

Stradford Aeporter

Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1846. Democratic County Nominations.

OR GOVERNOR FRANCIS R. SHUNK. [Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convent

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

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

Township Elections.-It should be borne in mind, that the Legislature, at its last session, changed the time of holding township elections from the first Friday in February, to the Third Friday in January. The township elections will, consequently, this year be upon the 15th of January next.

The War. We resume our remarks upon the subject of the

war with Mexico. By a reference to the extracts the Argus contained in our former article, it will be seen that the unpardonable sin of "aggression," so strenuously urged against the President, was Gen. Taylor's occupancy of the country upon the Bio Grande under the President's directions, it being alleged that this was in fact Mexican territory, and that the United States had not "a shadow of claim or title to it." And it is further alleged, that had have had no war. Why? Because, "during the whole period our army occupied this position, no tend to the matter. hostile demonstration whatever took place on the part of Mexico." At least this is the opinion of the Arms writer. There is no doubt then, but that this change of Gen. Taylor's position was fraught with mighty consequences, and if the writer on the subject under consideration, is to be believed, it was a most wicked and unjust act, and one would be really led to believe, that this act was the only cause of dispute between the two nations. But if it should turn out at last that there were other causes besides this that the war could be fairly referred to, and that this was in fact an untrue representation of the matter, the Argus writer might have spared some of the anathemas he has poured out against President Polk and his advisers. But before we go further in the examination of the right to occupy the territory in question, it may be well in order to give the reader a proper understanding of the subject, and to show that the President has not pursued our rights whatever they may be, in an improper manner, to refer to the means he has used to settle the matters in dispute amicably. This will, we think, not only show that the President is justified in the course he has taken with Mexico, but will also give us some idea of what the claims of Mexico are; and this view will perhaps be somewhat different from what is handed out to us by the aiders and abettors of Mexico that reside among us. We will refer, then, first to the correspondence between our government and that of Mexico. From this it appears that on the 17th of September, 1845, a communication was made by Hon. James Buchanan, to Mr. Black, the U.S. Consul, residing at the city of Mexico, to ascertain whether the Mexican government were willing to settle the several que-tions pending between that government and this amicably, and if so, whether they would receive an envoy from the United States, "instructed with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments." This communication was answered in the affirmative, and on the 10th of November following, Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by the President with full powers to settle all the questions in dispute between the two counauthority thus vested in him, he landed at Vera the 15th of January next. Cruz and proceeded to make the necessary arrangement for fulfilling the duties of his mission. But it appears, that although the Mexican government had agreed to receive an envoy, yet when he came among them, they were astonished, and wished him to stay at Vera Cruz, and for what ! Because the government of Mexico did not expect an envoy from the United States until January, and were not prepared to receive him, " and desired if possible, he would not come to the capitol, nor even disembark at this time, as his appearance in the capitol at that time might prove distructive to the government, and thus defeat the whole affair; for those in opposition to the government were calling its mem-

After dallying for some time, the government of Herrera, then the President, finally refused to receive the Envoy thus sent to them under their express agreement to receive him. But this step was taken probably with the hope of conciliating those opposed to the measure; it however, failed to effect the object, and so high did the revolutionary spirit run, that General Herrera, on the 29th of December, was obliged to resign the Presidency, and the orposi ion came into power, and established a sort of military government. Had President Polk been so much bent upon acquiring foreign territory, as he is represented to be, he would undoubtedly have seized upon the ejectment of our minister under such circumstances, and the causes that previously existed, and made those the pretext for immediate war; without waiting for anything more to transpire. But instead of taking this course, he directed our Minister to make a still further effort to settle the difficulties, by making an application to the new government, recently instituted, to be accredited as such minister. This application was accordingly made, and rejected. Thus they utterly refused to accredit our envoy, simply because, as they allege, he had too much power. He was authorized to settle all difficulties between the two countries, and they did not wish to treat upon anything but the subject of the annexation of Texas.

bers traitors for having entered into such an arrange-

In the communication made to Mr. Slidell, upon this subject, they state distinctly what they understand to be the situation of the two countries, unless a settlement should take place. We will therefore give their statement, and see how it agrees with the view presented among us. They say that the nnnexation of Texas is the ground of complaint, and that it was an act of usurpation on our part, or to propriety might we attempt to check the give it in the language of the communication re-

imperious necessity that Mexico for her own honor ould repel it with proper firmness and dignity."-The supreme government (of Mexico) had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a cusus belli, (cause of war) and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican government. If then, war was the only recourse, it was perfectly immaterial what portion of Texas we occupied. If negotiation had failed, "arms and arms alone," could decide the question. And this in truth, was the real situation of the matter. Mexico, or her military leaders, were not disposed to treat upon the subject of Texas, unless they could do it upon their own terms. There was no complaint particularly about boundaries, but they were anxious to re-acquire the posession of the whole of Texas, and all of their efforts were directed to that end. It was Texas itself the United States were in earnest about the matter, and were not disposed to admit any right whatever that they had to claim Texas, they then went into a dispute about boundaries.

- In our next article, we will examine that sub ect, and others connected with it.

We publish, in another column, an "Address on the sale of Ardeut Spirits," from the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Bradford County Temperance Society. As the question of the Sale of Liquors is to be decided, in this county, to carefully examine the subject, that they may act ınderstandingly.

Votes! Votes!-We are requested to state, that sufficient quantity of Votes having been procured for the whole county, " Against the sale of Liquors," persons from the various towns can procure them for the mere trouble of calling at the store of Mon TANKE & Fox. in this borough. As there is but litour troops remained at Corpus Christi, we should the time for their distribution, it is desirable that Temperance men throughout the county, should at-

> An Address on the Sale of Ardent Spirits. To the people of Bradford County :

Fellow citizens: -- By a reference to the Temperance Society of this County, you will as assaults and batteries, riots &c. To all this perceive that the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you on the subject of the law concerning the sale of spirituous

We enter upon this important duty with more pleasure, when we consider the progress of this free and happy community, in all the departments of civil, social and moral reform. It is verily a source of the most profound congratulation, to every person who regards human elevation and happiness, that the moral sentiments of this community are improving with the progress of our civil and scientific in stitutions, and the diffusion of general intelligence through a thousand channels. We continue to discover in our system of self-government, new and imposing responsibilities. It has been said " Man is the architect of his own fortune." This is more emphatically true in governments like our own, in which the political interests of the people, as well as all others, are committed to their own hands. Here no despotism sways an iron sceptre over you. inflicting horrid wrongs and outrages; unless it be a tyrranny of your own creation, and one which will vanish when smitten with the wand of popular condemnation. You are the real and practical governors of the ommunity; and therefore, while the rewards and blessings of good institutions will accrue to your comfort and happiness, so also will the evils, sufferings and wrongs of bad enactments accrue to your

injury and damage. With these considerations, we come to you to submit a question big with human destiny; and we do so with a full conviction that you will act with a full sense of the results of action on the present state of society, and the

fate of all posterity.

The question whether the sale of alcoholic liquors shall be continued in the several boroughs and townships in this county, or protries and on the 30th instant, in pursuance of the hibried, will be submitted for your decision on

The prime object of this address is to persuade you to abolish a trade that is unnecessaat the same time productive of the most fearful evils.

The discussion of this question may be conducted under two divisions.

First. Your right to abolish the traffic. Second. The motives to exercise that right Your right to abolish the traffic according to the provisions of the act of our Legislature last winter, appears from the character of our government. Our Fundamental Laws recognises all just laws as originating with the people; and no representative or delegated government in this nation, will assume that its prerogative is superior to that of the people! Builwhy, it may be asked, were representative powers established? They were instituted as a mere convenience in the mode of expressing the popular will, and not as the original or highest source of powers. Again-are not all these powers constituted by the people directly or indirectly? Yes. Then does it not legitimately follow, that the people have, in justice and in law, the highest right to decide any question in which their own private and domestic interests are so deeply involved, as in the question now before us? But let us inquire for a moment into the consequences of denying this right.

The " Declaration " declares, " that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed;" "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." Now the people either have the right to abolish the sale of ardent spirits, on some other power has a right to continue the sale without their consent, which denies our fundamental law; and hence the superiority or consent of the popular will is a mere sham and no fact.

If the people have no right to abolish this system of wrong, it follows, that by an act of the Legislature, all manner of wrongs, insults and outrages, as well as the whole catalogue of crimes, with their endless train of expenses to government, and ruin to social and domestic happiness may be thrust upon us without our consent. Hence we are exposed to the worst of tyranny. But, it may be said, we are guarded by law against these abuses. That, we ansu er, is impossible. It has long been a matter of most painful experience, that no law can prevent the outrages of intemperance, and its evil effects on society. It is equally regardless of every opposing influence. With the same ravages of time, or the order of nature : be-

lasting effects of intemperance, are such that no human law can reach, and if it could, it would be utterly inadequate as a remedy; and therefore, could neither diminish nor mitigate the evil. To contend, therefore, that the people have no right to control this, is to contend that fliey have no rights whatsoever; for this traffic in ardent spirits is the source of more injury to our private and social interests than any other; and consequently, if we have no right to restrict or abolish such a cause of mischief, then we repeat, we can have no rights whatever. It would seem, therefore, that no one could doubt the right, unless he is quite ignorant of the great principles of Democracy, or interested in overthrowing all the great and good objects of society. The latter constitute very dangerous class of citizens.

The motives to exercise this right are very many, and exceedingly imperative. We do not wish to excite any unnatural feelings on they were talking about-and when they found that this subject, in order to induce action-which will be a source of subsequent regret. We shall therefore use no measures to excite such action; and we counsel all our friends throughout the county, not to encourage any enthusiasm from party opposition. If there are not motives of high and undoubted fact, sufficient to carry this noble attempt at human improvement, we wish not that it may be carried by strife and party feeling. We believe you have experienced already enough of the effects of the system, to rejoice that an opportunity has at last arrived, when you may escape the utter desolations of so mighty an evil. Among the within a few weeks, it becomes the duty of voters many notives for your action, is that of the county expenses.

From a calculation, made from the actual expenditures of Bradford county for the year 1846, and the estimated expenditures for 1847, it appears that about one fourth of the whole expense results from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. The whole amount for which the people of this county are taxed, is about twelve thousand dollars. Of this sum. about four thousand dollars are expended in the criminal courts-three fourths of which, or three thousand dollars, are paid to liquidate the costs of suits occasioned by the sale and use of ardent spirits. The most of this is for suits charged as felony, the expenses of which the county cannot avoid. In addition to this, about six thousand dollars are paid by prosecutors as assaults and batteries, riots &c. To all this is to be added the costs of pauperism, chiefly from the same cause, which must be immense and we regret that we have not sufficient data on which to base an estimate. In connection with this, come the interminable evils to community, from loss of time, loss of property, loss of health, loss of friends, loss of character, loss of employment, loss of happiness, and in short, loss of every thing. In return for all this, we receive from the license system, into the State Treasury, not to exceed nine hundred dollars. Now we candidly ask you to strike the balance. In order to get \$900 into your State Treasury, you entail upon your own county and citizens, an actual tax of nine thousan dollars, with the costs of pauperism, and an endless train of other evils of more awful magnitude! Who, we ask, can remain undecide in view of these facts, and have any love for

his county or the human race? The condition of the inebriate. Many of that unfortunate class of men would rejoice beyoud measure, could they be assured that alcohol would be placed forever beyond their reach; and all of them would be bound to you by eternal gratitude after the experiment.— When you see the instrument of death in the hand of the suicide, you consider it your imperative duty to wrest it from him, even at our own peril. Why not, then, when alcohol is that instrument ? Your relations and duty to the inebriate, demand your decided action

All who are affiliated with drunkard, especially his own family and friends, present one of the most impressive motives to this enterprise. To arrest the husband and father from the rum of his wife and children; to convert the sources of misery and death, into these o life and felicity; to change the prospects of poverty, degradation and wo, for those of competence, respectability and honor, for thousands of the rising generation, are no mean motives. We appeal to your consciences.

Not among the least of our motives, is the peculiar situation of the sober portions of community. While intemperance continues, no one is safe. The ranks of the inebriate, as they rapidly fall away and are forgotten, must be replenished from the cober and industrious citizens: this is a stubborn fact which no one can deny. Now let us pause and inquire.-Who of us are willing to take the place of those who have fallen? Fathers and mothers, what sons have you ready for the slaughter !-Some must go. What daughters have you to sacrifice to drunken husbands ? Some of them must be the victims ;-yea, there are thousands even now making the terrible sacrifice, while they know it not. " But in the end it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."-Look at the situation of your children! from day to day exposed to the influence of internperance; and how much soever this may grieve you and excite your fears, you must bear it without complaint, and continue to witness these invasions upon your dearest rightsthese direct attacks upon your highest and holiest privileges, and the most sacred of all human societies, the domestic circle. If here is not motive for action, then we must confess

we know not what can move the human mind. Your posterity to all coming ages, demand of you while it is now in your power to deliver them from an inheritance so terrible .-How would your conduct appear to them. when it shall be said that in the year 1847, this terrible foe of man was placed within your power and you bid him live? How would it appear to them, if in this hour of trial, you shall be found withholding your assistance, or exerting it against the dearest in rests of your race ! May your conduct escape this painful

The political interests of our nation ask you in the most urgent language to do your utmost to save the talent and pride of the nation from the doom of inebriation. Many of her ablest and most promising sons, in spite of talent, fame, or honor, fall victims to the tyrant long before they attain the manhood of their intellectual powers. From these stations of honor the example becomes tenfold more effectual and fatal to society.

We have merely hinted at a few of the moives that should sway your minds in the approaching contest, but you have experienced on much of the effects of the system, to demand any attempt on our part to multiply ar-We merely ask you, to candilly guments. weigh the facts as they exist within your own mind, and then act in view of your own interests, and those of the world and posterity.

Finally, we would recommend a fe # queries ferred to-i so notable an act of usurp tien created an sides, the worst wrongs, the most bitter and for those who oppose this reform. What are their

reasons? be sure you have their real objections! no pretences. What kind of men are most active in this opposition? Are they the best and most useful citizens? Are they not interested? and would they not be tempted to sacrifice public for private interests? Such are dangerous councelors, not to be trusted in such ranse. Fellow-citizens the question is now before you; you understand its nature. We beseech you assume your rights and meet your responsibilities as freemen, and as you shall answer to the great cause of human weal, for

We appeal to you in behalf of the victims and their outraged families, pining widows and starving orphane, yourselves, your wives, your ions and daughters: in the name of your rising families and don estic alters, in the name of he sober and industrious who bear the burdens of the vicions, in abuses and taxations: in the name of the high and noble who have fallen in an unguarded hour; in the name of friendless poverty and haggard wretchedness, of blasted hopes and broken hearts; in view of the dark dens of infamy and crime on the one hand, and the high and happy condition of society on the other, to acquit yourselves like men who are resolved to vindicate to rights of man, and be-queath a high and God-like example to poste-J. C. VANDERCOOK,

G. SANDERSON. HENRY BOOTH W. C. BOGART, E. HULBURT.

Very Late and Important from Mexico.

[From the New York Sun, Dec. 24th 1846.] The Packet Ship Adelaide, Capt. Ellis, from Havana, 10th instant, arrived here yesterday, bringing Mexican letters and Spanish papers to the *New York Sun*. Our advices were onveyed to Havana by the British Steamer Clyde, Capt. Simmons, which arrived at Ha-Cruz, having touched at Tampico. The dates are Vera Cruz, 2 Dec.; Mexico, 27 Nov.;

Tampico 25 Nov., Chihuahua, 20th Oct. The war engrosses public attention, and in ecording the efforts making to strengthen Santa Anna's army, the editors and newspaper correspondents generally agree that the last truggle is to be made at San Luis Potosi .-No effort is apparent to prepare the public mind for negotiations, except such as casual and the deliberations of that body upon the melancholy condition of the Republic. The new government works satisfactorily. Arrangements for restoring the State Governments to their former positions under the constitution of 1824, have been completed in all the late departments, with great satisfaction to the penple. The Legislature of Yucatan, hitherto the last to hold out against revolutions, met and promptly ratified the re-annexation, and the restoration of the Constitution of 1824 -

Next in importance to the meeting of Congress, was the election of President. Santa Anna positively declines the office, although some of the States have petitioned government in favor of giving him dictatorial powers. All he asks, or professes to ask, is the title "benefactor of his country." Another change has occurred in the Cabinet, owing to the conflicting views of the men in power : Don Antonio Haroy Tamariz, Secretary of State, has been superseded by Don Juan N. Almente. The popular candidate for the President is Almonte. He unites the masses in his favor. Gen. Canalizo is reported to have arrived at Vera Cruz in the steamer from England. Great enthusiasm is said to exist among the people in favor of the army and the war. The Church has been pressed into the service of the country, government having exacted contributions upon the property of "the secular and regular clergy of both sexes," to the amount of two milions of dollars, for which drafts have been issued as follows : on the Archbishop \$1,000, 000 : on the Bishop of Puebla, \$400,000 : on the Bishop of Guadalaxara, \$200,000; on the Bishop of Michoacan, \$170,000; on the Bishop of Oajaca, \$100,000; on the Bishop of Durango \$80,000. Popular opinion was in favor of this exaction, as the Church had recently shown itself too officious in the cause of the While these contributions are being levied throughout the country, large nts of specie are being export steamer Clyde, alone took \$1,600,000 in specie to England, on the 2d-inst. from Vera Cruz. Despatches from Santa Anna were received at he Capitol on the 23d ult, dated at San Luis Potosi. He had made arrangements to post his troops at certain quarters not made public. He presses the Government for more resources. Accounts from San Luis praise the discipline and valor of the army. There were twenty-five thousand men, with fifty-two pieces of artillery. Five thousand additional troops were expected daily. The magazines of powder and the stores of balls and other missiles are said to exceed belief. Every piece of iron that can be found is converted into picks or other deadly weapons. In one store house alone there are two hundred mechanics working day and night, mounting guns or manufacturing munitions of war. There are five hundred more at work in the fortifications, which are being strengthened in every possible manner. One thousand women, fi' ed with enthusiasm in the national cause, had come down to the camp from San Diego and Tlascala, to aid in making articles for the soldiers. Santa Anna had a grand review of the whole army on the 13th November. It is described as a magnificent pagant. So overpowered was he by the boundless enthusiasm which greeted him as he passed slong the lines, that his feelings overcome him, and the tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks, amid the prolonged huzzas of the various regiments, and cries of "victory or death!" "God and Liberty!" "Long live Santa Anna!" "We will beat the Yankees this time!" &c., &c.,-Provisions were pouring into the camp, in immense quantities. Language is said to fail in attempting a description of the formidable preparations making at San Luis. There, was to be the last great struggle. There, say the newspapers, will the fate of Mexico be decided, and farther resistance it is said will be useless. Fears were entertained, however, that even there the fortunes of war would be against them, and accordingly we find preparations going on to defend the road to the capital .-Forts were being erected at various points, and

works do not seem to progress very rapidly Santa Anna's evacuation of Tampico is defend ed, on the ground of his inability to resist the vessels of war; and that port being one in which the yellow fever rages fiercely eight months in the year, the editors predict that it will become grave for thousands of Americans, as it was for the invading Spaniards. The burning of an American Steamer at l'ampice, the wreck of a) many U. S. vessels on the coast, and the loss

the nasses were being strengthened, but these

the Mexican editors record with joyous ex. Proceedings of the XXIXth Congress clamations. 'The U. S. frigate Potomac was in a sinking condition off Anton Lizardo.-Four sailors were taken prisoners from an American vessel wrecked at Sotto Vento. Various accounts are given of the burning of the Mexican vessel of war Creole, under the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa, 'The battlement of San Miguel saw the U. S. boat approach the fort, but mistook it for a boat from the British steamer, and made no alarm. Others allege that an alarm was given, but the officers of the fort would not fire, for fear of killing their own people. Other versions are given of the affair. The fort begins to be an object of suspicion among the Vera, Cruzanos, who seem to think it less formidable to the Americans than they did formerly .-Accounts from Chihushua to the 20th October confirm the arrest of the American traders, six in all, whose property was confiscated. James McGoffin, Henry Connelly and Mr. Francisco were the principal victims, and lose large for-tunes. Mr. Connelly had been an old resident. Several caravans of Mexican traders came down about the same time from New Mexico, who reported Gen. Kearney's depature for California, and Doniphan's movement upon Chihuahua. Five hundred men were equipped to resist the latter at El Passo del Norte, where there is a fort which they were to occupy. Indian depresentions continue in the central and northwestern departments. 'The "Yankees" were charged with being in league with the savages, Gen. Armijo had been deseated by the Indians, losing thirty men before he retreated. Porto Paz, in Lower California, was blockaded in October by an U. S. corvette, which made prizes of two Mexican schooners, the Ramona and Julia; She then proceeded to Guæmas (Guayaymas ?), and ordered the commander to deliver two gun boats, which was refused, and on the 7th October the U.S. commander hombarded the city. We find no farther accounts of the rumored insurrection at the city of Angels, in which 150 Americans were said to have been massacred. We have various rumors of Santa Anna's movements, apparently intended to conceal his real designs. One announces his retreat to Queretaro, another puts him on the road to Mexico, a third sends him to Saltillo, &c. &c. Two large forts are going up to defend the road to the capital, one at Tlascala and

the other at Santiago. Our advices by this arrival lead to only conclusion—a desperate battle is to be fought at or near San Luis Potosi. Mexico will have thirty thousand of her hest troops in that conflict, and the U.S. will probably have at least half that number. Would to heaven that we could avert this awful carnage! But what can we do to secure peace? We have offered it to Mexico. We have shown our readiness to negotiate. The government of Mexico appeals to their Congress, and upon that distinguished body now rests the responsibility of accepting or rejecting a negotiation for peace. Why not deignate San Luis Potosi as the place for the meeting of the Peace Commissioners?

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE PENNSYL-VANIA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS -The Pitts. burg papers of Saturday, received by the Western mail, give the following as the result of the election of officers of the Pennsylvania Re-

giment of Volunteers: For Colonel .- F. M. Wynkoop, 310 Wm. F. Small. A. L. Roumfort. 253 E. Froville,
For Licut. Col.—Samuel F. Black, 10 R. G. Scott. 282 T. G. Morehead. 134 For Major .- F. L. Bowman, J. C. Brown. G. C. McClelland, John C. Gilchrist, 20 Alex. W. Foster. The officers elect are Colonel F. M. Wyncoop, of the Pottsville company : Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Black, of Pittsburg, and Major

Bowman of the Wyoming Company.

There was a great deal of feeling manifested, and some fighting took place among the

volunteers, a Pheladelphian was badly beaten. THE SECOND REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS .-The Governor has accepted the following companies to compose the Second Regiment :-"Columbia Guards, Danville, Columbia onty, Capt. J. S Cambria Guards. Edensburg, Cambria county, Capt. J. Murry; Westmoreland Guards, Greensburg, Capt. John W. Johnson ; Fayette County Volunteers, Uniontown, Capt. E. F. Roberts; German Grays, Pittsburg, Capt. V. Gutzwiler : Cameron Guards, Harrisburg, Capt. E. Wilhams; American Highlanders, Cambria countv, Capt. J. W. Geary; Reading Artillery, Reading, Captain T. S. Leesser; National Rangers, Philadelphia, Captain C. Naylor .-One company in the interior has been accepted but has not yet answered. It will probably march." These companies offered their services when the first regiment was wanted, and the Governor gave them the preserence on the second requisition.

PENNSYLVANIA ALWAYS READY.—Our Wash ington correspondent sent us last evening, by mail, the following postscript to his letter, which shows how ready Pennsylvania is to render her services in the war.

P. S. Vice President Dallas received, in the course of to-day, an important despatch from his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, now in Philadelphia, stating that the Second Pennsylvania Regiment was ready and that a third was anxious to start if the President required their services. The Vice President instantly offered the services of the third Regiment, but the President regretted he could not, by the law of nations. Some acts had been in justice to New Jersey, accept them, as the latter State had claimed her right to furnish her quotum.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 18th inst. Among its acts was the abolition of the Geological Survey of the State. The law to secure to married women their rights of personal property was defeated, as was also the proposition to give the election of Presidential Electors to the people. The system of lottery gambling in Charleston has been abolished. The resolution on the subject of slavery, passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, occasioned an exciting debate in the Senate, and a vote was finally passed to return the resolutions to the Executive of New Hampshire.

Wisconsin.-The Constitutional Convention has nearly completed the formation of a State Constitution. Judicial officers are to be elected by the people at a seperate election. The an nual election for political officers will be held on the first Monday in September. The bank article has been modified so as not absolutely to prohibit banking in the State. Being concerned in a duel is a bar to holding office under the State thereafter. The State is to be divided inof prizes taken at Tabasco, are matters which to two Congressional districts,

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 21, 1846. SEAATE. — Meesrs, Bright, Rusk and House appeared in their seats. Mr. Calhoun presents of Mr. Butler, of South Conf. appeared in their sease. Mr. Camoun present the credentials of Mr. Butler, of South Carolin who was qualified.

Mr. Barrow offered a resolution calling in the Mr. Darrow officers it is sent to the President to inform the Senate whether the agent had been sent by him to Havana, in the tion to the return of Santa Anna from Metica and calling for all the correspondence in relation thereto. Laid over.

nereto. Land over. Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill to amend the nct of 1813, regulating the laws in telanone seamen. Mr. Semple introduced a bill to n the Consular System. Mr. Barrow model brought forward a bill to provide for the some of the mouth of Red river. Mr. Semple up mitted a resolution calling on the President by information relative to the claims of Amene citizens on the Republic of Columbia-adopted Mr. Archison presented a bill for the relief the heirs of John Paul Jones.

A bill was reported from the Library Com mittee for the relief of the widow of Alexande Hamilton. Adjourned.
House. -Mr. Gentry made a personal et

planation. Mr. Brodhead moved a suspenior of the rules, in order to introduce a resolute requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to in form the House on what articles the duties in posed by the act of 1846 can be enhanced; what extent, and what additional revenue work accure there from. The year and nave wen demanded upon the motion to suspend, which was lost, 69 to 97.

Bills were introduced to reduce and graduate the sales of public lands; to provide for the ascertainment and satisfactions; improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansa rivers ; for the erection of a Custom House ; Savannah; were all read twice and referred,

Mr. Rathbun offered a resolution calling apo the Secretary of the Treasury to state whether agents had been employed and paid to aid the preparation for the going into effect of the Tariff of 1846, and whether guages, &c., under the Tariff of 1842, had not been continued up der the new Tariff. Adopted.

Mr. Thomason presented a resolution, with long preamble, declaring that the acquisition of territory by conquest, when not absolutely necessary for self-protection, was repugnant to the genius of republican institutions; and that to require from conquered nations the payment of the war, was unjust; that when Mexico makes reparation for acknowledged indebited ness, and establishes the Rio Grande as bounds ry line, then conquered territory should be restored. The House refused to suspend the rules in order to consider the proposition, by vote 33 to 128. The special order of the day being the bill is

provide for the admission of Iowa into the Union, it was taken up and passed. The bill granting a pension to Kelley, Ringgold's muti lated teamster, was also passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on nferring the President's Message. Mr. Seabon Jones made a speech of an hour, after which the

Communications were received from the Se retary of the Treasury and Postmaster General Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 22, 1846. SENATE .- Memorials and petitions ven

On Mr. Semple's motion, the committee of Roads and Canals were in-fructed to enquir into the expediency of constructing a Railmad from Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia.
On Mr. Rusk's motion, the Military conmittee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of the rifle being adopted more extensive ly in the army.

The Post Office committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by he for the transportation of the mails to various posts occupied by the army in Mexico.

The committee on Public Lands reported bills establishing a general pre-emption system. for the sale of mineral lands in Michigan and Wisconsin; and for granting public lands Michigan to aid works of internal improvement

Mr. Semple introduced a resolution to amen the constitution so as to take away from the Supreme Court the power to delare any 200 passed by Congress or the State Legislat unconstitutional,

Mr. Barrow's resolution to enquire into the circumstances attending the return of Sant Anna into Mexico. came up for consideration. Mr. Sevier moved to lay it over of give time for consideration. Mr. Bartow had no objection, provided it was understood that it should not be called up until after the holidays The resolution was accordingly postponed un il Tuesday.

The Senate then went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

House,-Mr. Martin of Kentucky, mort suspension of the rules, in order to enable him introduce a joint resolution providing that letters and papers for the army should be fire of postage. The resolution to suspend was lost

The House then went into committee of the whole on the reference of the President's Me sage. Messrs, Morse, of Louisiana, and Marun of Tennessee, defended the course of the 20 ministration. Garret Davis replied ; after which A message was read from the President

reply to Garret Davis's resolution, with the documents upon the subject, from the War 2nd Navy Department, containing all the orders and instructions emanating from those Department The Message declares that no instructions by been given which were not clearly, authorize committed by Gen Kearney in New Mexico. which were not approved, but official information tion, in relation to them, was not in the posses ion of the President at the time the annual sage was submitted. If the authority girenbe en exceeded, it could be rectified with Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 23. SENATE .- Mr. Breese, on leave being girth ntroduced a bill for the organization of a tem

orial government for Oregon.

Mr. Dickinson brought forward a bill in front 6 ation to the United States District Count of

New York. The Committee on Roads and Canali in ported a bill to relinquish the Cumberland

road to the States through which it passes.

The Committee on Naval Affairs were the structed to inquire into the practicability of the ing iron as a material for the construction vessels of war, and the expediency of profile ing that repairs to Government vessels might be done by contract.

The Committee on Printing repor against the printing of the memorial of the ciety of Friends in New England, praying the war with Mexico should be brought to

speady close. Mr. Davis opposed the report, and mored to