Hefter to the chitors dated Washington, February 2 1517]

MESERS. EDITORS:-The three million bill come up

o-day, with a motion to add the Wilmot proviso, which

Schubits Slavery in any newly acquired territory. C. J.

logersoil was the first to get the floor, and made a very

candid and excellent speech. David Wilmot then got

the floor. A good deal of excitement pervaded the

House, in anticipation of his speech in defence of the

proviso. When he arose, a remarkable sensation was

visible on the floor and in the galleries. All seemed

conscious that a great political juncture was at hand, in

which Mr. Wilmot was to lead off. The importance which seemed to be attached to the opinions of Mr. W.

in this crisis, induced in me a feeling of pride, that I was

one of his constituency. I do not propose to give even

a synopsis of his speech. My desire chiefly is, to let you

know that he has spoken on this great question, and that

he acquitted himself to the rapture and delight of a

thronged House and galleries. I think I never heard

him when he was more successful. He was triumphant

in his argument, and vindicated clearly his position.-

and New Mexico were to be annexed to this country.-

That these countries were already conquered, and re-

quired only the form of a treaty to make them ours .-

and therefore, this territory would come into the Union

with this law in force. But it was asserted and re-as-

serted by Southern members, that they should go there

with slaves; that such was their determination—that

it was this he wished to prevent; to protect this new

territory from aggression-from a violation of the law

which prohibits slavery in these territories. You will

observe that the question has nothing to do with aboli-

I do not know that I ever heard any one more elo

quent than was Mr. W. in his comparison of the free

and the slave states; in his argument on the destiny of

every objection urged against the introduction of the

proviso. His speech will soon be published, and I pre-

sume extensively circulated, when his constituency can

have an opportumity to judge of its merits-the ball is

The Cabinet council has been in session all day-of

an aid along with him, which is to be none other than

False Assumption.

The Washington Union of the 4th inst. contains a

letter, purporting to have been written from Harrisburg,

dated January 20th, in which is the following sentence:

"Allow me to say that Mr. Wilmo's friends are much dis-ation d with his anothern suggestions?

pollution. In the second place, neither his friends at

prove it most cordially. Col. Prollet, the Representative

from this district in the State Legislature, brought for-

ward the resolutions which passed the House of Repre-

schiatives unanimously instructing our Senators and re-

questing our Representatives in Congress to vote for Mr.

believe that the proviso of Mr. Wilmot and the resolu-

tions of instructions offered by Col Piollet, meet the un-

We learn by a letter from Washington, which we

and the American people, in a speech in support of his

proviso, as an amendment to the Bill placing three mil-

lions at the disposal of the President to negotiate a peace

As soon as we receive a copy of his speech we will

From Harrisburg.

A Bill has been reported in the Senate, and will pro

bably soon be called up in that body, erecting a new

county out of parts of Bradford and Lycoming. It pro-

to a mile stone near Eldred's on the present line be-

tween Lycoming and Bradford. Including the Town

The people of Bradford have, we presume, taken a

action in this matter; probably not one in a hundred is

aware that such a project is on foot. They now have

an opportunity of speaking out and being heard. On

Representatives, we will guaranty, will act as their con

stituents-the people direct; they are waiting to hear

from them. If they have any objections let them be

made at once, or their silence will very properly be con

strucd into a willingness to see the new county Bill pass

· For ourselves we are opposed to the project in total

The project of appointing a superintendent of Com-

non Schools in every county, is eliciting a good deal of

attention from our Solons. The system unquestionably

needs reform somewhere, and if competent persons were

appointed, new life and vigor would be infused into the

Mr. Smith, our new Representative, we see is in h

A Bill has been reported in the House by Col. Piollet

for the relief of actual Settlers." We have not seen

the Bill, but believe it provides for remuneration for im-

provements or betterments put upon the land by the

actual settlers, in cases of recovery in actions of eject-

IRREGULARITIES OF THE MAIL -- We desire to cal

the attention of the agents of the Post office to the fre-

quent complaints of the great irregularites in the trans-

arrive at certain offices not twenty miles from this bo-

rough. We have one now before us, stating that our

paper directed to subscribers at South Hill, in this coun-

Really this is very annoying to us and to subscribers.

Will the Post Masters on the Eastern route try and have

The Sarah Sands brought over \$600,000 in gold.

The Euglish papers apprehend a further rise in the rate

of interest, above the half per cent noted yesterday,

Tr The Plainfield-Bank has ceased to exist. The

Legislature of New Jersey has repealed its charter.

accomplish the distance of 14 miles.

this exil corrected 1

nission of newspapers, &c., in the mail. We are re-

seat, and already at work for his constituents.

ship of Asylum, and the greater portion of Albany.

qualified approbation of their constituents.

with Mexico.

whole system.

give it to our readers.

Yours, &c.

fairly open.

That the fundamental law of Mexico prohibits Slavery,

Stradford Separter.

Towarda, Wednesday, Leb. 10, 1847. Democratic County Seminations.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Proscription for Opinion's Sake.

We copy the subjoined article, with the head we have used, from the New York Gibbe. The facts elucidated, His strong point was, that territory which was now free and the doctrines inculcated muct our views exactly. - should not by the agency of the government, be made We despise the policy that retains in office a horde of slave territory. That with the three millions it was profederalists to the exclusion of Democrats equally honest, posed to purchase a peace, by which Upper California equally capable, and ten thousand times more deserving of favor at the hands of a democratic administration.-Our democratic friends in high places have exhibited a want of firmness in this matter, or to say the least of it, a coldness to their friends that is truly mortifying and

The editor of the Globe charges in general terms, that one half of the persons employed in the departments at Washington, and in the Custom house and Post Offices are Whigs or Tyler men. They might with truth have said that some of those in the departments at Washington are Old Federalists. We point to the head of the 4th Auditor's department, who went to Washington city with the government, as bitter an old federalist as any new fledged Whig can be. We can mention a few cases nearer home. The present director of the Mint at Philadelphia, is an open and avowed federalist. Yet, he has been retained thus far under a democratic administration; and if our information is correct, merely because he is very Wealthy, and the Philadelphia anistocracy desired his continuance. In the Custom house, too, the Deputy naval officer is a tederalist, and is still retained to the exclusion of Mr. Welch's political friends. Why are these things so ? But to the article from the Globe.

" During the period that the Federal party was in a minority, and immediately on losing power, whenever one of their party was removed from office, a doleful cry of proceephon was heard from one end of the Umon to the other. Claiming all the wealth, talent, and respec-table y, they denied the possibility of finding Democrats capable or honest to firl the public stations; and every removal brought with it the cry of proscription, and the ungenerous and unjust doctrine of removing men of character and capacity for obtinous sake. They rung these changes so often, and in so many shapes, that at length it was supposed by worthy men of all parties. that the doctrine had really been carried too far, and that the doctrin. had really been carried too far, and procurption had been carried out by the Democrats in rather a merculess manner. At length, the hurricane of 1810 brought the Federalists, under the name of Whigs, into power, and we then had a tall specimen of their generous torbe trance. In the single month of General Harricon's administration, every important and high efficie that could be reached, was vacated for the purpose of appointing a Whig, and it did appear, that no other nother harriess was trained at the realing applications. public hastness was transacted than reading applications pollution. In the second place, neither his friends at for office, and cutting off the heads of Democrats; and Harrisburg or his immediate constituents are dissatisfied all done under the most liberal declarations of their in- with the course he has taken; on the contrary, all aptention never to be proscriptive. One honest fellow, and one only among the Whys, scorned to practice this deception—Frank Granger, the Post-mister General, who brasted that in a few days, he managed to remove 3000 Democratic post-masters, and that it he had been permitted to remain in office a little longer, he would not have hit a single post-office beid on the shoulders of a Democrate. Mr. Granger was a man on whom his Wilmot's proviso; and we have yet to learn that a sin-party could rely; he did his duty and scorned to make gle one of his constituents complain of that act. We any professions of liberality towards his opponents. The political wheel soon went round, and the recuperative mergies of the Democratic party, brought that party again into power, and again we heard the doleful cry rejected, of "Procception for opinion's suke," when honest Democrats have been re-tored to their former stations. Now we will venture to say, without fear of contridiction, that in the Departments at Washington, in every Custom House and Post Office throughout the one-half of the persons in office under a Demo-Cation, one-hair of the persons in one-current administration will be found Whigz or Tyler men! Let it not, however, be understood, that we approve this p diep because it is liberal and contrary to the course pursued by the Whigs. The Whigs were right in removing Democrats from office when they had the power, but wrong in their hypocritical professions of deep obligations to the people, and stern duties to per form in carrying out their wishes; and one of the cause. of Democratic teverses may be found in the fact that they are called upon to fight the battles of the party, but the arms and ammunition have been left in possession of the enemy. Our object at this time, however, is to call the effenty. Or object at this time, however, is to call public artention to an isolated lact, to show how utterly take and heartless is the Whig motto of "No proscription for opinion's sake." In one of those political sparsms which occasionally attack that firm and honest State of Pennsylvania, the Whigs carried a majority of both houses of the Legislature, and almost the first person they removed from office was Col. Snowden, the Treasurer of that State. Pennsylvania, overwhelmed by the ruinous operations of the Bank of the United States, and carried beyond prudent considerations in projects of internal improvements, became a repudiat State, and lost both credit and character among her for legn and local creditors. The English press, in particu-lar, teemed with ribald jests and bold invective against the State of Penn and Franklin, which they charged with being bankrupt and governed by swindling propen-Snowden, who passed anxious days and sleepless nights in devising ways and means to retrieve the character of his State and discover objects of legitimate taxation.— At length he announced to the astonished people and the ingredulous bond-holders on the London Exchange that he was prepared to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt, which he did do—and every six months since that time, that honest officer presented himself at the Bank in the City of Philadelphia, and in person paid the interest on the scrip to the foreign agents and to the widow and orphan holding the securities of the State. Here was a man that all parties united to honor; the whole country, and probably half of Europe, praised his constancy and fidelity; he had "plucked up the or of the State by the locks," and Whigs turned him out of office immediately on their attaming power, because he was a democrat! " Now this democracy must be a very hateful thing to

"Now this democracy must be a very hateful thing to the Whig party, that no success, no virtues, no reputs-tim, could save a man of Col. Snowden's admitted character and wealth. Nay, they went further, they did not protect the "bridge-that had carried them safe over" the turbid stream of repudiation, but actually have jaopardized the State credit, by placing a highly honora-ble man we admit, but an unexperienced one, in his, Our enemies in this, show us the different tween professions and practice, and give us, at least in the discharge of their political obligations, a lesson how we should act towards them when in power. When General Jackson said, in his plain manner, that he intended to " reward his friends and punish his enemies," he meant to say that he would fulfil the expectations of some instances bear the marks of having traveled through the party which had elected him; and in carrying out this policy he was both feared and respected by his oppoying out the State of New York, occupying three or four weeks neats. Roly on it, it is the true policy."

SUSQUERANNA COUNTY BANK. | We see the notes of this institution are quoted in some of the papers at 10 per cent. discount.

We cautioned our farmers some time ago to beware of it-and we now renew our caution. Its notes are not receivable at the State Treasury, or either of the Banks at Harrisburg.

If the farmers of Bradford have any of its notes they had better return them as soon as possible, and touch them no more. We are in possession of some facts connected with this institution, which will place it before the public in its true light. We will give them in due

NUMBER OF VOTES.

Given for & against the Sale of Liquors, together with a list of the Constables elected, at the election heal is the various townships and boroughs of Bradford county, on Frulay, Jan. 15, 1847; prepared from

the official returns, for the " Brailford Reporter."			
Townships & Boro's.	Sale of Liquor		Constables Elected.
	For.	Par. Ac'nst	
Albany,	98		Myron Wilcox.
Armenia,	19	15	James Lyon.
Asylum,	48		Daniel H. Corbin.
Athens borough,	41		James Fritcher.
Athens township,	110	80	Nathan Edminuter.
Burington,	102	81	Myron Ballard.
Canton,	109	88	A. E. Spalding.
Columbia,	139	88	J.C.Morgen, N.Potter.
Durell.	62	54	Madisun Decker.
Franklin,	47	13	W. B. Shiner.
Granville, .	71	42	John Vroman.
Herrick,	57	34	Cyrus Fuller.
Leroy,	66	53	R. R. Palmer.
Litchfield,	61.	19	Elijah Wolcott.
Monroe,	115	84	
Orvell,	61	7.5	D. C. Elisworth.,
Pike,	70	96	J. S. Roberts.
Ridgberry,	104	41	N. Sherman.
Rome,	67	61	S. F. Washburn.
Sheshequin,	135	75	John Brink.
Smithfield.	193	128	E. G. Durfey.
South Creek,	34	25	Cornelius Haight
Springhill,	21	39	D. H. Montgomery.
Springfield,	172	57	H. S. Grover.
Standing Stone,	70	35	D. W. Clayson.
Towanda borough,	85	99	Stephen Hathaway.
Towanda township,	85	27	George Powell.
Troy borough,	43	29	J. B. Pierce.
Troy township,	94	101	Wm. Clifton.
Ulster,	53	75	J. L. Gorseline.
Warren,	76	70	E. C. Allen.
Windham,	58	12	Wm. Sibley.
Wells,	85	33	
Wyalusing,	94	66	M. H. Hollenback.
Wysox,	78	73	Peter Shores.
1046 W-			

Secretary Walken, in reply to Schator Camenon's resolution of the 7th January last, has made a report, n which he recommends the following increase of duties, viz : " on coal, ten per centum; iron, ten per cent.; the nation. He met, and I think most happily refuted cloths and cassimeres, costing over four dollars the the square yard, ten per cent.; brown, white and refined sugars, twenty per cent.; cotton prints, over thirty. cents the square yard, five per cent.; cotton goods not printed, over twenty cents the square yard, five per cent. . and on white and red lead, ten per cent. These increased duties, the Secretary estimates, will produce \$1,418,000 course it is the cause of quite a stir. It is said that the additional revenue. He also recommends diminished President intends to go in person and lead the Army, as duties of five per cent. on axes, hammers, chisels he cannot have a Lieut, General, and that he will take plough shares and cotton goods, not costing more than eight cents per square yard, and estimates this diminution of duties to increase the revenue \$55,000. The tax on tea and coffee is again recommended to be leved solely as a war measure, and the rate reduced to fifteen

> [From the New York Globe, of Feb. 11th.] Arrival of the Packet Ship Admiral.

> By the arrival, yesterday morning, of the ew packet ship Admiral, Capt. Watton from Havre; whence she sailed on the 11th ult. we tave London dates of January 9. Paris January 10th, and Havre January 11th.

The Liverpool cotton market firm. Flour had slightly advanced.

The packet ship New York, hence, had arved at Laverpool.

The Liverpool papers notice the sales of flour at 39. 6d. for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and at 40 a 40s. 6d. for Western, which is an advance of about 6d. a barrel on the prices current at the departure of the Hibernia.

Wheat is said to be 3d. per 70 pounds higher. The civil war in Portugal appeared to be ubsiding since the deleat of the insurgents at Torres Vedras.

The prices of food continued to rise in France.

The arrangement for a loan from the Bank of England to the Bank of France is said to publish in another column, that Mr. Wilmot has, at last, have been completed. had an opportunity of presenting his views to Congress The accounts of misery in Ireland continue

o be most affecting. Pestilential diseases are

following in the train of famine.

It is said that the American Minister at our Court has delivered a note from Mr. Polk. in which he threatens to withdraw the exchequer from all the Prussian consuls in the United boundary live commencing at the mouth of in retusing the exchequer to the consultor Rhenish Provinces.

Great exertions were made in England to raise a large fund for the relief of Ireland.— The Queen had subscribed £2,000, Prince poses taking that portion of Bradford, beginning at Albert £500, several Dukes & bankers £4,000, Lord John Russell £300, Sir Robert Peel pay the expenses of holding possession of the £200, &c. Dodge's Island in the Susquehanna river, and running £200, &c.

LATER .- The steamship SARAH SANDS arried at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool up to 20th Jan. The insurrection in Portugal has been com-

pletely suppressed. The English and Irish papers are filled with ecounts of the distresses in Ireland. There has been a great fire in Glasgow

oss £100,000 sterling.
The Directors of the Bank of England have aised the rate of interest to 3 1-2 per cent.

The food riots begun at Rennes, are spreadng through the centre and west of France.

Emigration to this country is going on at a prodigious extent. The Bank of France has raised the rate of

nterests from 4 to 5 per cent. The recent severe weather has pressed Cass he should vote against it, but would reheavily upon the poor in various parts of Engand, and the local papers contain an unusual until further developments. umber of suffering and death induced by want of sufficient food and clothing.

The accounts from the highlands and islands of Scotland are still very deplorable. The bullion in the Bank of England had de-

creased £643.550 since the last report; and the drain both for France and the United States was attracting much attention.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- We learn from the Cumberland (Md.) Civillian, that on Thursday ast, a shocking accident occurred at Lonacon ng, which resulted in the instantaneous death of John Barrett, the assistant engineer of the ceiving letters every week saying the Reporter does not ron works of that place. By the direction of John Gibson, the chief engineer, the engine was stopped, and Barrett entered the cylinder o clean out the flues. After remaining in some ty, frequently arrive four weeks, after their dates, and in ime, the usual signal was given by steam for him to come out. Whether he heard the signal or not, is not known, but the steam being high, the engine was put in motion, and Barrett was instantly crushed into atoms. What remained of the lifeless form of Barrett was We know that we do our duty, and our subscribers have a right to expect that Uncle Sam's agents will do theirs.

consigned to the grave on Friday. A Doctor's Joke .- A well known physician, n a certain town, is very much annoyed by an old lady, who is always telling over her ailment. Once she met him in Broadway, and he was in a very great hurry.

"Ah! I see you are quite feeble," said the and estimate the probable drain of specie necessary to doctor; "shut your eyes and show me your attle with the United States at ton to twelve millions of tongue."

She obeyed, and the doctor, moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all House any communications received on the who witnessed the funny scene.

Proceedings of the XXIXth Congress.

Washington, Feb. 8th, 1847. The injudicious attack of the Union on Mr Wentworth, called to-day for an extraordinary effort of impartiality and disinteresteduess on the part of Mr. Douglas, who made a motion to expel all the reporters of the Union newspaper, for their false, scandalous and disgraceful reports of Mr. Wentworth's speech. The report was in exceeding bad taste, coarse and vulgar, without wit or point, and altogether unworthy of the "organ." A motion to lay the matter on the table was negatived by a vote of 128 to 64, and the subject, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll. was referred to a Select Committee of five, with power to send for persons

and papers. Mr. Bailey moved an amendment, equally in bad taste .. to inquire after the quantity of stationery used by Mr. Wentworth," was not in time, and consequently lost. Such proceedings do not add to the credit or respectability of the House, and ought, for the reputation of our National Legislature, be eschewed There were other means of punishing Mr. W. for his defection-if it really amounts to that without adopting the course of Mr. Ritchie, and publishing letters written by Mr. Wentworth's constituents to the editor of the official paper in washington. Such a parade of private accusation against a public man is a bad precedent, whatever charges there may exist against Wentworth, who, I understand, has been factious for some time past, and abused the President openly in his paper published at Chicago, for the veto of the River and Harbor

A Modification of the Tariff of 1846.—Mr. tary bill made a report to both Houses, to which the House of Representatives agreed; but the Senate still adhere to the clause forbidling the President to appoint officers during the recess. I trust the House will agree to it to-morrow; as other-wise the bill would be

The three million appropriation is now fairy up in both Houses but I predict that it will be defeated. Wilmot has already come out with his rider in the House, in the shape of his slavery proviso, and Mr. Berrien, with a little less courage, has introduced his amend the jurors was intimidated by the others to acment, which on the part of the opposition is The Southern Whigs, not wishing to have Judge Strong, being for it, and the Pennsylvania delegation, as far as I am able to ascertain, divided as follows:

All the whigs and the two Natives for the b ubiful; Chas. J. Ingersoll, Leib, Foster Brodhead, Black, Erdmann and McLean against it.

The proviso will not pass the Senate, but the House will adhere to it. Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll made a very able

which you will find in my postscript. I trust a tear, and many in the dense crowd-of speciathe reporters will do it better justice than my-

After the close of this session, the President itends to take himself a trip to Mexico, with Colonel Benton, General Cass and Mr. Crittenden as his staff. The presence of the Commander-in-chief will, no doubt, inspire the roups to deeds of heroic valor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th, 1847. SENATE .- The bill to repeal the pilot laws was taken up, and after a speech in its favor by

Mr. Dix, was laid over until to-morrow. The Revolutionary Pension bill was passed The three a illion bill then came up., Mr. Calhoun spoke an hour in explanation of his views of the war. He was in favor of abandoning offensive operations, and establishing a California near its head, and holding this line by acting altogether on the defensive. In addition, he was in favor of establishing custom houses at the ports now in our possession, and imposing moderate duties upon imports, to re-000 per annum. A fort should be erected at the mouth of the river, another at Camargo, and a third at Del Passo; these he thought were all that would be necessary, and five regiments could maintain this line. He was not for holding it permanently, but subject to a treaty of peace, and thought that the adoption of this policy would incline Mexico to peace. She would then see we were undertaking only what we had strength to perform, not attempt ing to destroy her national existence. It is our policy to preserve Mexico as an independent nation, as there was a mysterious connection between her fate and ours. Mr. Calhoun ther stated the objections and difficulties to a further prosecution of the war towards the city of Mexico. As to the amendment offered by Mr. serve his opinion on Mr. Berrien's amendmen Mr. Cass then obtained the floor, and the

bill was postponed until to-morrow. Another . Committee of Conference was ap

pointed on the ten regiment bill, consisting of Messrs Mangum, Dickinson and Niles. Adiourned.

House.-A message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the bill providing for the payment of interest falling due upon the public debt.

Mr. Douglass offered a resolution, expelling

James A. Houston, the reporter of the Union. from the privileges of the House, by having published a card in that paper of last evening, assuming in toto the responsibilities of the re port on Saturday last. After a spirited debate the resolution was rejected, by a vote of 11 to 131.

The three million bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Cobb and Brodhead, in opposition to Mr. Wilmot's proviso, and Messrs. Dickson and Rathbun in favor.

The Committee then ross. Bills were reported to admit Wisconsin into the Union : to amend the Act providing for the better organization of the Indian Department; granting bounty lands to such soldiers of the Old Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry as served during the last war with Great Britain; for the ascertainment of the claims of American citizens for French spoilations. These bills were all read

twice. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of State to communicate to the present State productions, trade and commerce of the Queen.

of the oriental nations, with which the United States have not made treaties.

A new Committee of Conference was appoint ed on the ten regiment bill. Adjourned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th, 1847. The Military Bill is, at last, a law. For this the thanks are principally due to Col Benton, who has so worded the clause in the bill. which has given umbrage to several Senators, as to preserve the constitutional, power of the Senate; while, at the same time, it grants to the President what is proper in the premises. viz: the appointment of company officers during the recess.

WASHINGTON, Ech. 11th, 1847. The rumors of Santa Anna's assassination which have reached here through the New Orleans Picayune, are still discredited. And I can assure you that his death would not be looked upon by the peace party here as favorable to the amicable and prompt settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. To treat with Mexico it is necessary that Mexico should have a government capable of establishing law and order at home; and this task it is feared no other man now living in Mexico is equal to, except Santa Anna.

Trial of Haggerty.

The trial of this unfortunate man has terminated, the Jury finding him guilty of Murder in the first degree. We are indebted to the Laneaster " Press" for the following brief account of the proceedings of the Court: "On thursday morning at nine o'clock the

Court received the solemn verdict of the Jury Guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was then requested by the Court to state, if anything he had to say, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him. He stated in substance that he had not drank spirituous liquor from the Tuesday previous to the murder—that he had not spoken to some witnesses on Wednesday morning before the murder as testified in Court and some other remarks that we could not hear. H council then asked the Court for an arrest of judgment, to which the court assented and adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.-His Attorneys accordingly made a motion for a new trial on the following grounds-that one of quiesce to the verdict as rendered—that one of fully equal to the proviso of Mr. Wilmot. the jurors had expressed before the trial an opinion of the prisoners guilt-and that the California and New Mexico without slaves, Rev. Mr. Bahnson had on Sunday morning oppose the acquisition of new territory; while last in church, in the course of his sermon and he friends of Mr. Wilmot vote for the territo- prayer, in the presence of the Jury. (they being ry, bu. wish, by an express proviso to exclude in attendance in his church) made referrence to stavery from it. I think Mr. Wilmot's provi- the trial in question—and that the testimony in o will carry in the House, the whole of the the case and the charge of the court to Jury did New York delegation, with the exception of not warrant a verdict as rendered. The court after hearing testimoney and arguments supon these points overruled the motion. The prisoner was then requested to stand up and receive sentence. Judge Lewis, then reviewe! th proviso; Ritter, Garvin, Yost and Tompson prisoners life and character—the many admonitions he had received-the knowledge he had of his bad passions-and all to no good purpose. The Judge's last responsibility was a moving admonitum. Many eyes flowed with tears of human kindness. The able Jurist himself poured out the feelings of a mercuful and speech on the bill, the principal points of benevolent heart-members of the Bir dropped

> to keep his feelings from bursting out. The Judge then spoke the solemn sentance of death, and hoped that God might have mercy on the prisioner's soul. The culprit was taken back to prison, where he wept bitte ty."

> tors wept. The prisoner stood up with a store

The Army B.11.

The following is a synep is of this bill, which passed the Senate on Monday by a vote of 39 to 3.

1st. It authorizes ten regiments to be raised during the war with Mexico, (one of dragoons and nine of infantry.) and gives the President discretion to organize one or more regiments States if the Prussian Government shall persist the Rio Grande, thence up the river to Del as voltigeurs and foot riflemen, to be provided in sellicing the extremely as a voltigeur and foot riflemen, to be provided 2d. They are to serve during the war unless

sooner discharged. 3d. Authorizes the President to appoint one additional Major to each regiment of dragoons, artillery, and riflemen, to be taken from captains in the army.

4th. Allows to each regiment a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line of the army, to receive \$10 per month additional pay, and forage for two

5th. All to be immediately discharged on the close of the war with Mexico.

6th. Allows one surgeon and one assistantsurgeon to each regiment. 7th. Allows one Chaplain to each regiment

at \$1000 per annum, two rations per day, and forage for one horse. The volunteers to be allowed to elect their own chaplain. 8th. Allows two additional surgeons to the

regular army.

9th. Provides that all who have served for a period not less than twelve months, or who may serve during the present war with Mexico. and receive an honorable discharge, or who may die with wounds or sickness incurred. shall be entitled to receive 160 acres of land, to be located by the soldier or his heirs at any land office in the United States in one body, where land is subject to entry. The land to descend 1st, to the widow-2d, the children-3d, the mother-4th, the father-5th, to brothers and sisters. No claims against the soldier, prior to the issue, to affect the bill-the soldier allowed at his option to take the land, or scrip for \$100, bearing an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

10th. Allows the President to appoint from the officers of the army four Quartermasters with the rank of Major, and ten Quartermasters with the rank of Coptain, and one Regi mental Quartermaster to each regiment, to be appointed by the President alone in the recess of the Senate.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING .- The bill eported some time ago in the house of representative by Mr. Bignam of Allegheny, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

The bill makes gambling a penitentiary offence and authorizes the officers of the law to break open houses to search for gambling apparatus. upon the oath of any person made for the pose before a Justic of the Peace, and also subjects the offender to heavy fines for breaches of the law. If any person shall invite another to a place of gambling, he shall be held personally responsible for all losses the person thus invited shall sustain, and he find not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, - Dem Union.

[From the Public Ledger.] Highly Important From Mexico.

The Mexican Congress passed a Bill for raising Fg. teen millions of dollars to carry on the war

Reported Death of Santa Anna: Shot by his own Soldiers!

Gen. Worth at the Brazos-Gen. Taylor at Monteery-Gen. Wool at Saltillo-Colonel Harney Arrested Arrival of the Pensylvania Regiment at the Brazos Departure of Gen. Scott for Tampico Gen. Patterson at Tampico.

Washington, Feb. 9-8 o'clock, P. M. The Southern mail of this evening brings

the Picayune, extra, of the 2d inst., containing news from Anton Lizardo to the 20th ult, Letters received state that the Mexican Congress on the 8th, after a strong dibate approved the first section of a bill authorizing the government to raise fifteen millions by the hypotheca tion and sale of certain property belonging in the church. Santa Anna opposed this and it is rumored that his opposition so exasperated his soldiers that they had shot him.

This report needs confirmation, but many circumstances render it not improbable. The passage of the law created the greatest excitement in Mexico, the churches were closed, and every indication of mourning and resistance evinced by those who support the religious extablishments, The Mexican Congress and Mexican press every where appear thoroughly aroused. The issue they make is " Ser o no

Ser"-(" to be or not to be.") The steamship McKim and Alabama arm ed at New Orleans, Galveston dates to the 29th and Brazos to the 31st ult have been received. Gen. Worth, with his command, had arrived at Brazos via Camargo, on the 23d. Generals Scott and Worth are to take command of the main and regular army now concentrating at Tampico, or at some place in its neighborhood The new recruits rendezvous at the Island of Lobos, sixty miles South of Tampico. The opinion is almost universal that the motement is to be against Vera Cruz, and it is understood that that place is to be invaded by land and water, Colonel Harney, which five companies of dr. goons, were expected to arrive at Matamorason the 21st ult., on which day Col Duncan armed there. Gen. Taylor had returned to Monterey, where he was to remain in command of the volunteers.

His orders to this effect had proceeded from len. Scott, why now holds the chief command. General Wool was at Saltillo or its neighborhood, in command of a torce of 3000. Tie country from Reynosa, Camargo and Meir ad through to Monterey is filled with marauding Mexicans and robbers. The Piccayune's gorrespondence had not been opened.

Col. Harney had been arrested by Gen. Sont. for disobedience of orders, and was to be tred immediately by a court martial.

Gen. Worth is said to be quite unwell. Gen. Scott and his staff were at Brazos, but was thought, would sail in a few days fer Tampico

The first Pennsylvania regiment had amid at Brazon-all well. It is said they had been ordered to Lobos. Gen Patterson arrived at Tampico on

23.1 with 4500 men. General Twiggs, Quitmin, and Pillow, were along. firmness, but by a close observation it could The stemmer Concious: had been lost on to

be seen that it required all his restraining power | 22.1, near Tampico, It is stated, on authority of dates not so be as contained in the Picavone Extra, that Sai

Anna had withdrawn 15,000 men from 85 Luis, and marched with themstowards the Cit of Mexico, affairs there requiring his presente The Letter.

As every thing relating to the recent impro ite publication of Gen. TAYLOR's letter is the with interest, we clip the annexed from the New York Express, the paper in which it it ginally appeared. This looks to m king 6-GAINES bear the blame, and distinctly sets for that a Court Martial is the way to deal with hir To say the least, the E press is unkind, take:

all the circumstances into consideration: It is stated here that Gen. Gaines denies he gave permission for the publication of Ge Taylor's letter. The letter was addressed him, but he says he never permitted its public uon .- [Wash. Cor. Jour. Com.

On the countrary, we learn from Washington, and on undoubted authority, that Gen. Gaints submitted this letter himself, to MR. Polk and to Mr. Marcy, and in their presence armed that by his authority it was published. and in only disavowal there was, related to the editori al comments, which were, of course, out own and for which we are alone responsible.

The administration, therefore, if it has an vengeance to inflict upon any hody, ought look to Gen. Gaines, not to Gen. Taylor. remedy, if he has done wrong in vindicaled the fame of a fellow soldier, is another con martial.

The Washington Union of the 2d inst. the following upon the subject :-

The Washington correspondent of the Va Fork Journal of Commerce doubts the account of our information in relation to the pers # whom General Taylor addressed his last keep The Journal's correspondent undertakes to al that it was not written to Gen. Gaines. undertake to say that the writer is mistaken, " that Gen. Gaines admits the fact in his of letter to the Secretary of War.

Strange Discovery.

A few days ago the Chief Justice of iGhan had some workmen employed at his house, and while one of them was digging near the country room window, he perceived an opening. he found was very deep. He with some other and the Chief Justice himself ventured don't the aperture, and after descending about for feet almost perpendicular, came to a reri row passage, which led to a most beautiful an stalacties hanging about as white as snown in of various forms-some like cauliflowers the midst of all this was a human skelend sticking fast to the rock, and the bones of the beside it, having become petrified. The Charles Justice's house (which is an old one) is in the diately over the cave. I walked out on the fourth instant to examine the bones. It is quit melancholy to see the skull; the writer dropped on the lower jaw till it has ron dogs and hardened, giving it the appearance of a beard.

Some parts are quite petrified. The scale still remains, and the veins on the right side and quite distinct. It is just like stone, and is chif ped here and there, so that the bone of the sta appears, though very white, in some piaces appears, though very white, in some passed ivory. The nose, likewise, has not decree and the remaining parts are also stone. bones of the right hand were fastened to right side of the head, so that the poor eres The civil war in Portugal is turning in favor has the appearence of having lain down and the the Oneon very probably of starvation, whith his hand us