

Stradford Akeporter

Towanda, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1847

Democratic County Nominations.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

[Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention Election of Representative.

The special election held in this county on Friday last, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John I., Webb, Esq., resulted in the choice of FRANCIS SMITH, Esq., the Democratic candidate, by a majority as returned officially, of 167. The vote in Troy borough, Mr. Thomas' residence, was returned for Allen A. Thomas, instead of Allen E. Thomas-presuming the vote of that poll was cast for the veritable federal candidate, we are willing to place it to his credit, which will leave the actual majority one hundred and fourteen.

Very little excitement prevailed, although the Federalists on the day of election boasted of their perfect organization, and confidently calculated on success. They had traversed the county and instructed their votaries in every district to be on the ground early, and by a sly, | *Returned for Allen A. Thomas.] 2446 stealthy manœuvre overpower the democracy. It seems that they will never profit by past experience, or they might, ere this, have learned that the Democrats of Bradford are not to be caught napping. The returns from the several districts, however, show that the vote for Mr. Thomas is greater than the Federal vote given last fall for Mr. Power for Canal Commissioner. Local causes operated in one or two townships to swell the Federal vote and lessen the Democratic majority. As it is; we have sustained our nomination upon the pure principles of the party. Mr. Smith is an open, bold and fearless advocate of democratic principles-opposed to the tariff of the monopolists--opposed to granting exclusive privileges to chartered companies—opposed to any increase of Banking capital—in favor of individual liability, and generally, a defender of the faith of Jefferson.

The Legislature.

The only thing we have of information from the Legislature, is the action upon the resolutions introduced early in the Session by Mr. Piollet in relation to slavery in territory hereafter to be acquired. The resolutions

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, stavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Sena-tors and Representatives in Congress.

The resolutions came up in order on Tuesday week, and passed the House of Representatives unanimously, and were then sent to the Senate and passed that body with only three dissenting votes.

We have never been abolitionists, but we do mos beartily rejoice to see an unanimous expression go up from the Keystone State against the further extension of slave territory, and especially to guard against its introduction into any soil we may acquire, which is now free from its baneful and pernicious influence.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Wilmot, our able representative in Congress, towards the close of the last Session, offered a proviso to the Bill, placing \$2,000,000 in the hands of the President to enable him to terminate the war with Mexico; providing, that in case of the acquisition of territory, slavery should be forever prohibited. That provise is still agitating Congress-and we hope for the honor of our nation, it will be sustained by the representatives of the people. On this question but one opinion should prevail, and so far as we can judge, there is but one with the people of the Northern States. The position taken by Mr. Wilmot is sanctioned and sustained by the unanimous voice of his awn people, and the representatives of his State. We bid him God speed.

STATE TREASURER.-The White members of the Legislature, on the 18th ult. elected Hon. JOHN BANKS State Treasurer, in place of James R. Snowden, who was acknowledged by all to be the very best officer in that capacity the State ever had. The unanimous vote of the Whig party was given to Mr. Banks. It was understood for a time that he would decline the office. At all events he had not, at our last advices, entered, upon its duties. Whether he is beating a parley in order to shun the responsibility of paying the interest due on the State debt on the first inst. or not, remains to be seen. At any rate, if he dare not take the office before, he ought not to have it now; and we only regret that Col. Snowden, our efficient democratic State Treasurer, did not resign at once upon the vote of the Whig legislature removing him, and thus compel his adversary to either assume the responsibility, or make room for a better

P. S. Later intelligence informs us that Judge Banks discharge the whole amount.

PLAN OF THE WAR .- Com. Perry has proposed a plan for carrying on the war against Mexico, which to our mind appears perfectly feasible, and better calculated to bring hostilities to a speedy and honorable conclusion than any we have heard of. It is to capture all the ports on the Gulf and the Pacific, to hold them as American ports of entry under our tariff; to occupy and extend our laws over all the territory already conquered, or which our government intend to keep for indemnity; and to force Yucatan to join the Mexicans or remain really neutral, and for this purpose, to occupy its ports, and the Isthmus separating it from Mexico.

The presence of Com. Perry in the Gulf squadron since the commencement of the war has enabled him to discover the advantages of the course he now recommends. Thus entreaching ourselves firmly in the heart of Mexico, and holding her ports under our own commercial rule, we would soon compel her to terms of honorable peace by depriving her of means to conduct the

"Arn and Confort."-We would like to see the Mexican newspapers. But then, we couldn't read them if we had them, as they are printed in a language we don't understand. We are told they are filled with extracts from the federal papers of this country, denouncing the war as impolitic, unjust and oppressive. We have ourselves seen articles in the Federal journals of this country, which if spread before the Mexican people, postage, according to the provisions of sec. 156 government, nevertheless, seems to be fully pre-sylvania, and, of course, without reference to would afford them the best possible evidence that they have plenty of friends even in the United State. We than the countenance thus offered by the Federal press. cifer F. Smith, now in the field.

Official Returns of the Special Election,

HELD JANUARY 29, 1847. Athens township, .38 .97 61 12 40 Armenia, Asylum. 75 62 101 Burlington, Columbia, Durell, Franklin, 98 41 Litchfield. Leroy, Monroe, 55 77 112 67 65 Orwell, Ridgberry, Rome, Standing Stone, South Creek, 30 36 118 118 72 20 101 Springhill, Smithfield, Springfield. Sheshegum Troy borough, Troy township, Fowanda borough 98 31 78 78 126 82 Towanda township, Warrén Windham, Wysox, Wyalusing,

General Taylor's Letter.

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The New York Express of the 22d ult., publishes letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. Taylor, to a friend in New York-in which the views of the writer in regard to the manner in which the war should be carried on are very fully expressed, and many unkind and uncharitable reflections are made upon the President and "the authorities at Wa-hington."

The New York Herald suggests that the letter is forgery, and the Philadelphia Ledger in commenting upon it, says :-- " We incline to the same opinion. But if it be genuine, it never could have been intended for publication, and therefore the publisher has sadly violated private confidence, unless we admit that Gen. Taylor has greatly departed from his usual discretion. He must have known that its publication in our newspapers would soon send it to Mexico, over which it would soon be spread by the Mexican journals. What then must be the discretion and tact of a General, who, in an enemy's country, publishes the paucity of his resources and the delays and mistakes of his own government? This is not like the whole course of Gen. Taylor, up to the capture of Monterey in September last, and therefore we cannot receive it as genuine, without evidence more au thentic than its publication in a newspaper.

The tone in which this letter alludes to the Executive s not sufficiently respectfuly for a military commander, and therefore, we believe, could not have been used by Gen. Taylor. The letter speaks of " the authorities a Washington," and "Mr. Polk," and of "conquering a peace" "in the language of Mr. Polk and Gen. Scott." All this sounds more like the vituperative style of a partisan newspaper, or a stump orator, than the grave, onsiderate, dignified and courteous manner of a General officer, alluding to his superior officer and to the chief magistrate of his own country. This letter is probably the invention of some partisan, for the purpose of make ing some partisan capital for some factious purpose. We should greatly regret that it had been written by Gen. Taylor; and if it were, we must at least believe that his confidence was violated by its publication. We call upon honest men, of all political creeds, to save Gen. Taylor from the President makers; for if they be allowed to speak for him, they will effectually destroy his usefulness and blast his reputation.

THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON.-A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspaper press, stating that one of the lieutenants in the regiment of volunteers recently mustered into service from Virginia, named Lawrence B. Washington, a descendant of General Washington wears the sword of his illustrious ancestor. It may be so, but if true, then Gen. Washington had more than one sword, for the sword worn by that renowned hero, during most of the struggles in which he was engaged for the liberty of America, is now, with his uniform comlete, togteher with his camp equipage in the paten office at Washington-where it is an object of intense inerest and curiosity to the hundreds who daily visit that

ANTI-RENTERS PARDONED .- We learn from the New York papers, that Gov. Young has issued his proclams tion directing the Secretary of State to record the pardon of all the anti-renters who were convicted of participation in the murder of Steele and other outrages—Big Thunder among the rest. To most of them, he also restored the rights of citizenship. Was this "in the bond," or in that letter.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Washington Union, referring to rumors of an extra session of Congress, says if the Congress this, however, was sub rosa; the Union all the now assembled will only use a reasonable des patch in the performance of its plain and obvious duty, there cannot be the slightest necessity for an extra session. The adoption of three or has decided to accept the office and assume its duties on four measures recommended by the Executive. the 15th inst. Col. Snowden was in Philadelphia at will give to the administration all the at I which the close of last month, making arrangements to pay the it asks from Congress in upholding the rights February interest. He was confident of being able to and the character of the country. All of these discharge the whole amount. ficulty, and with all due deliberation, in a very short time, now that they have been discussed by Congress has yet about five weeks to sit .-There is abundance of time, therefore, to finish its work,

" More of the Effects."-Among the many interests that we're to be destroyed by the Tariff of 1846, manufacturers of glass were included: but we observe that very little attention seems to have been given to the fulfilment of the prophecies by the parties interested. By an examination of the circular of the Phæ nix Glass Works, of this city for the year 1846 and 1847, we find that the wholesale prices of common vials for the present year have advan ced over those of last year fifty cents per grees on patent medicine vials seventy-five cents per gross-on ink bottles twenly-five cents per gross—magnesia buttles six dullars per grossand so in reference to other articles. We presume we chall now be told that because manufacturers of glass have edvanced, the manufac turers are all being "ruined !"-Pennsylva

NEWSPAPER BILLS .- The assistant Postmas ter General announces in a letter to the Boston Transcript, that publishers of newspapers may transmit their bill for subcription due, free of of Post-office regulations.

MCUNTED RIFLEMEN.-Capt. S. H. Walker ask what can more positively be done to give sail and is ordered to recruit fifty young men for the comfort to the enemy and escape actual overt treason, new regiment of riflemen commanded by Per-

Correspondence from Washington.

[From the Public Ledger.] Gen, Taylor's Letter-The Prosecution of the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. 1847. the more considerate Whigs question the probe the duty of the President to do so; as it is
priety of publishing such a letter at such a time.

his duty now to have the whole subject investition or not, the fact of its appearing in print bad enough in Congress, without carrying it to shows that he has not taken the proper precau-tion to prevent it, and that is sufficient to charge the publication on him.

It is a sad example indeed—and with all due respect for the bravery of "Old Rough and asonable man's mind, that I do not see how it Ready," as it is spoken—for commanding generals to publish their views in regard to the for which there are numerous examples in hisarmy, its provisions, clothing, the manner of lory. England, in conquering India, conquered conducting the war, the expenses of it, the re- never more than the could conveniently manage sources of the cnemy, &c. It will not avail to keep, and has but recently in her conquest Gen. Taylor to say that the letter was written to of the Punjaub given the world the example of ly as regards figures-to pass for a hasty pro- in conquering territory, they have annexed. are concise-its language guarded-conveying pay for the conquest, and to more. They do just sufficient censure on the government, with- not trust Golaub, who is a tricky knave; but out constituting legally an act of rebellion, and they do not want to incur the risks, responsiyet strong enough to produce the liveliest im- bilities and chances of government. They pression on the public mind.

War, and to them alone, than to a relative, livefaculties unimpaired. thence to appear in a newspaper. In this shape it is a pronunciamento of a commanding gen-Gen. Taylor. Not the man; but the principle What if General Washington, we must look to. ponded with his relatives instead of the Continental Congress? It is true the case is not Generals of the Army and the Cabinet at Washington; and that, itself, is sufficient to encourage him in his resistance.

The New York Express intimates that it is of skill and foresight on the part of the Gener- ticular, and avow that she was robbed, the part of the Government; but I imagine that She would repeat to us her conduct in regard to against General Taylor. I think there has been ome forbearance on both sides, and also some reason, however slight, for dissatisfaction, audiatur et ultrapars.

The House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs spent the better part of yesterday in the War Department, to examine the correspondence of Gen. Taylor with the Government and other matters in regard to the war, and it would really appear as if the Department were not without grievances in regard to General Taylor.

Every since his arrival at Corpus Christi he had carte blanche as regards men, ammunition and means. The War Department asks; why has he not disposed of them? He was restricted as to the plan of campaign; why has he not expedited it? If he wanted an additional 20,-000 or 30,000 men, why did he not call for

General Taylor never addressed, I believe the Quar'er Master General in Washington to ask him for baggage wagons, mules, and like, but sent his own engineers as far as Cincinnati to procure these. Is the Department then to blame for the delay which this indirect process may have occasioned?

At Matamoras Gen. Taylor had 16,000 men; why did he take but 6000 to Monterey ? Gen. l'aylor's regard for the women and children at Monterey is, no doubt, praiseworthy; but can it be denied that the capitulation at Monterey has quests, which were, in fact, orders of the Derather encouraged than brow-beaten the enemy? The war has undoubtedly been carried on with dent had thought fit to do so, his recall some a becoming spirit of forbearance, but it may be sixty days ago. The evidence will come in questioned after all, whether that is the manner due time before the public, and Col. Benton

the War Department, viz : that Gen. Tayle and prove that the Lieutenant Generalship was has no overnice regard for the volunteers .-There may be reasons for it; but, until we hear them, the volunteers who have won such unperishable laurels at Monterey, are entitled to an explanation of this mark of disregard for their services.

For some weeks past the friends of the administration were complaining about Gen. Taylor-his unnecessary delays-his indisposition to prosecute the war with vigor-his difference of opinion as regards the justice of it, from the administration—his disregard for volunteers, time eschewing carefully to break ground on the subject. The government evidently feared Gen. Taylor's popularity, and the handle which his friends would make of it, were the attack upon him to come from "the organ." It had not the boldness to speak right out and make an issue with the victorious General-it was in the condition of the French Directory in relation to the victorious head of the army of Italy. This is to be regretted, and deserves the serious attention of the public, "When this Mexican war broke out," said Calhoun the other day, "The curtain which separates the future from the present, dropped before my eyes; and I cannot now say where we are : but certain it is, that we have come to a melancholy pass, in the history of our country, if, in a matter of abstract right and justice-in an issue between a Commanding General and the Government-anissue which no commanding General has a right to make-and least a. the time of war,-the government is driven to the wall, and obliged to stand the victorious General?"

Our people are a people of law and orderof Saxon not of Gallic origin-and they will support the government in its just measures against any victorious General, had he even entered the walls of Mexico, instead of those of Monterey. But the government prefered to git rid of the vexations question by appointing a Lieut. General. This was a mistake-inasmuch as it did not carry, and the country were entirely at ceeding. But it appears now that the measure was proposed to supersede Gen. Taylor, with. pared.

The committees on Military Affairs have seen with their own eyes, and will now judge to make the transition from the former specific for themselves. The matter has undergone a duty on coal and iron (which averaged from thorough investigation, and will to-morrow or 120 to 75 per cent. ad valorem) to the present

General, or, at least, his own position in relation to him; through he will make no attempt revive nim. The fact is, if Gen. Taylor does not agree in to revive him.

his views with the government, or refuses, directly, to carry out the views of the President. The letter of Gen Taylor has produced a the latter has an undoubted right to recal himdeep impression here, and is already the theme notwithstanding the vote of thanks of both houses of the most angry comment. The friends of of Congress-and his promotion to the rank of the General think it a very good opening of the a Major General. And if the charges brought presidential campaign of 1848, while some of against Gen. Taylor are substantiated, it will Whether Gen. Taylor has ordered its publica- gated and made public. President making is

the camp.

Gen. Taylor hits on the same plan or results. developed by Com. Perry, which, indeed, is so natural, and suggests itself so plainly to any remake him responsible for the peace of the pro-Gen. Taylor may, for aught I know, be right vince, which he is unable to keep, and will desin all the views he expresses in his letter; but I troy him when they think him ripe. They question whether such a letter had not better be didressed to the President or the Secetary of same hour, and by that means kept their diges-

Great moderation was great statesmanship. and, at the same time, the cheapest means of eral, and a dangerous precedent to be followed producing great and lasting results: Let a by men less chivalrous or more ambitious"than million or a million and a half of Mexicans be once happy and contented under our rule, and we have established a propaganda on the fronduring the war of independence, had thus correst tiers of Mexico which will be more formidable to her than our armies. The remaining Mexicans will then be affected as Europeans are now exactly parallel; but still analogous. The enemy will always infer, from such letters, that to their friends. They will long for the same there is not the best agreement between the government, and peaceably annex themselves in the course of time.

Mexico too, would sooner submit to this unceremonious treatment on our part than surrender territory by treaty. She could appeal to n possession of more such epistolary evidences the world, and to the nations of Enrope in paral commanding, and slowness or incapacity on shrewdly keep out of the way of the robber .the Department, too is not without its grievances | Texas-call California and New Mexico Mexican provinces, in the samemanner that the Emperor of Austria calls himself still King of Jerusalem, because the Emperor of Germany assumed that tittle after the conquest of the holy city by the crusaders, and make out a pretty good case against us-on paper; but there is would remain, while we would be the practical possessors, cultivators and beneficiaries of the

The taking of Vera Cruz and of the City of Mexico, though, as computed by Gen. Taylor, costing twenty millions of dollars, would nevertheless give to Mexico such a clear understand ing of our power and resources, that she would probably henceforth do little to provoke a sim ilar visit. In this Mr. Allen, of Ohio, Gen. Cass, of Michigan, and all practical men, will probably agree, notwithstanding the more temperate proposition which, in that regard, will be nade by Mr. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, 24th Jan, 1847. The Military Committee and Gen. Taylor-Duty on Iron and Coal-Important to Pennsulvania Interests.

The Committee on military affairs spent full six hours in looking over the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Gov. Marcy, of the War Department, and have made out a sufficient case on the subject to prove that Gen. Taylor has refused to comply with the repartment, so as to have justified, if the Presi-One thing is apparent from the documents in mined to place himself right with the nation. not got up without reference to the military position of the country, or simply with a view to confer dignity and patronage on a personal friend of the President. If Col. Benton finds a chance he will come out with his statement to-morrow. He has spent all of Saturday with investigation, and has had rest to-day to prepare himself for to-morrow's battle.

I think there is very little doubt of the Military bill passing to-morrow in the Senate .-The House will most probably concur with the amendments of the Senate, in which case and his invidious preference for regulars. All land scrip for bounty lands will soon become the circulating medium at our land offices .-The House will not venture to throw out Mr. Cameron's amendment, though it had not the courage to put it in. Between putting it in and throwing it out, after it is put in by the Senate. there is an immense difference.

The circulation of the land scrip will necessarily produce, for a limited time, a deficiency in the revenue, estimated by Mr. Walker a two millions of dollars. This is a pity, as may prevent the testing of the Tariff of 1846. unalloyed and unincumbered as it stands now,

and will stand after the establishment of peace. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in case of a deficiency of revenue produced by the circulation of land scrips, again recommend to levy a Juty on tea and coffee and other articles of the free list. And he may also recommend an additional duty on Coal and Iron, say from ten to tuenty per cent., without interfering with the revenue principle of the Tariff. In this manner an additional revenue of from three to five millions of dollars per annum may ask the miserable question how will the people be obtained, without surrendering one iota of receive this?" Am I strong enough to with the financial position assumed at the enactment

of the Tariff. It is well known that at the time of the enactment of the present tariff, Mr. Walker endeavored to persuade the Members and Sens tors from Pennsylvania to come to a reasonable compromise in regard to the staple articles of the Keystone State, but in vain. Some of the Southern members and Senators-I believe Mr. Calhoun among the number-were quite ready for such a concession, in order to obtain the loss how to account for the extraordinary pro- support of the measure by the democratic delegation from Pennsylvania; but the issue was made between the whole or nothing, and so out making an issue with him; for which the the tariff of 1846 was enacted without Pennher peculiar position and interests.

The Vice President himself did all he could next day come before the Senate and the pub- rate gradual, so as not to interfere dangerously spring, when he left Albany.

lic. Col. Benton will then vindicate the Lieut. with the present interests. He exerted himself in a manly and unreserved manner to attain that end. He proposed as a compromise 40 per cent. ad valorem, which was judged sufficient to protect the miners of Pennsylvania from injury, but his counsel was disregarded, until he was reduced to the dilemma of either voting with the union which has elected him, or, in order to save two articles out of the vast number included in the tariff, vote against the whole measure. Between duty and policy it was impossible for him to have a selection; but he expressly stated at the time that he reetted the sudden transition introduced in the duties on some articles in these very words. which accompanied the reasons for his casting

"It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, " which every where ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, any, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encourage their investments should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but soothingly and gently ; and hence I may a relative. It is to owell worded-too cautious shrewd forbearance. Instead of sacrificing men be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions, which in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the call of called "quids." ly drawn up-too minute in its details, especial- and treasure as the French have done in Algiers. tain provisions, which in their bearing seem to duction. Its phraseology is faultless-its ideas only those portions the cultivation of which will the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill."

From this I infer, that much as Mr. Dallas would regret any change of the present tariff. that might interfere with its being tested as a matter of financial and commercial policy, he would, for consistency's sake, not oppose an additional duty on eval or iron.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1847. The Loan Bill has progressed to a third reading in the Senate, and will, of course, pass tomorrow. The amendment is trifling, not changing the sense and practical operations of the bill, and will no doubt be agreed to by the House. This will be the first important measure-the first dollar voted during the session in aid of the war! Let us hope that the final despatch of the Military Bill will follow on its heels, and that Congress will endeavor to come up to the patriotism of the people. No one can doubt but that the country is now far ahead of the powers in Washington, and that no time must be lost, if Congress wishes to put itself in its proper position.

The difficulties between Mr. Wise, or

Charge d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro, and the Brazillian government will, of course, lead to no supture ; but it will nevertheless, be necessary to assume a firm and decided tone in regard to that semi-barbarous power.'- I have heard all the circumstances of the imprisionment of Lient. Davis, of the Saratoga, stated ca'mly and dispassionately, as they appear verified not only by several American merchants of high respectability, but also by the impartial testimony of four Englishmen, which is on file in the Navy Department. From this it appears that Lieut. Davis acted as every American officer would have done in his place-that he merely accompanied the sailors who were arrested, and never attempted to enter the palace until he was invited to do so, and did not draw his sword until he was attacked by the guard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1847. This was a remarkable day in the annals of egislation of the present Congress. The Senate passed the Loan Bill with a triffing amendment, after which the bill was sent back to the House, and the amendment at once agreed to. The President will lose no time in putting his name to it, and the Treasury may now be considered out of danger. The South has after all, come to the speedy rescue of Mr. Walker, and the vote of the friends of Mr. Calhoun especially has expedited the passage of the bill.

The Military Bill is still lingering in the

Senate, though it was but reasonable to suppose that it would at last pass. It is now incumbered with so many amendments that it is doubtful whether the House will agree to them. so that it is extremely doubtful whether it will become a law at the close of the week. So you will see that I spoke within bounds when. better than a week ago. I stated it as my candid opinion that the bill would not pass before the middle of this week. Wednesday is gone, and Saturday will pass by before we shall have a bill at all; and there is a very, good chance of the bill being ultimately returned by the President. If Mr. Atchison's amendment carries, the nature of the bill will be entirely changed from a bill for the raising of ten regiments of regulars to one of volunteers. Ilstated it in my letter of Saturday last, that there is a possibility of Mr. Atchison's amendment being carried -the proceedings of the Senate to-day make it almost probable. This will disappoint many persons in our good city of brotherly love and martial habits, and prove something of a damper on their expectations. I am, however, still under the impression that the regulars will carry, though that impression is not so lively now

is it was a day of two ago.

I take it now for granted that general Taylor will soon return from the seat of war. The Union of last evening rather expressed itself diplomatically on the subject, as, indeed, on the whice letter, which it merely publishes because many other respectable journals have done so before it. This may be esteemed wisdom, but it also looks like extreme timidity.

TRUOBLES IN ILLINOIS. - The Legislature of Illinois, in both branches, occupied a large portion of the closing week of December in dehating propositions referring to the insubordination which has long prevailed in the lower counties of that State. The members generally seemed deeply impressed with a sense of the 42 democra's, and a majority of thirty rolls necessity of taking some effectual measures for restoring and preserving law and order in those counties; but what those measures should be, very few seemed to have any thing like definite ideas. Some were for special courtsothers for martial law. The House finally referred the subject to the judiciary committee; and the Senate passed a bill authorizing a special term of the circuit court in Massac county for the trial of persons charged with crimes, and empowering the Governor to send an armed force for the projection of the courts; for the expense of which measure the sum of \$10,
wind, blowing hard at the time, one of the wind, blowing hard at the wind 000 was appropriated.

WEIGHT .- The united weight of seven members of the Delaware Legislature from Sussex county, is 1393 pounds, or 195 pounds each; and their united length is 42 feet, exactly 6 lies were rendered houseless. On most of the feet each. Such members have great weight with them in every thing they propose.

HEALTH OF GOVERNOR YOUNG .- The Albany Morning Telegraph savs : " To prevent any misapprehension which may be caused by a recent article in the Tribune in regard to the health of Governor Young, we will state that his health is now far better than it was last

[From the American Volunteer.] The One Term Principle.

When did it become a principle, or a rule of action in the Democratic party, that an Exec. utive, a member of Congress, or a member of Assembly, should be limited to one term, if he conducted himself properly? No such prince. ple, or rule of action ever did exist in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, nor ever will exist, as long as it shall be governed by sound principles. On the contrary, it has al. ways been considered a mark of disapprobation, if not a disgrace, to drop a member of Assembly, and a member of Congress at the end of one term; and as an epithet of ignomy, members of Assembly, who have been refused a re-election, have been called "yearlinge."

In regard to Governor-what has been the rule of the Democratic party, since the adoption of the constitution of 1790 to the present time ?

Gov. McKean, the first Democratic candid. ate who was elected, was re-elected by the Democratic party. Having, during his second term, pursued an unsatisfactory course to a majority of his former friends, he was dropped by his party, and elected a third time by the

Governor Snyder was the Democratic candidate four times : first against McKean in 1805; elected in 1808; re-elected in 1811; and again in 1814.

Governor Findlay became the candidate in 1817, and was elected. He was again the candidate of the party in 1820, and in consequence of the severe depression of the times, occasioned by the banking system of 1814, and the slanders of his enemies, he was defeated by General Heister, by a majority of about 1.400 votes. The party, however, felt that he had been unjustly treated, and the first opporunity that presented itself, they elected him to the United States Senate, to show that, athough beaten under peculiar circumstances,

he still retained their confidence.
Shultz became the candidate of the party in 1823, and was elected by a large majority, and re-elected in 1826 without any serious opposition. In 1829 he was dropped in consequence of having espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, in opposition to General Jackson and the D-mo cratic party.

George Wolf was nominated in 1829, and elected; and was re-nominated in 1832 wife out any serious opposition and re-elected, In 1835 a division took place, and the whigs sucreeded.

Governor Porter was nominated in 1838, and elected : and, although much diseasisfac tion existed in the party in regard to mant of his acts during his first term, he was re-nominated without any formidable opposition in 1841, and re-elected by a large majority.

Where then are the precedents of the Penneylvania Democracy for the "one term principle," given to us by men altogriber as intelleg nt, and quite as honest as the one term genileman of the present day?

It is true, the Convention of 1837 8 to revise the Constitution, thought it prudent to limit the service of the Governor to two terms. This we think was right. But we have yeth learn that any respectable portion of the peop's thought of limiting it to one term, by which the honest, virtuous Executive shall be de; med of the opportunity of receiving the evidence of the approbation of his fellow-citizens by a

THE NEW POPE. - The accounts from Italy received by the Paris press are not regarded as satisfactory. The Pope, it would seem, had been progressing more rapidly in his liberal course than was agreeable to the absolute posers, Hence, it is feared that the advice of King Louis Philippe, conveyed to his Holicess through M. Rossi, (the French Minister at the Court of Rome,) to proceed with cantion, may have arrived too late; but in the present suc of the public mind in Europe. Pas IX has little to fear from the disapprobation o Aust.

A letter from Vienna, on the 23d November, in the German Universal Gazette, says-"! has been pretended that Austria favored Abso lutism in the Papal States, and this assertion has excited great uneasiness in the Liberal party : it is, however, utterly unfounded. It Austrian Government, after having advised the Pope to reform abuses, will not take a differ ent course."

The Post Ampt Gazette, of Frankfort, o the 28th November, states from Rome that the Pope intends to abolish the sub tax, and some other taxes which press particularly on the industrious classes, and to supply the deficit which this abolition will cause by a tax upon real property.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED .- The Virginia Legislature on Thursday, elected James M. Mason, E-q., U. S. Senator, on the minth ballot, in the piace of the Hon. J. S. Penny backer. Whole number of votes cast 153-necessary to choice 80; of which there were, for Mason 97, McDowell 10, Samuels 19, scatter ing 24. Mr. Mason, the Journal of Commerce says, resides at Winchester. Though not of late prominently before the public, he has filled offices of honor and trust with distinguished ability-as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, of the Constitlonal Convention of 1830, and of the Congress of the United States: He is now President of the Farmers' Bank at Witchester, and a visiter of the University of Virginia. He is a democrat in politics, but voted against the Sub-Treasury at its first iff troduction. For the office to which he is now, called, he received the votes of 45 whites and over all others-perhaps the largest majarity given for any individual as United States Sens. tor from Virginia.

GREAT FIRE - IN BOSTON .- One Hundre Buildings Burned -- A dreadful fire broke out in Boston, at half past 10 o'clock on Thursday night, which was not subdued until 2 o'clock on Friday morning. It commenced in the Bowling Saloon attached to the Neptune House. kept by Mr. Leonard Allen, in Haverhill street, most extensive conflagrations ensued which MEMBERS OF LONG STANDING AND GREAT Mercantile Journal states that nearly all of the buildings destroyed were wood, mostly work-shops and stables, though some tent ments were burned, and about seventy family buildings and stock there was but little insuf.

Married,

In Ridghery, on the 12th inst, by Rev. Mr. Goldenith,
WILLIAM S. PIERCE, of Smithfield, to Miss Sizis HERMAN, of the former place.

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