

Stradford Reporter. Towanda, Wednesday, April 21, 1847. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

i question in regard to the Union.

State.

hibited.

roduced.

force as precedents have in courts of law, it is important

we find only this, viz. that the best and most unexcep-

tionable time for deliberately determining whether a given

territory shall be made into slave States or free States.

is the earliest time, while the question is not whether

slavery shall be abolished, but whether it shall be in

Surely, then, if the decision of the Missouri question

as any authority as a precedent, the time to decide in

regard to the introduction of slavery into provinces con-

quered from Mexico, or to be conquered, is now. Let it

be decided that this war, with whatever motives it was

The Northern Democrat & the Bank

We did not intend in our remarks addressed to the

Northe-n Democrat, to exhibit any asperity of feeling.

But, we confess when we saw the article in their pape

and could not but view it as an attempt to "bolster up

a rotten institution," even at the expense of true demo

eratic principles. We rejoice however to learn from the

opponents of corporate powers, whether Banking insti-

tutions, Steam Mills, or Iron manufacturing Companies,

&c.," and that they "have no more disposition than the Re-

porter to bolster up any dangerous or rotten institution

when convinced that such is its character." Well

what will convince you ? Must we wait till a Bank

actually fails and makes a full exhibit of its rottenness ?

Surely we have had this evidence of the Susquehanna co.

Bank to our heart's content. It is not be expected

that a rotten institution will promulgate their own weak-

ness and insolvency It is a part of their plan of specu-

We never knew one, even in its last throes, but what

declared its full ability to meet its engagements. Even

the Towanda Bank, to its very last hour, sent out words

of encouragement to its creditors that all would be final-

per cent, until they finally became utterly worthless .-

Such is the history of all rotten and broken Banks .-

Such is the history of the Susquehanna county Bank at

its first failure, and such will be its history when it final-

we can give it to their entire satisfaction.

ly "kicks the bucket."

pai.l ?

lations to conceal their deformity and deceive the public

it, into a market for traffic in human flesh.

were the principles which that decision involved ?

## FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

#### No Mistake.

We are preparing all accounts on our books, of mor me years' standing, for collection, and as soon as we can m, they will be placed in the hands of a mag strat arrange ti for immediate prosecution. No distinction will be made We shall positively NUE EVERY ACCOUNT MORE THAN ONE YEAR OLD Those who know themselves indebte for more than a year, will do well to pay up and save costs We are compelled to be thus rigid—simply because we owe money, and must pay it ; and our only resource is the mon due from delinquent sub-scribers, for advertising, job work, &c. To the few jwich have been prompt and punctual in paying their dues—we tender our thanks.

### The Wilmot Proviso-Its true object.

We have intended for some weeks, to refer to this subject again, for the purpose of exhibiting more clearly the legitimate purposes of the Proviso itself, and to show that its mover and supporters were governed throughout. not only by clear and unquestionable Democratic principles, but that they were also sustained by the most emphatic precedents, established by Congress itself. We have collected some statistical facts to aid us in this matter, from a cotemporary, who has warmly espoused the cause of the Proviso, and furnished some of the stronges arguments of defence against its assailants we have seen a portion of which we shall introduce into our column in the progress of our writing.

The Wilmot Proviso has been assailed as ill-timed and out of place; and its author denounced even by professing democrats as an opposer of the measures of the Administration, and especially the present war with Mexico, for the manly zeal with which he successfully urged its passage through that branch of Congress o which he was a member. The same spirit of persecu tion which assails Mr. Wilmot for his support of his provise, might with equal propriety be transferred to every member of either House who sustained it; and especially might it be directed against Gen. Cameron, of the Senate, who voted throughout on every point with Mr. Wilmot in favor of his proviso, and when the proviso itself was finally voted down, united with Mr. Wilmot in voting against the three million bih because the proviso was stricken out

We do not design this article either as a culogy or defence of Gen. Cameron or Mr. Wilmot: but we cannot refrain from bearing our testimony to the Democratic independence and patriotism with which they unitedly rendered their support to this great national question .-Senator Cameron sustained Mr. Wilmot in this patriotic movement most heartily and efficiently. For this the people will revere him, and the names of Wilmot and Cameron will pass down to posterity as the sincere and unwavering friends of the rights of man.

In order to a full understanding of this subject, we shall probably be under the necessity of extending our remarks for several weeks, and hence in the present number shall confine ourselves to facts, establishing the legitimate object of the proviso as offered by Mr. Wilmot.

What, then, is the question ? Our nation is at war with Mexico, and it is universally conceded, that at the conclusion of this war a large and indefinite extent of Iy paid; and this story was repeated and reiterated by its territory lying between the R o Grande and the Pacific, office s, while its notes were steadily declining from 25 now belonging to Mexico, must pass under the sovereignty of the United States. Throughout all that territorybarbarous as is the population, inadequate as is the protection afforded by the laws to the persons and the property of individuals, and liable as are the poor to various forms of oppression-the institution of negro slavery does not exist. Once it existed there, under the laws of Spain. But for now nearly twenty years it has been abolished. The question, therefore, is not whether slavery shall be abolished in the territory now to be acquired, or in any part of it, but whether slavery shall be

tention of forming free States, or with the intention of less than three persons under sentence of death in Penn-sylvania. Mo ler is to be executed in Philadelphia, on forming slave States. The act of Congress that shall organize California, or any part of it, under a territorial Friday the 22d inst. The death warrant of John Hasgovernment, will necessarily contain the seeds of all the gerty has been signed by the Governor, and he will be laws to be enacted by that government. Such an act executed on the 23d of July next, at Lancaster. Reidel is under sentence of death at Pittsburg, and we learn that another individual stands under condemnation in of Congress will be the charter or constitution, the organic law of the territory, subject to repral or amend-Bradford county. nent by other acts of Congress, till the time comes fo

"We find the foregoing in the New York Globe. The the people to organize themselves as a State. Accordinformation is correct except the statement that " an ng to the nature and provisions of that organic law, will other individual stands under condemnation in Bradford w the State that shall grow up under it. Let that orcounty." The individual referred to has not yet had his ganic law confirm the law of liberty as we find it in trial-of course cannot stand under condemnation. arce upon the soil we conquer; and when the territory

shall become a State, there will be no room for a Missou-Highly Important from the Army If the action of Congress in the decision of the Mis-

Another Severe Battle-Our arms again ouri question is a precedent which must have the same Victorious-200 Mexicans killed-12 Americaus killed. 30 Wounded-Mexican Pre parations for defence. o inquire what it was that was then decided. What

We are again indebted to our attentive friend ad correspondent in Pittsburg, for exclusive 1. It was decided, in the decision of the Missouri ques ion-so far as there is any force in the prec deut-that news from New Mexico, brought to that gity via St. Louis, in advance of mail. when a territory partially settled has been ceded to the

The St. Louis papers of the 9th inst. con United States with slavery slready established upon the tain advices, from Santa Fe to the 10th Feb. wil, and has been permitted to grow into a State with which have been received there, with full delavery for one of its fundamental institutions, then the tails of the shocking massacre at Taos and the xistence of slavery in that State shall not exclude it subsequent battles. rom the Union. Or we may even admit that the pre-

After the severe encounter between our foredent-if it is a precedent-goes farther, and forbids us ces and the Mexicans near Santa Fe, Co to shut out any State merely because it is not a free Price with 300 men and four, howi zers, pro ceeded towards the valley of Puebla, where 2. It was also decided-if the decision on the Mistwo large houses, as impregnable as forts, and muri question is a precedent-that Congress has full a church had been strongly fornified by the enemy, with every show of determined restspower to prohibit slavery in territories under its government. In the "Missouri compromise," as it is called, tance. They reached there January 31-t, and it was provided not that slavery should be established immediately commenced the attack. At the anywhere, but that in all the territories that remained first charge of the Dragoons und r Capt. Bur-under the control of the Federal government north of guin, and the infantry, seven of our men were 36 degrees and 30 minutes, which is the southern killed and several wounded. Capt. Burguin received a fatal wound, a shot having penetraoundary of Missouri, slavery should be forever proted his lungs as he was gallantly leading his company to the attack. 3. If we look for any other principle in that decision

When the houses were taken and the church stormed, the Mexican's fled, but were overtaken by the dragoons, and the victory was complete and decisive. From 150 to 200 of the Mexicans were killed and a large number The American forces lost 12 in wounded. killed and 30 wounded. This total route will end the insurrectionary war for the present. Dates from El Passo to Jan. 29th, have been received. Maj Clark had arrived there with the long expected Artillery. Col. Doniphan was hastening all preparations for his march upon Chihuahua. Capt. Mitchell had begun, shall not end in turning Mexico, or any part of pushed forward with his Company twenty one miles in advance of the main body. Col. Doniphan intended to take up his line of march on he 6th of Feb.

He was perfectly confident of the success of his expedition and the capture of Chilmanua He had been informed of the departure of Gen. about us and the Bank, we were somewhat astonished, Wool for Saltillo, and was making his preparations without any view to co operation from the South. Col. Doniphan's alvices were that 5000 Mexicans had assembled for the defence of Chihuahua, but these reports were Democrat, that they hold themselves " uncompromising doubtless exaggerated. From all accounts there were no Mexican reinforcements or supplies to be hoped for nearer than Durango.

> EXTRAORDINARY -I have just returned from witnessing one of the most extraordinary specticles-the most extraordinary of its kind that ever beheld. It was no less a sight than the body of a fine, matronly old lady, a Mrs. Friend, who at the age of sixty-eight years was seventeen years ago interred in the graveyard at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth streets, from which the bodies are now being removed for the purposes of speculation in and "improvement" of the land. Early last week the body of this old lady was taken up, and before reinterment, her son, Mr. Frederick Friend, who was superintending the removal, under the impulse of the religious love for his mother which he had ever felt, and which had received a melancholy quickening by the sad duty he was performing, loosened and raised the lid of her wholly underayed coffin for the purpose of taking a view of what might remain of the face of her he had so loved on earth.

If the Democrat really and sincerely desires the evi-What was his astonishment to find that face dence of the unsoundness and insolvency of the Bank, s untouched by decay as it was the day she died, with the exception of the sunken eyes-Without, however, going fully into detail at this time, not even soiled by a tint of corruption, but, on

we would ask our democratic friends if they were ever the contrary, retaining all the fullness it posses-

Executions in Passerivania .-- There are nowno | Fariher Parilealars of the Victory at Vera Crus. Iv strict in preventing any intercourse between

During the sixteen days intervening between the landing and capture of Vera Cruz, five which struck him (in topping the parapet) on days of violent northers prevailed, in which all the side of the face, and rolling down, the fuse landing of stores was entirely interrupted ; and not exploding, was picked up, and the contents during seven days of open trenches, there were two days and nights in which it was impossible to undertake any new works, or even to clear the trenches and batteries of large quan-

tuies of drift sand. The bombardment of Vera Cruz was pustnoned several hours, by the orders of General Scott, after all the arrangements to commence operations had been made, with the humane view of inducing the Mexicans to send the women and children out of the city, and he proffered his aid to place them out of the way of the city of Mexico, by way of the castle of danger. It is much to be regretted that this Perote. Its force is full 13.000 effectives. A ted that unwards of 800 of the inhabitants were killed during the engagement.

Gen. Scott having completed his entrenchments on the 22d ult., his line nine miles in length, completely surrounding the city, opened his batteries, consisting of nine mortar:. about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day .---The city and Castle commenced firing shot and shell the very moment our troops were discovered taking position, and the firing between both parties, from the time our batteries opened, until the night of the 25th, was heavy and uninterrupted. On the 25th, in particular, the damage done to the city was immense. A battrry of two 32 pounders, and 4 68 pounders, from the equadron, manned by seamen, and commanded by officers from the squadron, was placed directly in the rear of the city on the vening of the 22d, and opened its fire on the morning of the 23d. This battery told with such powerful effect, that of the twelve batteries of the enemy surrounding the city, five were directed to it, without having the least effect in dampening the ardor of those who worked it. It was manned by one hundred and fifty seamen, and commanded by five or six officers, the party being relieved every 24

hours, from the squadron, and it is universally admitted that no guns in our whole line were worked with better effect. This, however, is not the only participation of our gallant' Navy in the siege. On the evening of the 22d, what is termed the Musquito fleet, consisting of the steamers Spit-fire, Capt. Tatnall, and Vixen, Capt. Sands, & schooner Petrel, Lieut, Shaw ; Bonita, Lieut. Benham : Reefer, Lieut. Sternall, moved up from the auchorage at Sacrificios, and took position on the extreme right of our line, close in shore, and commenced firing shot and shell into the city. They retain ed this position until the morning of the 23d when they got under way and stood within about one quarter of a mile of the Castle, at a point to the north of the Washerwoman Shoal, so that both Castle and city were within reach of their guns. They remained in this position during two or three hours, firing alternately into the city and Castle, and notwithstanding its close proximity to the Castle, and the continued fire of shell and shot from that point of the enemy's defences, and from Fort Santiago, at

was lest, a wound received, or one of the vessels injured. At the expiration of two or three hours, the fleet was recalled, but during the period it was innoyed the Castle considerably by throwing shell into it.

During the 26th, an extremely violent northr blew, and the fire on both sides was suspended during the whole day, and from our battertes on the 35th being so destructive to the city the people clamored for a surrender. Mora les, the Governor, having declared his intention never to surrender while, it was possible to fire a gan, was deposed, and Landero elected in his stead ; and on the morning of the 26th. a flag of truce was sent from the Mexicans, and under cover of a truce for the benefit of foreign families were overtures for a surrender.---The batteries of the enemy had been mostly silent the night previous. Gen Scott appointed a commission, consisting of Gens. Worth licers selected by the Mexican General Landero. The Mexican members of the commission were Cols. Gutterrer de Villanneva. Lieut. Col. Manuel Robles and Col. Pedro M. Herrera. The terms of capitulation agreed upon are in substance, that the garrison in the Castle and different forts march out and liv down their arms at 1 o'clock, on the 29th of March. the officers to preserve their side arms, horses, saddle and bridles. At the time the arms are given over, the Mexican flags are to be saluted by their own batteries and immediately struck. after which the city, the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and the Forts Conception and Santiago are to be occupied by the division of Gen. Worth. The Mexican officers are to give parole that their men do not again take up arms until exchanged. In the meantline, all the arms, munitions of war and public stores in the Castle and in the different forts and batteries, are to be turned over to the American Army-the armament to be considered as liable to be restored at the termination of the war, by a definite treaty of peace with Mexico, which means, if I understand it, provided Uncle Sam pleases. The sick and wounded Mexicans are to be permitted to remain in the city, under their own surgeons, the private property of all is to be protected, and the religion of the peo ple respected. On the morning of the 29th, Gen. Scott, with Gen. Worth and his division, accompanied by the chief officers of the Army and a large representation from the squadron, entered and took possession, the enemy at the same time marching out. As the American flag was hoisted at the Plaza, and over San Juan de Ulloa, salutes were fired simultaneously from the Castle, the batteries of the city and the squadron. Gen. Scott immediately took up his quarters in the Palace, & invested Gen. Worth with the command of the city, assigning at the same time the command of the Castle to Col Belton ; that of Fort Jago, at the southern extremity of the city, to Major Wright, and that of Fort Conception, at the northern extremity,

he foreign vessels of war and the enemy. Capt. John Vinton was killed by a shell which struck him (in topping the parapet) on

examined ; it was found to contain 322 musket balls, which were replaced, and the shell for-warded by the Princeton to his family. Theprisoners were mostly paroled-

declining to be paroled, preferring to be sent as prisoners of war to the United States. Gen. Scott has shown great promptitude in

following up his victory. A sufficient force to take Alvarado was immediately despatched under Gen. Quitman. 'The main Army, it is supposed, would take up the line of march for proposition was not acceded to. as it is estimal battle was expected at Puenta del Rey, a strong pass, unless it could be turned, of which there are good hopes.

The U. S. steamer Hunter was wrecked on Green Island Reef, on the night of the 20th ultimo, after having taken possession of a prize, supposed to be the Freuch vessel that four 24-pounders, and 2 10 inch howitzers, at run the blockade. The officers and crew of the steamer were all saved, as were those of the prize. In the northers about thirty vessels were

nore or less injured, and two were lost with their entire crews.

Midshipman Rogers is still at Perote, but i s not believed that it is designed to harm him. and the general opinion is that he would have been liberated at Vera Cruz, were it not from the fear that he would impart to our forces important' information, in relation to the defences of the city.

## Letter from Gen. Taylor to Henry Clay.

The Lexington (Ky) Observer publishes the following letter of Gen. Taylor, addressed to the Hon. H. Clay. It is creditable to the heart of the General, as well as to the officers he nentions, who fell in battle of Buena Vista.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation, ? Agua Nueva, Mexico March 1, 1847.

My DEAR SIR :- You will no doubt have eceived, before this can reach you, the deeply listressing intelligence of your son in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and Capt. 11. lost his life. with no hope of administering any consolation o your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of aduressing you these few lines ; but rett; Tampico, Lieut. W. P. Griffin; and I feel it a duty which I owe to the menory of the probability of a well-appointed force being rett; Tampico, Lieut. W. P. Griffin; and I feel it a duty which I owe to the menory of the prove and the enemy at More. On term Falcon, Lieut. Glasson; each vessel having the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute able to defeat the enemy at More. On term one heavy sun, and commanded by Capt. Fat- to his many excellent qualities, and while my of this intelligence at Santa Fe, Capt. More, feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss fand that of other kinlred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no er won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling, but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. -Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky in the southern extremity of the city, not a life the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and of the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the menorv of those who fell on thit eventful day .-But I may be permitted to express the bereaveengage dit did much destruction to the city, and ment which I fell in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard and when I miss his familiar face, and those of McKee and Hardin, I can

say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our With the expression of my deepest and most

heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincere Your friend, Z. LAYLOR Hon. Henry Clay, New Orleans, La.

THE TARIFF .- When the Tariff of 1846 was passed, the Whigs moaned and groaned from one end of the Union to the other, and swore on the altar of their conscience ! never to rest easy or remain tranquil, until the odious disaster to Santa Fe. It has been stated the law of 1846 was repealed and the Tariff of Bent was killed at noonday ; this is not soand Pillow and Col. Totten, to confer with the 1842 reinstated. It was in vain that the Demacrary proved the Tariff of 1842 to be ruinous, unequal and oppressive-that some goods were rated at so high a duty as to amount to a prohibition :- that justice to all. and above all, to the best interests of the country, required is Santa Fe. At El Paso he left Colord Be revision. It was in vain that it was shewn phan and command, all well. The Ghapart that the new Tariff would bring in more reve. and the rest of the traders were well, but la nue-that the manufactuerer himself would be ing from their necessarilly heavy expersicontent with its protection-the cry of repeal! McGoffin was only detained at Chihuaban repeal ! rang through the Union. Pennsylvania, that powerful Democratic State, voted for the Whigs, under the apprehension that the by surprise, as he was exercising great caulty manufactures of the State would be prostrated, and while Whig could be elected, they cried on a rather different campaign. Mr. C. of repcal, repeal. Well what was the result of Lieut. Simpson at 110 mile creek-that same this political swindling? The Democratic ber of miles from Independence. He had mile Tariff has been tested and found to operate two wagons and ten men, conducting a heart most advantageously for the country ; it produces more revenue, has led to the transaction of more business operations, and the manufacturers are content and are making money under the new system, which works like a charm, and vindicates the foresight and sagacity of the Secretary of the Treasury. You do not hear those virtuous disinterested Whigs now cry out "repeal, repeal." If they had the power to-morrow, it is very doubtful whether they would touch the Tariff of 1846! This is their consistency and their honesty .- N. Y. Globe. FUTURE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY .- The N. O. Delta learns, from an authentic source, that there are now some thousand men, regulars and of the new levy, now on their way to join Gen. Taylor, and surengthen the line of posts along the Rio Grande. That officer, with as little delay as as possible, will then advance on to Salullo. Gen. Scott, in the meantime, with the least possible delay, after garrisoning Vera Cruz, will march his divison on to the Capital. He may meet with some obstruction in his way. but nothing of a serious character, and before Both rose against his authority and the small reaching the city of Mexico, will from a junction with Gen. 'Taylor's division. Thus, in the country is sacrificed. At the moment and tall force, they will march on to attack the city vading army is in possession of half of the of Mexico, if the Mexicans should be so infatur.

# [From the St. Louis Reveille, 31 st elt. Still Further from Santa Fe.

The Particulars of the late Battles. of the Missourians.

Mr. Thomas Caldwell, whose arrivations Independence was noticed yesterday, & down last evening on the steamer Bertrand to him we are indebted for later and mor thentic information from Santa Fe. The counts published yesterday, as copied from Expositor, extra, we are requested to state Expositor, exiral, we are requested to state to in many particulars incorrected, and were br in many particulars incorrection, and were a obtained from Mr. C., but merely from ma at Independence after his arrival.

Mr. C., as stated yesterday, left EliPaon Mr. U., as maked your story and Santa Fe on the 310 the 12th of January, and Santa Fe on the 31d February. The massacre of Gov. Beau to Lees and others, was perpetrated at Tan the the 18th of January, and immediately, reason were sent out by the Mexicans to the differe towns in the province, calling upon the maxtants to assist in the murder of the America On the 19th, the night after the murder Bent, and his companions, at Taos, Mr. B. mulus Culver, of Clinton county, L. L. Wills a brother of the Doctor and Benjamin Proc. of Jackson county together with fire other were killed at Moro. a town of soffe 2,000 habitants, and situated 75 miles from Nana P After this outrage, the insurgents, to number of some 2000, collected at a amality called La Cantada, some 25 miles from Siza Fe. Col. Price, hearing of this immediate went in person at the head of 350 men, a drove them from their position, killing 36 their number.

This engagement occurred between the 201 and 28th of January, and was followed by rether between Price and the insurgents, at Lange da, a small town in the pass of the mountain It was understood that Price had again succes ed in driving them before him, but their loss the latter engagement was not known.

About the time of the, battles between C Price and the insurgents at La Caniada a Lambada, Capt. Hendly, of the Ray Country volunteers, who was on the cast side of h mountains, in ch rge of a party of grazen, hearing of the massacre of Taos and More. immediately repaired with about 90 men toth latter place, where he met with a large body of the enemy, and an engagement ensued in which

After his fall, his men, under command of their Lieutenant, fell back on Fegus, and re ported to Santa Fe the condition of things, and of Platee, with some 2000 men, was despatched to Moro, and on his arrival the inhabitary fied leaving everything at the mercy of in Americans.

The town was burnt, and everything post ble for the enemy to subsist upon was design. ed.

Capt St. Vrain, of Fort Si. Vrain, heard fifty volunteers from among the elerks, attacher, teamsters, &c., of Santa Fe, and accompany Col. Price on his march against the Taon no ble. During the fight that ensued, St. Virg killed a Mexican, one Jesus de Tafolla, Mia had on Gov. Bent's cost and shirt !

None of the Armijos were among the rable; they appeard to be all " greasers," that is, los fers. Among them one Cortes, of More al ley, was prominent. None of the St. Louvolunteers were with Price, save a deachard of Capt. Fischer's artillery. The guns we mounted at Fort Marcy, and under commander Capt. Fischer. Don-Virgil, Serretary ( State under Bent, was now acting Governor d Santa Fe.

A great deal of sickness prevailed m tax but chiefly among the teamsters, broken dort as they were. There were from three to f deaths per day. Albert G. Wolson, sufer if Price's regiment, had died. Col. Matchel Adjt. Walker, Lieut. Elliott, and others w known. were all well. The troops had bet discontented, but principally from magnety. Mr. Charles Town, well known in St. Law was the only American who escaped the musacre. His father-in-law (a Mexican) garebo a good mule, snd he brought the news of 13 was killed at night. It has also been ramore privately, that Frank Blair was killed. This is another mistake. He was, at time, in the mountains with Gov. Bent. Mr Caldwell met Major Clark 150 miles heler Col. Doniphan would, beyond doubt. march on Chihuahua, but was not likely to be uko The Santa Fe theatrical corps had gone such ber of miles from Independence. He had with mail. There was snow falling on the plant from the 16th of February to the 10th of Marth almost uninterruptedly. / The mail which Mr. C. had charge, of h was obliged to leave on the Atkansas, and i probably would be detained ten or twelre day behind him Mr. Sol. Sublette had not arrited at Santa Fe, and the presumption is, that is despatches must have taken him. by way d Bent's Fort, to California, Capt. Morphy ba arrived at Santa Fe with the Government funds.

introduced and established there by the sovereign power of the American Union.

The Wilmot proviso is simply an attempt to prevent the consummation of this stupendous crime against pusterity and the homan race. It proposes not even the remotest interference with the domestic affairs of any State in the Union, but only that the arms and treasure of the United States shall not be employed, nor the blo d of our free people shed for the propagation of slavery. The adoption of it by Congress would be simply a declaration beforehand, on the part of the representatives of the prople in one House, and the representatives of the States in the other, that from this time forward the armies and navy, the treasure and the blood, the diplomacy and legislation of the whole Union shall not be devoted to the nefatious purpose of spreading that barbarous institution over regions now unpolluted by the footsteps of a slave.

New laws imposed upon a conquered province proceed from the sovereignty of the conquering power. As the laws of California, Chihushua, Coahuila, New Leon and Tamaulipas now stand, no slaves can be introduced into any of those provinces without becoming ipso facto free, If after those provinces, or any of them, become territories of the United States, their laws respecting slavery shall be changed, the change must be made either directly by an act of Congress, or indirectly by some subordinate and dependent power created by Congress for that purpose. A State, being sovereign, may inske whatever laws it pleases within the limitations which it has imposed upon its own sovereignty by acceding to the Federal Constitution. But an organized territory has no more sovereignty than the city of Washingt m hat. Its laws can have no force but by the anthority of Congress. It is in a condition of dependence and pupilage, and it is governed in trust for the people of the United States with reference to its becoming a State when it shall have grown large enough to be a aovereign.

There is no truth, then, in the pretence which has been set up in some quarters, that the question raised by Mr. Wilmöt's proviso, is a renewal of the Missouri quesunn. Such a pretense is set up for no better purpose than to divert attention from the true nature of the question now to be decided

Undoubtelly, if any of the Mexican provinces now held by military occupation, are to be retained and added to our empire with a view to their ultimately being formed into States, and incorporated into the Union. there must immediately begin to be new laws, adapted to the altered nature of the government, and to the changes which will take place in the population. Those new laws cannot begin otherwise than with some posi-

how the capital of \$100,000 was "all paid in ?" P---- of New York-and that said certificate of de-

posite, within six months after the Bauk went into operation was abstracted from the Bank, and two joint notes of certain stockholders-one for \$15,000, the other for \$48,340 63 (which included interest) were given in place of the abstracted certificate of deposite ? Did they ever know that these joint stock notes tinued to count as part of the capital of said Bank until about the time of its failure, when they too were abstrac-

ted from the Bank and have never been returned or

Friends of the Democrat-ponder these things-and ay if this be not a dangerous and rotten institution. We could give you many more equally astoundingbut would like you to be satisfied on this one point .-We have a detailed account of the origin and progress of this worthless corporation with the names of all the actors-dates and figures " to balance "-all of which will be forth coming in due time.

THE HARRISDURG ARGUS. We neglected to notic last week that Col. Salisbury of this county had assumed the editorial control of the Argus-one of the democratic papers published at the seat of government. The Argus comes to us this week bearing bountiful fruit of the laors of the Col.'s pen in several ably written articles. He has proudly unfuried the Democratic Banner, and he names of Shunk and Longstreth now float in the preeze at the mast head of the Argus ;-while, true to his democratic principles, the Col. urges their election with unusual ardor and ability.

We rejoice at this acquisition of talent and strength o our cause. The Argus will, we doubt not, under the administration of its new editor, prove an efficient colaborer in the campaign before us.

NEW YORK CITT, at her charter election has gone or the Federalists-Federal Mayor and Councils. The Democrats were divided and run several tickets, while the federalists run away with the offices. The democratic candidate for Alms house Commissioner, was elected by about the same majority as the federal Mayor, proving that the Democrats might have elected every hing by being united. In union there is strength.

The Anti-rent question, which has so long sgitaed some of the counties of New York, it seems, is in a tair way of being settled. The tenants on the Van Reusalear munor are purchasing the title to the property they occupy ; the owners having consented to dispose of it by sale in order to settle the difficulty.

Explosion .- Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmingtwe legislation on the part of Congress. Nor can Con- too, exploded again on Tuesday of last week, destroying for the patriotism and taste displayed on the ocgress act in the matter and not act either with the in- the lives of eighteen workmen employed in the mills. | casion .- New York Post.

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sed when he had last viewed it, and entirely Did they ever know that \$60,000 of that capital was unchanged, except that the skin had become n the shape of a certificate of deposite with A ---- and as white, pure and smooth as an infinit's, and apparantly glazed over so as to perfectly resemble white satin, over the whole was a thick covering of filmy mould. Astonishment overcame him, and all who first witnessed the mar; vel. On applying his hand to her face, he found it firm, and of about the consistency of the hardest tallow, or sperm ; and upon exgmination, after he had removed the body to his house, No. 48 Ludlow street, the whole person was found to be in the same astonishing con dition. He immediate'y obtained an outer coffin, with a large glass top over the whole, in-

to which the body was placed and in which it now remains, retaining the same astonishing appearance and condition which it presented when first exhumed. When first exposed to the atmosphere the skin of the face was remored in spots from which the would lost its whiteness and turned almost black, but it has slightly recovered its whiteness since it has been protected in the new coffin. Her husband

and several children were buried around, but these, as well as more than 2000 others buried in the same yard, underwent the natural process of decay. The bones appear to have become incorporated in substance with the flesh which, upon being probed, presented much the appearance of dry tallow, or old dry cheese: I understand that some of our most celebrated physicians are making this anomally the subiect of profound scientific investigation.

THE VICTORY .- ILLUMINATION OF THE ASron Hovse - The illumination of the Astor, of which due notice was given, came off in a brilliant style last evening The whole front of that building was resplendent with light, presenting a most magnificent spectacle. The four centre windows] were occupied with transparencies bearing the names of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista,

A select band played several national airs. and General Gaines, at the entreaties of the multitude who had assembled to witness the affair, came forward and made a few pertinent remarks in relation to General Taylor.

At the close of the illumination a very beautiful piece of fireworks was displayed, bearing the name of General Taylor, which was receiv d with much 'enthusiasm. "The illumination countinued forty-five minutes, and the time occupied in lighting the candles, twelve hundred

in number. according to the Tribune's statement, was exactly seven minutes. The proprietors

to Major Scott. The city and Castle are to be held by the Navy, composed of detachments of marines, and from the crews of several men-of-war. Capt, Benjamin Huger, acting Chief of the Ordnance, was engaged in the trenches throughout the investment, and until the capitulation. The attack of Col. Harney's dragoons here-

tofore reported as having been made on Gen. La Vega, was upon a body of Rancheros, about 600 in number. Com. Perry, during the siege, was extreme- sent to prison.

MORE VICTIMS OF RUM .--- A drunkard, named Carroll, was found dead in the woods, near Port Elizabeth, (West Jersy,) on Monday of last week, with his jug of rum by his side. Another illustration of the mischief of rum drink-Pierce, under the influence of it, that his bowels protruded and his life was endangered. Dr. Elmer was called in and. Woodward was he will not premit his name to be used as a fact.

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FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.-The No. York Sun of Thursday morning, publishes the following interesting letters from their contr

pondents in the city of Mexico : City of Mexico, March 8, 1847. Mexico is once more in a state of rerolution Vice President Farias has had the improdent to attack the two most powerful classes of th republic-the clergy and the guarda nacione He needed the arms of the one and the wells of the other, for the defence of the state, thought to command them by harsh measured is now going on, but let who will win the di territory, with blockading squadtons in com ted as, in the interim, not to offer or accept the terms of an honorable peace. the madness to light up a civil war in the capital. Was ever a nation so determined ca

> GENERAL TAYLOR DECLINES .- The Ner York Sun states that a letter received from the General Taylor speaks in terms which may be constructed in the states the construed into a censure, of the course, of these when the states and the states who were nominating him for the Presidency. We are assured positively, says the Sun, but didate for the Presidency in 1818. -

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suicide ?