

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, March 10, 1847

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL CONVERSIONER. MOBRIS LONGSTRETH, OF NONTGOMERY COUNTY.

No Mistake.

IT We are preparing all accounts on our books of mor IT We are preparing all accounts on our books of more than one years attanding, for collection and as soon as we can arrange thim, they will be placed in the bands of a mug error for immediate prosecution. No distinction will be made. We shall postuvely SUE EVERY ACCOUNT MORE THAN ONE YEAR OLD Those who know themselves indebted for more than a year, will do will to pay up and save costs. We are compelled to be thus rigid-simply because we own oney, and must pay it ; and our only resource is the amoun due from delenquent subscribers, for advertis ng, pob work. &c. To the few who have been prompt and punctual in paying their dues—we tender our thanks.

Federal Fairness.

The Senate of this State, have undertaken to wreak their vengeance upon some of the persons nominated for Judges by Gov. Shunk. We noticed a few days ago when the nomination of Judge Bell to the Supreme bench was under consideration, one of the most bitter and unprovoked attacks was made upon him that can be conceived,---even Mr. Speaker Gibbons came down from his Speaker's chair to j in in the invective sgainst Judge Bell. It afterwards appeared, from the North American, that the head and front of the Judge's offence was, that he had once written a letter in which he expressed clearly that he preferred Democracy to Federalism. This was enough-for this he was marked, and in all probability, doomed to the guillotine by a Federal Sen ite.

More recently, the case of John M. Forster as President Judge of the Chester and Delaware district, came up before the Senate, and on taking the vote he was confirmed by 15 to 13. Immediately a motion was made to re-consider the vote. The federalists were disappointed-they had relied upon party drill to execute the commands of their leaders-and the edict had gone forth that John M. Forster must be sacrificed. His democracy was too pure and inflexible for federal use. The motion to re-consider prevailed, and a warm debate ensued upon the constitutionality of the proceeding, but the -federalists had the power, and they were determined to use it, constitution or no constitution. . Accordingly they took another vote, and the same nomination which they had, on the day previous, confirmed, was, by this strange procedure rejected.

A letter written from Harrisburg, by one well qualified to judge, and with every facility for information, has the following:

" This is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated by any party, and as a question of law is unconstitution-al. The reason of this action is readily explained. At the beginning of the session, the Federal members of the the beginning of the session, the rederal memoers of the Senate held a meeting, and at it agreed that if a Federal Senator from the distinct from which a Judge was to be confirmed, objected—the nominee was to be rejected.— If the judicial district was represented by a Democrat, then any Federal Sensity might object, and the nominee was to be rejected. This was defining the constitution-al duties of the Sena's after a new fashion."

We understand the insulting excuse for this high handed tyranny, is want of legal attainments. They dare not make any other apology. This is one of which and on the score of capacity or legal attainments, none ever before heard an objection raised ; but on the other hand in the community where he has resided and pracphin Bar, and from the President of the bench, that were more those of a Philadelphia lawyer, excited con- Million Bill, and authorizing the use of that

The Nominations. We are highly gratified to be able to announce to our aders that the deliberations of the Democratic 4th of March Convention have resulted in the re-nomination of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, our present excellent Chief Magistrate for Governor. The vote on the first ballot For Shunk, + Eldred,

o Foster.

Scattering, For Canal Commissioner, the nomination was give MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery coun'y, a gen-MINISTRE.-David Todd, of Ohio, Envoy Extraor-dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, vice Henry A. Wise, recalled at

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eman said to be eminently qualified for the station. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed broughout the deliberations of the Convention, and the ominations were contirmed by a unanimous vote.

We raise the Banner of Sucza & Longarasta t our mast head, entertaining not a doubt of their triumphant election by decided and overwhelming majorities A triend, who is a care ut observer of political events,

wites us as follows :- " The delegates bring good accounts from all parts of the State. The election of the democratic noninces, is, by the harmonious and unanimous action of the Convention, placed beyon I the shadow of a doubt. The countenances of our Whig friends exhibit the fact as plainly as though the returns were in and counted."

The Three Million Bill and the Wilmot Proviso.

The Three Million Bill was passed in the U. S. Senate on the morning of Friday, the 2d inst., without the Wilmot Prov. so.

The following are the yeas and nays on the antislavery amendment.

YEAS-Messrs, Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greens, Huntington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster and Wood-bridge-21

The sum of friteen hundred and ninety-one dolridge NAYS-Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, lars, has been collected from the citizens of Harrisburg, and the members of the Legislature, for the poor of Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Buller, Calhoun. Cass, Chaimers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Han-Cass, Chaimers, Colquitt, Critenden, Diekinson, Fau-negan, Houston, Jarnigan, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, More-Ireland. Proceedings of the XXIXth Congress. nead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney and West-

wit-31. The following are the yeas and nays on the passage

of the bill: YEAS-Messrs, Allen, Ashl. y. Atchison, Atherton Baghy, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquit, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hanne-gan, Houston, J hnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, Mason, Nites, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgers, Diverse, Mason, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Furney, Westcott and Yulee—29.

session, and moved to lay it on the table, Mr. NAYS-Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Cameron Allen thought there was a scheme to let the bill Ciliey, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnigan, John-son, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morchead, Pearce, go by in order that the people of Oregon might be urged by the N. England and by the Southern interests to set up for themselves and separate from the Union. Mr. Calhoun pronounced mmons, Uphan, Webster and Wood-Phelps, 2 -24. Mr. Allen's imputation light as air, The mo-

The correspondent of the Public Ledger gives a full and graphic account of the debate in the Senate, which continued its session of Monday until two o'clock on Tuesday morning. This account is too long to be transferred to our columns, but we will nevertheless make a few extracts.

The lions of the Senate remained perfectly tranquil, with the exception of Mr. Calhoun, who rose to make a statement in regard to Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, alluded to by Mr. Dayton. Mr. Benton did not proffer a word. Then came the Wilmot provise in the shape of an amendment of Mr. Upham, accompanied by a long speech, full of statistical and valuable details.

• • . . . During the time that Mr. Upham spoke in support of the Wilmot proviso, Mr. Badger stepped over to Gen. Cass, and by kindly entertaining him, prevented him from going to sleep. Calhoun, as I said before, kept himself awake by reading. Mr. Benton actually nodded in his chair, and Mr. Webster was leaning back in his chair ken up, debated and laid on the table. Mr. to place himself in the most comfortable attitude possible. Allen offered a resolution to restore Mr. Ritchie to place himself in the most comfortable attitude possible. After Mr. Upham had done justice to Vermont, Gen. to the privileges of the floor, which was object close of February. the great mass of the people cannot judge; and his Cass addressed the Senate against the proviso at some worst enemies have not the hardihood to utter the breath | length, stating that he should vote against it. Mr. Milof slander against his private character or moral worth; ler rose to say that he had understood Gen. Cass to have been ready at the last session to vote for it, but Gen. Cass stated that the position of the country had changed, and that of all the States which had passed resolutions, ticed law for the last twenty-five years, we have always two only had worded theirs so as to directly affect the heard his legal abilities spoken of in terms of highest question before them. This was denied by Mr. R.berts praise. We have understood from members of the Dau- afterwards, but for the time being Gen. Cass' arguments

Judge F. was a man of profound legal sbility: and in siderable hilarity, and were quice relished in certain quarers. Mr. Cameron briefly stated that he should vote on

Late and Important from Mexico. Hos. DAVID WILKOT will please scopt my grateful Safe Arrival of the Louisiana Volunteers at schowledgments for favors conferred on the subscriber in sending documents to him; and he will always be

nand in recent concepts

FRANCIS BULL.

A Card.

pleased to know, that Mr. Wilmot advocates the cause of

the people, of which he is so able a defender ; and he

hopes and trusts that he will be faithful until death, in

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT .- The following

s own request. John R. Clay, Charge d'Affaires at Pero. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Euvoy Exxtraordina-r and Minister Plenipotentiary to bis Majesty the King

France. The nomination of C. J. Ingersoil having

ern rejected by a vote of 21 to 22. George W. Hopkins, of Virginis, Charge d'Affsires of the United States to the Queen of Portugal.

MAJOR GENERALS .- Thomas Hart Benton, of Mis-

William Comming, of Course. BRIGADIER GENERALS.—George Cadwalsder, of Pa. Enus D. Hopping, of New York. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

The nomination of Andrew Beaumont, as Commi

ioner of Public Buildings, was rejected by the Senate

DAGUERBOTEPES .- Mr. Johnson, Daguerrotypist, will

visit our town, this week, and remain for a week or two,

for the purpose of taking Daguerrotype likenesses of

such of our citizens as may desire has aid in " preserving

the shadow, ere the substance fades." Mr. Johnson has

deservedly high reputation for proficiency in his art,

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1847.

SENATE .- Numerous bills of no public im-

portance were passed. The bill to establish a

ollection distifict at Bangor-was passed. The

Oregon territorial bill was taken up, when Mr.

porter was taken up on its third reading .--

and moved its reference to a select committee. Negatived, 16 to 28. The resolution passed,

Mr. Benton offered a resolution to rescind the

bill to establish the territory of Minesota was

taken up, debated and laid on the table. The

giving judical power to certain Consuls was ta-

atived, 53 to 102. Mr. McKay reported the

Naval Pension Bill, with amendments of the Se-

nate. & a further amendment to one of the S mate

amendments, being substantially the Three

and took a recess to G

and his visit should be improved by all.

and Charles Douglass, of Connecticut, confirmed for the

William Cumming, of Georgia.

appointments are officially announced in the Washing

the defence of our Democratic institutions.

March 9, 1847.

n papers :

is own request.

same office.

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Tampico having eluded Gen. Cos-Gener-al Scott expected duily at Tampico-Gathering of the Rancheros-Defence at Vera Cruz. WASHINGTON, March, 2, 1847.

New Orleans papers to the 23d have been received by the Southern mail of this evening.-They contain advices from Tampico to the 13th, Galveston to the 18th, Brazos to the 16th, and Vera Cruz papers of the 2d inst. The Louisiana Volunteers wrecked on board the Ondiaka are all safe, with the exception of six whom Col. De Russey was constrained to leave behind. No action had occurred between the volunteers and the Mexicans, and they reached Tampico in safety on the 9th, in general good health, but much exhausted by the forced march. Seven were abandoued a few miles from the first encampment, being unable to march, and it was found impossible to carry them through the sand on litters. One subsequently overtook the main body. end the remainder probably fell into the hands of the

enemv. The adventures of the Louisiana volunteers are particularly described in the Picayone .----The day they took refuge on the beach opposite the wreck to escape a watery grave, they received visits from several Mexicans in the character of peasants and fishermen. From their conduct and promises the volunteers were led to expect assistance on their way in transporting their stores. These fellows were subsequently discovered to be spiss, and on the same afternoon made their appearance with a flag of truce from Gen. Cos, and demanded an immediate & unconditional surrender. Alarming representations were made of swarms of armed Mexicans sufficient to cut off all retreat. Gen. Cos declared his force to be eighteen hun dred, when in reality he had but pine hundred and eighty, all told, the most of whom were

raw recruits, who had entered into the scheme in the hope of gain and plunder. Col. De Russey replied to the demand, but was not allowed admission inside of Gen. Cos' lines. He was given until nine o'clock the next morning, when the Americans were toki they must surrender or fight. That night the camp fires were lighted, but the Americans marched away, leaving their knapsacks and Evans said it was too late to act on the bill this burthensome materials, which would impede their march, except sufficient provisions to affund them sustenance.

In twenty-four hours they had murched thirty-five miles, and not an armed Mexican was seen all the way to Tampico.

General Cos thought he had stationed a sufficient force upon the road to cut off retreat. tion to lay the bill on the table was negatived, and deprive the Americans of all hope of succor, but Yankee perseverance foiled him.

19 to 20. Mr. Webster objected to the clause There was but about ninety serviceable guns allowing foreigners to vote upon a mere declarain the possession of the volunteers, the others tion of intention to become citizens without rehaving been lost in getting ashore from the quiring the declaration to be carried out. The wreck. This was one reason that Colonel bill was at last ordered to lie on the table, 26 to 18. The River and Harbor Bill was taken up De Russey did not wait to meet the expected and passed as it came from the House. The attack. resolution for employing Dr. Houston as re-

Gen. Patterson was making extensive preparations to rescue the volunteers when they Messrs Turner. Bagby and Benton opp sed it. arrived. General Scott was hourly expected at Tam-

The sickness among the troops at Tampico resolution just passed. Laid on the table. The had been greatly exaggerated ; the general health was excellent. There were about seven touusand men there, eager for action, but House bill regulating intercourse with China and kept ignorant of their immediate destination .---It was presumed that Vera Cruz would be the next point of attack, and the ganeral opinion was that they would heave Tampico before the

ed to and laid on the table. After an Executive The St. Catharine was still off Tampico, with a portion of the New York regiment on Session the Senate adjourned at 2 1.4 o'clock, búard House .- Mr. Carroll offered a resolution in-Many of the officers had gone ashore, but

the men were not allowed to land. structing the Committee of Ways and Means to Nothing had been heard from the Mississipreport to the House the Itish Relief Bill ' Ne-

pi troops, which were still on board the ship Statesman, but at the last accounts they were suffering deplorably from sickness. High honors had been paid at head quarters to the late Lieut. David Gibson, of the second

more, supposed with some truth, that Santa ing toward Monterey, and it is pos-Anna is go sible that Minon was in command of the advanced guard. He is an excellent cavalry officer .ed guard. He is an excettent cavairy outer. I from scarcity of food and the consequent ex He accompanied Santa Anna, on his return from from scarcity of food and the consequent ex exile, and may arouse the drooping energies. of the Mexicans. "The names of the lost 70 Ameri-the Mexicans." The names of the lost 70 Americans were published. Cassius M. Clay is a mongst them, with 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants and 61 privates.

WASHINGTON, March, 4, 1847. By the Southern Mail of this evening, the New Orleans Pleayone of the 25th ult. has been received, containing Brazos dates to the 18 . h.

The correspondents of that paper states that the troops will leave there in three days.

The report made by General Minon, states the number of Americans taken prisoners by him to be 82 in all. Besides the Americans, there was a Mexican, named Galeano, who had been with our troops. Under the impression that he was a guide or a spy, he was immediately put to the sword, although Gaines interceded for his life.

by a party of Rancheros. The number of the party thus captured is said to be 98, but this is uncertain. Their camp was surrounded in has alone reached the nuble observed. the night, after being fatigued by a march of forty miles.

It is reported that Cassius M. Clay projec ted an escape, by breaking through the enemy's lines, but could not induce the others to assent, the Mexicans greatly ontnumbered them.

Hall Henry, one of the Mier prisoners, who had been acting as interpreter with the Arkansas troops had escaped from the Mexican camp on Gaines' horse. It is stated in a letter dated San Luis, 27th

ult., that a large Mexican force marched from that place for Tanque de la Vera, (the place where Gen. Minon made his capture.) consisting of three bodies of infantry a brigade of cavalry and foot artillery, with fourteen pieges of heavy ordnance. Also, that in two days another division would march, and shortly afterwards the balance of the force would leave. San

Luis. From this it would appear that a blow is to be saruck in the direction of Salullo. The address of Santa Anna, which has been published, favors this idea. The opinions of our officers are various however, some favoring the idea that this display of troops on the other ide is but to mask the real destination, which they believe to be the City of Vera Cruz.

Prospect of an Assault upon Saltillo-Gen. Butler's Outposts driven in-Six thousand arm is nerved by the potency of despair. Fa-Troops at Saltillo under General Taulor-Rumors of an Engagement-Preparations at Matamoras to repel General Urrea-Embarkation of Troops for Lobos-Gen. Scott

WASHINGTON, March 5-9 o'clock, P. M. The schooner Cora arrived at New Orleans on the 27th, from the Brazos, bringing dates to the 19 ult. The intelligence before received of an experted attacked upon Saltillo is confirmed. All Gen. Butler's outposts had been driven in, and the assault, if made at all. was anticipated during the few first days of

February, Gen. Taylor's command at Saltillo would exceed 600. Many believed, that when the Mexicans found him in such force, the idea of n attack would be abandoned ; many others. however, were still of the opinion that Santa Anna meditated no serious blow in that quarter, and that the movement was but a taint one to cover his design of moving with the main body of his forces to Vera Cruz. Rumors have reached New Orleans that a general engagement had already taken place, but the Picay une attaches no credit to them.

Much apprehension was felt at Matamoras of an attack by Gen. Urrea, who is understood to be this side of the mountains with four thousand men, one half of whom are not to be surpassed by any in the Mexican service, the reare composed of Rancheros. Col. nainder Drake is in command at Matamoras, and has provided muskets and ammunition for the citi-

zens in case of an attack. He had also sent to sum from the appropriation for carrying on the artiflery. The was a native of vinginia, and a zens in case of an attack. The that also set to be was in the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills. graduate of the military academy at West Point Isabel for several pieces of ordnance. The The Chair decided the amend cent not in order. Point.

A Sad Picture of the Suffering in Ireland.

The English papers are full of painful ac. counts of the sufferings of the Irish people most noble fortitude, after pining in their hos els under an accumulation of all human mitter. ies, penury, inapition, neglect and despair, and after bearing these extreme sufferings with a meekness and a tranquility, the laborers of Ire. land have been tasked to the uttermost limit of endurance, and have now risen against they more affluent neighbors. The Lo don Sun of the 1st inst. thus depicts the painful condition to which they are reduced :

The rage of famine has now gnaded on the wretched peasantry of Ireland to an outbreak, characterized by so much violence that it cm. not fail to increase their own sufferings :enfold Seeing this, we would hereby conjure the go, vernment, in God's name, to stir themselverbe. times, or the consequences will be more ela. mitous than the most morbid imagination would dare to conjecture. If we remember Capt. Heady, of Kentucky, was also captur-d two days after Major Borland's command. shall be compelled to confess to ourselves that we cannot regard this dreadful disturbance at Dungarvan with any thing like sentiments of indignation. Sorrow and commiseration in the only feelings aroused by a spectacle which might otherwise be only characterized by the attributes of brutality and lawlessness. What is this insurrection but the struggle forselfpreservation ? What is it but the outgushing of the domestic affections-of that awful and enduring love which is stronger than death? The neasantry has experienced the pange of man ion himself, yet he has valor enough to con-

inne peaceable and uncomplaining. His household is one nest of misery and de litution-his potato-field is a waste of comtion, poisoning the very atmosphere he inhits -his swine are sold to satisfy immediate mvings-his future is all poverty-his present existence is one of intense desolation ; will be submits with an admirable fortutude, and remains silent and impassive, while his way heart-strings are breaking with grief. Whin however, he sees his children and his wife grown haggard with the duration of their perurv. and finds no probability of allaving their sufferings by remaining inacure, and whiling his time," his mind is impervious to reason, his heart is hardened against justice. and ha tors are hoarding up wheat and barley in their cellars, with the diabolical hope of exoting famine prices in the market-farmers and cat tle dealers have their stalls filled with oxenpigs and poultry are not unplenuful in cerma localities, otherwise visited by the scarcurthe provision stores are plentifully furnisheda resolute heart and a strong hand are slote necessary to feed the starving creatures a home, and the peasantry rush out together is to the streets and by ways to seize, by violent, what they cannot in any other manner obtait. While endeavoring to save theniseives, ad those endeared to them by nature and assourtion, they are repulsed by the soldiery, and shot like malefactors. We are ready toto knowledge that nothing but some strepuous terposition from the armed servants of thelar can ever save a population under such circumstances from incalculable miseries: The caling out of the dragoons is one of those menous bet deadly remedies which can alone prserve the community from still greater writieduces. It is loosing a limb to retain life; cadangering an unit to save a million. Screether less, the very consciousness of the necessit of resorting to such a mortal remedy, is mit an additional inducement to eradicate the esses which have led to its requirement. bi the Legislature proceed upon its measured alleviation with the utmost alacrity, fr. ment ty, Irelard is on the verge of a precipice.

The Federalism of 1813 Revived

No one is bound to enlist or volunteer in a up of invasion and conquest Let every a en aloof from this unrightcous. God abhorred Mexican war and it will sea come to an end. The prospect is that the administration can get neither men or month to carry on the war much longer. That the Lord for that. Let the army now that country get what they deserve and it cut up, or killad by discase, and this dama ble war will be at an end."

one branch of legal Jurisprudence, the practice in criminal courts, he was undoubtedly the very best lawyer at. that Bar. No lawyer who knows Judge F., would risk his reputation by hazarding the assertion put forth by the Federal leaders of the Senate, as an excuse for their political tyranny.

The Chester county Republican, in speaking of this transaction, says:

What the result of this strange and inconsistent pro-" what the result of this strange and inconsistent pro-cedure on the part of the Federal Senate, will be, remains to be developed. Of one thing, however, we are satis-fied—no stranger ever made a more favorable impression upon any community, than did Judge Forster, during the time he was heve; the citizens generally who became acquainted with him, were decidedly favorable to his confirmation." confirmation.'

We look upon the whole affair as the work of party spirit, and a design on the part of Federal Senators to make political capital at the approaching elections. But we rejoice in the belief that they have in this instance over reached themselves, and will fall far short of their object. Judge Forster has too many friends, and is held in too high estimation by all who know him, to be thus sacrificed, and for naught. The people, whenever they are made to see and understand this manœuvre, will condemn it, and when it comes within their reach will correct it.

We have another, and a strong hope, that the Gover nor will at once issue the commission to Judge Forster in accordance with the vote first taken, by which he was confirmed, and we believe in this he would be sustained hy the Supreme Court. It is said that Daniel Webster of he II. S. Senate, says that the records of that body show only one case similar to that of Judge Forster in the Senate of this State; and in that case, the U. S Supreme Court decided the confirmation valid, and the reconsideration and rejection unconstitutional.

FIRE AT WILKES-BARRE .- The Luzerne Democra of the 24th inst., says :- A fire broke out on Tuesday Houses of Congress. This is a great triumph of the afternoon in the upper part of the Undertaker shop of C. B. Price, on Main street. ! This shop was consumed, together with the building adjoining-the shoe-maker shop of Mr. Russell. The large frame building adj ining, used by John Beche, as a smith shop, and owned by Col. G. M. Hollenback, was torn down in order to arrest the flames which threatened the residence and store of Mrs. Drake. The store-house of Mr. Lawrence Myers was much injured in the attempt to save it. The flames were then arrested.

The Native American Convention met at Harrisburg on Monday of last week and made their nominations for Governor and Canal Commissioner. Mr. EMANCEL C. REIGART of Lancaster, was chosen as the candidate for Governor, and ROARET H- MORTON, of Harrisburg, for Canal Commissioner-both on the first bailot.

ADJOURNED .- Congress closed its session and its amount of business remains unfinished.

the proviso as instructed by his legislature, whose opinion he fully shared in that matter. Mr. Dickinson read a very tedious speech at 1 o'clock

in the morning, which, however, was relieved by the fact that he took a position quite different from that of

his colleague, going against the proviso with all his power and energy. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, then

rose and stated that he, as a Southern man, was of opinion that free labor was incalculably cheaper and more profitable than slave labor; that the physical, moral and intellectual position of the people of the free States is far preferable to that of the people of the slave States, and that as for Maryland, herself would have abolished slavery long ago, but for the foolish, ill-timed, and un-

lawful interference of the abolitionists. He took occasion to express that he entirely differed from Mr. Calhoun in the opinion' that slavery is a conservative principle. There was a great deal of good sense in the remarks of Mr. Johnson, which were carefully worded, and read by him from a cautiously prepared manuscript, Mr. Johnson, however, spoke and voted against the proviso.

The vote on the proviso being taken, stood for it 21. against it 31, and so the amendment was lost.

It was at this stage of the bill that Mr. Webster rose read the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, against the extension of slavery over newly acquired territories. He spoke briefly, with very great emphasis, but at a time when it was impossible for him to make an impression. The bill was at last ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 29 to 24, Mr. Calhoun voting against and Messrs. Colquitt, Butler and Yulee voting for it, Mr. Westcott being absent. The bill was then read a third time and passed. As I have already in-

ormed you, the House will now agree with the Senate. and the Wilmot proviso be completely dropped by both administration, as the Three Million Bill is evidently the most important bill of the session, and one which tests the strength of the administration in the most direct manner.

Intsu antier roxp.-The committee appointed in this Borough to receive contributions for the relief of the famishing poor of Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums :

Collection in the	Presbyterian Church,	\$39	69
	Methodist, "	27	32
4	Baptist, "	13	37
- 44	Episcopal, "	40	43
Citizens of Leroy	, per Rev. Mr. Dwyre,	8	00
	•	\$128	71

We are requested to say that a draft for the above amonut will be forwarded to the executive committee a Philadelphia for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. It is stated in a letter from Washington, that

Commodore Connor has been relieved of the command ken his place.

The Chair decided the amend nent not in order, Point. because it was irrelevant to the object of the bil'.

From this decision Mr. McKay appealed, and the decision of the Chair was sustained, 123 to 48. The Senate amendments were then agreed to in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb in

the chair ; and the Three Million Bill from the Senate was taken up. Mr. Wilmot moved his provio prohibiting slavery in new territories.-Mr. Graham of N. C. moved to amend this by providing that the Missouri compromise line shall be extended to the Pacific, and that slavery shall be permitted south and prohibited north of that line. Mr. G.'s amendment was rejected. 59 to 96, and the Wilmot proviso adopted, 90 to 80. The bill was then reported to the House and the proviso rejected, 97 to 112. Mr. Wilmot moved to lay the bill on the table ; negatived. 87 to 114. The bill then passed, 115 to 82 The House refused to agree to the amendment of the Senate striking out the amendment of the House providing for the appointment of a Gen-

eral-ir-chief in the supplementary a my bill .-The House refused to take up the Senate bill authorizing the sending of the Macedonian and the Jamestown to Ireland with supplies contri-

buted for the suffering poor. The bill amenda tory to the Sub-Treasury act was taken up in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr Dromgoole, and numerous amendmonts were proposed and rejected. One was offered by Washington Hunt, striking out all after the e acting clause, and inserting the entire repeal of the act as proposed at the last session. At 2 1-2 o'clock the House took a recess to 5 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March. 4, 1847.

The intended renewal of the attempt to imose a duty on tea and coffee expired with the rejection of the bill to admit books imported for literary institutions free of duty. Major General Benton it is said will be assigned the chief command of the army or decline his appointment. Senators Huston and Rusk were both offered the Major General-ship at the latest hour and declined. There are many mem bers of Congress here yet. The cars left this evening crowded with Pennsylvania and Virginia members. Of the Pennsylvania regiment, General Ramsey is confirmed as Colo

nel.; Capt. Johnson, of the Army, Lieut. Col. Hunter, of Carlisle, and Morgan, of Bradford, as Majors. The Senate, in Executive session this even-

ing rejected the nomination of Charles J. Ingersoll as Minister to France. The President then nominated Richard Rush, which appointment was confirmed. The following military appointments were also confirmed: Mr. Benton and Col. Cummings, of Georgia, as Major Generals, and Geo. Cadwalader, of Peen., constitutional existence on Thursday last. & vast of our forces in the Gulf, and Commodore Perry has ta- Hopping, of New York, and Franklin Pearce, at a watering place. of New Hampshire, as Brigadier Generals.

Capt. Brown, of the steamboat Pioneer, sent by Gen. Patterson to the succor of the volunminent. teurs wrecked in the Ondiaka, returned to Tam-

pico on the 7th. He reported that on reaching the wreck of the Ondiaka and finding it deserted he had burned her.

Gen. Scott probably left the Brazos on the 16th, on board the Massachusetts, which was said to be waiting for him. Four companies of artillery, under Captains Smith and Swart wout, and Lieutenants Shackelford and Vintor. acting as his body guard.

The camp at Palo Alto had been discontinued, and Gen. Worth and his staff were at the mouth of the river waiting to embark.

All the troops were in motion, and the fourth nd eighth infautry were on board, as well as the first regiment of riflemen. The seconed dragoons, Taylor's light arullery, Col. Duncan's battery, and some detachments of re cruits were still ashore.

The roads between Camargo and Monterey were almost impassable, on account of recen robheries.

The rancheros were gathering in all quarters. At Matamoras they were expecting an attack. The Plaza had been fortified, and the city placed in a state of defence.

The capture of Capts. Borland, Gair.es and Clay, was confirmed.

Gen. Velencis had been relieved from the ommand of Vera Cruz, and his place sup plied by Gen. Vavguze. The Mexicans were convinced that Vera Cruz was to be the next point of attack, and were busily engaged in forifying the passes of the road to the City of Mexico.

The Merchants of Jalapa had been called upon for a loan of four thousand dollars. Nothing has been heard at San Luis of Sana Anna's march.

At Tula and Jalapa they were on the alert in expectation of the advance of Gen. Scott. The news from Texas is interesting, but not enough so to telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 3-10 P. M.

LATER FROM MEXICO.- A slip from the New Orleans Picayune office last Wednesday, issued at noon, contains advices from Tampico to ket and their store, by sending bread to famishthe 13th ult. The Tampico Sentinel of that

date contains extracts from papers of the city of Mexico, of 2d February, giving more full details of the capture of the 70 Americans by Gen. Minon. A leiter in a Mexican paper, dated bloody victory. It states that Minon's force was 2.000. The same letter declares that the

The Sentinel says that there are many ru-

danger threatening Matamoras to be very im-

The troops were embarking at the mouth of the river as fast as possible. General Scott sailed on the 13th for the Isle of Lobos. Gen. Worth would not embark till all the troops were on shipboard. The general supposition was that the army could not move from Lobos efore the 18th of March.

R.lief for Ireland-Gov. Shunk's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : GENTLEMEN :- Every arrival from abroad adds horror to the story of the suffering of the woode of Ireland. Pale famine, with "the destruction that wasteth at noonday" in its train, is upon them. The wailings of the afflicted are heard from afar, and every generous and humane feeling is awake ed-every heart throbs with sympathy, and every hand is ready to extend relief. In addition to the ordinary claims of misery, wherever may be its location, there are considerations which give to an appeal from Ireland to us resistless force. Her sons have been the champions of liberty, and their bones are bleaching upon every battle-field of the first and second wars for American ndependence.

The Highlanders of Scotland, too, are rep-tries ; the genius of whose sons has shed light and science, and the charms of poetry, of eloquence and of story, upon every country. Nations so distinguished, whose sons and whose daughters have mingled their blood with ours, and transferred to their adopted country the genius of native land-over these nations the cold and withering hand of famine has stretch ed its desotation.

Realizing the ties of a common kindredimpelled by the charities of our nature, and the holy spirit of religion, the people of these States are pouring out of their abundance, for the relief of the sufferers : they are expressing the fulness of their gratitude to the great Giver of good, who has bountifully blessed their bas

ing men, women and children. Profoundly thankful that we have the means, and are moved to enter upon this work of pie ty and benevolence, I recommend to the Generat Assembly the immediate passage of a law San Luis, January 29, announces the arrival of for the transit upon our public works to the sea the prisoners, and rebukes rejoicings over this board, free of toll, of all breadstuffs and other provisions, which the kind hearts and open hands of our citizens are providing for the re-Americans were suprised early in the morning lief of those upon whom the hand of affliction FRS. R. SHUNK. is so heavily laid. EXECUTIVE CHANDER; February, 22, 1847. shire, and we have no double the

The foregoing extract is copied from the Nr Hampshire Statesman, the leading organ oli lederal party of that state. One would have uppose that in this free and enlightened cor try. & at this enlightened age men could be luss so totally devoid of all national patriousm, t wedded to the enemies of our country, and blind to their own interests, as to make detur tions of the kind above quoted. And yet, 597 s federalism. 'Fo the disgrace of our count there are such men to be found-and that an in every state and county in the Union B the day will most assuredly come, when has men will swear by all that is good and bolt sacred upon earth-that never made any ra declarations. They will deny that they eff published any thing of the kind & will eren for far as to contend that they supported the ward aided the administration in carrying it onday will come as sure as there is a sun in Heavens, and the young men of the proday will live to see it. It is well therefort a

preserve these extracts for future referent they will become useful hereafter. But supposing the patriotic wishes of w federal sheet were to be fully realized. and editor had the opportunity of thinking the for not for the " prospect," but for the fad the administration could get neither men money to carry on the war, what w blied consequence to the country? Disgrace.dist and dishon ir. His wishes would be fully the ized. The army would be " CUT UP" defe and destroyed-portions of our own with

overrun by a savage foe-our ci ies sacht our citizens murdered; Without mes money" to defend the country, all this and me more must follow, and yet sye have The among us who can pray for this, who the Lord" for such a "prospect" and et wish that our brave and gallant army might CUT UP, or " die of diseases." Such a fit aspiration during the war of the revolution would have have accommodated its author a snug birth upon the branching limbs of a snug birth upon the branching limbs and she first stout hickory by the way side and she it not now constitution by the store him she it not now consign to enternal infamy him by breathes it? Let it be remembered villainous, blasphemous prayer is ultered in columns, niasphemous prayer is slitered by ing the source of the leading organ of a Pary bas ing the rems of power in a State. The set light election is again soon to be held in New Hard