

Bradford Aeporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1847. Democratic County Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

DATER WRONG .- Our last week's edition was worked off and sent out with the wrong date on the inside form. It shoul! have been Feb. 17, instead of "Feb. 10th." The outside bears the correct date.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE ARMY -- We learn from Washington, that the President has appointed Lieut E. W. Monoax, of this county, Major in the U. S. Army, under the law recently passed raising ten new regiments. Major Morgan is a graduate of West Point, an educated man, and a gallant soldier. He served in the Florida War.

Pamine in Ireland.

We rejoice that our citizens are about to take measures to contribute a portion of their abundance to the relief of suffering Ireland. The following appeal to the sympathies of our people, comes from one whose heart feels deeply for another's wor, and who will himself contribute largely for their alleviation.

The gaunt and terrible misery which pervades a por tion of Ireland in consequence of the failure of food, has hardly a parallel in the present century, and can scarcely be realized in a land or plenty, where want has never been known. The foreign papers are filled with details of wor to which we are strangers. We have enough and to spare-an opportunity is now presented us to aid in amenorating the condition of a starving kindred people. Let us then engage in the work with holy zeal, with liberal nearts and open hands.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND -An appeal has been made to the Public, in Washington, by the Representatives of the Nation, in behalf of the sufferers by Famine in Ire-

What was there stated, confirmed by what we daily hear, sufficiently establishes the urgency of the distress. It is no taint cry, in a single district, which could be east'y hushed, but a piercing shrick, from many quarters, saying: "Help us, or we die." The Government of that country, as well as individuals there, are exerting themselves to the utmost to relieve the sufferers. But th want is so extensive, and so severe, that all their efforts

The call to this Nation has been nobly responded to in many quarters. Will not the inhabitants of Towanda fisten to it! It is believed they will. All are implored "to cast their mite into the treasury" to aid this, holy cause. Through the bounty of Providence we know not what famue is. We have, and always have had, enough and to spare. Let us then shew our grati-tude by cheerfully giving of our abundance, to relieve the pressing wants of our fellow-creatures. The smallest contribution may save the life of a fellow-being. At this moment thousands desire to be fed with the crumbs which fall from our tables. Let us remember our Savior's word: - Freely ye have received, freely give. - Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of

these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.".
Collections will be made in all the Churches in this
village for this purpose, and contributions will be received
by a Committee, who will forward the whole to one of the committees appointed at the Public Meeting is

Washington.

Days fixed for the collections in the Churches. At the Presbyterian Church, Sunday morning, Feb. 28 At the Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, "At the Baptist Church, Sunday evening, "At the Episcopal Church, Sunday morning, March

Messrs. N. N. Betts and Joseph Kingsbery, Jr., are appointed the Committee to receive the contributions of those who do not attend at the Churches.

Correspondence from Washington.

Mr. Wilmot--The Proviso--Slavery, &c.

WASSINGTON, Feb. 13, 1847. I do not believe there is a member of Congress who enjoys more fully the confidence of all parties here, than Wilmot. Although radical in most of his political views, yet the frankness, boldness and candor with which he treats all the great national questions, secures respec and esteem, even from those with whom he may differ. He is regarded here, as wholly free from that truckling policy by which so many are controlled, and which induces a total surrender of the man to a mad ambition for office. I have no hesitation in saving that Mr. Wilmot is at this moment much more secure in the esteem of the Southern members, than when he made his tariff speech. True, they do not like his proviso, but they know that the question which it involves must be agitated, and they have entire confidence in his patriotism and integrity; and therefore, they have nothing to an prehend in the likeness of abolitionism; but everything to hope for, and rely upon from Mr. W. to renel, as he will any and every attempt to interfere with the institution of slavery where it now exists. Southern men would repel as a represely, any intination of a want o magnanimity towards those with whom they chance to differ on questions of principle. I have thought sometimes, that Mr. W. had more to apprehend from the jealousy of some of his colleagues, than any other cause. A malign disposition is at work to crush him, confined to Pennsylvania. His triumphant and enviable position on the tariff, has effectually obscured the lesser stars of our delegation, and I regret to say that some of them, wanting in magnanishity hope to profrate him on the slavery question. But in this they will be effectually foiled. In every way, Mr. W.'s position is strengthened before the country; and did he desire to use it for the mere pur-, pose of political advancement of himself, or others, he could command all the influence requisite. He seeks only the approhation of his constituents and his country. I am from observation, convinced that no man in the House occupies a more distinguished and honorable position than Mr. Wilmot.

In or to show his true position on the slavery question, which has been so long the subject of debate in Congress, it is proper to notice the time and manner it was introduced into the House. Some of your readers may not be aware of the fact, that just at the close of the last session of Congress, the President sent in a message, requesting that two millions of dollars might be placed at his disposal, to enable him to consummate a treaty of peace with Mexico, provided the war with that nation should terminate before Congress should again assemble. A bill was introduced, contemplating the acquisition of territory from Mexico, authorizing the appropriation of the two millions. To this bill, Mr. Wilmot offered an amendment in the shape of a proviso, which forever prohibited the introduction of slavery o involuntary servitude, except for crime, in any territory hereafter acquired by the United States. This proviso came like a thunderbolt in the House. There was no time nor chance for Northern democrats to falter Abut to vote according to the honest, generous impulses of their nature. They were left no opportunity to consult "the And now came the tug of war. Greek met Greek-

into newly acquired territory. The bill, with this prohour arrived, which had been fixed for the adjourn-WILKOT PROVISO."

The President in his last annual message, again asks Mr. Wilmot, true to his trust, again offers the proviso, ed his solemn protest against the farther extension of position.

Your readers will at once perceive, that the question has properly nothing to do with abolitionism. It interremain free. A question of freedom or slavery where freedom now dwells. Shall the free remain free? Can there be any doubt on this question in the breast of any philanthropist or patriot? Is there a man in Northern Pennsylvania that hesitates on this question? Shall " the land of the free, and the home of the brave" be that every true son of liberty is impatient to exclaim no! Nevertheless, here are those, rankling with jealousy and envy, who profess very putifully to deplote Mr. Wilmot's position on this question. He asks no sympathy from uch men; they are men who would rather see the flag of freedom trait in the dust, than, perchance, a single wreath should laurel the brow of Mr. Wilmot.

It is said that this an untimely agitation of the ques ion—that we are in war, and no war incasure should be embarrassed. Mr. W. has no wish, and will do no set to throw embarrassments in the way of the most victorous prosecution of the war. He has sustained and voted for every measure called for by the President with a view to that object. But the three millions is not asked for the purpose of prosecuting the war, but to procure peace. It cannot be called into requisition until the war is ended. It is also said, that it will be time to introduce this question when territory is acquired, that at present we have no such territory. In answer to this, I would say, that the President in his first message, gave as a reason why the two millions were wanted, that it was for the acquistion of territory. The chairman of the Committee on foreign relations in the Senate and House, openly avowed that the three millions was to acquire New Mexico and Uppen California. More than this, it was asserted by C. J. Ingersoll, chairman of the Committee on foreign affairs in the House, that we had already acquired by conquest these countries, that our armies now held them-our government and laws to a certain extent, established over them. The Union, the organ of the administration, declared that no same man, or democrat, could oppose the acquisition of these territories. The same paper now says, that the federalists are endeavoring to consummate the mad measure of surrendering Mexico and California. It is admitted in every quarter, that the three millions is to consummate a treaty of peace for the acquisition of territory among other things. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Pennsylvania, in his oral speech, denied it, but has left the denial out in his printed speech. . Is not, then, the territory already acquired by conquest, held by our armies, and governed in part by our laws, needing only the forms of a treaty to consummate the title What reason or force then, is there, in the objection that it is untimely ?

This, however, is not all which operates to convince every unprejudiced mind that this is the time, the most proper and only time to enact this restriction on the extension of slavery. It has been repeatedly, to my knowledge, asserted on the floor of Congress, by Southern men, that they will go, and Southern planters will go into this new territory with their slaves. Mr. Calhoun advocates the withdrawing of our army, and establishing military posts from the mouth of the Rio Grande, along that river to a point, then strike across to the Pacific taking in Santa Fe. Monterey, San Francisco, &c., These military posts to be a cordon around, this country, and this way a treaty of peace would be for a long time, if not indefinitely postponed. In the meantime, the counsolders; and, in the end, this territory would, either by reaty or force, be taken from Mexico; and when annexed to the United States, like Texas, the institution of slavery would come along with it. I add then, if the extension of slavery is not now prohibited, it never will he It will be too late when this territory shall fully belong to the Union. It becomes every American who abhors slavery-who is against degrading free labor, to insist on this proviso. To subject these territories to slave labor, is to effectually expel from them the free labor of the North and Northwest. Free labor and slave labor cannot mingle on the same soil. Introduce slavery into Mexico or California, and centuries will pass with out any perceptible improvement in these countries,-Slavery is hostile to the genius, spirit and progress of American institutions

It might gratify the hate and enmity of some, to hurl Mr. W. from the proud and noble elevation which this question of freedom or slavery gives him; but the heart. the patriotic heart of the American people, beating strong for freedom is with him, and will be with him to the end. It is not certain that any of our delegation, except Mr. Yost, will go with Mr. W. on this question .-But, as you are aware, it is not the first time he has stood alone on, a great question of principle. That democrats of the Pennsylvania delegation should have changed their osition on this question since last winter, is not inexplicable. Yet not one of them can give a substantial eason for the change. The Presidency and distraction of the party, have an omnipotent effect. If I were to desire merely the political advancement of Mr. Wilmot, should rejoice to see him stand slone on this question in the Penns, delegation. It would give him an influence, a moral energy, which would out ride and triumph ew years will show that his distance from those who oppose him, will be equalled only by the difference be-

ween PREEDON and SLAVERY. One thing more and I have done with this subject. It is said that the agitation of this question, will lead to a dissolution of the Union. No one need have any fears of this kind. The dissolution of the Union! for what is the Union to be dissolved ? For the reason, that is asked that freedom may dwell in the land of the free? Look on the stars and stripes of your National flag; on the insigna of liberty impressed on the coin you carry, and hen say, as I think you will with me, that they only are insane who see a dissolution of the Union in the cause of LIBERTY. G. S.

.WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1847. The House of Representatives has scarcely ever been he scene of such intense, stirring excitement as was witnessed in it this day. At 12 o'clock, M., by a previous resolution, devate in the committee of whole on the WILNOT PROVISO, and the three million bill closed .--

House declared that slavery should not be introduced in this, the trying and darkest hour of his cause. Every species of stratagem was resorted to, to keep off the viso, went to the Senate, where it was killed by Mr. Proviso. Amendment after amendment was proposed Davis, of Massachusetts, who spoke upon it until the and voted for; but it was of no use. As the storm thickened, the friends of the proviso stood more firmly ment. The measure at once received the name of the by each other. Again and again they succeeded in voting down every proposition calculated to kill the proviso. At last the moment came when it could no longer for the two millions. A bill is reported, similar to that be staved off; and a most solemn silence reigned of the last session, granting however, three millions, and throughout the House. The year and nays were orplacing it at his disposal. When this bill comes up. dered on the proviso, and the result was 115 year. 106 nays. The Committee reported the bill with the amendand it is now the burden of debate. Mr. Wilmot enter- ment. The Southern democrats then undertook by vote to lay the whole bill on the table. Prefering not to give slavery in this country, and declared that his right arm the three millions, rather than slavery should be prohishould be torn from its socker, are he would yield this bited in the new territory. But they did not succeed. On the final passage of the bill the vote stood 115 year, 105 nays. So the bill was carried. Then there was a rush to Wilmot, congratulating him on the success of feres in no way with any rights now enjoyed by the this, his favorite measure. Who will doubt that his South. It is not whether slavery shall, or shall not be position is now an enviable one. It is due to say that abolished, but whether territory that is now free, shall six of the democrats from Pennsylvania voted for the G. S. proviso

ANOTHER BANK CHARTER GONE .- We find in the roccedings of our Legislature that a bill to repeal the charter of the Lehigh county Bank, has passed the House by a unanimous vote. Its fate is sealed. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the action of the described by slavery! I say no! and it seems to me, House-and this Bank will soon be numbered with the Plainfield

It is said Justice is slow but sure. She is certainly loing good service now in depriving these worthless in: mutions of their power longer to swindle the people.-If not too slow, we hope she will overtake the Susquelianna county Bank, which, if not a sister, is at least first cousin to the Plainfield and Lehigh county.

Message in Relation to the War.

To the Senate and House of Representatives o

the United States : Congress, by the act of the 13th of May ast, declared that, "by the act of the Republic Mexico, a state of war exists between that overnment and the United States ;" and " for the purpose of enabling the government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination." authority was vest ed in the President to employ the "naval and military forces of the United States."

It has been my una terable purpose, since the ommencement of hostillties by Mexico, and the declaration of the existence of war by Congress, to prosecute the war in which the country was anavoidably involved with the utmost energy with a view to its "speedy and successful termination" by an honorable neace.

Accordingly, all the operations of our naval and military forces have been directed with this view. While the sword has been held in one hand, and our military movements pressed forward into the enemy's country. & its coasts invested by our navy, the tender of an honorable peace has been constantly presented to Mexico the other.

Hitherto, the overtures of peace which have en made by this government have not been accepted by Mexico. With a view to avoid a protracted war, which hesitancy and delay on our part would be so well calculated to produce informed you, in my annual message of the 8th of December last, that the war would " continue to be prosecuted with vigor as the best neans of securing peace," and recommended to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War, in

is report accompanying that message.

In my message of the 4th of January last hese and other measures, deemed to be essential to "speedy and successful termination" of the war, and the attainment of a just and hono rable peace, were recommended to your early and favorable consideration.

The worst state of things which could exist in war with such a power as Mexico, would be course of indecision and inactivity on our part. Being charged by the constitution and the laws with the conduct of the war, I have availed mythus act on the defensive—his policy is obvious. In self of all the means at my command to prose cute it with energy and vigor.

The act " to raise for a limited time an additiwhich authorizes the raising of ten additional regiments to the regular army, to serve during he war, and to be disbanded at its termination which was presented to me on the 11th instant. and approved on that day, will constitute an im portant part of our military force. These regiments will be raised and moved to the seat o

war with the least practicable delay. It will be perceived that this act makes no provision for the organization into brigades and divisions of the increased force which it nuthors zes, nor for the appointment of general officers to command it. It will be the proper that authority be given by law to make such organiza tion, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of major generals and brigadier generals as the efficiency of the service may demand. The number of officers of these grades now in service are not nore than are required for their respective commands: but further legislative action during your present session will, in my judgment, be requir ed, and to which it is my duty respectfully to

nvite your attention. Should the war, contrary to my earnest desire pe protracted to the close of the term of service of the volunteers now in Mexico, who engaged for twelve months, an additional volunteer force will probably become necessary to supply their place. Many of the volunteers now serving in Mexico, it is not doubted, would cheerfully engage, at the conclusion of their present term. to serve during the wat. They would constitute more efficient force than could be speedily obtained by accepting the services of any new corps who might offer their services. They would have the advantage of the experience and over all obstacles. Let him then stand alone; and a discipline of a year's service, and will have become accustomed to the climate, and be in less danger than new levies of suffering from the diseases of the country. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to accept the services of such of the volunteers now in Mexico as the state of the public service may require, and who may, at the termination of their present term, voluntarily engage to serve during the war with Mexico, and that provision be made measure receive the favorable consideration of Congress, it is recommended that a bounty be granted to them upon their voluntarily extendng their term of service. This would not only be due to these gallant men, but it would be economy to the government; because, if discharged at the end of the twelve months, the govern ment would be bound to incur a heavy expense in bringing them back to their homes, and in sending to the seat of war new corps of fresh

troops to supply their place. By the act of the thirteenth of May last, the President was authorized to accept the services powers that be," whether it would please or displease them. The truth triumphed, and the democracy of the House was in coafusion. The struggle for liberty or made to fill up vacancies which might occur by

voted for the proviso; and the legislative will of the seen crowding his way through and rallying his friends death, or discharges from the service, on account of this omission, many of the corps n service have been much reduced in numbers .-Nor was any provision made for filling vacancies of regimental or company officers who might die or resign. Information has been received at the War Department of the resignation of more than one hundred of these officers. They were appointed by the State authorities, and no information has been received, except in few instances, that their places have been filled; and the efficiency of the service has been imparied from this cause. To remedy these defects. I ecommend that authority be given to accept the service of individual volunteers, to fill up the places of such as may die, or become unfit for the service and be discharged; and that provision be also made for filling the places of regimental and company officers who may die or resign-By such provisions, the volunteer corps may be constantly kept full, or may approximate the maximum number authorized and called into services in the first instance.

While it is deemed to be our true policy to prosecute the war in the manner indicated, and hus make the enemy feel its pressure and its evils. I shall be at all times ready, with the authority conferred on me by the constitution, and with all the means which may be placed at my command by Congress, to conclude a just and nonorable peace.

Of equal importance with an energetic and vigorous prosecution of the war are the means required to defray its expenses, and to uphold and maintain the public credit.

In my annual message of the 8th December last I submitted for the consideration of Congress the propriety of imposing, as a war measure, revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. The principal arti cles now exempt from duty, from which any considerable revenue could be derived, are tea and coffee. A moderate revenue duty on these articles, it is estimated, would produce annually an amount exceeding two and a half millions o dollars. Though in a period of peace, when ample means could be derived from duties on other gracles, for the support of government, i may have been deemed proper not to resort to a duty on these articles; yet, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, and all our resources are needed to meet the unavoidable increas ed expenditure in maintaining our armies in the field, no sound reason is perceived why we should not avail ourselves of the revenues which may be derived from this source. The objections which have heretofore existed to the position of these duties were applicable to a state of peace, when they were not needed -We are now, however, engaged in a foreign war. We need money to prosecute it, and to maintain the public honor and credit. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic people of the United States would cheerfully, and without complaint, submit to the payment of this additional duty or any other that may be necessary to

maintain the honor of the country, provide for the unavoidable expenses of the government, and to uphold the public credit. It is recommended that any duties which may be imposed on these articles be limited in their duration to the period of the war. An additional annual revenue, it is estimated. of between half a million and a million of dollars. would be derived from the graduation and reduction of the price of such of the public lands as have been long fifered in the market at the mini-

vorable consideration, it is recommended as a financial measure. The duty suggested on tea the price of the public lands, would secure an levied! We are not of that class. additional annual revenue to the treasury of not less than three millions of dollars, and would thereby prevent the necessity of incurring a public debt annually to that amount, the interest on which must be paid semi-annually, and ultimately the debt itself, by a tax on the people.

public necessity will permit.

now recommend would produce, would, moreover, enable the government to negotiate a loan than can be done without them.

makes it my duty "from time to time to give to do what they can for their country, and others Congress information of the state of the Union. act as the Hartford Conventionists did in 1814. and to recommend to their consideration such measures" as shall be judged " necessary and reckoning will come, when true Americans will expedient," I respectfully and earn-stly invite he rewarded, and those guilty of moral treason, the action of Congress on the measures herein presented for their consideration. The public good, as well as a sense of my responsibility to Union. our common constituents, in my judgment, imperiously demand that I should present them for your enlightened consideration, and invoke favorable action upon them before the close of the present session. JAMES K POLK. Washington, Feb. 13, 1847.

A FACT -The Federalists have declared that President Polk made the Mexican war. If he did, we are sure that he has given some good reason for it. An act was passed by Congress on the 13th of May, 1846, declaring the existence of war, by the acts of Mexico The act was carried by a sweeping majority, viz ; in the House 173 yeas, to 14 nays: Was it then, the House 173 year, to 14 nays:

President or Congress who adopted the war! Another fact, is this, Mexico by a Proclams tion-signed by her dictator Parredes, declared war against the United States, on the 19th of April 1846, nearly a month before Congress or the President, acknowledged its existence .the same time Gen. Arista, commanding the Mexican army "of the north," was directed to invade our territory, and he proceeded to execute hisorders, in doing which he caused the battles of 8th and 9th of May, opposite Mata moras. He crossed the Rio Grande subdue the State of Texas .- Hartford Times.

AN, EXCESS OF FEDERAL PATRIOTISM .- AC cording to the newspaper reports of Congress ional preceedings. Thomas Corwin, formerly for commissioning the officers. Should this Governor, now Senator, from the great State of Ohio, stated in a speech in the U. S. Senate

on the 11th inst... "That the soil upon which the first blood was spilled is Mexican and not American soil and so help him God, as long as he had the power to vote against giving men or money to prosecute this war, he would not vote for a single man or a single dollar, until it could be shown that the soil between the Neuces and

the Rio Grande was American soil " In noticing the above extract from the speech of the Federal Senator, the Pennsylvanian simply mentions the fact that the space be

Late and Important from Mexico.

Santa Anna at San Luis-Gen. Taylor pass ed Victora on his march to Tampico-The Clergy refuse to furnish the Contribution required-Revolution against Santa Anna Projected by them-New Cabinet resigned -Vera Cruz feebly garrisoned, and but lit-tle resistance expected-The Blockade evaded—Capture of a French Ship.
Washington, Feb. 18, 1847.

Havana dates to the 6th inst., received at narleston, furnishes later intelligence from Mexico, received by the arrival of the packer rom Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna still remained at San Luis with force of 22,000. General Taylor, it is stated, had left his recent position, and had passed Victoria with 6000 men. He was supposed to be on his march to Tampico.

The clergy of Mexico had refused to contribute the eight millions required to be raised by them, and were much excited against Santa Anna, endeavoring to get up a pronunciamento against him.

The new Cabinet, it was reported, had all esigned.

Great jealousies existed between the various Generals, and much confusion and disorganization prevailed. Vera Cruz was garrisoned with only 3000 troops, and were greatly dispirited, expecting

an attack from the Americans. On the 2d of February there were but 1000 men in the Casile, and they were badly supplied with provisions. The best informed thought that their resistance would be very fee-

A number of vessels had run the blockade along the Mexican coast, and landed valuable cargoes at the various ports. One large French ship, richly fr ighted, had been captured, after being o ce warned off.

The mail brings New Orleans papers to the 11th, but they contain no news.

TEAAND COFFEE. - The Whig presses of the ountry during the inglorious reign of hardciderism, while Mr Clay stood the champion of their party in the Senate, sustained the "embodiment" of whiggary in his tax on tea and Coffee, introduced not as a matter of necessit, but to fill vacuum in the Treasury, made by prostituting the income of the public lands for corrupting purposes among the States. Now when necesity calls for such a tax to maintain the honor and interest of the country in a vigorou- prosecution of a foreign, wat, the Federal Mexican presses of the "Horace Greely" stamp, that dose their readers with his tory sentiments, denounce a revenue duty on tea and coffre as a political heresy, and gross oppression on the consumers. It is gratifying to find, that even among our political opponents there are some exceptions to this dishonorable and anti-American policy of their federal contemporaries. We subjoin from the New York Courier and Enquirer, a whig paper, the following language on

"We respect the honest motives of those who, on principle, oppose this duty; but we utterly despise the want of principle exhibited by politicians who oppose the measure solely om motives of expediency, and with a view to cripple the administration in carrying on the war with Mexico. If we had always been opposed to the duty instead of in favor of it, we should advocate the measure now as a war mum price established by the existing laws, and measure, and demanded by patriotic considerations remained unsold. And, in addition to tions. There can be but one opinion among measure, and demanded by patriotic consideraother reasons commending the measure to fa- honest men in relation to the whig presses, which a year ago censured the Secretary of the Treasuand coffee, and the graduation and reduction of the revenue

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE .- It should constantly be kept before the people that the Mexicans began this war by shedding American blood on our soil; that almost manimous-ly Congress voted that the war existed by the It is a sound policy, and one which has long acts of Mexico, and that men and money be been approved by the government and people furnished to conquer an honorable peace. That of the United States, never to resort to loans if the two millions of dollars which the presiunless in cases of great public emergency, and dent asked for at the last session, and which then only for the smallest amount which the the lower House granted, and a Senator defeated, by talking against time, had been placed at The increased revenues which the measures the disposal of President Polk, probably place would have returned before now. That the Democrats are trying to procure a speedy peace, for any additional sum which may be found to be and the Whigs are divided-some of them for needed, with more facility and at cheaper rates the war, and some against it-and some are. as Mr. Ficklin says, "between wind and wa-Under the injunction of the constitution, which ter." That some Whigs act patriotically, and and as the tories did in '76. That the day of remembered to their sorrow. All such things should be kept before the people .- Democratic

> " THE MENAGERIE IS COMING .- It is rumor ed that the democrats are about to exhibit the administration. They are now watting in Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Plymouth, through the state, as the most remarkable specimen of divinity ever discovered. Pople are curious to see a man who can pray for the success of our arms in Mexico. Hope he will frome this

The above cool and collected energine of modern whiggery, known by the appropriate name of Federal Mexicanism, we clip from the Granite Freemen, a Tory Abolition paper of New Hampshire. The remarks are applied to a most worthy and exemplary minister of the gospel, one too that has always been remarkable for his piety, learning and christian virtues. The paragraph, sepreduce as it must appear in the midst of all honest and patrione nen, is indicative of the rank treason which now lies a couldering in the magazine of the federal party. They are opposed to the Goernment in its patriotic endeavours, to protect the lives, property, and happiness of our cui zens, and they do not deny it! They cannot! They dare not ! ! !- Doylstown Dem.

THE WILMOT PROVISO .- The Wilmot proviso, of which so much has been said in Congress and the public prints, reads as follows Provided, further, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall bereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, that every person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may b fully claimed and conveyed out of said territory to the power claiming his or her labor or service.

tor at last. On the 29th ballot Judge Underwood was elected, having received 84 votes.

Proceedings of the XXIXth Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1847.

The war instead of being waged against the nemy is now very seriously going on in the Senate and House of Representatives. The whole of vesterday was spent in the Senate in discussing the propriety of expelling the re-porters of Mr. Ruchie and the venerable editor boot. The session lasted till past 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Senators in the fight actual. ly forgetting the cravings of their stomachs, and the members of the House, instead of doing any business, coming into the lobby of the Senate to see the fun. The scene was truly magnificent-a struggle between Mr. Furney and John C. Calhoun, with Judge Butler coming to the rescue of the latter to prevent the champion of "the balance party," as Turney called him from soiling his own glittering weapon in the conflict. Turney is a fine fellow, with quite, a respectable share of talent. He is a whole-souled Tennessean, who would have answered well to guard the portals of the temple of liberty with a battle-axe; no in the measure of swords, he was no match a the parliamentary champion of so many campaigns. He lought, however, bravely; and now, no doubt, fairly to the way of recovering from his wounds. To-day the debate was continued, and I we just (4 o'clock, P. M.) left Mr. Yulee speaking, who was last defin ing his position. He would not admit that the executive had any, thing to do with the organ. and that censure might freely be bestowed on the fatter without tarnishing the reputation of the former. He was right. It the President were answerable for every paragraph which appears in the newspapers of the party, he would certainly have to answer for more than he agreed to in assuming the duties of his office. and on the other side there certainly was some ustice in the argument that in excluding t. Ruchie from the floor of the Senate, but admiting him with all other cuizens to the galleres, h was not deprived of a right, but merels 012 privilege granted him by a rule of that holy, Yet let the matter be viewed in whatever light it may, the Senate and the public have gained nothing by this procedure. Two entiredays of the short remaining session have been lost already and the scene vesterday in the Sensie certainly did mor injury to the dignity of this body than all the publications possible of Father Ruchie. Depend on it, the expulsion of Mr Ruchie from the floor of the Senate will make him, it not the President of the United States, as Mr. Van Buren was made President by his rejection by the Senate-at least Giren nor of the honorable and ancient Commen wealth of Virginia.

The House, of course, has done working today, members being occupied principally with listening to the debate of the Senate, and in caucuses referring to the military appointments The Pennsylvania delegation had a meeting to remonstrate against the appointing of but six companies under the new law from Pennsylvama. To-day the President vielded to eight, but the Delegation wants more than a regiment

and some a Brigadier General. The President here asked for a privilege of appointing two additional Major Generals, and four Brigadier Generals. As regards the an pointments from Pennsylvania, three compa nies only are so far accepted from Philadelphia viz. Captain Butlers's, Captain Seyberg's. and Captain Carr's, I believe. The State wants the remaining five, perhaps ten companie, with the regimental field officers. It is thought that as the sickly season is fast approaching. the President had perhaps better call a coult of regiments from the neighboring State of No ryland. Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York, and send them down at once to the thertre of war, instead of distributing them among the different States and lose the time necessary

for their rendezvous. The news from Europe is looked upon generally as favorable. As to the letters of marque which the Mexican Consul in London thought fit to offer "for sale," the administration expects no difficulty from them. The Brush press itself has taken the matter in hand and proceeded against the enormity of the proceed-England and the United States in regard to prevaleers, which prohibits the government of Great Britian from tolerating such a proceeder. She, at this moment, would be the greatest salferer by it. But in addition to that, the eter watchful Secretary of State, has given the subject his special attention, and has aken the proper official steps to arrest so outrageous a proceding in the outset. Should privateers serertheless be found to attempt piracy on our commerce, it is to be hoped that the crew of every one of them, if taken by our men of wat wil be immediately swung off at the yard arm for

an example.

The question of privilege in the Senate has for a while, arrested not only the action of the legislature, but to a certain extent also that the smoke to blow away, in order to set does the damage done by the enemy's are-

P. S .- The vote on expelling Mr. Ruche from the floor of the Senate has just been to ken. Ayes 27, noes 21, and consequent agreed to.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1847. Yesterday, Mr. Robber, by a vote of 27 21, was expelled from the floor of the Sense the motion to expel the Reparters from the gallery was withdrawn. Two whole dall were on sucred in this bootless debate, and in proceedings were certainly not calculated unpress speciators with the digotty of that in greet body. I regret exceedingly that Mr (F houn should condescend to lend hun-eif to it set of petty persecut on like this; but ment son, probably, hes deeper, and does not appear on the face of the objectionable paragraph in the Union "new-paper."

It was apparent from the position of parties and presidential aspuants, that Calholia is Benton would not go on harmomously to the end of the session, and I remember distinct having intormed you early in December in notwith stadding the shaking of hands between those two statesmen pending the Oregon of tion, there was no reason to believe that the were friends. The President had to make ?? his mind to embrace either one or the other he has made his selection; and Calhoun and his friends are thereby fully installed as balance of power party" in Congress. remainder of the session will now be spent in fighting for positions; and it is likely Mr. Ch houn will succeed in Congress; but the per ple are, in all probability, diff-rently dispo-Mr. Wescott says openly, that the friends of Mr. Calhoun expect the next Presidental election of into the House, (that is to say, that Mr. Calhoun will run as a third candidate,) and is the call the call that the candidate, and is the call the call that the candidate. this end therefore, their efforts will hencefort