

Wradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1846

Democratic County Nominations.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FRANCIS SMITH, of Troy Borough. [To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John L. Ware, Esq.—The day of election yet to be designated.]

Wood and Grain, Wanted at this Office, On Accounts, six years old.

The President's Message.

We were complled last week, when we presented this important document to our readers, to defer our remarks upon it for want of room, as its length was such as to occupy nearly our entire inside form. It is now before our readers, and they will undoubtedly arrive at correct conclusions in forming judgment upon it. It is an able paper, and its contents more interesting than any message which has preceded it for many years.

A large portion of the message is devoted to our difficulties and war with Mexico, and on that subject we adopt the views of the Washington Union, ably expressed in an article reviewing the mes-

"The President, in this document, discusses at length, and in a form altogether and irresistibly conclusive, the whole course of the Administration in relation to the war with Mexico, from its comin relation to the war with Mexico, from its commencement to the present time. Every aspect of this great subject, which now so deeply interests the country, is fully and frankly exhibited. The justice and the imperative necessity of the war is, in the first place, put absolutely beyond the reach of doubt, by a narrative of the facts extending through a period of fifteen or tweenty years, as they have successively arisen in our relations with Mexico, which impartial and competent judges will not hesitate to pronounce one of the most luminous, condensed, and impressive argumentative statecondensed, and impressive argumentative state ments, upon a great and complicated political question, which has ever been put forth in any state paper of our country. So far as unquestiona-ble facts and arguments, susceptible of no possible refutation, can effect such a re-ult, this Executive exposition of our cause of war against Mexico, entirely sweeps away the whole ground of the leaders of the opposition, upon this subject from under their feet. It nobly vindicates the righteousness of our rease and the wisdom of the course which our government has pursued. Against this broad shield of fact and of argument, which the President thus holds up in the name of the people, to protect our national character from undeserved reproach, all the shafts which have been aimed at it by maligning the people and by frequent proposition at home will ty abroad, and by factious opposition at home, will fall blunted and harmless to the ground. Hence-forth our government is fully vindicated in this matter of the Mexican war before the world. It is now as clear as daylight that to have longer delayel self-redress by arms, would have been an ac

at once of wrong-doing and of national dishonor.

"The expenses of the war. The "half-a-millionaday" panic is brought by the message to a most untimely and ludicrous end. The great panicmaker, who set this idea on foot, receives from the message, on this point, another buffet, as grievous as that with which Richard unsettled the centre of gravity of the Holy Clerk of Copmanhurst. The public debt incurred during the seven months through which the war has lasted, amounts, instead of half a million of dollars a day, to less than SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF in all?

The message on the whole is just such an one as will be approved by the people, however much it may be condemned by the federal presses.

We deprecate, in the highest manner, the establishment of such papers as the "Harrisburg Yeoman." They do not contribute to the advance ment of the broad and comprehensive principles of the party, but in the hands of over zealous, timeserving, political adventurers, cannot fail of accomplishing much injury to our great and glorious cause. We say we regret much the establishment ment, or defeat the claims of any man, and rendering the vilest subserviency to cliques and factions. A newspaper which has only the advancement of individual popularity as its objects, to which it makes the success of our principles secondary, is a foul excresence upon the party, and the soone it is pruned the better. Freedom of opinion is an undoubted and inherent right enjoyed by all; and we will ever defend it. We complain only of those who steal the name of Democracy to pander to the worst and most degraded ambition, or personal enmity, without one single emotion for the triumph of Democratic principles.

Let such things be met on the threshold, and Democratic papers, however strong their preferences may be for individuals, speak out against such hypocritical and base attempts to divide the party Our countenance shall never be given to any efforts to advance the cause of any man, at the expenc of a single member of the democratic party.

More Run !-We find the following indubitable evidence of the Ruin and Distress caused by the present tariff in a paragraph which we cut from the money article in the New York Sun of the 17th of

"The Jackson Manufacturing Company of Nash ua, N. H., have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$70 per share of \$800, equivalent to nearly 9 pr. ct. The cotton manufactories are doing well, and seem to be not at all affected by the new tariff.

They no longer require protection."

Awful! awful! Only 18 per cent. per annum !-What a ruinous investment! Think of it, ye toiling farmers, laboring in the heat of summer and the inclemency of winter, to realize 4 per cent. How monstrous unjust is the law that reduces your bur dens by reducing the manufacturers' profits from 30 to 18 per cent. per annum! Let us have it repealed. Join all in the rallying cry of Repeal! Repeal! Repeal!

ANOTHER REGIMENT CALLED FOR .- GOV. Shunk has received from the President a requisition for a second regiment of volunteers from Pennsylvania. Several companies have already offered their services, and are accepted by the Governor. Among them is the Danville company. The troops are or dered to rendezvous forthwith at Pittsburg.

The publication of the Message entire in our inside, last week, involves us in the necessity of copying the events of the two last current weeks, and will account for a portion of our selections appearing rather out of date.

Hon. Daniel Stungton has our thanks for an our'y copy of the P.esident's Message.

A Merry Christmas!

A MERRY CHRISTMAS! to thee, dear reader of the Reporter-and to all a merry Christmas!-May the old and the young exchange their greetings on this festive day, with hearts unburdened and with brows unshadowed. May peace and plenty and happinese fall to the lot of each during the year that intervenes, and its end bring again a merry Christmas.

We have in a book before us, an account of the derivation of the various customs and observances peculiar to Christmas day, which we append for

the edification of those who may not have seen it. Christmas day was so called because of its deriration from Christa Missa, the mass of Christ; and thence the Roman Catholic Liturgy is termed their Missal or Massbook. About the year 500, the observation of this day became general in the Catho-

In former days it was a popular superstition tha the cocks crowed all Christmas eye. Shakesneare alludes to this superstition in Hamlet:

"Some say that ever 'gainst that hallowed At which our Savior's birth is celebrated, The Bird of Dawning croweth all night long.
The nights are wholesome, and no mildew falls, No planet strikes nor spirits walk abroad; No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm, So gracious and so hallowed is the time."

The ancient Christians divided the night into four watches, called the evening, midnight, and two morning cock-crowings. Their connexion with the belief in walking spirits will be remembered: "The cock crows, and the morn grows on, When 't is decreed I must be gone."—Butler.

They also alway observed Christmas as a Sabbath day and like it, it was preceded by an eve, or vigil.

In the Western or Latin Church, Christmas called the Feast of Lights, because Christ, the light of all lights, that true light, then came into the world. Hence the Christmas candles, and what was, perhaps, only a succedaneum, the yule block, or clog, before candles were in general use. Thus, a large coal is often set apart at present, for the same purpose: i. e. to make a great light or yule on Christnas-eve. Lights, indeed, seem to have been used on all festive occasions. Thus, our illuminations

ire-works, &c. on the news of victories. The lower class of Irish, in the present time lluminate their rooms with mould candles; and to his customary illumination at Christmas may be traced the practice of tallow-chandlers giving Christmas candles" to the children of their cus tomers.

In ancient times, to which we could trace up the origin of these almost obsolete customs, blocks, logs, or clogs of dried wood, might be easily procured and provided against this festive season. At that time of day it must have been in the power but of few to command candles or torches for making their annual illumination.

Our Christmas gifts are termed Christmas hores ecause in olden times, the Roman Priests had masses for almost every thing: if a ship went to the Indies, a priest had a box in her, under the protection of some saint; and for their masses to be said to that saint, the poor people put something into the priest's box, which was not to be opened till the ship's return. The mass at that time was called Christmass; the box called Christmass-box, or money gathered against that time, that masses might be made by the priests to the saints to forgive the people their sins at that time; and from this, scrvants had the liberty to get box-money that they too might be enabled to pay the priest for his masses, well knowing the truth of the proverb, "no penny, no pater-noster." Fosbroke says an altar was erected in every village, where persons gave money. The apprentices' boxes were formerly made of pottery; and Aubrey mentions a pot, in which Roman denarii were found, resembling in appear ance an earthen Christmas-box.

Our Table.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs Scott & Co., the republication of Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine for November. It is unnecessary for us to speak in praise of the graceful pages of

We also acknowledge the receipt from the same ource of the republication of the Westminister & Foreign Quarterly Reviews; standard works of English Literature. The plan adopted by Messrs. Scott & Co., of republishing the valuable works them to procure English literature at American

"YANKEE DOODLE," is the title of a humorous reekly publication from New York, after the plan of the London Punch. Its designs are in some instances good; but we think it mistakes the right course when it takes such pains to give it a partizan

"PENNY MAGAZINE."-I. S. Redfield of New York, is republishing that highly entertaining and valuable work in semi-weekly numbers, at the exceeding low price of 121 cents par number, being one third less than the original price. It may be een at this office

"ILLUSTRATED BOATNY."-The December number of this beautiful work sustains its previous reputation. The paintings are unusually fine, and the letter press, instructive and entertaining.

DEPARTURE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Wilkes-Barre Farmer of the 9th gives an effecting account of the departure from that place of Capt. DANA'S company of volunteers, their services having been accepted by the Governor. The utmost feeling was manifested for these brave men, leaving the comforts of home and the pleasures of their beautiful valley, for the soldier's couch, and the "dreadful marches" and "stem alarums" of "grim visaged war." We trust that they may all return-(vain hope)-from victorious battle fields, once more to enjoy the peaceful blessings of their firesides, and to gladden the hearts which sobbed their farewell.

In the company were some of the members of the oldest and most respectable families of Wyoming. Names which her history has already rendered immortal, are represented in this company and we have no fear that they will disgrace the fair fame of those for whom the monument stands as a memorial.

The type-setting fraternity was well represented there being no less than six printers in the companv. Among them we see the names of the sor and brother of S. D. Lawis, editor of the Advocate and Mr. J. L. Cooper, once a resident of our boro.

At every point along the route, the volunteen were enthusiastically greeted by the warm-hearted plaudits of the citizens. At latest advices, the company had reached Fittsburg, the place of rendezyous.

Bradford County Court.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1846. The greater part of the day was occupied in the case of a Pauper from Orwell township-calling over the Trial list, &c. Tuesday, Dec 8.

COM. 177. JEREMIAH HAPEMAN-Indictment for Arson.—Samuel Walls prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for burning the house of Samuel Walls on the evening of 10th of February 1846, at Ridgbery. The defendant being arraigned, plead not guilty. It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the Commonwealth, that on the 8th of February last, the prosecutor and defendant had a candidate for Representative, and elect delegates some conversation in relation to the defendant taking possession of the house then occupied by the prosecutor, when some difficulty arose between them—that on the next day the prosecutor left home on a visit to Chemiung county, N. Y., and that on he next evening about 10 o'clock the house was burned. Several persons arrived at the fire about he same time, the defendant also; that the defendant said at the time the house was burning, that he was sorry as it would be a loss to him as well as to Mr. Walls. The defendant also said at the ame time, that he had just come from a sugar bush about one half mile distant where he had been making sugar. One witness testified that the defendant told him some time after the fire, that he had burned Walls out once and would do it again

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9. In the case of Com. vs. Hapeman, the jury ren-

dered a verdict of not guilty. Com. vs. Wm. Dove.-Indictment for Larcenv-Luther Stone prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for feloniously taking from the shop of Luther Stone on the 27th of Sept., 1846, eight pairs of boots of the value of \$24. The defendant being arraigned, plead guilty. The Court sentenced him to nine months hard labor in the Jail of Bradford

Com. es. Daniel Ingerson.—Indictment for Lareny-Johnson R. Coolbaugh prosecutor. Defendant being arraigned, plead not guilty. The defendant was indicted for feloniously taking from the Store of John L. Webb, of Ridgbery, on the 9th of Oct., 1846, bank bills to the amount of \$8.

The principal facts testified to on behalf of the Commonwealth were in substance as follows The Clerk in Mr. Webb's Store (Edward Cool haugh.) had occasion to go down cellar some time about one o'clock, P. M., on the 9th of Oct. with Nathan Greek: that when he went down collar the defendant was left alone in the Store: that when he came up from the cellar the defendant had left the store; that he (Edward Coolbaugh) was no absent from the store room but three or four mi nuts. Mr. Greek testified to the same facts. Mr Coolbaugh testified that in some ten or fifteen minutes after he came from the cellar he had occeasion to change some money, and that upon open ing the desk he discovered that \$8 in bills had been taken out. Mr. Coolbaugh testified that the money was in the desk but a few minutes before he wen down cellar, to his certain knowledge, as he had had occasion to make some change a few minutes before and the money was in the desk. The same afternoon the defendant let a clerk in a store near by have a \$1 note to change, as he was owning the clerk two shillings-at the same time telling the clerk to say nothing about it. This \$1 note Edward Coolbaugh identified as being one of the notes stolen from the store of John L. Webb-he was positive of it from the following circumstance A pedlar had been in the store a short time before the money was taken, and traded some; the clerk offered him in change for a bill the pedlar let him have, a \$1 note on the Ithaca bank. The pedlar said he was not acquainted with the money and declined taking it. Mr. Coolbaugh then examined it very closely, as it was suspected by the pedlar, and noticed in particular that there were figures on the back of the bill, and also the name of "L. T Titus." There were other circumstances given in evidence against the defendant.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The in the Eastern Penitentiary.

COM. US. HENRY FANNING.—Indictment for Lar ceny-Johnson R. Coolbaugh prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for feloniously taking from the Store of John L. Webb, of Ridgbery, on the night which may be found advertised in our paper, is of of 12th Sept., 1846, several pieces of silver coin, great advantage to American readers, enabling one pair of coarse boots, 4 pocket knives, one pair of suspenders and one pocket book. Defendan plead not guilty.

The facts of this case were but few. The store of John L. Webb was entered on the 12th Sept, last in the night, by taking out a window in the second story. Johnson R. Coolbaugh, who was Clerk of the Store, learned that a boy had sold some knives bearing the description of those stolen some few miles distant from that place. Mr. Coolbaugh im mediately made pursuit, and found the boy, who upon being accused, confessed the whole matter The defendant at the same time accused on John Banks of breaking open the store and taking the goods, and gave him half if he would not tell of him. The defendant said he was at the store when the goods were taken. After making this confes sion, the defendant was brought back to the store on the same day, and he then confessed that he broke open the store himself, relating the particulars of the transaction, but accusing another person as being in company with him.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11. COM. US. EDW. VERGESON, GEO. VERGESON, CYRUS SHUMWAY, ZEBULON WHEELER, and RICHARD.-Indictment for Riot and Assault and Battery-Francis Gallagher prosecutor. Defendants being arraigned plead not guilty.

The defendants were indicted for committing a Riot, and also, an Assault and Battery on Francis Gallagher, on the 25th of November, 1846, at Asy lum. After hearing the evidence on behalf of the Commonwealth, the defendants withdrew their plea, and pleaded guilty.

The Court sentenced Geo. Vergeson and Cyrus Shumway to pay the sum of \$5 to the Common wealth, and Edward Vergeson, Zebulon Wheeler and Richard Wheeler each, the sum of \$1 to the Commonwealth, and pay the costs of prosecution. Com. vs. Asa Slater.-Indictment, Assault and Battery-Chrismas Hainsworth prosecutor. The defendant being arraigned, plead guilty.

The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$3 to the Commonwealth, and pay the costs of prosecu-

COM. US. OWEN M'CANN and JOHN M'GOVERN .-Indictment for Forgery—Daniel Heverly prosecutor. lies in case of their death.

The defendants were indicted for altering a con- | Proceedings of the XXIXth Congress. tract made between Owen M'Cann and Daniel Heverly.

The Jury rendered a verdict of Not Guilty, and the derendants pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. H. Spencer.-Indictment for perury-Oliver Ellsworth prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for swearing falsely in a suit before Esq. Umphrey in Orwell township.

The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant pay the costs.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig Convention was held on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., to nominate to the Whig State Convention.

A regular family quarrel in the party, among the Irvin and Cooper factions, created some excitement, and "fast and furious grew the fight," until, we believe the matter was compromised by the expression of the Convention in favor of Irvin, and the election of one Irvin and one Cooper delegate. ALLEN W. THOMAS, of Troy, was nominated as a candidate for Representative.

Counterfeits .- \$10's on the Chemung Canal Bank, are in circulation, executed with great skill.

Later from Mexico. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1846.

The southern mail, due yesterday afternoon,

arrived this morning. The N. Orleans Pica-yune has received city of Mexico papers to 17th ult, two week later than previous advices. The papers contain the correspondence of Generals Taylor and Santa Anna, relative to the termination of the armistice. Public attention is very much engrossed with the preparations for the meeting of Congress. The official paper says that the Executive is anxious for the assembling of Congress, even before the time fixed by law. in consequence of the orgent nature of the sub-

jects which are to be brought up for consideration. The first in importance are stated to be the events of war with United Sates, the necessity of great resources to sustain it, and some other points relative to this important business. The papers are filled with official communication from the different States, assurring Government of public tranquility. There is no indi-cation of Almonte leaving the War Department, and a great variety of orders are published emin-

ating from him. In an urgent appeal to the new Congress made from San Luis, the deputies are entreated to intrust Santa Anna with dictatorial powers for the prosecution of the war. There is nothing definite from the army concentrated at San Luis, and no mention is made of the dissensions which were said to exist in Santa Anna's ranks. He had directed that the capital should be fortified with energy, and a considerable number of troops were arriving for the defence of the city. Senor Villamil has been appointed Minister of Finance, and took the oath of office on the 17th. The tone of the Mexican papers is less arrogant

towards the U.S. In the consequence between Generals Taylor and Santa Anna terminating the armisfic, the latter complains of bad faith, but says he is ready to meet him on the held of battle. General Taylor asks the release of the American prisoners sent into the interior, on the ground that all the Mexicans prisoners had been set at liberty, Santa Anna says in his teply, that the generosity of Gen. Taylor had been responded to in the same spirit, all the prisoners at that post, (San Luis.) seven in number, having been released and lurnished with seventy dollars to procure sustenances upon the road. Santa Anna says. "From the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans. you should banish all idea of peace while a single North American in arms treads upon the soil of the Republic, and there remains in front of its ports the squadrons which make war upon them.' ever, that it will remain with the Mexican Congress to determine.

RAILROAD IRON AND IRON FURNACES .- New Jersey is comming in for her share of the profits of manufacturing railroad iron. A contract has just been closed by Utica and Schenectady Raiiroad Company two establishment in that State, for 6000 tons of iron rails, to weight, sixty-five pounds to the yard; the heaviest rail vet ordered by any company. The manufacture of iron and its trade have become of so much improtance to this State, that every description of information concerning it must be of interest. The Pittsburg Gazette furnishes some information of this kind, which shows the extent of the iron interest in the country between Pittsburg and the Lakes. In Mercer county there are sixteen furnaces, two of which manufacure iron from the pig. There are also five foundries in Mercer. In Butler there is one turnace and one rolling mill. This latter is a mill for the manufacture of iron from the pig and bloom. In Mahonin county, Ohio, there are five turnaces, which are all either using or about to use raw coal. On the Shenango there are eight furnaces, two of which are at Greenville, one at Hamburg, one at Big Bend, one at Clarksville, one at Sharpsburg, one at Sharon. and one at Middlesex. These are all works on the Mahoning andShenango, but there is the Oregon furnace, a few miles east of the Shenango, runing on coke; and near it Messrs. Guthrie and Co., are now completing a furnace to use charcoal, All the works on these lines using charcoal will soon abandon its use, and subsitute the better and cheaper

fuel raw coal. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.-It is due alike to the Speaker of the House, and to those members who, by their absence up to Thursday last, have been excluded from committees, to state that the uniform practice of the House is not to place any gentleman upon a committee who does not appear, by the iournal, to be, or to have been, in attendance The journal shows that the committees were appointed on Thursday last; at least they appear in the proceedings of that day, pursuant to an order of the House passed then, in these words: "Ordered, that the standing com-mittees be now appointed." Gentlemen arriving after Thursday last, even before the meeting of the House on Monday, and prior to the reading of the committees as part of Thursday's journal, could not be put upon committees, because the journal would thereby be made in consistent with itself. First their names would e enrolled as first appearing on the Monday following.

LAND FOR VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR HEIRS. Senator Cameron has introduced a resolution in the Senate, which was adopted, to increase the pay of the volunteers, and grant 160 acres of land to each man or his heirs, with the privilege of selecting the grant, within two years, from any land owned by the United States.—
This is right. Men who peril life in the service of their country, should have ample pay themselves, and provision m de for their fami-

Washington, G P. M., Dec. 15, 1846. SENATE.—A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the expediency of requiring vessels navigating the Dela-ware bay to carry lights. Ordered to be prin-

ted. Mr. Semple introduced a bill to extend the national road to Alton, Illinois, and a bill to grant public lands to complete the Illinois and Michigan canal.

A message was received from the House, an nouncing the passage of the resolution in rela-tion to the decease of Mr. McConnell.

Mr. Lewis made a few appropriate remarks relative to the deceased, and moved the customary resolution. After which the Senste ad-

ourned. House.-The resolution of Garrett Davis, being first in order, came up for discussion .-After considerable debate, the original resolution was modified on motion of Mr. Hopkins, so as to request the President, instead of directing him, to communicate the instructions to Commodores Sloat and Kearney. Adopted.

On motion, the Housethen went in Committee of the Whole, to refer the several topics contained in the President's message, to the appropriate committees.

A debate ensued on the reference in committee, and Messrs. Giddings, Jonson, of Tenn., and Payne, each spoke their hour, after which the committee rose.

A report was presented from the State De partment, in relation to the consular system, and 2500 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Hopkins, and adopted, providing for the election of Chaplains of different religious denominations. Reports were received and read from the commissioner of Public Buildings, and from the commissioner of Pensions. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 16, 1846. SENATE .- Mr. Simmons appeared in his eat. Mr. Ashley, on leave, introduced a bill establishing permanently a general pre-emption system. Mr. Breese asked leave to intro-duce a bill to reduce and graduate the prices of public lands. Mr. Woodbridge asked leave to bring in bills to grant public lands in Michigan for purposes of internal improvement, and to sell mineral lands on Lake Superior. Mr. Dix gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill establishing a branch mint in the city of New York; and Mr. Speight made similar notice in relation to a branch mint at Charleston

On Mr. Turney's motion, the Military Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the volunteers discharged from the service, on account of sickness, to draw their full pay for the term of their enlist

Mr. Crittenden, on leave, introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the western rivers. The President's Message was then taken up, to be referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Westcott moved that so much of the message as referred to the establishment of Territorial Governments in the provinces conquered from Mexico, be referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Sevier moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Benton said there was no such thing in the message, and asked Mr. Westcott to withdraw his motion. Mr. Westcott declined, and a spirited debate ensued between the movers and Mr. Benton, Messrs. Allen, Archer, Cameron, Crittenden, and Semple, also participated in the debate, which was terminated by a motion to lay upon the table being carried, by a vote of 23 to 22.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Chaplain. On the second ballot, the Rev. Mr. Slicer was elected. He received 24 votes, the Rev. Mr. Tustin 9, and 7 scattering. The Senate went into Executive session, and

alterwards adjourned. House.-Petitions and memorials were pre sented. Mr. Pollock moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring a bill for the repeal of the Tariff of 1846, and to revive the Tariff of

110. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message. Mr. Gentry opposed the message, and declared the President had caused the war. Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, followed in the defence of the President and the war. Mr. Hudson reviewed and opposed the message, after which the commit-

Mr. Benton gave notice of a bill regulating the appointment of officers, and guarding the public service from improper influences. Ligon gave notice of a bill for the ascertain ment and satisfaction of claims arising from French spoliations. Mr. Rathbun presented resolution from the New York Legislation in relation to the regulation of the pilot system o the United States. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 17, 1846. SENATE .- Mr. Ashley moved that so much of the President's message as relates to privateering, be referred to the Judiciary Commit tee. Bills were presented for the erection of Custom House at New Orleans, for branch mints at New Orleans and Charleston, and a Dry Dock at Philadelphia. Also, a bill giv ing the assent of Congress to certain States im posing a tax on public lands as soon as sold.-Also, bill to establish a National Armory at Massac, Illinois. Mr. Dix gave notice of inteniton to introduce a bill to amend the act relative to seamen navigating the waters of the United States. Mr. Semple gave a similar no-

tice of a bill to amend the Consular System.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Clayton, the Vice President was authorized to appoint a select committee on the subject of French Spoliations. On motion of Mr. Breese, the committee or Commerce was instructed to enquire as to the expediency of making appropriations for the improvement of our harbors. The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwids adjourned over to Monday.

House.—Mr. Winthrop offered a resolution calling on the Secretay of War to furnish a statement of the expenditures for harbors, roads, and fortifications in the several States and Territories. Notice was given that bills would be brought in for the sale of mineral lands, and for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The House then proceeded to the election of Chaplain. On the third ballot the Rev. Mr. Sprole was elected, having received 103 votes. Mr. Dewey had 48, Mr. Tinsley 18, and Mr. Storrs 3.

Mr. Douglass, from the committee on Terriories, reported a bill for the admission of Iowa cannot be obtained in that State, so gre into the Union, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Ad-

The License Law for Bradford count

AN ACT Authorizing the citizens of certain coaties, to decide by ballot whether the sale of the and spirituous liquors shall be continue

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senatem House of Representatives of the Commonwell of Pennsylvania in General Assembly as and it is hereby enacted by the authority of and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the first the fir and it is hereby enacted by the authority of a same, That from and after the first day of a uary, one thousand eight hundred and for seven, it shall be lawful for the citizens of the seven, it shall be tawned for the cutzens of the capties of Chester, Susquehanna, Wyoming & ler, Erie, Delaware, Tioga, Bradford, Charles, Tioga, Bradford, Charles, Tioga, Bradford, Charles, C ford, M'Kean, Elk, Warren, Fayette, Allege, ny, Mercer, Clearfield, Washington, Beng, and the township and borough of Mounty, and the township and borough, and borough sant, in the county or wayne, and boroute Lewisburg, in Union county, at the succelections for constables, and other townshand borough officers in the said several by roughs, wards and townships, to decide h their votes, whether or not the sale of vince and spirituous liquors shall be permitted ameg them for the then ensuing year; and it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the said several boroughs, ward and townships the said elections, to receive tickets, the written or printed from the qualified ton thereof, labelled on the outside "sale of b quors," and in the inside "for the sale of i quors," or " against the sale of liquon," to deposit the said tickets in a bux to be p. vided for that purpose, by the said insperse and judges as is now required by law in the of tickets for officers to be elected at such the ion; and at the close of said election, is votes so deposited shall be counted, and and curate return of the same shall be made we clerks of the courts of quarter sessions of the counties, to be by them laid before the judge of said courts, with the other township extion returns, on the first day of the courts the such election shall be held.

Section 2. That in receiving and comme said votes, and in making returns of the say, the said inspectors, judges and clerks of election, shall be governed in all respect the law of this commonwealth now in force. which may hereafter be, enacted, regulati township elections; and all the penaltes of said election laws are hereby extended to voters, judges, inspectors and clerks voting and attending upon the election to be held der the provisions of the first section of

Section 3. That whenever, in any of a aid boroughs, wards or townships, there the be a majority of votes "against a sale of quors," as aforesaid, then, and in that care, the year next ensuing the first day of the the next regular term of the courts in said con ties, it shall not be lawful for any persons sell vinous or spirituous liquors within mi boroughs, wards or townships; and it that not be lawful for the court of quarter sense o grant licenses to any inn or tavern with said boroughs, ward or townships, nor forth reasurer of the counties to issue any licen to any retailer of merchandize for the sale rinous or spirituous liquors within saids roughs, wards or townships for said year: the sale of vinous and spirituous liquon vin in said boroughs, ward and townships, at a time during saul year, is hereby declared wi 2 public nuisance, and is hereby probibited.

Provided, That it shall be lawful to sell times and spirituous liquors for medicinal, sacrans tal nurnoses, and to be used in the arts, in the nanner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 4. That in such of the boroug wards and townships in said countes, as it by a majority of votes polled as aforesaid, ide "against the sale of liquors," it shall the duty of the judges of the court of quar sessions of said counties, to license a comtent number of persons as temperanceilo Leepers for the public accommodation, with authority to sell either vinous or spinish quors, upon the same terms and conditi hat inns and taverns are now licensed, em that the notice required to be published, by first section of the act, entitled " An Acts plementary to the various acts relating to t ern licenses." passed March twenty-ninks thousand eight hundred and forty-one, this not be deemed necessary : and such here shall be charged but one-half the sum so charged for licenses to retail vinous and sp tuous liquors : and also to license a suffici number of persons, the same being store ke ers or apothecaries, not exceeding three me borough, ward or township, to sell vinous a spirituous liquors for medicinal and sacrame tal purposes, and to be used in the aris, or no other purpose whatever: Premit That before said licenses shall be issued by county treasurer, the applicant shall pay said treasurer, for the use of the commonwe the sum of five dollars, in addition to the st now required by law, to be paid for licenses store keepers and apothecaries being rend of foreign merchandize.

SECTION 5. That if any person or pent within any of the said boroughs, wards townships, in which there shall have been ! en a majority of votes "against the sale of quors," as aforesaid, shall, within one Je next after the first day of the courts of thesi counties, held next after the said election. and deliver, or cause to be sold and delimit any vinous or spirituous liquors, to sof prosided for in this soi) and person or persons so selling, shall be liable ndictment, and on conviction thereof, the forfeit and pay for every such offence, a F3 not less than twenty dollars, no more that ed hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. That if any of the borrer

wards and townships in said counties shally a majority of votes polled as aforesaid, deal at the said of the said for a sale of liquors," then the laws most force regulating the licensing of inns and in erns, and retailers of foreign goods and chandize, including liquors, shall remin force, and apply to the said boronghs, and townships, as if this act had not been particularly ed; and all laws hereby supplied or sign are hereby repealed.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE. -- In a letter recti y a gentleman of this city, from an officer Monterey, it is stated that Lt. Eugene Bola of company D of the battalion of Baltimoned Washington Washington volunteers, under the comme the lamented Lt. Col, Watson, has, in constitution ration of his gallant conduct in the several of guinary attacks on the fortifications of trey, been unanimously chosed captain and

MASSACHUSETES NON RESISTANT. - The ta of volunteers requested from Massach Massachusetts will not fight it seems. South for the non-resistant societies.