, making heavy goods which 8th, 1846, for the purpose of putting in nomisell at a good profit and are in great demand,-turning nation a County ticket to be supported by the Democratic party at the ensuing general election.

The Convention was organized by electing Dr. THOMAS T. HUSTON. of Athens, as President, and F. S. WHITMAN, of Standing Stone, and James C. M'KEAN. of Troy, Sec's. The townships being called over, the following delegates appeared, presented their creden-

nals, and took their seats: Athens T .- Guy Tozer, G. S. Walker; Athens B.—T. Huston, A. F. Lyon; Asylum—B. P. Ingham, E. Horton; Albany-1. Corson, Paul P. Green ; Arinenia-Isaac Williams, L. Shepherd ; Burlington-D. A. Ross, Wm. F. M'Kean; Canton-Irad Wilson, Dr. E. Pratt : Columbia-Chas. M'Kean, Wm. H. Peck; Durell-Simeon Decker, Robert Bull ; Franklin-Wm. Blake, James T. Paine; Granville-S. W. Shepard, Harrison Ross; Herrick-A. Taylor, G. W. Elliott; Leroy—Nelson Runnels, Aaron Knapp; itchfield-Reuben Park, E. Wolcot Monroe-A. L. Cranmer, Wm. M'Micken : Orwell-Hiram Knapp. Julius Gorham; Pike-E. W. Jones, E. Crandall; Rome-W. E. Maypard, John Vought; Ridgberry-Asa Colborn, Calvin West; Standing Stone-F.S. Whitman, H.S. Stevens Smithfield-T. M. Beach, Wm. E. Barton; South Creek-J. I. Phillips, S. Robinson; Springfield-Hiram Spear, C. G uthrie; Sheshequin-D. Davidson, D. Tompkins; Springhill-H. Ackley, J. Green: Fowanda B .- J. F. Means, Ulyeses Mercur Towanda T.-James Decker, J. J. Slover; Troy B .- I. A. Pierce, DeLoss Herrick; Troy T .- A. D. Spalding, J. C. M'Kean; Ulster-D. Waltman, G. H. Vandyke; Wyalusing-J. P. Biles, Ferris Ackley; Wysox-D. E. Martin, Wm. Patrick; Wells-E. Aspenwall, Wma Shuart; Windham-Wm. H. Russell, A. Dunham;

. Cn motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congressman, and Hon. DAVID WILMOT received the unanimous vote of the delegates.

Warren-David Haight, John Sleeper.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to bal lot for a candidate for Senator, the names of S. E. Shepard, G. F. Mason, G. Sanderson, & JAMES HODGE being before the Convention. COL. GORDON F. MASON was nomina

ted on the eighth ballot, as follows: Ballot 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 32 32 35 35 35 35 34 32 Shepard. Mason. 24 23 34 34 34 34 35 37 12 14 [withdrawn] 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Sanderson, Hodge,

JOHN L. WEBB and VICTOR E. PIOL-LETT were then nominated as candidates for Representatives, by the unanimous voice of the Convention.

JOHN H. BLACK was then nominated as candidate for Commissioner, upon the second ballot, receiving the votes of 44 delegates. L. S. MAYNARD was then nominated as

andidate for Auditor, upon the first ballot. ULYSSES MERCER and Maj. B. LAPCRTE Were elected Congressional Conferees, with power also to act as Senatorial Confeeres.

The President appointed the following persons as the Democratic Standing Committee for the ensuing year:

A. F. LYON, JOHN PORTER, U. MERCUR, IRAD WILSON, HITMAN, E. CRANDALL BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE. F. S. WHITMAN

The following resolutions were unanimous ly adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, a Democratic Administration has enrolled on our legislative and executive records the great measures inscribed on the Republican banner, sent forth to victory by the National Convention at Baltimore, it becomes the friends of amelioration, political and social,

sion of benefits, as of burdens, on "all the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Resolved, That the tariff act of 1846, being now the Navigation, Manufactures and the Mechanic law of the land, enacted by a democratic majority, is entitled to, and will receive from the democracy of this county a fair and impartial trial. We consider it far preferable to the act of 1842, inasmuch as it affords and Dallas are endeared to us by the realization of our just hopes, we are not by the realization of our just hopes, we are not by the realization of our just hopes, we are not unmindful of a Democratic Congress which has nobly borne them on to triumph.

Resolved, That we view with disgust the aspersions on the fair fame of our own gifted and high-souled Buchanan, maliciously timed when a nation's gratitude glows towards him for his adroit position, which drew from the British ministry terms of settlement of the Oregon question more favorable to us than those

peretofore offered by our own government. Resolved, That regarding war as a grave calamity, we deem it a calamity graver far to fail in pledged faith to those whose trust we invited, not maintaining our flag on the ground we planted it; and we hallow the names of Taylor, Duncan and their brother heroes of the Rio Grande, grown glorious in the defence of our invaded soil. From their recent baptism of fire, may they soon pass to a crowning vic-

tory securing honorable and permanent peace. Could a doubt be entertained of the justice of our cause aft r long-accumulating Mexican outrages, ending in an armed invasion by a triple force designed to annihilate, at a blow. the flower of our army, no patriot could whisper his doubt pending the contest; and we are proud that those of our faith are not the ones so unfortunate as to be found on the wrong side

of their country's cause. Resolved, That the great principle involved, in levying duties is constitutional, making protection the incident instead of the object. The violation of this main principle was conspicuous and avowed in the tariff of 1842, and yet aggravated by two false principles of detail, those of specific and of minimum duties; the first laying imposts by the quantity without suited to the means of the humble, pay the same as the most costly indulgencies of the opulent; the second adding fraud to oppression by disguising the same operation of specific below the line of luxuries into the grade of nethe government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." The new tariff, though in the main a pretty high one, we

value, taxing all in proportion to their consump a mode, of at least appropriate justice studiedly reversed in the act it supersedes which taxes the toil of the producer and the covering that absorbs the sweat of his labor to cheapen the toys and lawns of those who fare sumptuously every day, enhancing all he buys and depreciating all he sells, and while exacting more duty according to his less ability to pay, even diminishes that moderate ability by restricting the market of his productions and expesing him to the depreciation and risks attending a bubble currency of which this system

is the chief support. Approving therefore the principles on which the tariff is framed, we cheerfully submit to experience the trial of the wisdom of its discriminations; for by experience only can be solved the complicated problem of each article's proper place in a general scale of duties.

Resolved, That such have been the reitera ted sentiments of the Democracy of Bradford as proclaimed in our county meetings ever since the passage of the act of 1842. It is therefore not that kind of falsehood which can plead ignorance for its ignoble excuse in those abroad who go out of their business to basely taunt our Representatives in Assembly and in Congress with treachery to us on this question .-We resent the odious imputation with becoming contempt, and would only grave the falsehood on brows where it may surely find " a nonument durable as brass."

Resolved, That George Mifflin Dallas, a cherished name in Bradford, has won the highest title to our ever-affectionate regard by his recent undismayed attitude in the sublimest position of responsibility on earth. The more honor to true men and firm, who for principle

try the tension of the heart-strings.

Resolved, That in Francis R. Shunk we recognize the republican without guile. His veto messages on the charter of the Duncannon Iron works, the Bradford Railroad and Coal Company, and of the Conestoga Cotton Mills, spread out in the purest light the great truth of equal remuneration of industry, and assure his firm stand against the absorption of individual enterprise in the franchises of aggregated wealth. With the broad principle of individual liability, in all business suitable to individual competition, inscribed on our flag, we are ready to rally under Shunk as our chosen standard bearer, sure in any fate that our banner will float as long as life nerves the arm which bears

Resolved, That in Win. B. Foster, ir., we have a nominee for Canal Commissioner under whose prudent auspices the public works his became a prominent source of State revenue. already tripling in amount their nett receipts at the time he came into office. While we award high honor to his distinguished colleagues, it cannot be disguised that he has been eminent ly the practical, energetic man of the Board. His professional and official experience render him almost indispensable in our present financial embarrassments: but more especially should he not be superseded by a man possess ing none of this experience, and still worse for the public, largely interested in the Erie Extension, which has gone into the hands of a company by fraud against the Commonwealth, the profits of which fraud we may be sure would be indefinitely extended by placing in the board a member to represent the company in its conflicting interests with the state.

Resolved, that the course of Hon. David Wilmot in Congress, harmonising with the professions uniformly made by him before the people, receives our cordial approval. His views on the Oregon question, so nearly confirmed in its final adjustment; his vote against the sqandering Harbor Bill, loaded down with log-rolling provisions for every member's creek or petty lake-wharf; his advocacy of a moderation of tariff burdens, and his motion to preclude slavery from the territory to be acquired in California, would merit the grateful encomi-um of a re-election, even if the sterling and well-tried democracy of the man-not looking one way and rowing another, but with face to the bow boldly fronting the battle and the breeze, did not more certainly assure us that his course is always onward in the cause of

fore, it " is all owing to the Irish," we shall still, as before, be sure not to make a " Bull"

Resolved, That the efforts of our Representatives in Assembly, John L. Webb and Victor E. Piollett, Esqrs., to prevent the passage of tariff resolutions blindly committing the prosperity of Pennsylvania to the fate of a justly doomed bill; to equalize the burdens of taxation on all the property of the Commonwealth, instead of casting all upon the toil worn and taxridden agriculturist; to relieve the county rates and levies by withdrawing from our courts, in all practicable cases, the useless and costly causes of assault and battery and petty larceny; to extend to the unfortunate debtor the secure means of making his labor valuable; and to resist the increachment of corporate immunities on the equal rights and productiveness of individual enterprise, merit our warmest commendation and a unanimous re-nomination. More honorable far, the position of the one out of twenty four in Congress, or the four out of one hundred and thirty-three in the Assembly, who first raised the voice of truth to Pennsylvania, than like the multitude, to bow with Eastern idolatry and be crushed under the Juggernaut of protection.

Resolved, That in the self-sought "ruin" of the Coal and Iron interests of Pennsylvania, we do not feel called on very deeply to sympathize. Indeed, the country has been so often ruined by the outery of the party of all names, that we are grown comfortably used to it; and we recommend to the soi-distant whigs the adoption of the name of Rule or Ruin party while in the minority, readily passing into the party of Rule and Ruin, should it ever again unfortunately mistake the White House for a log cabin in which to nurse its sucklings with gold spoons.

Resolved. That we will cordially and firmly sustain all the nominees of this Convention, & use all honorable exertions to secure the election of the entire ticket.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Democratic papers of this District.

[Signed by the Officers.]

FINNIGAN, THE KIDNAPPER .- Thos. Finnigan, tried last week at Getty sburg for kidnapp ing, was convicted. He pursued and arrested, as fugitives slaves, in Ithis State Catharine Paine and her children, who afterwards were declared free by Judge Fields, of Virginia .know adopts the sound view of holding reve- person, but owing to a doubtful construction of makes its levies all valorem, or according to were still slaves.

[From the N. O. Commercial Times, of 24th ult.] Highly Important From Mexico.

Arrival of a British Ship of War-Election, Overthrow and Imprisonment of Gen. Paredes-The Country Pronounced in Favor of Santa Anna-Ilis Arrival at Vera Cruz -Annexation of the Californias to the United States.

Through the politeness of an eminent commercial house, we have just been placed in possession of the following most important intelligence from Mexico. The news was received by a British man-of-war, which touched at the Balize with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico for his Government. The purport of these despatches is that the United States have taken possession of the Californias, and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete. We publish the following letters. from which it will be preceived that the steamship Arab, with Santa Anna on board, was in sight of Vera Cruz on the 13th of August.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846. Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man-of-war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have just pronounced in favor of federation and Santa Anna. Gen. Bravo's government had hardly been established when it was overthrown; and Gen. Salez has put himself at the head of the government until the arrival of Santa Anna. Tranquillity was restored. Gomez Farias ordered the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the revolu tion. His sons had come down to give welcom to Santa Anna, who left Havana on the 8th inst. in a British steamer, called the Arab, accompanied by Almonte, Lanariz, Rejon and Beeves, and they ought to be here every day. Gen. Paredes was taken prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. Gen. Salez has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble in Mexico on the 6th December next.

The present conveyance carries the news of the Annexation of California to the United States.

VERA CRUZ. Aug. 10, 1846 .- Advices have been received by express, of the formal annexation of California to the U. S., and this vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to Mexico. The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna, who left Havana for this city in the steamer Arab, but has not yet arrived, which makes his friends rather anxious for his safety.

P. S .- The Arab just in sight. The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th August says, that the British brig of war Daring moored off the Balize last evening from Vera Cruz, and two of her officers came up to town this morning with a mail and despatches. The steamer Arab arrived off Vera Cruz on the 16th August, with Santa on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of affairs in the De partment.

The departments of Puebla and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna, and Paredes has already been taken prisoner. The revolt at the capital was headed by Gen. Salez.

CAPTURE OF CHINA-ARRIVAL OF GEN. CAYLOR AT CAMARGO-ADVANCE OF CVPT. Duncan .- By the arrival of the steamship John S. McKim, at New Orleans, from Brazos Santiago, dates from Point Isabel to the 18th have been received, and from Camargo, the present head quarters of the army, to the 13th

The news by this arrival from Malamoras is not of general moment. Col Clark has succeeded in re-establishing order in the city, by putting into execution the orders dictated for that purpose by Gen. Taylor. The Captain of the battalion of Kentucky volunteers is supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans on the road between Barita and Matamoras.— The town of China, on the Rio San Juan, 65 or 70 miles from Camargo, was taken on the 5th inst. by Capt. McCulloch, of the Texan Rangers without opposition, Col. Seguin, with 100 Mexicans, were in the town, but on the approach of the Americans, they retreated.

Another Mexican depot of arms has been found at Matamoras, and a quantity of stores and ammunition. The regiment of Rangers, under Col. Jack Hays and Lt Col. Walker, lest Matamoras about the 10th inst. on an incursion into the interior.

The precise route to be taken by them is not known, and will depend probably upon circumstances. We hope to be kept fully apprised of the movements of this corps, to which

great importance is attached in the army. The second regiment dragoons, which is composed now of only four companies, with 375 men, has abandoned its encampment between Point Isabel and fort Brown, and was at Matamoras at last accounts. Maj. Ben. Butler is represented to be quite ill at Point Isabel .--Left at Brazos, ship Lehigh, discharging.

CUTTING DOWN WAGES .- The promptness with which some of our manufacturers are said to have cut down wages reminds us of that of a certain student under the operation of the laughing gas. He had privately threatened that when under the operation of the gas, he would give the Professor, Mr. Silltman, a good thrashing. This came to the ears of the Professor, who was accordingly on his guard .--The young Hotspur had no sooner inhaled a few puffs from the gas bag than he clenched his fists and attacked his instructor like a savage. Stop, stop, young gentleman, said that dignified savant you have taken nothing but common air yet.

So we hear that the Thompsonville Carpet faithful and affectionate, into a sphere where factory has reduced the wager of its weavers on the first passage of the bill, 25 per cent., but it now leaks out that they were inteneing to do it to enable them to compete with the improved machinery of Lowell and Saxonville. So it was "home competition" after all that reduced wages. We would humbly ask the editor of the Lowell Courier, if that home competition is not about as " heartless" as the Free Trade of the Chronotype .- Boston Chrono-

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE .- In Boston, n Wednesbay, James Lannien, a hod carrier, dropped dead on a scaffold attached to a house in Mount Vernon street. He had just brought up some bricks to the 4th story. He fell on his back, and no motion of the body was discovered while he laid on the stage or after he was removed. He was very intemperate, and no longer ago than Monday his employer told him he would not live another week if he did not leave off drinking so much rum, and he replied that he did not expect he should. Col. Pratt held an inquest and the verdict was that They had been freed by the will of a deceased his death was the result of habitual intemperancer He lived in Olive street, and has left une as principal, protection as accessory; and the will, it was believed by Finnigan that they four young children, but no wife. He was workmen from abroad would probably about 40 years of age.

Letter from Vice President Dallas. Committee, inviting him to partak, Public Dinner, at Hagerstown, Mt.

WARRENTOWN SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 189 Gentlemen :- I have received with unally pleasure the letter of the 8th instant which were good enough to address to me, and a close of which you invite me, in the name the unbending Republicans of Washingal county, to partake of a public dinner at Hype town some time in the course of Septem next. Permit me to return my cordia for this compliment, and to express my since reget that an official engagement, of much terest and of uncertain duration, prevent accepting this mark of your approbation nospitality. No act of general policy, as it appears to

was ever more distinctly condemned by suffrage of the great body of the America people, than the Tariff of duties on impor passed by the Whig Congress of 1842. h started under the reprobation of many who were obliged by circumstances to vote for s its deceptive, if not fraudulent prinples of aster ment, and its exactions, could be defended, en nlausibly, by no one; and its repeal or modific tion, openly proclaimed as a leading object Democratic reform became an essential pa of the issue involved by the animated election 1844. That a change of the Tariff was into ed, directly and unequivocally, in the popul verdict rendered in favor of James K. Polk, w obvious to all who did not strangely and who misconceive the pervading character of the grepolitical trial. That trial might seem super cially a struggle for men; but in reality and substance, it was a struggle for fundamen doctrines and leading measures. While ver progress, both parties so thought & so represen ed it; the Whigs, earnestly and universally when it closed, the country had but to conthe ballot-box, in order to find, withother equ mportant conclusions, a sentence passed again the Farriff of 1842, which, without violently parting from the fixed law of our institu could not be reversed or evaded. In the part which, as it happened, I was off

cially obliged to take in carrying out this cision. I am indebted for your fiattering lette The Vice President, as you are aware, does participate in originating or shaping legulate measurs, and is only empowered to interin one emergency—that is when an equal vision among the representatives of the respec ive States, on the floor of the Senate, warrath the umpirage of him who alone is present the accredited agent of the whole people of Union. He can effect no merit beyond file! to the Constitution and obedience to the know will of his wide-spread constituency. He neith counsels, nor advises, nor persuades, he a by a casting vote on a proposition prepared in others, often complicated and multifarious, when he can treat only by a simple affirmative negative. It is by indulgence not by right, in he is enabled, on remarkable occasions, er to intimate the reasons which influence la When, therefore the Vice President discore that, on the bill establishing an amehorated sy tem of taxation which had, after protract discussion, passed the House of Representative by an unusually large majority the Senate w halanced and incapable of decision, what wa his duty? Plain enough. His ave, or his could not repose on private theories or section benefits; could not be argumentative, qualifi or partial: but it must be characterized by singleness, comprehensiveness, and efficacy the voice from the ballot-box. Thatprincipally-was the object of his mission: was his trust for the particular emergency was the conclusivetestimony of the people wi he was charged to bear and to utter in the See of the United Sates. Is not this so? If a not, our political institutions are mere pretent "keeping the word of promise to the ear ax breaking it to the hope;" creating, with great elaboration of forms and checks, publicate tionaries to effectuate the public wil., and we releasing them, at the very crisis, from all objust tion or responsibility. It must be so, or to American Republic is unsubstantial mockery.

In this remark, my design, gentlemen. without affectation of modesty. to refer y complimentry expressions rather to the c summation worked out by the people, than ! any merit of him who merely fulfilled the structions he received. The reform is then theirs the honor of a steady and progpursuit of a free commercial intercourse their fellow-men abroad, and of an equal, m and just system of taxation for their fellowed izens at home; theirs was the choice of present Executive and the present House Representives; and their was, in fact, the cast vote of the Vice President. If the consequent are to be ; as I firmly beleive they will be, rela to the masses, comfort to the poor, elastici to enterprise, independence in political set ment and action, and augmented national properity, they are acheivements which belong the sagacity and perseverance of the people

I cannot conclude without thanking you the reference that you have made ancient policy and principles of our below Pennsylvania," and for the distinction von perly draw between that honored commo wealth, and those few of her inhabitants blinded by sudden excitment, artfully foments rushed into courses wholly foreign to her habit and morals. Ebullitions such as those to what you allude, rather betray the tendencies of defeated system than trint the character of community; they are transient spots on 1 otherwise uniformly bright. Pennsylvana. contributing by their electors to station m: the office of Vice President, voluntarily transf ed a son, whom she rightly recognized as alast functions and obligations widened for best her power, or her wish to control. She ner dreamt of covertly retaining for the State she ostensibly gave to the Union. She at dreamt of deluding the nation with the sembles of a functionary whose mind, heart, conscient and vote she secretly kept to her own exe interest and purposes. She never dream acting herself, or exacting from me, a part disingenuous, disloyal, and dishonorable No :- that's not Pennsylvaina, and never be ! You have called her " beloved," and has well earned the epithet by unsurpassed der tion to the broadest patriotism and purest pro tices of Democracy. Rest assured that she retain her title to it unimpaired by clamen pidity or factions.

Renewing my warm acknowledgement the honour you have done me,

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully. Your friend and fellow citizen GEORGE M. DALLAS. To John Thompson Mason, and other

Interesting to Masons .- The Nanist Inquirer says there is a great want of journ nen masons in that town, and that a lest in steady employment.