



Towanda, Wednesday, March 3, 1847.

Democratic County Nominations.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK. (Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.)

Senatorial Inquisition.

Our readers are aware that the Senate of the United States has passed a formal resolution by a vote of 27 to 21 expelling the Editor of the Washington Union from the privilege of occasionally walking into the presence of that august body.

On Tuesday last, the rejection by the Senate of the report of a Committee of Conference on the bill to raise ten new regiments for the Mexican war, led to a general apprehension that the bill was, ipso facto, dead.

These publications raised quite a storm in the Senate, particularly among those who have private motives to strike at Mr. Ritchie, and those who evidently have a much keener appreciation of their "privileges" as Senators than of their duties.

Resolved, That the editors of the Union—a newspaper published in the city of Washington—having in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 5th of February, issued and offered a public libel upon the character of this body, they be expelled from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

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Susquehanna County Bank.

We copy the following report of the condition of the Susquehanna County Bank from a report made by its Cashier to the Auditor General on the 4th of December last:

Table with columns for Assets (Capital stock, Profit and loss, etc.) and Liabilities (Loans and discounts, Real estate, etc.). Total assets and liabilities are \$218,931.02.

Like all Bank reports, its accounts are nicely contrived to balance: but it will be found to consist of items that farmers and plain business men know 'but little about, and care less.

Notes in circulation, \$95,625 00. Due to depositors, \$4,827 08. Total, \$100,452 08.

Not enough actual cash to redeem one dollar in twelve of its immediate liabilities.

It is true, they report as due from Banks and brokers the sum of \$69,547 27; but how much of this sum is available, the public have no means of knowing; nor are they informed what proportion is included in the account against an old firm of broken Brokers.

People's Advocate, a piratical, disorganizing print, which sprung into existence at Montrose about the time the "money changers" commenced to galvanize the Susquehanna County Bank.

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JOHN M. FORSTER.—The Democratic Union of Saturday last, says:—A very animated discussion took place in the Senate yesterday, in which Mr. Brown and Speaker Garrison participated, on a motion which had been made on the day previous by Mr. Cassway.

Mr. Cooper replied to the remarks of the gentleman from Bradford, briefly. Mr. Patterson addressed the House in a few remarks in support of the bill, when

HOUSE.—The amendment made by the Senate to the bill to annul the charter of the Lehigh County Bank was concurred in, so that the bill is finally passed, and wants but the signature of the Governor to become a law.

SENATE FROM MICHIGAN.—Gov. Felch, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

There are now 76 Democrats elected besides the member from Arkansas, which is a majority of the whole House, there being 181 members in all.

Proceedings of the Penna. Legislature. HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1847. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Anderson, the Senate went into Executive session and made the following confirmations:

Charles Ritz, to be an Associate Judge for Millin county. Samuel Strohacker, to be an Associate Judge for Centre county.

A motion was made to confirm the nomination of John M. Forster, as President Judge of the 15th judicial district, composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester.

On the motion to suspend the rules, which require motions to lay over one day, the yeas and nays were called, and the vote stood yeas 19, nays 9.

The question then was on the motion to reconsider, which prevailed—the Speaker deciding that it was competent for the Senate to reconsider, and that the question was not debatable.

HOUSE.—Mr. Patterson moved to proceed to the reconsideration of the bill to incorporate the Lancaster Steam Mills Cotton Manufacturing company, which had been vetoed by the Governor, and passed the Senate by a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. Piott replied to the remarks of the Speaker, contending that Pennsylvania was in advance of New Jersey and New York in all

the various branches of manufactures. He also stated that all the advantages which could result from a corporation would result to the people of Lancaster without this act.

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Late and Important from Mexico.

Loss of the ship Onitika—Fierce Encounter between the Mexicans and a portion of Col. Kearney's Command in the Northwest Chihuahua taken by the Americans—Malignant Fever in the Hospital at Tampico, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1847.

Tampico dates of the 6th have been received at New Orleans, with intelligence of the loss of the ship Onitika, about 80 miles south of Tampico, having on board the volunteers under Col. DeRussy. The troops and crew got safely on shore, and have since arrived at Tampico, except the captain of the ship.

It is said, but not believed, that part of the volunteers fell into the hands of the Mexicans. On hearing of the loss of the Onitika, the steamer Undine, with the 8th company of the 3d artillery on board, was dispatched from Tampico to render assistance. The Undine had not returned, but it was rumored that this company were cut off by a body of eight hundred of the enemy's cavalry, and another rumor is, that the Mexicans attacked the volunteers after landing, and that this led to a dispersal of our forces and a forced march to Tampico.

Rumors had reached Tampico, understood to have come from the squadron, that Commissioners had been sent from Mexico to arrange the difficulties between the two Governments. Letters received at New Orleans also mention a battle near Chihuahua, and partially confirming the news received, which is entitled to more credit than Mexican news hitherto put in circulation.

Information had been received that a malignant fever is prevailing in the hospital at Tampico, from which our soldiers are suffering. It is pronounced by physicians to be the mordenate use of fruit.

General Patterson has information that there was much neglect on the part of the officers and crew of the Onitika, and intends to keep them in custody until the matter is investigated. Orders were received from General Scott, to get all the waggoners in readiness. The Quartermaster was very busy, and the waggoners at hand were sufficient to transport the baggage and provisions of the entire force at Tampico, who are evidently preparing for a long march.

GRAFFON STEAM MILLS. Garrison Harbor, Saturday, Jan. 9. A most singular phenomenon occurred at this place yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, which may be thought worth placing in your paper.

Remain, sir, your obedient servant. THOMAS THOMPSON. Miller, Graffon Steam Mills.

Our readers will remember that in 1845 we chronicled an occurrence similar to the above as having taken place at our harbor. The same conclusion that effected the Lake at Graffon Harbor on Friday, ran along the coast from that place to Port Hope.

A WHITE BEAR KILLED.—In July or August last, the crews of some fishing vessels from York, Me., were on the coast of Labrador, where they killed an immense white bear, of the following dimensions:—Length from between the ears to the beginning of the tail, 9 feet 9 inches; girth around the body, 8 feet 4 inches; girth around neck, 1 foot 8 inches; middle nail one of the fore paws, 7 inches.

GOVERNOR PRATT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial says: "With reference to American credit in Europe I may mention that an abstract of the message of the Governor of Maryland, which recently appeared in the Times, gave much satisfaction. The tone of the document was mentioned as far superior to that by which most of the messages from the defaulting states have hitherto been characterized."

SLAVERY TO BE ABOLISHED IN DELAWARE.—On Friday last, the House of Delaware Legislature passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State, by a vote of 12 yeas to 8 nays. The Senate, it is said, will agree with the House.—Baltimore Sun.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

Highly Important Commercial Intelligence.—Decline in the Grain Markets.—State of the Cotton Market.—Opening of the British Ports for the Free Admission of Corn.—Suspension of the Navigation Laws.—Advance in the Rate of Interest.—The Famine on the Continent of Europe.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and her news is, therefore, fifteen days later than that received by the Sarah Sands.

There was a decline of four to five shillings per quarter in the price of Wheat in the Liverpool and London markets on the 1st inst. The stock of flour at Liverpool alone was 500,000 barrels. There was a prevailing opinion that the British corn-growers had large stocks, which, with the temporary suspension of navigation laws, and the repeal of the import duty, tending to check speculation, would it was assumed, produce a reaction both in prices and also in the extent of future operations.

At Liverpool, on the 2d, prices were lower shillings per quarter lower on Indian corn, four shillings on flour, two shillings per load on wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 20th.

The cotton market had been in a very quiet condition—the sales had been limited in extent, and prices are rather on the decline. The market for provisions was steady. The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still unsatisfactory. In cotton fabrics only a very small business was being transacted, and prices very irregular.

Gen. Tom Thum has left England for the U. States. The government of France has addressed a circular to the French consuls and agents in Mexico, that French subjects are not to make use of letters of marque delivered by the Mexican government.

One hundred thousand barrels of flour having been ordered for France in the United States, thirty five thousand barrels reached Havre in eight vessels. The rest was shortly expected.

There appears to be no negotiation in the accounts of suffering by the famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by subscription, and otherwise, for the relief of the sufferers, were, however, very liberal, and with care applied, do much to alleviate their suffering.

Upon the receipt of intelligence of the 9th from New York, a sudden advance took place in cotton at Havre. The sales are reported at 7,000 bales. Sugar advanced. The Bank of England has again advanced their rates of interest.

Pasadena by the barque Mopang, arrived at New Orleans, from Tampico, mentions as a rumor that the yellow fever had broken out among the troops there. The ship Onitika with a part of the second Pennsylvania regiment on board had been seen off Tampico, but had passed on without stopping; their destination is supposed to be Vera Cruz.

There is nothing stated as to the movements of Santa Anna, or the Mexican forces. A correspondent of the Pirayune states that a rumor was current at Vera Cruz of the assassination of Santa Anna, for opposition to the decree of Congress, Jan. 20th. Other reports are to the same effect but not believed.

IRELAND.—The eyes of the nation are fixed on Ireland, where death is doing its worst through the instrumentality of starvation. The details are horrible—sickening. The poor are to escape, and thousands find their way daily to England and Scotland. Liverpool and Glasgow are overrun, with these poor creatures. In the former town as many as 100,000 have received out-door relief in a week. The price of food taxation on the rate-payers is likely to ruin many small housekeepers, and to leave them without covering or shelter. The people here has become so overwhelming that the relief has been appealed to, but has hitherto given no relief.