

Bradford Aeporter. Tewarda. Wednesday, Feb'y 16, 1848.

The Platform.

The Democracy are notified through the Washington Union and Pennsylvanian, that a platform has been agreed upon by the Administration, embracing particularly, its financial measures, and from there, there is to be no departure. Upon this platform, the Democracy must stand, without question ing, or inquiring into those measures, to ascertain their motives. Start not, reader, we have the record for it; and what is more, the Democrat who will not stand upon this platform, who exercises a freeman's right, to judge for himself, must be denonneed. There is no fiction about this. We take the fruth, undisquised. The annunciation i solemnly made, and the guillotine is first put in operation on the Hon. D. Wilmot. He differed, as he had a right to, with the Secretary of the Treabury, as to the soundness of this platform; as usu al, he boldly declared it; immediately he is denounced. Such a tirade of malignant, mean and contemptible abuse as he gets from the Washington Union, only shows the wrath there is in store for those, who will not stand upon this platform .-It is proclaimed by the Union, with an uir of official sanction, that it is required of the Democracy yes, the free Democracy of our hills and vales.whom pliant tools cannot corrupt.-that they must right or wrong, stand upon th's platform. Startling as this announcement is, we feel a proud satisfac tion in the example Mr. Wilmot has given the noble, the free democracy of this district: Whathas it come to pass that a democrat must not think for himself; that he most surrender all that makes him a man, and ware the yoke without complaint? A thrill of burning shame and indignation mantles the cheek at the base thought, Mr. Ritchie vou must back out of this: at least shield those whom you profess to represent, from all participation in this infringment on the rights of freemen; do this if you would not have the ides of November hurl an indignant rebuke on the guilty, and with them rictimire the innocent. The right to demand an unconditional surrei der to whatever measure the administration may propose, is a doctrine first avowed a few days since, by the Pennsylvanian; now it has the sanction of the government organ. With the Pennsylvanian, Democracy was defined to be, submission to every measure emanating from this administration. The doctrine is monstrous; it may do for the precincts of the custom house and post office in Philadelphia, but the Democracy of the country, they who have not forgot the lessons taught them by the Declaration of Independence, will spurn the attempt to rivet chains on them .-This surely is a new doctrine in the democratic creed. We may find no fault with the measures of this administration, and accord to them the fulfilment of our highest wishes: but we protest against any prerogative, which asserts a right to fetter the mind, and dictate to it what it must approve, right or wrong.

We see no necessity for these usurpations, no vrisis however desperate, can justify them; and unless those, who profess to be the mouth pieces of the administration, take "a back track," they will posed to represent and foster equally the interests ients that Democracy, whose hanners waved in triumph in 1844. As an indication the feeling already aroused on this subject, we have inserted this week the views of some of the most reliable Democratic papers of the country.

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 rights of the latter, be they ty, or be given up to cliques and factions. In short, who they may, should be respected. Unless this is done, we may not hope for unity in the ranks, in the important elections of next fall. We notice with not from custom house officers and government meregret, that the Lancaster Intelligencer, the organ of | nials. Mr. Buchanan in Lancaster county, anticipating his friends will be in the majority in the convention has published its views of the course, that the friends of Mr. Buchanan should adopt. The arbitrary method suggested by that paper, must be disastrous let who will adopt it. We give caution, hoping it will be heeded. If the convention pay no regard to the wishes of the districts, and repudiate the de- and those mostly show their fealty only to obtain clared preference of their delegates; disaster must favor. Its recommendations are neglected—the befai us. The usages of the convention in selectand plain. Let it be followed out. The desperate means which the friends of Mr. Buchanan are usink, if carried into that Convention, will be regretold by none, more than they.

The Proviso.

The Washington Uunion 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. Go on Mr. Ritchia: you may have a verdict of the people on that question vet. The Union is determined to force the Proviso issue upon us, or compel us to submit to the election of last fall as the test. Mr. Buchanan knows better than this: why will he not beseech the old man Ritchie, to hold up, Mr. Buchanan attempted by his Berks letter, backed up by the Pennsylvanian and Union, to force this issue upon the Democracy at that election; not a paper in Pennsylvania, except the Pennsylvanian, has even hinted, that such an issue was before the people. But if Mr. B., because of his Berks Letter, will countenance the Union in its pensisting in this falsehood, he, nor his friends must no complain, should the issue be taken up. Then look out for 18,000

The County Convention.

We have witnessed many Democratic Conventions in this county, but never one that excelled the last, for the intelligence of its members. Not one of them, but thoroughly understood the merits of every question which came before the convention, as much so, as if they had taken pains to discharge this special duty. The enthusiasm which prevailed was clearly ominous of what might be expected should the Democracy of this county be required to act upon those questions. The party was never more united, and strong, than now.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.-The " Star of the North," has elected Col. Joseph Levers to the 4th of March Convention, (Dallas) Delegate, without instruction. | wands.

The Organ Grinder and his Passets.

Amongst the vagabonds who stroll around the country, visiting houses and villages, the most liesome worthless scamp, too lazy to work, who makes a raise of a hand organ, and appompanied by a parcel of dogs, bught a dance to the horrise. music of his instrument, he inflicts his presence upon a neighborhood, grinding out his tunes, limited in number, making the day history, and autoing a crowd, almost as worthless as himself, with the wonderful achievements of his carrine accompaniments. Occasionally, one more fortunate than the rest is able to secure the services of a monker. and consequently offers great attractions to the amateurs of that description of amusement. These animals are taught to commence their freaks at the tirst sound of the organ, and to desist as its stops.

Precisely similar is the organ grinder at Washnoton. His music is quite as horrid; and the variety of his tunes quite as limited. As occasion renuires, or caprice dictates, the organ is invoked, and the required quantity of music is ground out. to order, and the instrument ready for a repetition. It is emphatically a wind instrument, and were it not that its music is extremely antiquated, would answer the purpose very well,-but being compaced half a century since, and constantly in use, it is so well known; that before the operator's arm is in motion, or a note is elicited, the sounds which follow are anticipated, and consequently have not even the charm of novelty. It too, has its accomnaniments, who dance to its music. Amongst these, as being the most important and prominent. the Pennsylvanian undoubtedly has the best right to the distinction of the monkey upon the organ.-How admirably its enacts its part! How well trained and obedient to the look and nod of its master How varied and grotesque its attitude and how extremely ridiculous its grimaces and chatterings. Never did monkey upon the organ grinder's stand perform its duty with such precision and admirable exactness. It is a valuable appendage to the Organ at Washington, and as long as it is well fed, and kept fat, will be of service.

But nous verrons. The Organ having read 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 .-We do not believe it has an idea beyond the Virginia resolutions; -a single sympathy north of Mason and Dixon's line; or a feeling in common with the wilole country. We should perhaps spare the imbecility and garrulity of the Organ out of respect to its venerable conductor, but its course tocently deprives it of the benefit of that regard. An acquaintance of ours has a theory peculiarly his own, which he sometimes inculcates, that after time enough has elapsed, all things upon the earth shall become exactly a counterpart of what they were at some subsequent day. When that shall happen he does not pretend to say. To the Union this theory is peculiarly applicable. Its editorial sare a constant repition of the same words, the same illustrations, the same quotations, and the same embellishments. The only object appears to be the solution of the problem: Give a certain subject, to produce a quantity of editorial. You are sure to have it with equal facility, in the same style, and in the same manner, be the subject the "Wilmot Proviso," or "Lighting the Capital with Gas."-When the editor left Richmond, he should have resigned the editorial tripod. He had won himself some credit, which he is now fast dissipating by his farcical and ridiculous conduct. Has the editor of the Administration paper at Washington-supof the North, the South, the East and the Westno better business to be at than reading men out of the party; of scolding and coaxing and flattering them into the support of certain measures! T should not be the exponent and champion of the peculiar institutions of any section, but take broad and comprehensive views for the whole country .-Its course should not be narrowed and contracted as the Union's has been; it should not seek to advance any man's cause, at the expense of the parit has a high and responsible duty to perform, and should look for commendations from the people,

It strikes us that this is an unpropitious period for excluding Members of Congress from the party, and proscribing and denouncing them. This Administration finds i self at present in a position most emarkable and unprecedented. It cannot-we say it with regret-command a corporal's guard of friends in Congress, upon whom it can safely rely, supplies it demands for the prosecution of the War ing delegates to the National Convention, is clear in which we are unhappily plunged, are denied or delayed, and disgrace seems inexitable to our victorious arms. We know that the rayings and fulminations of the Union will have no effect upon our Member of Congress. He will regard them as the idle whisperings of the wind. He will stand by the principles of the party, the Administration and the Country, with his usual firmness and zeal. But we may thank the Union for much of the trouble there is in the Democratic camp. It has made trivial and unimportant questions paramount to the general good; and brought discord into our ranks by its illiberal and proscriptive course.

New York Theatrical Company.

By urgent request 'this Company remain in this place during this week, and have been very successful in drawing crowded houses. This (Wednesday) evening is Mr. Powell's Benefit, on which occasion will be repeated for the third time "The Stranger," and by particular request the favorite vaudiville of the "Hunch-backed Clerk. We anticipate for Mr. Powell a full house, as added to his being a general savorite he presents, to night, a bill of papsal attraction.

THE RESPONSE .- We have looked anxiously for the response of the press of Pennsylvania, to the orders of the Pennsylvanian to spare Mr. Wilmot no longer, but we have looked in vain. With the excertion of a 2 by 9 sheet in/Columbia county, printed on wrapping paper, with apple butter, they have not obeyed the request of Mr. Buchanan and his organ. It is reserved for the Pennsplyanian to do his dirty work. They are paid for it-and can affirm to.

10 Hon. Lewis Cass, and Hon. D. S. Dicking son of the Senate; Hon. D. WILMOT and Hon. C. J. INGERSOLL, of the House, have placed us under obligations for valuable documents.

APPOINTED BY THE POST MASTER GENERAL EPHRAIM W. BAIRD, Esq., to be Post Master at To-

Er. Williol's Portonal Esplanation.

We have received, too late for insertion this week, Mr. Wilmors answer to the charges made upon aim by the Washington Union. We publish below, a sympaia of his remarks, asgives by the National Era.

Mr Wilner occupied nearly an hour in a "pay sonal explanation," in relation to certain articles

which have lately appeared in the Union. He denied the charge that he had introduced his prope sition for the purpose of striking at slave property; but he saw no reason why a few thousand capitalists at the South, holding a peculiar species of property," should be exempt from taxation. Mr. Ritchie seemed always to have the peculiar institution before him. The editor of the Union said that several Whice voted against the proposition of direct taxation. Several ! Seventy-two Whige voed against it-these were the allies of the Union! He read an extract from the speech of Mr. Vinton. to show the high-tariff reasons, which influenced hese seventy-two Whigs in pursuing the course so warmly sanctioned by Mr. Ritchie. The Whigs were trying to force back the country upon the ground of protection, and the Union was co-operating with them. He vindicated his consistency in regard to free trade, and then charged inconsistencies the most flagrant upon the editor of the Unonn. With great indignation he denounced the language of the Union, in announcing that the platform is laid down by the Administration, upon which the Democratic party must stand. Who gave Mr. Ritchie the right of dictation? the right to demand implicit obedience to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury! He next showed the reasonableness of his amendment, by several cogent remarks.

His proposition was designed to reach the capitalists of the country, and to fall as lightly as possible on the poor laborer. He then referred to the former course of the editor of the Union, and read extracts from the Richmond Enquirer, containing the bitterest denunciations, from his pen, of General Jackson, and denouncing the doctrines of the General "as a curse upon our country." He had been guilty of denouncing without stint and discrimination the best portion of the Democracythose who favored judicious internal improvements, those who were opposed to free trade, those who favored it. He also read extracts from his former editorials, denouncing the Sub-Treasury, as wicked and wanton, and opposing the Administration of Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Wilmot then directed his attention to Mr. Buchanan. It was his (Mr. Wilmot's) opposition to this contleman, that made all his sins unpardonable. There was no other man of the Democratic party, not excepting Mr. Calhoun, whom he would not prefer for the Presidency. He charged that he was consenting to, or aiding in these attacks upon his character. He scouted the idea of such a man being the candidate of the Democratic party-he, the reviler of Madison, the opponent of the las

Mr. Wilmot concluded that the two grounds deadly opposition to him were, first, he was in fa vor of maintaining freedom in any territory that might be acquired from Mexico; secondly, he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan's pretensions to the Pre-

He was interrupted several times during this explanation, and much excitement occasionally pre

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

The Pennsylvanian in asserting that we asserts a falsehood. We have not held President Polk responsible for any portion of his Cabinet .-We have got to learn that we cannot speak freely and bodly of the acts of any one, in the pay of the Administration, without rendering ourselves obnoxious to the charge of denouncing the President.

Right.-Mr. Wilmot has defended himself on the floor of the House against the attacks of the Union and Pennsylvanian. From the quantity of bile, and foam, that appears in the Union, we arepect that Mr. Ritchie had justice done him.

"MR. WILMOT AND HIS PROVISO."-The Tiona Eagle of this morning, (Wednesday the 3d.) copies from the Pennsylvanian an article under the above caption which was called forth by that which we give from the Bradford Reporter. A more unjust, unfair article was never penned than that from the Pennsylvanian. Without cause, it most shamefully abuses and misrepresents the Hon. D. Wil-MOT; and defends with a very brotherly zeal the cause of the rotten and treasonable Eagle. (We said "brotherly " our meaning will be understood when we say that the assistant Editor of the Pennsylvaman is a brother to the Editor of the Eagle; is can well afford to write in defence of the Colo nel, being used to it.)
And why this personal attack on Mr. Wilmol?

Simply because Mr. Wimot had the true-hearted independence to tell Cave Johnson that if he re-warded the Tioga Bagle he rewarded a Traitor. This, is true, and no wonder that there should be writhing among the "brethren." The whole blunt of their abuse, too. is because Mr. Wilmot supported the Proviso. Now, they have not awaited the word from head-quarters in this matter. Unfortunate as the Proviso movement was, and is generally regarded, we know that not a single man acquainted with Mr. Wilmot can sincerely accuse him of sinister motives. Even James Buchanan the creat idol of the suckers of the Treasury pap, in a conversation with the Editor of this paper stated repeatedly that he believed the intention and motive of Mr. Wilmot, in presenting the Proviso, was purely honest and disinterested that he could not believe that Mr. W. sought to distract our party or affect the next Presidential election. The only object which the article in the Pennsylvanian can possibly have, is to open the entire Buchanan battery on Mr. Wilmot, for the purpose of breaking him down and the Tioga Eagle is a fit tool in such a cause. But it will be a fruitless task. Mr. Wilmot is above the reach of their unholy machina tions. Tiona Banner.

CONSECRATION OF HEATHERISM.—The island o Pootoo, near Chusan, 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. There are only a few inhabitants; but the priests, sometimes to the number of 2,000, here celebrate their orgies. The island is but about twenty miles long, and has no females

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. In Kentucky out of 169,000 children, more than 100,-000 are without schools; and in Indiana, the school ioner reports that two thirds of the chil dren in the State attend no schools.

Reputation of Wages.—The manufacturers around Boston have commenced the work of reducing the operatives' wages. The Lawrance, Suffolk and Tremont Mills at Lowell, and the Stark mills at Manchester, have already adopted this course. Cause, low price of the goods.

Proceedings of the Penn's Legislature. The Union's Platterm Reputiated to the axis

Hannsund, Feb 11th, 1848. The Resolutions introduced by Garr. Smaar in the Benate, water called up on Tuesday last, and effected donsiderable discussion—the gullant Captain advocated their adoption in an eloquent and masterly speech, in which he exhibited a clear and comprehensive view of the causes, influences and tendencies of the war. His remarks through out were frank and manly, and gives him a rank far more elevated than the specious position which some of our leading men occupy. He gave a lucid history, of the character of the early pioneers of the new country, and drew torcible and logical conclusions of the rising destiny of our country, and showed how these destinies were in progress of fulfilment by our achievments in Mexico. Capt. Small is an an able debater, and will make a useful Sena-

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. It is looked upon with great distrust as to its utility or practicability, and I have no doubt it will be defeated whenever it comes to a final

The Bill provides for a deposite with the State Treasurer, of any amount of state stocks by any individual or association, and the right to issue notes in form of Bank notes, to be circulated as money security. The constitution prohibits the state from issuing Bills of credit, but what is the great difference, in fact of the issues of bills of credit by the State, or by individuals or associations authorized by the State, when based solely upon the credit of the State for ultimate payment or redemption. I The recommendations of the administration are can really see none, and aside from other insur- to be treated with respect, we admit, and if they mountable objections to the project, I deem this one of sufficient magnitude to put a quictus up-

The committee appointed to investigate the charges of incompetency against Judge Irvine, of the York and Adams District, hold a session every afternoon, and are using every effort to digest the evidence so as to reach the facts of the cise at as early a period as possible. They have already examined several witnesses, and a great many more are in attendance. Judge Irvin is held in universal esteem as a man and citizen, and the complaint only goes to his want of legal attainments adequate to his position. He has many and warm friends who contend that he is well qualified, and that the charge is made by enemies, some of whom are auxious to obtain his place. I can hardly predict the result, though I believe the Judge will be sus-

The recent news of the " flare up" at Washingon created no little excitement here. The admirers of Mr. Buchanan are very indigmant at Mr. Wilmot, that he should have made a public expo-Jackson, the Sub Treasury, &c. But the unkindest cut of all was Mr. Wilmot's allusion to Mr. Buchanan's ancient Federalism, his opposition to the war of 1812, and to Mr. Madison. However unpleasant may be such a state of things, it is quite true that Mr. Wilmot was driven to it by the concerted and continued assaults of the Union and Pennsylvanian upon him, and by their repeated mis-repreentation of his motives and conduct. The Union, in its article of last Monday, reiterates the falsehood that Gov. Shunk's election turned upon the Proviso, and asserts that Mr. Wilmot was repudiated by 18,000 majority of the citizens of this state. If Farepeated contradictions it has met from all parts of the commonwealth, and to continue in the misrepresentation of plain truths, he will force upon the people the conviction that he is, indeed superannuated, and altogether unfit to be the editor of a national paper.

You will neceive the Ruchanan 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 settling upon a candidate for that exalted station. But it strikes me as a superrogation of power on the part of Representatives, to thus undertake to forestal or manufacture public opinion, and especially so, when done just on the eve of the assembling of a convention of Delegates, chosen for the purpose of reflecting the opinions of the people on a subject not confided to their representatives in the Legislature. It is altogether out of taste, unwarrantable, and unknown hitherto to the Democratic party in Peansylvania. It is not approved of even by a majority of the Democratic members. have myself heard several who were in the caucus, declare that they entirely disapproved of the project. I understand, also, that a protest has been got up and signed by some twenty-five Democratmembers, declaring that they did not participate in the proceedings. The protest will be published in a day or two.

The Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Bradford county, to Levy an additional tax of \$500 per annum for the next ten years, on the citizens of the Borough of Towards, making in the aggregate the sum of \$5000, to defray, in part, the expense of erecting the new Court House, passed final reading in the House of Representatives yesterday. It had previously passed the Senate, so that it now only waits the signature of the Governor to become

Judge Banks is still doing the duties of State Freasnrer, as Mr. Plumer has not arrived. 💆 Yours, &c.

A THEOTE TO OUR ADOPTED CITIZENS.-Colonel in Pottsville, in which he pays the following just tribute to our adopted citizens. Before this gallant gentleman left for the wars, he was an ardent "Native," as he had through most of his former life been a "Whig." The course of Federalists on the war has led him to repudiate them, and we see that his experience has taught him that Nativism is no less unworthy. The following is a frank and beantiful acknowledgment of his errors, and a no less appropriate tribute to our adopted fellow citi-

The Irishman and the German! I have seen many of them in one rank-I have been with them n hande-have seen them wounded and dvinghave tradden over their dead bodies on the fieldhave 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 by future conducto repair the wrong bonestly done towards these people, by myself, during the past. I say honestly. pecause as a politician I was honest in my opinions, and I believe, unhesitating in my expressions. Time, however, has corrected the error, and in a school too, not easily to be forgotten.

[From the N. Y. Brening Post.] THE WASHINGTON UNION ON DIRECT TEXATION We are surprised at the tone of the subjoined article in the Washington Union of Thursday night. It must have crept into that journal without the knowledge of the proper superintendent of its columns. Its discolumns is so gross that we cannot bring being the proper superintendent of its columns. bring becselves, by any sort of self-continuity the courteous and circumspect editor of the Union.

"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—to fall, we presume, heavily on the slaves of the south. tely, this day it was rejected in the House, several of the whigs voting against it.
"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 re-publican pany, we advise him to consult and act with them. The administration has laid down its platform. Pursue its measures of finance, let them be honestly carried out, and we shall require no direct tax; but we will obtain what money we re-

"The administration," says the Washington Union, "has laid down its platform," and proposed "its measures of finance." On that platform, secording to the Union, we are all required to stand, whether we approve it or not. No man is to be reputed orthodox who does not show his alacrity by trying to jump upon this platform, even if it be at the risk of breaking both legs. All other schemes to an amount equal to tour-fifths of the stock de- of finance than those proposed by the wisdom of posited, based, of course upon the State Stocks as the administration, even if they should not interfere with them in the least, are "idle"; all allies who have ideas of their own, or who do not assist the government in the prescribed manner are "mischievous." They are to be repiled with scorn and contumely, as audacious heretics in political sciace, and voted down by votes borrowed from the

> are better than any thing else which can be devised they are to be adopted. If any improvement, however, can be made in them, is it to be reject ed !- if any auxiliary measure which the administration neglected to recommend, be brought forward, is it to be shown to the door because it was not ushered in by an official recommendation That the Secretary of the Treasury is an able man we allow, but all wisdom will not die with Robert J. Walker. What new doctrine is this that the democracy are under drill sergeants, and are to march and countermarch as they are bid by the Cabine

and its agents? 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 lown its platform of finance, which was formally ecommended in his Treasury Report. A sorry platform it was, with all deference to General Jack on's administration be it spoken-and very few could be found in Congress who were inclined to stand upon it. The Committee of Ways and Means n the House of Representatives, in which there was a large majority, disregarded it altogether, and framed a very respectable platform of their own— while in the Senate the platform of the famous compromise act was adopted, and Mr. McLane was left standing upon his platform alone. At that time sure of the opposition of Father Ritchie to General there was a journal at Washington supporting the the members of Congress and the democratic pary generally that it was not proper for them to have thoughts of their own on questions of finance and to denounce those who were bold enough to entertain them as idle schemers and mischieron

> But what is the objection to the scheme of direc taxation? Is it pretended that it is an unjust mode of distributing the public burdens : that it presses pregnally on the poorer classes; that the present is not a time in which the country can easily bear it vothing of all this is urged; the sole objection made s that perhaps the tax may full 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 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 them for able recommendations of that policy. We remember publishing in this journal some years since, a speech of Mr. Rhett, 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. Propose a scheme of finance, and you find it opposed cause it is feared that it may effect the int

of slavery.

But after all, the scheme of a direct tax is voted down in a whig house by whig votes. When the question on the resolution referring part of the President's message to the Committee of Ways and Means came up again on Thursday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Vinton laid down the doc-

trine of the whig party on this question He said: "There existed in the country two opposing parties on the subject of taxation and of trade; the free-trade party and the protection party. The doctrines of the free trade party ended necessarily in direct taxation. Thither they tended, and there they ended of necessity. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was a free-trade man, and so far his introduction of an amendment in tayor of direct taxation was all quite consistent. Mr. Vinton was ot 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 Govern-"These were the two great systems that we

submitted to the consideration of the people and of their representatives. The administration would be compelled to recommend the one or the other. The thing was inevitable; there was no escape Mr. V. was for no opiates, no anodynes. from it. no small doses. He was not for a tax on tea and coffee; he was for going much further and much deeper. He was for looking into the condition of our iron interest, our cotton and our woolen manufactures. These great interests of the country were in great danger from the revulsion which had taken place, especially the fron interest. He went for the whole protective system or for none. When the administration should have recommended the one or the other alternative, Mr. V. would be prepared to consider and to act upon it. If they gave up a tariff, we must necessarily have direct taxation. Congress would then have to choose between protecting the people by a tariff of duties that would supply the wants of Government, while it covered the interests of our own labor, and grinding them by a system of direct taxation. This (said Mr. V.) is their system : the other is ours."

On these grounds the whigs voted against the proposition of direct taxation. We congratulate the Union on having acquired such useful auxiliaries in place of the mischievous allies of whom it complains.

[From the N. Y. Da'ly 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 dent's Message to appropriate committees. came up. The Washington Union took occasion to ridicule the amendment of Mr. Wilmot, which was, as is well known, a proposition to raise by Direct Taxation \$5,000.000 annually, on personal property, until the war debt is liquidated. We have statistature. A letter from lowa city says ed before that we did not like the liquitation of the to go into an election had again failed.

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

The South has been considered to be the section of Union in which the doctrines of Free Trade were better received, and more pupular than in any were better teces of and interpopular than in any other. This has been the general opinion of our people, arking probably from the fact that Southern Senators and Representatives have generally been warring against high mirits and protective du-

ties. But we long since saw, or at least thought we saw, that the opposition to Free Trade in commerce would come from the South. We said so many years ago. The reason of that opposition is, that alayes would be taxed. The Constitution declaring that representation and Direct Taxation are in-separable, a considerable portion of the burden of Government would very justly fall on the Slave States. The South is growing very sensitive on this question, and any Taxiff will hereafter suit them better that Free Commerce and Direct Taxation. -There is evidently a degree of insolence 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 Umon gives evidence that the time has arrived when his reputation, acquired during forty years in the field of newspaper literature, will be injured by a much longer continuance in that occupation.

He has an undoubted right to condemn Direct Tax. ation, but it would be better to attack the principle with some kind of dignity and not call it to speak plain upon a triatter of this nature. If an to speak plant upon a maner of this haute. It an honest measure, or any measure hones lly proposed by one of people's representatives, cannot be urged without the proposer and measure both being denounced in language like that of the Union referred to, then it is time the press should speak out. We know that the Union editor is apposed to Direct Taxation for the support of Government, whether in war or peace. When conducting the Richmond Enquirer, he often avowed opposition to Direct Fax. ation. We never saw any argument from his pen which would lead to the supposition that he understood the subject of Taxation. It is with him enough that a portion of the burden would fall on the slaves, and, as a Southern man he is ready to denounce every measure that indirectly or remotely touches the institution of slavery.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

State of the Markets-More Failures in Europe-Rritish Opinions upon the Mexican War-Commercial Disneters 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 la.er than that brought by the Acadia. Money and stocks remained about as before.

Consols 971to 9. Exchequer bills 24 27. Both the Corn and Cotton markets were flat,

with a tendency downward. The steamship Hibernia from New York had arrived at Liverpool.

The gold was accumulating in the Bank of Eng-The accounts from Ireland are somewhat better. Though part of the food sent there last year consist. ing of rice, In lian corn, meal, &c., is now being

returned to England, in many parts the people are represented to be in a state of destitution. There have been some seizures of fire arms, pikes and powder in Tipperary, and convictions of murder.

The army in Ireland is about being augmented. The latest accounts from Rome represent Lord Minto and Mr. Abercromby to be actively engag-

ed in favoring and exciting the Italian clubs:-Arms were being received at Malta with, it is insinua'ed, the connivance of British consults, Additional failures have taken place at Frank-

The decease of Professor Fin Magnusen is announced. Also of Isaac D'Israeli, author of the Cuiosities of Literature, aged, 82. The Earl of Powis was accidentelly killed while nunting on his grounds at Powis castle in Montgo-

meryshire, on the 7th of January. ITATY.-It is said that in an affray which has taken place at Pavia between the students and the in troops, several of the

wounded, and an Austrian soldier was killed .-The university was closed forthwith. Letters from Milan, of the 11th inst., mentionthat six or seven persons had been killed in the collission at Pavia, and upwards of thirty wounded. Accounts from Turin of the 14th inst., state that on that day a grand funeral service was celebrated in the church of La Gran-Madre-de-dio, in commemoration of the patriots murdered at Milan and Pavia by the Austrians. The most respectable inhabitants of the city, all dressed in deep mourning resisted at the ceremony. On the same day, the

Hereditary Prince of Parma left Turin for Parma. FRANCE.-The imprisonment of Abd-el-Kader, in violation of the pletige that he should be sent to Ecypt, given to him on his surrender, by General Lamoriciere, and confirmed by the Duc d'Amule. has created a strong sensation against the Govern-

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 exagn-

nation, and without the possibility of escape."

The accounts given in the Paris journals of the King's health are most contradictory—some repre sent him to be dangerously ill, others as fast recovering from his recent illness; and yet again others

as perfectly well. The reform dinner, which was to have taken place in Paris this week has been prohibited by he authorities.

IRELAND.—The Police in Ireland were searching for arms, but success had fallen short of their expectations. The quantity of arms discovered has een trifling. All the villiages in the proclaimed counties are to be occupied by a large military force preparatory to a general search for fire-arms. The special commission proceeds usefully. The juries do their duty fearlessly, and two midday as sasin are left for execution at Ennis. Thus far the trials show there was no truth in the reports of the Police that assassins were brought from a distance Those convicted were all men resident in the lo-

calties of the murders. All the persons convicted and sentenced for transportation at Ennis, were sent to Dublin under a strong escort on the very night that sentence was passed upon them. Several deaths from starvation have been an-

nounced in Ireland.

There has only been one outrage in Limerick and Clare since the setting of the special commiss ion. By a vigorous administration 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 subjecting some of the parties already in custo dy to the full penalty of two years' imprisonm by way of example, it is believed the people wi soon require a distrust for the secret possess fire-arms.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.—Gen. Pierce, in remarks at the reception given to him in Bostostated that while in the city of Mexico he converse daily and freely about the war, with Mexicans all professions and did not find one who attribute is commencement on the part of Mexico to and question of boundary. The army was raised and sent forth for the purpose of reconquering the whole of Texas. Intelligent Mexicans laugheil the discussion in the Whig papers about the bound dary, although they furnished good material for proclamations to be sent among the ignorant portion of the Mexican people.

Iowa Unrepresented.—Iowa is likely to go on represented again in the U.S. Sengte. in const quence of the violence of party feeling in the Let. islaure. A letter from lowa city says an attempt