

The Platform.

The Democracy are notified through the Washington Union and Pennsylvania, that a platform has been agreed upon by the Administration...

Fourth of March Convention.

We sincerely hope, and trust, this Convention will meet and part in good feeling. That no attempt will be made by the majority to tyrannize over the minority...

The Proviso.

The Washington Union still persists, that the people of this State at the last State election, decided against the Proviso by 18,000 majority, and thus repudiated Mr. Wilmot.

The County Convention.

We have witnessed many Democratic Conventions in this county, but never one that exceeded the last, for the intelligence of its members.

Colombia County.—The "Star of the North," has elected Col. JOSEPH LEVINS to the 4th of March Convention, (Dallas) Delegate, without instruction.

The Organ Grinder and his Puppets.

Amongst the vagabonds who stroll around the country, visiting houses and villages, the most frequent is the peripatetic organ grinder.

Precisely similar is the organ grinder at Washington. His music is quite as horrid: and the variety of his tunes quite as limited.

But now comes. The Organ grinder had us out of the party, it certainly is not high treason in us to say to that respectable print, that it is becoming a laughing-stock to all, and a damage to the party.

Mr. Wilmot has defended himself on the floor of the House against the attacks of the Union and Pennsylvania.

"MR. WILMOT AND HIS PROVISO."—The Toga Eagle of this morning, (Wednesday the 3d.), copies from the Pennsylvania an article under the above caption which was called forth by that which we give from the Bradford Reporter.

CONSERVATION OF HEALTH.—The island of Pootoo, near Chosen, in China, is remarkable for the number of its Hindoo temples, estimated at 108; thirty-six are very spacious, where the principal heathen deities are kept.

EDUCATION AT THE WEST.—It appears from the census of 1840, that there were in the Great West 1,000,000 of children who attend no schools.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—The manufacturers around Boston have commenced the work of reducing the operatives' wages.

APPOINTED BY THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—Ephraim W. Barker, Esq., to be Post Master at Tawanda.

Mr. Wilmot's Personal Explanation.

We have received, too late for insertion this week, Mr. Wilmot's answer to the charges made upon him by the Washington Union.

His proposition was designed to reach the capitalists of the country, and to fall as lightly as possible on the poor laborer.

The recent news of the "flare up" at Washington created no little excitement there. The admirers of Mr. Buchanan are very indignant at Mr. Wilmot, that he should have made a public exposure of the opposition of Father Ritchie to General Jackson, the Sub-Treasury, &c.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, then rose, and, in a short speech, defended Mr. Buchanan against the assaults of his colleague.

RIOT.—Mr. Wilmot has defended himself on the floor of the House against the attacks of the Union and Pennsylvania.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN IN ASSERTING that we have denounced the Administration in any manner, asserts a falsehood. We have not held President Polk responsible for any portion of his Cabinet.

And why this personal attack on Mr. Wilmot? Simply because Mr. Wilmot had the true-hearted independence to tell Cave Johnson that if he rewarde a Traitor, this is true, and no wonder that there should be writhing among the "brethren."

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Proceedings of the Penn'a Legislature.

[Continued from the Reporter.] HARRISBURG, Feb 11th, 1848. The Resolutions introduced by Carr, SAJJAR in the Senate, were called up on Tuesday night, and elicited considerable discussion in the gallery.

The general Banking law, reported in the House has not yet been taken up, and when it comes before the body, will be met with a determined opposition.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges of incompetency against Judge Irvin, of the York and Adams District, held a session every afternoon, and are using every effort to digest the evidence so as to reach the facts of the case as early a period as possible.

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You will perceive the Buchanan members of the Legislature have held a caucus and nominated their favorite for the Presidency. Well, if this is satisfactory to the people it supercedes the necessity of a convention of the delegates which have so recently been elected by the people, for the purpose of setting upon a candidate for that exalted station.

Judge Banks is still doing the duties of State Treasurer, as Mr. Plumer has not arrived.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR ADOPTED CITIZENS.—Colonel Wynkoop has addressed a letter to one of his friends in Potsville, in which he pays the following just tribute to our adopted citizens.

The Irishman and the German! I have seen many of them in one rank—I have been with them in battle—have seen them wounded and dying—have trodden over their dead bodies on the field—have witnessed by proof stronger than revelation, their affection for the land of their adoption; and trust in God that the time may come, when I shall be enabled, in some degree to future conduct to repay the wrong honestly done towards these people by myself, during the past.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY GLOBE. DIRECT TAXATION.—We have already stated the failure of the amendment of Mr. Wilmot, in the House of Representatives, offered by him when the question of referring different portions of the President's Message to appropriate committees came up.

The Union's Platform.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.] THE UNION'S PLATFORM.—The Washington Union on Thursday night, Feb 11th, 1848, has published its platform, which we have seen in our issue of the 11th inst.

"Mr. D. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, is not content with the notoriety he has gained by his Proviso. We must have the Wilmot Proviso, No. 2. He has proposed a scheme of direct taxation—

"The administration does not ask such idle schemes and such mischievous allies. If this representative from Pennsylvania is not content with consulting wiser counsellors, he had better set up a school of his own, and call it the Wilmot school. If he means, however, to co-operate with the Republican party, we advise him to co-operate with the platform."

"The administration," says the Washington Union, "has laid down its platform," and proposes its measures of finance."

"The recommendations of the administration are to be treated with respect, we admit, and if they are better than any thing else which can be devised they are to be adopted. If any improvement, however, can be made in them, it is to be rejected—if any auxiliary measure which the administration neglected to recommend, be brought forward, it is to be shown to the door because it was not included in the official recommendation."

"We must go back to the good old times for examples. It was not so under the administration of Andrew Jackson. When Mr. McLane was his Secretary of the Treasury, the administration laid down its platform of finance, which was formally recommended in his Treasury Report."

"But what is the objection to the scheme of direct taxation? It is not pretended that it is an unjust mode of distributing the public burdens; that it presses unequally on the poorer classes; that the present is not the time in which the country can easily bear it; Nothing of all this is urged; the sole objection made is that perhaps the tax may fall heavily on the slaves of the south. A good measure in itself, a just measure, an effectual measure, a measure for which the people are prepared, is to be rejected because of the jealousy of a handful of slaveholders, who fear that their interests may be affected."

"Here again we must complain that politicians are taking a retrograde course. A few years since some of the most zealous champions of direct taxes were southern politicians. We are indebted to some of the recommendations of that policy. We remember publishing in this journal some years since, a speech of Mr. Rhet, of South Carolina, in vindication of the scheme of direct taxation, to which we gave our hearty approval. At that time it was not political treason to say that direct taxation was the most just and honest method of raising a revenue—the slaves of the south were not then in the way. Now you cannot stir a step in politics without stumbling over them. Talk of an acquisition of territory, and you are met with a demand that it shall be open to the introduction of slavery."

"These were the two great systems that were submitted to the consideration of the people and of their representatives. The former was the course which they ended of necessity. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was a free-trade man, and so far his introduction of an amendment in favor of direct taxation was all quite consistent. Mr. Vinton was not a free-trade man; and he never would agree to impose a direct tax while a system of indirect taxation would answer the purposes of the Government."

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we like the discrimination which converts it to personal property. But of neither of these objections do we wish to speak now. Our object is to state a few words about the spirit and character of the opposition to Direct Taxation on the part of Southern members, and more particularly on the part of the Administration organ at Washington.

"There is evidently a degree of insincerity in the article wholly unbecoming the editor of the Union. We have ever accorded to him talent and great amiability; yet many of the articles which appear in the Union give evidence that the time has arrived when his reputation, acquired during forty years in the field of newspaper business, will be injured by a much longer continuance in this position."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

State of the Markets.—More Failures in Europe.—British Opinions upon the Mexican War.—Commercial Distress in Germany.

The Sarah Sands arrived at New York Thursday morning, with advices from Liverpool to the 22d ult. The news received is one week later than that brought by the Acadia.

The accounts from Ireland are somewhat better. Though part of the food sent last year consisting of rice, Indian corn, meal, &c., is now being returned to England, in many parts the people are represented to be in a state of destitution.

ITALY.—It is said that in an affray which has taken place at Pavia between the students and the Austrian troops, the students were wounded, and an Austrian soldier was killed.—The university was closed forthwith.

FRANCE.—The imprisonment of Abd-el-Kader in violation of the pledge that he should be sent to Egypt, given to him on the 14th inst., has excited the indignation of the public, and has created a strong sensation against the Government.

M. Guizot, in answer to a question relative to Abd-el-Kader, said it was not in the power of any General or any General-in-Chief, even of a Prince to enter into political engagements which should bind the Government of the King, without examination, and without the possibility of escape.

IRELAND.—The Police in Ireland were searching for arms, but success had fallen short of their expectations. The quantity of arms discovered has been trifling.

There has only been one outrage in Limerick and Clare since the setting of the special commission. By a vigorous administrative law, such as may be anticipated at the hands of Lord Clarendon there is no reason to doubt that the mourning of the peasants will be as complete as could be expected.

THE CASE OF THE WAR.—Gen. Pierre, in his remarks at the reception given to him in Bosnia, stated that while in the city of Mexico he conversed daily and freely about the war, with Mexicans of all professions, and did not find one who attributed its commencement on the part of Mexico to an invasion of territory.

IOVA UNREPRESENTED.—Iowa is likely to go unrepresented again in the U. S. Senate, in consequence of the violence of party feeling in the Legislature. A letter from Iowa city says an attempt to go into an election had again failed.