Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Jan'y. 27, 1846.

Democratic County Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

[Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FRANCIS SMITH, of Troy Borough.

[To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John L. Webb, Esq.—The day of election, is Friday, January 29.]

ERRATA.—We gave in our editorial head last week, the *29th of February* as the day for holding the election. Democrats! remember it is NEXT FRIDAY, January 29th. The return day is next Monday, the first day of Court.

Democrats: Go early to the Election!

Stand at the Polls, rain or shine—See that every Democrat votes—allow no illegal voting—no staying away upon the 'onevote' principle, but go and take your neighbor with you—do not think this election of no consequence—it is of immense consequence for our future success—turn out to the polls, and give

One vote for the success of your principles.

Purity of Government.

That far seeing and most sagacious Statesman, Thomas Jefferson, notwithstanding his sanguine feelings in favor of democratic government, foresaw that it would require the constant superintending care of the people to preserve it. Hence he said "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." Now it is important to inquire what ideas he intended to convey by the expression. He certainly did not mean to use it in reference to any danger that might be apprehended from conquest, invasion, or interference from foreign nations. In our judgment it refers to the danger to which popular institutions are exposed from the inherent selfishness and vices of mankind, and that which is to be apprehended from corrupt and bad men gaining the ascendency in the government itself. Hence he deprecated the influence and power of Banks, bank paper and associated wealth in all its forms; because they give to bad men an unjust and corrupting influence over their fellow men. To guard against these things requires constant vigilance. But, by whom?—By the masses of the honest, industrious, retiring community, who wish no offices and only feel an interest in having a free and honestly administered government. If this class or portion of community retire from a proper participation in the cares of government, and suffer the demagogue and speculator to control it, it will soon become corrupt and extend its corrupting influence into every department of society; and liberty itself, in the true sense of the word will become extinct from the want of that vigilance to which Mr. Jefferson has so emphatically referred. There can be no national liberty where honesty, fidelity, good morals and a practical religious influence does not prevail.

Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, understood the importance of every man taking an active part in the public affairs, in order to maintain an honest administration of the Government. Hence he had a law enacted, by which every man was required to give his voice on all public questions, under a penalty for omission. He held this to be necessary in order to sustain the faithful public servant against the attacks of the vicious and corrupt;—because, without it, a large portion of the people who wished to live quietly and avoid coming in contact with the profligate and reckless who sought to control the destinies of the republic, would not speak or act. He would not allow a citizen to be all things to all men. He required, under a penalty, that every man, or citizen should take his position and declare his sentiments on all public questions. This was a wise provision, and shews how admirably the great Athenian understood the principles of human nature. If we could adopt a similar principle here in our primary meetings to nominate candidates for the public offices, it would undoubtedly have a salutary effect. We regret, however, to say, that too much indifference prevails on this subject. It may be that this indifference arises from an unwillingness to encounter the opposition and assaults of the demagogues and speculators, against whom the honest portion of community would have to contend. It is too often the case that the man who speaks his sentiments boldly of men in high stations, and adduces proof of their peculations, is by a very *discreet* portion of community, called indiscreet, while the minions of corrupt power set upon him with all the rapacity of the Hyena.

Now let us make the application of these sentiments, to the experience of Pennsylvania for a few years past. The people having elected David R. Porter their Governor, in the belief that he was an honest man, were slow to believe that they had been deceived. The proofs, however, thickened until they could no longer discredit their own senses, and the opinion became prevalent that he was a dishonest man. The public works had become a scene of notorious fraud and corruption; and while the taxes were increased upon the people, and the public property sacrificed to meet the demands of rapacious creditors—individuals in the employ of the Commonwealth as officers or contractors were amassing fortunes to themselves. This caused the passage of the law in regard to the mode of selecting Canal Commissioners—taking it from the Governor and giving it directly to the people.

The term of Gov. Porter expired, and Francis R. Shunk, very much against the will of the former, was chosen Governor. Soon after came an election for United States Senator, and Simon Cameron, the President of a little State Bank at Middletown, a trading politician all his life, and who had used his politics to make money out of the Government in the shape of Banks, contracts, Indians, &c., by an alliance with the whig members of the Legislature, secured an election to the Senate of the United States. Thus all the elements of opposition became arrayed against Governor Shunk. First, his Ex-Excellency with all his corrupt adherents, many of whom had amassed fortunes as well as himself during his administration. Then Mr. Senator Cameron with his forces, and the dismissed office-holders on the Canal, with all the disappointed applicants in the State, whose name is legion.

All these influences have been actively arrayed against Gov. Shunk since the commencement of his administration. But, unable to find a single vulnerable point in his own character, or the men selected as his cabinet, or in the measures and acts of his administration, they assail him with the cry of "*one term*," which, when interpreted, means "He is an honest man, he don't suit our purposes—one term is enough for him. We, who have had the benefits of the corruptions of a *two* term administration want another chance at the public treasury."

Shunk, they all admit, is a good honest man, but he don't suit. He is behind the times. He is too honest, and Miller, in their estimation, is a perfect cut-throat.—He would give them no favor or quarters. He must be put down at all events. Such is the character of the opposition to Governor Shunk. It is a wealthy opposition. It is a corrupt opposition—it is a persevering and relentless opposition, and one which is determined to rule, or ruin the Democratic party. If it can succeed in defeating the nomination of Gov. Shunk, and secure a man of their own kidney, it will, for the time, bring both *rule* and *ruin*. It will rule in nomination, but ruin the party in the end. If Shunk should be nominated, they may try to ruin his election, but in this they would signally fail. The people are with him. They have seen his acts, and they approve of his administration, and even his worst enemies dare not assail him on this point. Place him fairly before the people, and his election is as certain as that honesty guides the actions of the great masses of the people of his native State.

One Vote.

One single vote has often turned an election. In this election every vote will count. Let no one stay away because a single vote is not much.—EVERY Whig voter will be out, and Democrats MUST turn out, or be defeated. Secret Circulars, letters, &c., have been forwarded by the Federals over the County, and they are calculating upon the apathy of the Democracy to defeat them. A defeat to us now, is a harbinger of success to them next fall, and will invigorate their hopes and redouble their exertions to overcome democracy then.

Election for Representative.

Friday, the 29th instant, has been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for holding a special election, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of JOHN L. WEBB, Esq.—The death of that esteemed and valuable republican, has imposed upon the Democratic party, the necessity of once more rallying to the defence of their principles and their candidate. And in this exigency, they are fortunate in having for their candidate a man upon whom the entire party can rally, and in whom they repose the utmost confidence. Few men have rendered the democratic party more efficient and valuable services than FRANCIS SMITH, Esq. Possessed of talents and experience, and firm in the support of the cardinal principles of our faith, he would be an excellent colleague to our worthy representative now fighting the battles of democracy, against a Federal majority in our State Legislature.

We would urge upon our Democratic friends the necessity of not permitting this election to go by default. We know that the Federalists are calculating upon success from from their inactivity and apathy. Secret but active efforts are making to secure every whig vote for their candidate, in hopes that democrats not feeling the necessity of a rally, and secure in their strength, will stay away from the polls. Democrats, this should not be. You have recently spoken through the ballot-box, your adherence to equal rights, and it is now your bounden duty to make one more demonstration of your strength and of your continued and firm reliance upon the justice of that expression. The principles which you so valiently vindicated and sustained at the late election are now equally at stake, and your defeat at this juncture in our state affairs fraught with more than ordinary evil to future prospects. Shall Bradford county—never vascillating in her political faith—now swell the Federal majority in our state Legislature, by sending a Whig Representative? Shall it go forth, that you have forsaken the political faith in which you lately were so strong, now that the entire democracy of the State are realizing and acknowledging its justice and its truth? We do not believe the staunch and indomitable democracy of Bradford will permit this. One day of active exertion; a general attendance at the polls; no staying away from a mistaken feeling that this election is of little consequence to our faith—will triumphantly elect our candidate, and render us more certain of a triumphant success next fall.

Shall this be done? Will the democratic party to a man go to the polls on the day of election, and fill the place of Mr. Webb, by a firm and consistent democrat, or are they content that the enemies of their measures shall have the gratification of exulting in their overthrow, and witnessing their mortification?

Go to the Polls!

Let every man who would denounce the traitors to our country's cause, giving "aid and comfort" to Mexico, and striving to embarrass the Administration, go the polls on Friday, and vote for FRANCIS SMITH. Every man who wishes to support the Democratic Tariff of 1846, operating equally upon all and injuring none, and who wishes to oppose the restoration of the British tariff of 1842, will go and do likewise.

Let every lover of our free institutions, and every friend of equal rights and equal privileges, and every opponent of monopolies and unjust restrictions, go to the polls and vote for FRANCIS SMITH.

Democrats!

Remember that next FRIDAY, is the day on which you must choose between Democracy and Federalism. What say you? Shall Bradford send a Republican to our Legislature, or shall a Federal mis-represent us? If you prefer the former, do not stay away from the polls, from a feeling of security, but give one day to your country and your party.

Take Notice.

We know of no good reason why a printer should not receive a compensation for his labor and trouble, and until some one convinces us that our time, paper, ink, &c., is of no value, we have concluded to work for pay.—Hereafter, we shall charge *twenty-five cents* each, for inserting matrimonial notices in our columns. Deaths will be inserted *free* of charge, as heretofore, unless they are accompanied by lengthy notices, in such cases, we shall charge *fifty cents per square*, which we consider no more than a reasonable recompense for our toil.

This is an age of *progress*, and if we fail to keep pace with the times, we fear we shall be found sadly in the rear.

By the above, which we extract from the Bradford Argus of last week, it will be seen that a new arrangement has been made in regard to marriages and obituary notices. The custom is almost universal, and we see no good reason why it should not be adopted here. The parties concerned in marriages, are in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, unknown to us, AND TO OUR BOOKS, and their conjunction of no general interest. The announcement of deaths will be made GRATIS, unless accompanied by remarks, in which case, the above rule will be observed. Of which those concerned, will hereafter take notice.

P. S. We might add, that in the case of the happy bridegroom subscribing to the Reporter, and paying in advance, will ensure the publishing of his wedding notice.

Federal Decency.

It seems we have inflicted a deep wound upon the North American, when we only meant to tread upon its corns. Our readers will recollect, that a week or two ago, we referred to this and several other Federal papers, as rendering "aid and comfort" to the enemies of our country, by giving countenance through their columns to the accumulated aggressions and wrongs inflicted by Mexico upon this country, and showed conclusively that their views are exactly similar to those held by the same party in the war of 1812. We have the most conclusive evidence of the truth and force of our remarks, by the writhing and anguish of the Federal organ.

The North American, from the city of Philadelphia—the hot-bed of Federalism—the expositor of the views and sentiments of the Mexican party, comes to us, in a perfect foam, occasioned by our paragraph—and make us the subject of the following low, vulgar and ungentlemanly remarks:—

"A TORY SPECIMEN.—It is not often that we step aside to tread upon those of the press who, revelling in irresponsible falsehood and disregarded vituperation, crawl in the path of parties, hissing but harmless. Ambitious of being dignified with a spurn, they often obtrude their coarse abuse in hopes of attracting attention, even if they incur contempt. The following, from the Bradford Reporter, is a specimen of these *fungi* upon the press. The poor creature who wrote it knew, when he did so, that every line was a falsehood, and would be recognized as such by every intelligent reader; but even the distinction of superior shamelessness in mendacity and vulgarity in abuse, is something to "certain sort of men," and the ambition of diving deeper into the sink and coming out dirtier is one which charity must excuse.

REMARKABLE SIMILARITY.—We advise our readers to carefully preserve Federal papers of the present day, containing remarks upon the present war, and the attempts of a portion of the Federal party to assist and countenance the accumulated aggressions and wrongs inflicted by Mexico upon this country. The papers best calculated for the purpose are the National Intelligencer, the Tribune, the North American, and—last but not least—the Bradford Argus. The sentiments they utter and the views they propagate are identical with those put forth by the same party in 1812; and will, we have no doubt, be consigned to the same infamy. They endeavor to fix upon President Polk all the responsibility of the war—all the injustice they ascribe to it, as the blue-light "Salem Gazette," during the late war with England, charged upon "PRESIDENT MADISON AND HIS ACCOMPLICES, THE BLOOD OF OUR BUTCHERED COUNTRYMEN."

The Federal State of Massachusetts, too, who now refuses to send a single man for the defence of our soil, then declared that

"The war was founded in falsehood, declared without necessity, and its real object was extent of territory by unjust conquest.

The time will come, and that speedily too, when those who are so zealous to dishonor and destroy the administration, nyd embarrass its operations, will be branded as rank traitors to their country's liberty, and be glad to retreat from the unholy and unrighteous stand they have taken in defence of Mexico and her depredations.

What manner of men are the patrons of this "Reporter," that an insult like this upon their intelligence can be borne without resentment? What manner of man is he who make the experiment—who as the Tory advocate of Peel's American subjugation policy, as the organ of Buchanan, the reviler of Madison and the last war, dares to prate of Federalism? He represents this journal as uttering sentiments identical with those of the opponents of the last war. Of course he knows this to be a deliberate falsehood; but what pleasure, what profit can he derive from asserting that which has not even the recommendation of plausibility? It is a wasteful prodigality of credit. He performs but clumsily a part by no means elevated, but which must be natural or it would not have been so readily undertaken. His assertion that Massachusetts "refuses to send a single man for the defence of our soil," (what soil?) when it is known that she has eight companies filled up, is also a blunder—not in point of fact, for the statement was wilfully false, but in policy. Inventions so gross are unprofitable. Wretches who discard honor, and determine to prefer falsehood to truth, should at least endeavor to fill their vocation with something of grace and skillfulness. The Reporter, though it does not lack courage in uttering a good, round falsehood, is deficient in prudence and plausibility. The party has masters in the art: why does not the bungling Reporter take lessons?

The Reporter denounces the Whigs—the Crittendens and Taylors, the Clays and Scotts, the Websters and Worths of the country as "*rank traitors*." After such an exhibition of veracity, it may be doubted whether a dog would be hung upon its testimony. The Whigs of the country, some twelve millions in number, may therefore hope to survive the denunciation of the Reporter."

Our country readers will hardly be able to reconcile the language used by the North American with the character usually accredited to editors in the city of Brotherly Love, and especially a leader of "all the decency" party. To us, however, it is less surprising, for we have ever considered the editor in question, a libel upon mankind and a disgrace to his profession. A Senator of his own party, only the last winter, in our State Legislature said of him, in a speech upon the floor of the Senate:—"*The judicial ermine once rested upon him; the people said it was defiled, and, as he staggered from the pot-house to the bench, a Pennsylvania Legislature tore it from his shoulders.*"

We know that such a man, and his vile and base expressions of malice should be beneath our notice; but the North American, is confessedly the leader of the Federal party in Philadelphia, and has as its editors, beside, two gentlemen of talents and reputation; and we have long desired an opportunity to utter our detestation of the treasonable, ungentlemanly and despicable course pursued by the third, and our surprise that they should allow the ability and energy with which the paper is conducted to be entirely neutralized by the slanders and spleen of this "poor creature."

For "poor" indeed is he who has stifled in his breast the promptings of our better nature—who has drank to its dregs the cup of degradation and unbridled and inflamed passions—from whose bosom there wells up only a fount of bitterness and gall and envy towards his fellow-men, and whose hand—Ishmael-like—is against every one—whose intellect is so "cribbed, cabined and confined," and so bigotted, that in the malice and gangrene of the wreck of nature, he is unwilling men should speak of his acts or investigate his conduct—whose every effort is to defame and villify his fellow-man,

"While on his face, thrown back by injured men,
In characters of ever blushing shame,
Appears ten thousand slanders, all his own."

We leave the picture, unfinished, in sympathy for human nature, and in respect for man.

It is not our purpose to war with such an editor. The laurels to be gained, are only such as invest the brows of the denizens of far-famed Billingsgate, and in the idioms and peculiarities of their classic praseology, we know he is a master. The contributions from his pen to the columns of the North American, are replete with knowledge only gained in the haunts of dissipation, and devoid of truth, courtesy, or gentlemanly and refined language, are deprecated by every intelligent and respectable reader. Even the Bradford Argus, in extracting the paragraph we have quoted above, has not a word to say in praise of its unmitigated and uncalled for abuse.

The exhibition of vanity and arrogance which is evinced, is perfectly in character. To him, Philadelphia comprises within its boundaries, the assembled intelligence and wisdom of our State, and the North American is the only legitimate exponent of that congregated superiority. Those "outside barbarians" who venture to rebuke the self-esteem and hold up the treasonable course of that paper, are treated in the most ungentlemanly and summary manner. What right have they to say a word in defence of democracy, or to uphold the acts of a democratic administration? Surely, they should not speak, for they are not published in Philadelphia, and they may offend the Sir Oracle of the North American.

The assertion that we have denounced "The Whigs, the Crittendens and Taylors, the Clay and Scotts, the Websters and Worths of the country as rank traitors," is an unblushing, impudent falsehood. The patriotic and honest Whigs of the country, we know, deprecate the course taken by the Federal organs we have denounced, and Crittenden and Taylor, Clay and Scott, and Worth—Webster is not worthy to be named in the list—are not endeavoring to impede the progress of the war, and embarrass the operations of the Administration, but rising far above the comprehension of the "traitor" of the North American, are giving their aid to its vigorous prosecution.

We have no time or space to reply to the remaining falsehoods and gross vituperation crowded in the article in question, and having thus once condescended to lower ourselves to the level of this despicable editor, we cannot hereafter bestow further notice upon him.

FIRST ON THE LIST.—It will be seen by the State Treasurer's report, that Bradford county has the honor of having first paid into the State Treasury her quota of taxes for 1846. This was brought about by the exertions of the Treasurer and his Deputy, Mr. Pack, to whom much credit is due, as well as to the Collectors for their promptness. The counties that distinguished themselves by the prompt payment in July, of the taxes of 1846, are as follows, and they paid in the order of time as they are mentioned, viz:—Bradford, Adams, Cumberland, Erie, Carbon, Berks, Tioga, Luzerne, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Dauphin, Fayette, Greene, Crawford, Warren, Lancaster, Montgomery, Columbia, Chester, Allegheny, Northampton and Philadelphia.

OUR LEGISLATURE have been busily engaged in discussing the tariff resolutions. The amendments proposed were voted down, every democrat voting for them, excepting Mr. Klingensmith. This vote shows an unanimity highly gratifying. We shall give the remarks of Mr. Piollet and probably Mr. Pearce, in our next.

WRITING.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that Mr. SICKETT, celebrated teacher of writing, will commence a school in this place next week. Mr. S. comes very highly recommended as a teacher.

☞ We shall compile a table from the returns of the several election districts of this County, as soon as they are returned, of the vote on the Sale of Liquors, the names of Constables and Justices of the Peace elected, &c.

Proceedings of the Penn'a. Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1847.

The Speaker laid before the House the fourth annual statement of the affairs of the Erie Canal company; also the annual statement of the condition of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Road Company.

The House resolved to hold afternoon sessions until the Tariff Resolutions are finally disposed of.

The committee on Public Buildings have resolved to retain Isaac Hovis as Watchman, which station he has filled for many years.

Mr. Rhine read in his place a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the borough of Manayunk, in Philadelphia county.

Mr. Matthias read in his place a bill relating to the commencement of Lecturer.

Bills passed Finally.—A bill to authorize the managers of the Perkiomen and Dumneytown Turnpike Company, to apply their surplus tolls in extinguishment of the debts of said company.

A bill authorizing the building of a Lock-up House in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in Schuylkill county.

A bill to prohibit the Quarter Sessions of Erie county from granting tavern licenses.—[This bill also passed the House.]

The bill to regulate the standard measure of charcoal.

Mr. Knox reported the bill in relation to the public lands.

The Tariff.—Mr. Bushnell resumed his remarks commenced yesterday, and concluded.

The House then adjourned, previous to which the House passed finally a bill for the renewal of certain loans of the Commonwealth, due several banks thereof.

In the Senate, Mr. Cornman presented a memorial signed by citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the passage of any law prohibiting the Fire Companies of the County from entering the city in time of fire.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition for an increase of the rate of interest for six to seven per cent; also a petition for a general banking law.

Mr. Johnson, (Corporations,) reported a bill to incorporate the Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia.

Mr. Darsie read in his place a further supplement to the act concerning defaulting public officers.

Mr. Dimmick read in his place a supplement to an act relating to the organization of Courts of Justice, passed 1834.

Mr. Crabb read in his place a bill relating to the estate of Thomas Hale, late of the county of Bucks, deceased.

Bills Passed.—A bill in relation to sales of unseated lands. Yeas 22, nays 9. This bill does away with advertising notice of sale in Philadelphia city newspapers.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Muney Canal Company and for other purposes.

The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Iron Manufacturing Company, passed two readings.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the resolutions calling on the State Treasurer for information, was rescinded.

The supplement to an act relating to the auctions and auctioneers was taken up, and considerable debate was had between Messrs. Darsie, Bigler and Crabbe, when the bill passed to a third reading.

CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN.—The Constitution adopted by the Convention, and to be submitted to the people on the first Tuesday in April next, is very liberal in some of its provisions. The *specie clause*, is democratic enough, and is effectually provided against a State debt. Its judiciary is elected by the people every five years. All white persons vote, including aliens who have declared their intentions and taken an oath to support the Constitution, and civilized Indians or persons of Indian blood—the people to determine, at the election on the constitution, whether the right of suffrage shall be extended to the people of color. There shall be no bank of issue within the State—bank corporations are prohibited, and the issue of paper by individuals for circulation forbiden. The circulation of notes of Banks of other States under $10 declared unlawful after 1847, and under $20 after 1849.—The State can be no party in carrying on internal improvements. For extraordinary purposes the State may contract a debt, but never more than $100,000, and that must be by a two third vote. The wife's property previous to marriage is secured to her. Forty acres of land exempted from execution. The truth may be given in evidence in cases of libel. All agricultural leases for more than 20 years are void.

MASSACHUSETTS FINANCES.—The annual address of Governor Briggs to the Massachusetts Legislature, presents a favorable exhibit of the finances of that Commonwealth, showing an excess of ordinary receipts over expenditures of $14,000.

News from the California Squadron!

Arrival of the California Regiment in Rio—Serious Difficulties between the American Minister and the Brazillian Government—Threat of Com. Rousseau to fire upon the Town of Rio!

By the arrival of the Brigantine Reindeer, Capt. E. G. Winsor, 49 days from Rio Janeiro, which place the vessel left on the 17th November, we have received intelligence of the arrival of the fleet of Transports, destined for California, containing the regiment under Col. Stevenson, which left this port on the 26th September last.

The health of the troops has been excellent, only one private, name not recollected, and a small child, having died during a voyage of 56 days—their numbers have, however, been made good by two births, which have taken place on the passage.

The ships arrived at Rio in the following order: Susan Drew, under the command of Lieut. Col. Burton, on the 17th November, followed by the Loo Choo, Maj. James Hardy, sloop-of-war Preble, Capt. Shields, and the Thomas H. Perkins, Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson. This latter vessel arrived on the 21st November.

Capt. Turner reports the voyage as pleasant, with the exception of considerable sea sickness. Col. Stevenson was affected with the usual concomitant of a trip upon blue water, some 40 days. On the passage out, spoke, off Hatteras, schooner Edward, of Matahasset, lumber loaded and dismasted. The troops of the expedition were in high spirits, and only anxious to arrive at their place of destination. Several Courts Martial for minor offences had been held on board the ships during the time they were at sea; but, generally, good order and contentment reigned among the men. The *materiel* of this fine regiment is represented as at least 75 per cent. more effected than on the day of sailing.

The news from Rio is highly important, and foreshadows a serious difficulty with the Government of Brazil. Our Minister, Mr. Wise, has had a very disagreeable misunderstanding with the authorities, which for a while threatened to result in an attack upon Rio by the squadron, under Com. Rousseau. The facts, as near as we can learn, are, that sometime early in Nov., Lieut. Davis, of the Saratoga, while on shore, witnessed the attempted incarceration of two American sailors, for what he considered an altogether inadequate cause.—He of course remonstrated pretty pointedly against this outrage, and in the course of the dispute, Lieut. D. having his side arms with him, swords were drawn, which however, resulted in nothing fatal.

In a short time, thereafter, it appears that the officer above, was somehow entrapped, and disarmed, and then thrown into one of the most loathsome dungeons of the city.

On learning the facts, Mr. Wise immediately demanded his release, and that of the two men. The requirement was refused, and the frigate Columbia being in the harbor, after communicating with Com. Rousseau, the Minister reiterated the demand, accompanied with the proviso, that if it was not instantly complied with, the Columbia would proceed *to fire upon the town*! Lieut. Davis was finally released, but the misunderstanding was far from being adjusted, and when, on the 16th of Nov., the ceremonies of christening the infant daughter of the Emperor Don Pedro, the Princess Isabella, took place, Mr. Wise refused to join in the general illumination, and the broadside of the Columbia were silent amid the salutes fired in honor of the occasion, by the armed vessels of all other nations in the harbor, the indignation of the Brazilian authorities appeared to have reached a climax.

The parliament, it seems, immediately went into secret session, and, although the specific action did not transpire, yet there was a rumor that the Commons passed a resolution requiring the Columbia to leave the waters of Brazil at 6 hours notice. The singular enactment was lost in the Upper House, and, it is understood that, in consequence of the failure, nearly every member of the Commons resigned his seat.

In the midst of this unfortunate state of affairs, much to the astonishment of the Brazilians, the Susan Drew arrived, with a portion of the California troops, and, in quick succession came in the other transports, with the sloop-of-war Preble. The appearance of this large force in the harbor, at this critical juncture, seemed inexplicable to Don Pedro and his cabinet, and we learn that, in consequence, a special messenger, was immediately despatched to the Brazilian Minister at Washington. We have not yet heard of his arrival.

As a counter movement, and to place the U. S. Government in full and early possession of all the facts, Mr. Wise, without a moment's delay, commissioned Capt. Turner as bearer of despatches to President Polk; and, taking advantage of the sailing of the Reindeer, he proceeded on board, and, after a passage of seven weeks, arrived yesterday morning in the lower bay.

He has despatches from Mr. Wise, Com. Rosseau and Col. Stevenson, which will, no doubt, unfold the whole of this singular business.

DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.—On Thursday evening last, the Boiler of the Locomotive "Neversink," attached to a train of Coal Cars, exploded, when a short distance above the Manayunk Tunnel, with most frightful effects; the Engineer Jacob Sultzberger, and Simon Fitzpatrick, of Port Richmond, Benneville Berger, of Reading, John Miller, ——— Coyle, a German, name unknown, and a stranger, who was passenger, were blown to atoms. The mangled bodies and detached limbs, when collected, are represented by a gentleman who saw them, as truly heart-sickening. The cause of this dreadful accident, is not known—not a soul being left to tell the tale.

A few days since, Mr. J. C. Cahoon, of Pinegrove township, was crushed to death at Schuylkill Haven, by a Car passing over him.

And again, on Wednesday last, at Port Carbon, a little girl, about nine years old, daughter of Mr. Evans, was caught between two trains of Cars, and seriously injured.—*Pottsville Pres.*

CLEMENCY DECLINED.—A few weeks since Robt. Bowland was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, Franklin Baker, Esq., in Mansfield, and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of March next. Among the last official acts of Gov. Bartley was the granting of a commutation of his punishment to confinement in the penitentiary for life. The Mount Vernon Times says that the convict refuses to accept the communication, declaring that he will be hung. It is said that the convict and his victim were respectable persons, and maintained an influential position in society, prior to the sad catastrophe which terminated in the death of one, and the ignominy and perpetual banishment from human society of the other.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

Proceedings of the XXIXth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1847.

SENATE.—Mr Fairfield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional number of Assistant Surgeons for the Navy. Mr. Cameron, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the construction of a floating Dry Dock at Philadelphia and Portsmouth. Mr. Benton, from the Military Committee, reported the bill from the House for the increase of the Army, with an amendment authorizing the equipment of one or more of the regiments of Infantry as voltiguers and foot riflemen, with rocket and mountain howitzer battery. This bill was taken up and the amendment agreed to. Mr. Cameron offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue warrants for quarter sections of land to all non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, and volunteers, who serve during the war, or are honorable discharged before its termination.—Mr. Benton asked the Senator to withdraw his amendment, as the committee did not wish to introduce any thing extrinsic. Mr. Cameron declined to withdraw it, as he thought the opportunity should not be lost, as the poor soldiers now get nothing but the regular pay and the emoluments. Several Senators suggested amendments, and said that the bill was imperfect, and they would vote against it in its present shape, though favorable to the objects of the bill. A long debate ensued.

The bill was then on motion of Mr. Badger postponed until to-morrow.

Br. Breese moved to take up the Graduation bill. Mr Dix moved to take up the Lieutenant General Bill. Mr. Jarnigan moved to go into Executive session, which was lost, 21 yeas to 24 nays.

The Lieutenant General bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dix explained the grounds upon which the appointment was deemed expedient. He believed there was no alternative but to advance with all the force that could be mustered until Mexico asked for a peace.

Mr. Badger desired to explain the grounds on which he opposed the the creation of the office, and for the purpose of having the floor to-morrow, he moved an adjournment, which prevailed.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Treasury Department, with a statement of the amount of moneys in the several depositories, in reply to the resolution of inquiry upon the subject.

A communication was also submitted from the Post-office Department, in reply to the resolutions of inquiry as to the number of clerks employed.

Another from the War Department, in reply to the resolution of inquiry as to the relative amount of moneys expended in the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Another was submitted from the Secretary of State, with the annual statement of the Indian Department.

Another from the Commissioners of Public Buildings, with a statement of expenditures from January to November.

Mr. Seaman introduced his bill to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to reorganize the District Courts of Alabama was passed.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a resolution was adopted to close the debate on the Oregon territorial bill at 3 o'clock P. M. The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the Chair.

The amendments relative to the Mississippi compromise came up for consideration, and Mr. Burt addressed the House on the rights of the South in regard to slavery. The South was united upon this question, equal to her destiny, and prepared to take care of herself in any emergency.

Mr. Petit followed, insisting that the sovereignty of the federal government extends over the territory, and all other property belonging to the United States. Where her right to the soil exists, her absolute sovereignty continues until surrendered. The South cannot, dare not, and wants not to dissolve the Union, and let gentlemen beware how they talk of a dissolution to their constituents.

The hour of 3 having arrived, the Committee rose, on motion of Mr. Leak, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1847.

The Senate occupied the entire session, to-day, in an animated debate with regard to the order of business.

Mr. Benton reported a bill to make grants of land to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army serving in Mexico, which he desired to have taken up, and disposed of before the army bill, and which was read a first and second time. The question then arose whether the second reading had been in accordance with the rules, and finally, after a rather exciting debate, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The army bill was then taken up; and the question being on the adoption of amendments embracing the subject included in the bill reported by Mr. Benton, a brief debate arose, and the bill was recommitted, with the proposed amendments, to the committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to bring in an amendment making grants of land to officers of volunteers, and non-commissioned officers and privates of the army in Mexico.

In the House, after further debate on the prohibition of slavery question, the Oregon bill was passed by a vote of 133 to 35.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 18, 1847.

SENATE.—The Vice President appointed General Cass a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Sevier presented his instructions from the Legislature of Arkansas, against the payment of the claims on the French spoliations.

Mr. Breese was appointed a member of the Committee on Commerce, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Pennybacker.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether the Sub-Treasury embarrassed the opperations of the Treasury, and whether it ought not to be suspended or repealed.

The bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Oregon, and to grant a donation of land to settlers therein, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

The graduation bill was then taken up, but was postponed to Monday.

The Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution of inquiry was adopted relative to the erection of a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi.

An effort was made to change the hour of meeting to 11 o'clock, but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Preston King moved the suspension of the previous orders with a view to enable him