# Fradford Aleporter. Towanda, Wednesday, March 1st, 1848.

Direct Taxation.

United Sates holds the following views in relation war:

The Moxer Manxer .- "The question of direct taxation as a means of raising revenues for the government, is gradually gaining upon the prejudices of the community. So lately as three years ago, we doubt whether a member of Congress could have been found of sufficient nerve to rise in his place and impose even the consideration of the subject. A member from Pennsylvania, the Hon. David Wilmot, a few days since, not only asked the consideration of this question, but had 93 votes with him, to 29 against his proposition. Mr. W.'s motion was to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill raising, annually, during the continuance of the war with Mexico. and until the payment of the public debt, the sum of five millions of dollars, to he assessed on personal property, stocks, and moncy at interest, and apportioned among the several States, as provided by the constitution. And although the sense of the House was subsequently ascertained to be against the expediency of such a measure at this time, the fact that it was deliberchange in public sentiment on this important question. Much may be urged in favor of Mr. Wilmot's proposition. No just administration of the govern- fall with-such a chill upon the heart. ment will postpone to the future a burden which can be borne now. The future may have its own exigencies and wants, far more urgent than the leave the resources of the next generation as little impaired and exhausted as possible. The hublic faith is pledged and must be redeemed; heavy debts, legitimately contracted, the amount of which grows while we are looking at them, and must be paid, It is, therefore, but right and proper that whoever rises in Congress to propose any addition to the public debt, any use of public credit to obtain money for the public wants, will accompany it \* with a plan for immediate or early payment. The honest, straight-forward policy of accompanying a proposal to make a debt with the proposal of a tax to pay it, is what the public have a right to expect."

Utica Convention. *"* The Convention which met at Utica, was numer-

ously attended, every county in the State, but four being represented. It is spoken of as comprising an able body of men, and its proceedings were trantirm and decided manner.

The Convention expressed no preference for a andidate for the Presidency, but appointed Delegates to the National Convention, uninstructed .-The Address, written by John Van Buren, is an able and interesting paper. The resolutions are spirited and clear. They both put forth clearly and Donth of John Quiney Adams

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY .--- SANUEL A. BRIDGES, DO-

mocrat, of Lehigh county, has detented LERIER

TAXXLER the Federal candidate for Congress, is

Backs and of 5 in Lebigh county. The duction was held on Wednesday, to fill the vacancy caus-

OF Our readers are undoubtedly expecting to

find the proceedings of the late Buchanan meeting,

in this weeks Reporter. We expected so too. But,

A Direct Tax.

This venerable sage statesman and Patriot, was suddenly seized with paralysis while in his spat in the House of Representatively in Monday the 21st ult, which terminated his axidence on the evening of the 23d. The painful scene which decured in the district composed of Bucks and Libigh count ties. Mr. Bridges has a majority of ever 150 in the House at the moment of Mr. A.'s attack is well described by the Editor of the National Intelligencer who witnessed it :

people of the district, and their vote shows that they Just after the year and nays were taken on a approve of it and the course of the National adminquestion, and the Speaker had risen to put another question to the House, a sudden cry was heard on istration. The poll was light-but the victory is a he left of the chair, "Mr. ADANS isdying !" Turnglorious one.

ing our eyes to the spot, we beheld the venerable man in the act of falling over the left arm of his The Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, one of the chair. while his right arm was estended, grasping his desk for support. He would have dropped upon the floor had he not been caught in the arms of the it seems we are all doomed to disappointment member sitting next him. A great sensation was to Mr. Wilmot's proposition to levy a Direct tax on created in the House-members from all quarters We cannot give them for the reason, that they have personal property, stocks and money at interest, to, defray the extraordinary expenditures of the present the area in front of the Clerk's table. The Speaker not been furnished us.

instantly suggested that some gentleman move an adjournment, which being promptly done, the House adjourned. A sofa was brought, and Mr. A., in a tion in which a portion of the Democratic press speak of the proposition to levy a direct tax to meet state of perfect helplessness, though not of entire insensibility, was gently laid upon it. The sofa was the extraordinary expenditures of the Government, in carrying on the present war. Nothing is more true than that the ordinary revenues of the governthen taken up and borne out of the Hall into the Rotundo, where it was set down, and the members of both Houses and strangers who were fast crowd ing around were with some difficulty repressed and an open space cleared in its immediate vicinity; but a medical gentleman, a member of the House, (who was prompt, active, and self-possessed throughout the whole painful scene,) advised that he be removed to the door of the Rotunda opening on the east portico, where a fresh wind was blowing. This vas.done; but the air being chilly and loaded with vapor the sofa was, at the suggestion of Mr. Winthrop, once more taken up and removed to the Speaker's apartment the doors of which wereforth-with closed to all but professional geatlemen several of whom arrived in succession as the news spread into the city. While lying in this apartment Mr. A. partially recovered the use of his speech, and observed in faltering accents, "This is the end of earth." but quickly added, "I am composed." Mem-bers had by this time reached Mr. A.'s abode with been made from established sources the melancholy intelligence, and, soon after, Mrs. Adams and his nephew and niece arrived and made their way to the appalling scene. Mrs. A. was deepately considered by so large a vote, shows a great between in public continent on this important dues lor of death upon his countenance, and those sad premonitories fast making their appearance which

In the Hall, meanwhile, a gloomy pause occured usual drain upon the Treasury. in the usual hum of voices that fills it. Some members sat in mute suspense; others stood in groups and made or answered inquiries as to the cause present ones, and it is wise, as well as honest, to and probable issue of the attack ; others hastened towards the Speaker's room to get the latest intellithe continually augmenting debt, that it gence of the sufferers condition : while many were busily engaged in writing to their friends at home the alarming news. A remark yery frequently heard was, "Well this is just what Mr. A. could have wished; it is an appropriate ending of his public career; he falls like a second Chatham, in Senate House."

to our mind, is till more objectionable. We allude Mr. Adams, though for sometime very feeble, to an increase of duties upon importations. This is was, when he entered the hall in the morning, in his the very last resource to which a democratic adusual health, and had but a few minutes before ministration should resort. The mass of the party delivered his vote on a motion before the House .-will never consent to undo the great and good work in an annually distinct and emphatic manner. The they have done in softening down the rigor and inattack was believed, at first to have been a ht : hut this idea soon gave place to the appaling conviction that it was a recurrence of paralysis, which has twice before affected Mr. A. though in a milder degree. Very slight hopes are entertained of his reco-vering. Mr. A. attained his eightieth year in July last

The Washington Union, of the 23d in remarking upon the death Mr. A., says:

He breathed his last, in the Speaker's room of the House of Representatives, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this evening. The manner and circumstances of the death ot this illustrious and vensacted in a calm, dignified, and temperate but most | erable patriot and statesman, form the close of a life devoted even from early howhood to the service of his country. His public career commenced in 1781, when he was but fifteen years of age. At that time he acted as secretary to one of the American legations. Since then-during a period of sixtyseven years-he has been constantly, almost with-

out a single interval, in public official stations. Mr. Adams was born on July 11th, 1767. Thus he died in the 81st year of his ageafter filling a large The 4th of March Convention.

RAGEL OF THE DEMOCRATIO PARTY IN SELECTING DE LEGATES TO THE NATIONAL COMMENTION. intimented that an Mempt wool 树。游 We have seen intimated that an interpt would be under in the approaching March Convention, to take the election of representative delegates to the National Convention, out of the hands of the dele-

ed by the death of JOHN W. HORNBECK. The war gates of the several congressional district, whose issue was distinctly the question presented to the of the South in reference to their system of Taxa name them, and give it to a select commit That Mr. Ritchie, a Southern man, backed by a Southern Administration, and supported by patron-That a majority of our State Convention, or any respectable portion of the friends of any candidate age almost princely; should use the influence of will attempt or countenance such a daring and unhis station, and the power of his press to put down authorized outrage upon the past usages of the Re-publican party of this State, we do not believe until Northern men, and Northern opinions as in this instance, is not strange... He has labored in this vo-cation ever since he left Richmond. He fled from

we see the fact. We have yet 'to meet it with the first Democrat in this county who would sanction a step of this character, and feel confident that people's treasury. In one short year he became fat and insolent. (It is said he cleared \$40,000 in a single job.) A democratic Congress took from him the Government printing by a Northern side. every delegate from this county will go against 1 f attempted.

The course heretofore pursued and recognized at the scaled rule of the party, is that the delegates in the State Convention, for each congressional dis-trict naem the man who shall represent that district in the National Convention; the delegates thus selected together with the two Senatorial delegates who are We are greatly surprised at the tone of reprobalected by a vote of the convention to give written edges to conform to the instructions adopted by the Senate Convention. More than this, the friends of any Presidential candidate, have no right to require ; and this, the opponent of any Presidential candidate have no right to withhold. Will the majority of the approaching State Con-

ment have hitherto fallen far short of defraying the expenses of the war, and that a national debt of no ention venture to attempt to agross violation of the rivial amonut has been fastened upon us. And we settled custom of the party, on this subject ? Certhink we may rely with equal certainty upon the tainly not. There may be a few-we should hope fact, that this extraordinary expenditure will be neand think but few. very few-who would be suffi-ciently reckless of good faith, and the integrity of essary for some years to come; and that as a conequence it will be some years before the income the party; to favor the project ; but Democrats those of the government from present sources of revenue who honestly and sincerely desire to maintain unwill be sufficient to supply the wants of the Treaion and harmony in the Democratic family of sury. For even if we should succeed in making a Pennsylvania-will not sunction it, or lend thempermanent peace with Mexico-which is extreme-ly problematical-we cannot immediately retrench selves to its perpetration.

Let us suppose it attempted; that the attempt our expenditures within the limits recognized prebe successful; that men are selected and appointed vious to the commencement of this war, and withdelegates for the several Congressional districts who in the estimated amount for which provision had do not meet the approbation of the delegates, in State Convention, from those districts. What would of revenue .-In the event of peace we shall still be under the be the consequences ? Why, the delegates of the necessity of supporting a large military establishdistricts whose rights were thus outraged, would at ment upon our south-western frontier, and in the once protest against the unauthorized proceeding Withdraw from the Convention, select delegates to provinces we may acquire; nor can we hope to obtain from Mexico either through the medium of the National Convention, according to the past usaforced contributions, or treaty stipulations for re- ge of the party, and thus we should have a double nuneration, or by the sale of her unoccupied lands. set of delegates to the National Convention, from -for some years at least .- a revenue sufficient to many of the districts, and the entire party, in the pay off the debt already incurred and meet the un-State thrown into a state of disorganization, which would be the precusor of certain defeat at the polls. Shall we then continue the present system of It may be said that a step of this kind-or rather an outrage of this character-could not be effected but by the consent and approbation of a majority of oaning money and issuing Treasury Notes, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury require, and thus stave off for the present the payment of he State Convention : and that it is the right of that majority to rule. True; but it must be borne in mind may fall with crushing weight upon posterity ! Surely evethat the power of the majority of this convention, ry true democrat will oppose so unjust a policy as like that of preceeding conventions, is limited by the usages and rules of the party. That majority will have a right to adopt an Address and resoluhis. A national debt is as obnoxious now as it ever was to the instincts of Democracy and the best tions on all the important questions of the day,-to There is yet another course we may take which,

declare who is the first choice of the Democracy of all their Slaves, i. e. their personal property are re-Pennsvivania for the Presidency, and to instruct presented in Congress. Personal property in the North has no such representation. It is an old Rethe delegates to the National Convention in favor of such choice .- to elect Senatorial Electors, &c., publican principle that taxation and representation &c.; but they will have no right to do anything which violates the known and established usages of the party.

justice of former Tariff laws. The mass of the peo-It will be seen by those who properly consider this subject, that usage as established and practised ple will never relinquish the high hope of soon see by the party, successfully carries into effect the wishes of the majority of the party in the State, as ing commercial intercourse between the nations of the earth freed from all unjust restrictions, and they beneficent principles of Free Trade recognized by to the Presidency, by means of the instructions all civilized nations. "Revolutions," like that ef-fected by the Tariff Act of '46, "never go back- adopt, and which all the delegates are required to and even a professed friend may not atpledge then selves to obey,-and at the same time tempt to arrest their progress with impunity. There is but one other measure to which the goconsults and conciliate the majority of the party in the several Congressional districts, as to the man they prefer to represent them in the National Convernment can resort, namely, direct taxation; and vention. So admirably does this long tried usage in favor of that measure we boldly and uncompromisingly take our stand. This measure recomor rule work, and so conciliating and harmonizing mends itself to us as truly democratic, truly politic, is it in its operations, that, we should be strongly and truly just. It is the only correct and uniform inclined to suspect the purity or motive of any mar mode of raising revenue for the support of governprofessing to be a democrat, who would advocate ment; and it should be the policy of the democrat. or recommend its sudden violation or abandoment ic party to introduce a system so equitable and just, without the previous action of a State Convention at the earliest moment that the necessities of the called for the expressed purpose of considering the

policy and propriety of such a step. So well established is this right of each Congressional district, to name its own man for

**IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.** The Hon. David Wilmot and the late Thomas Ritchie.

Hews of Peace !

The New Orleans Picayone of the 18th inst., brings intelligence of the arrival of the Steamship New Orleans, at that city, with late and highly imporand advices from Vera Cruz and the city of Mex-

6th inst., bearing despatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only 4 days from the city of Mexico, and sailed immedi. ately on board the steamer Iris, for Mobile, ania-

ing on the 12th. The *Picagune* adds: "The despatches brought by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of 'peace, the Mexican Congress has sent in verms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the responsibility of ac-cepting. One of the articles of this adjangement is, that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are ful. filled-the remainder of the troops are to be with drawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a farge majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand, that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conferences a Tacubaya. Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst., from the city of Mexico, and the infor-

mation given above comes to us through so many channels and is in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

From the N. Y. Globe.]

The exact terms of the treaty are unknown, though they are supposed to be very similar to those in the treaty offered by Mr. Trist during the armistice preceding the taking of the Capital. The treaty proposes, substantially, a cessation of hostilities and a permanent settlement of the boundaries between the two Republics. The line of division commences at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and runs up to the province of New Mexico as far as the river Gila, includes that and Upper California and strikes the Pacific at Sar. Diego. The fifteen millions allowed Mexico, are, we believe, to be used, or at least a part of this amount, for the purpose of settling the claims of American citizens against Mexico. The military force of 12,000 men retained in Mexico for two years, is a rumor that wants confirmation. It is supposed that the treaty stipulates the withdrawal of our forces in three months after it is ratified. All these doubts and uncertainties will, however, very soon be cleared

up. The fifteen millions we are to pay Mexico is considered by some too great a sum. But when we consider that Upper California contains between four and five millions of square miles, and New Mexico near one hundred millions square miles, the whole expense of the war and the fifteen millions besides, make an insignificant sum when contrasted with the great value of the acquisition. The beautiful Bay of San Franciso will be ours. This Bay is said to be large enough to contain the united navies of the whole world. In our future com-. merce between China and the East Indies and our Western possessions, this Bay will be of immense value to this Government. The sum paid Mexico is a mere trifle considering the magnitude of the acquisition. In ten years time the Bay of San Francisco, and thirty miles around it, could be sold to a commercial company for three times the sum llowed Mexico.

The following understanding of the boundary, roposed in the treaty, is taken from the Express. If it is correct, we get more than we at first supnosed.

,	Bquare Miles.
New Mexico,	200,000
Upper California,	376,000
Lower California,	57,000
Part of Senora, say	22,000
Total	655,000

Or about 600,000 square miles, without Lower California, about which there are some doubts. From the most authentic accounts, the populathe accurred territory may be set d

If I am rightly informed, the administration has

dust

considered the treaty in its length and breadth, and has come to the conclus on to send it into the Senate for the advice and consent of that body. I told you, from the commencement, that this would be the end of the whole transaction long before the treaty was seriously thought of, and in spite of the contradictory remarks, which have from time to time appeared in other leading papers, especially the Union. The news, as stated in the N. O. Delta, seems to

be grossly incorrect. It is there stated that the sum to be paid for Upper California and New Mexico is a mere trifle; but I am inclined to the belief that the trifle amounts to \$15,000,000, which, added to the \$100,000,000 alleady expended, and the number of precious lives lost, would indeed be a high price for all Mexicon Further, it is stated in

From Washington. [Correspondence of the Public Ledger.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

plum upon it.

No one will tail to read the speech of the Hoal David Wilmot, found in this day's paper. It is of importance as a personal matter in defining the positions of both Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Rissing, but it is of samph more importance in a national poss of view, indicating as it does the teching and policy

that Slavery Capitol a bankrupt, and took up his abode where he could next a little nearer the

This Anti-dough-face-ism exasperated him, and he

has "Schemed" it ever since against the North. While Texas Annexation (with two or three Slave

States) was pending in Congress, he declared au-thoratively for the "whole of Oregon " as a conn-

ter balance. Texas was annexed by Northern votes,

and then where was this Champion of the " whole

of Oregon !" His thermometric zeal which had

stood at 54 40 until Texas was secured, now fell to

49, and would have fallen to zero if Southern poli-

cy had demanded it. He was soon after blown

out of the United States Senate where he occupied

a seat only as a Reporter, in consequence of his gross and personal abuse of members. We repeat,

s it not strange, that such a man-Goliath like-

should attempt with withering scorn and maledic-

tion dire to annihilate so unpretending a youth as the Hon. David Wilmot, when the latter by a man-ly independence crosses the "Old Nestor's" track

by efforts to extent the area of freedom and to set

bounds to the dominering influence of the South

But with truth, a simpler weapon than Shepherd's use, this young "David" has slain the old Phillis-tine Chief, and has lain him neck and heels in the

But by far the most material point in this contro

versy, is the one sided view taken by the South

through their organ the Union, in reference to the

enter largely into the daily consumption of the free

northern laborers. Slaves, the Southern laborers

are not allowed to use these articles. Here then

is a tax almost exclusively on free labor, and the

Mr. Wilmot, proposes to tax personal property

every where, and because it will necessarily in-

clude Slave property, he is denounced as a disor-ganizer and told to stand aside. "The Adminis-

tration has laid down its platform," and none are

allowed to belong to the party who do not stand

Now what is the objection to taxing personal

property in the South, as well as in the North !-

There is a reason for taxing personal property there

which does not exist in the North. Three-fifths of

ould go together .- Cleavland Plain Dealer.

South can see no injustice in it.

distinctly the great principles of the democratic party, and show that upon the subject of slavery, we stand where we have always stood-that we have adopted no new creed, but simply speak the langrage, and hold the opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the fathers of the republic, and that we are not to be driven from those opinions, or the privilege of expressing them.

The delegates who were sent to Baltimore are men who know their duty and their rights, and have the courage to perform the one and maintain the other.

The following resolutions, in regard to Free Soil, are amongst those passed by the Convention :

Resolved, That while the democracy of New York, represented in this convention, will faithfully udhere to all the compromises of the constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the states they declare-since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met-their uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, which may be hereafter acquired by any ac-tion of the government of the United States.

Whereas, The President of the United States, in his last annual message, has recommended the es-tablishment by Congress, of territorial government, over the conquered Mexican provinces of New Mexico, and the, Californias, and the retention thereof as an indemnity, in which said, territories the institution of slavery does not now exist .-Therefore

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best efforts to insert into any act or ordinance, establishing any and all such provisional or territorial government or governments, a fundamental article, or provision which shall provide, declare, and guarantee that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been first duly convicted, shall be prohibited therein; so long as the same shall remain a territory.

### Bereugh Tax.

A Law has been passed by both branches of the Legislature authorizing the commissioners of this county to add to the assessments upon the Borough of Towanda, the sum of Five Hundred dollars annually for the term of ten years, making in the ag- is inserted in the treaty now in Washington. If it gregate the sum of \$3,000; to aid, in defraying the is, it will not receive two-thirds of the Senate to really objectionable in the principles he to ably adexpenses of crecting a new Court House. The Hill is in the hands of the Governor awaiting his signature, and news has been received here that fear. Get the territory without the Proviso, as we not in the "Wyoming Patrol," for the reason that his Excellency entertains doubts as to its Constitutionality, and will probably return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections. We hope this is not so. We hope the provisions of the Bill will not be found to conflict with the constitution. It was passed in accordance with the wishes ral Ticket. The Senatorial Delegates are Hon. J of the people of this Borough, and in pursuance of C. Bucher, of Dauphin, Hon. William Shaler, of a pledge in writing from a large portion of the tax Alleghany. The Representative Delegates are also payers that that amount should be rejaied by the ci. agreed upon, among whom are Thomas D. Grover, tizens of the Borough towards the new building .... of the First District, John K. Mitchell, of the Sec-If, however, a law cannot constitutionally be pasand imposing the amount by levying a tax, we sin- of the Berks District, Judge Kidder, of the Luzerne cerely hope our Borough authorities will, at once, adopt such measures as will secure the payment of C. Miller, of the Cumberland District, &c. the money. It is right and just in every sense, and none who consult the true interests of the Borough will object for a moment.

Several Democratic papers in Georgia are advocating the re-election of Mr. Polk.

amid the universal sympathy of community.

# Mr. Wilmot's Explanation.

We refer the especial attention of our readers to the "Personal Explanation" given by Mr. Wilmot, commencing on our first page. As this explanation has been made the subject of much animadversion, and different versions given by his enemies, altered and tortured, for the purpose of creating prejudices against him, we hope none will fail to peruse this authentic copy with candor and care. Read, then judge.

## Senaterial Delegate.

At a meeting of the Democratic Conferees o Bradford and Tioga, held at the house of Col. James Kimball, in Wellsborough, Ulysses Mercur, Esq., of Bradford County, was unanimously elected Senatorial Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, with power to appoint a substitute in case of his inability to attend.

Mr. Mercur being unable to attend the Convention, by reason of the severe illness of his brother. has appointed the Editor of this paper his substitute.

THE FREMONT TRIAL .- This great farce is, at ength brought to a close. Col. FREMONT has been found guilty of the charges preferred before the Cour. Martial, of mutiny, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The Court decreed dismissal from services, the lesser penalty of the law, but recommended him to the lenity of the President by a vote of seven to six. The President dissented from the Court on the charge of mutiny, but approved the finding on the other two. He then remitted the sentence, and ordered him to duty ... It is said Col. Fremont has resigned his ssion.

Ar The New York Globe has received a telegraphic despatch from Washington which says it is rumored that the principle of the Wilmot Proviso support it. The free-territory principle can get a vocates. majority vote in the Senate, but not two-thirds, we cannot get it with it, and then we will take care the Editor of the last named patter always mutithat freedom is preserved.

The No-Party party in Pennsylvania recently held their State Convention, and formed an Electoond, James Peters of the Third, Henry W. Smith, District, Judge Burnside, of the Centre District, Tho.

MAIL ROBBERT .- The mail between this place and Eaton, in Wyoming county, was robbed, by the carrier, one day last week of \$200. He was imis now in the Wyoming county jail.

space in the eves of his countrymen. He has died the people. We shall thus relieve ourselves and the National Covention, subject to the instructions posterity from the odium and presure of a national debt, and from the merciless avarice of stock-jobbers and money-changers. We shall thus throw the burden of taxation necessary to the prosecution of the war, upon every citizen in proportion to his wealth and ability to pay; and pave the way for the adoption, at the earliest practicable moment, of a revenue system strictly based upon the immuta ble and beneficent principles of Free Trade.-Wayne County Herald.

Treasury require it. We shall thus demonstrate

that we have an abiding condence in the justice of

the war, and in the patriotism and intelligence of

interests of the people.

wards."

### Wyoming Co. Democratic Meeting.

At a Democratic Meeting held at the Const House, in Tunkhannock, on the evening of the 19th inst., in pursuance of notice given in the Wyoming Patrol.

On motion, Powers W. REDFIELD was chosen President ; and Perry Marcy, J. Baldwin, Joseph Stephens and James Kelly, Vice Presidents; and Charles Koon and H. W. Evans, Secretaries. The meeting being organized the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered, and on mo- of the delegates of each Congressional district, to tion, unanimously adopted :

Whereas, it has heretofore been the usage of the Democratic Party of this County to senil its Delegates to the 4th of March Convention without instructions; which usage was established by the refusal of the Hon. Wm. S. Jayne to receive instructions from the County Bouvention, and by the refusal of S. S. Winchester. Esq., to receive instructions from a Democratic County Meeting, and by the concurrence of the Convention and Meeting in such refusals, and whereas, our present Delegate asks that the same courtesy be extended to him.

Therefore. Resolved. That we deem it inexpedient to give our Delegate to the 4th of March Convention any instructions relative to the course to be pursued by

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN is our first choice for President of the United States, and that as between the other prominent Democratic candidates of the North, (Buchanan excepted,) we make no distinctions, preferring any of them to Buchanan, to whom we are utterly opposed.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the system of direct taxation proposed by the Hon. David Wilmot, and that in the opinion of this meeting, the opposition to that gentleman among northern men, has arisen from jealousy and an over weening inclination to cater to the South for purposes of self promo-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meetin be published in the "Wilkesbarre Farmer," an lates, misrepresents and alters the proceedings of every meeting handed to him for publicati there is anything therein that does not colucide with his peculiar notions. رځ . [Signed by the Officers.]

CHESTER COUNTY BANK NOTES BUENE-The Directors of the Chester County Bank last week burned, we understand, \$420,000 of their old issue o bank notes, a large portion of which had been re-deemad since the late robbery. The honest por-tion of the old issue now out, has been reduced so low, that the bank robbers will not profit much from their ill gotten booty. The public should ksep a strict watch on the persons offering these notes.

Ruma .- A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 3d of Jan., represents the cholera as being much less malignant than it was in 1831, and as becoming modiately detocted and the money secured. He It may expected at St. Petersburg, and every proparation was made to meet it.

imposed by the State Convention, that the Demcrats in some districts have, at their regular coun gates, selected the man and instructed their delegates to report him to the State Convention. democrats of Chester county did so in 1814; they had a right to do so ; they might have done so at their recent Convention, but did not.

What we have said in relation to Congressional or representative delegates to the National Convention is entirely applicable to the selection of representative electors. It is the right of the delegates from each congressional district, to name the elector that district,-subject to a pledge to be given by him to vote in the electoral college for the norm inees of the democratic national convention, for President and Vice President.

In conclusion, on this subject, our views of th right of the delegates of Congressional districts, in the selection of representative electors and representative delegates to a National Convention, place upon an equality with the right of the executive under the State Constitution, to select Judges. The right nominate their elector and delegate to the national convention, is as clearly secured to them by the usages of the democratic party of this State, as is the right of the executive to nominate Judges, se cured to him by our State constitution.

We have made these remarks because we consider them due to the democratic usage, and to the integrity and harmony of the democratic party of Pennsylvania .- American Rep.

# The Treaty.

[Erom the Public Ledger-by Telegraph ]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. The Treaty will be confirmed beyond a doubt There are some stickler's to forms who are still opposed to it. but it is now ascertained that Messre alhoun, Yulee and Hunter will vote for it. The President, though approving of the treaty has recommended that certain obnoxious features of it be mended, and this will be done. The objectionable features consist in the securing of certain British nterests in Texns and California, in the shape of Empressario grants of land. The amended treaty will be sent back by one or more commissioner but whether the Mexicans will accept such an amended treaty is quite another question.

The capitol has been thronged by thousands today, to view the body of Mr. A., which has been laid ont in state A splendid coffin has been prepared to enclose the remains of this venerable patiot and sage. The assoc ations of all kinds are holding meetings for the purpose of joining the funeral. The preparations making are the absorbing topics of conversation.

### LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.

The Kentucky Whig Convention have nominated Mr. Crittenden as the Whig candidate for Governor. and Mr. John S. Helm for Lieutenant Governor The Convention appointed delegates to the Whig-National Convention with directions to support the claims of General Taylor for the Presidency. The Taylor Convention has made the same nomination.

Mr. ADAX's DEATR .-- When this venerable man

was stricken down on Tuesday last and it was known that he could not recover, there seemed a general melancholy wished that he might die on Washington's birth, day as his FATHER and JEFFERsor had died on the 4th July. He lingered how-ever until the 23d, but as this date is new style, he expired on the anniversary of Washington's birth which was the 11th Febnary old style which brings the anniversary correctly on the 23 adding the twelve days for new style.

Father Mathew intends, it is now said to visit Rome before preceeding of America.

12.000 n the Delta, that a cor n ol our armv is to be maintained in Mexico at the expense of the Mexicans; but this, too, seems to be a mistake, inasmuch as the withrawal of our troops to our own territory, immediately on the ratification of the trea ty, seems to be one of its leading features That such a peace cannot last long is self-evident. If the Mexicaue do not at this moment conspire against the safety of our army in Mexico, it is through the influence of the British authorities in Mexico. who find it their in erest to promote the ratification of a treaty which does such signal justice to, and expresses such a parental care of British interests, not only in New Mexico, and California, but in

Texas proper, with which Mexico has no more to do than with lands situated in Massachusetts .-The agent of the Mexican bond-holders, Mr. Mackintosh, was the chief instrument in bringing about this treaty, and this alone ought to be a sufficient reason for us to examine carefully into its various bearings, not only in regard to our relations with England. If we are to pay a round sum of fifteen or twenty millions for California, why should we allow a grant of 3000 leagues, (9000 square miles.) to be deducted from it in favor of a British subject. (the priest Macnamara) when it is known that this alienation of the national domain took place after our troops had arrived there and taken' possession of the country ? Nine thousand square miles form an imperium in imperio, and Heaven knows what British claims may not be covered by the other

ineaty. The British Charge, ad interim, has a copy of the treaty, and I have very strong reason to believe that the treaty was received by him—that is sent on to him by Mr. Boyle, British Charge to Mexico, or by the agent of the Mexican boodholders in England-a werk before our government received it. and that the news has gone out to England by the last British steamer. That the British legation here should be thus early apprised of the doings of the Mexican government seems to be strange, when it is known that the British agent in Mexico exercises an almost controling influence on the Mexican government. If he had the confidence of the Mexican government to obtain a copy before it was ratified by either government, may it not well create a suspicion that he has had considerable influence in dictating its terms ]

The objections to the treaty, which I have just stated, demand and occupy now the serious attention of Senalors who will probably deliberate on them for some time before they come to a conclusion.-The country, no doubt, sincerely wishes for peace, but then it ought not to be purchased at the sacrifice of our honor. We may, on the basis of the treaty now before us, patch up a small peace, allow a foreign country to have a foothold in Mexico, and eventually have to fight it out, at the expense of millions and the lives of our best people.

What the fate of the treaty will be in the Senate s as yet doubtful. Thear of some twenty-five democratic Senators who are now resolved to vote against its ratification; and in addition to that Mr. Calhoun and his two friends, Yulee and Hurter, are said to be against it also ; but from the time that the treaty becomes a government measure, the process of assimilation begins and the measure grows stronger the more it is debated, whether the ORSERVER. argument is pro or contra.

POSTAGE ARRANGEMENT WITH GREAT BRITIAN .---We learn from a source which admits of no question, that at the time of the Hibernia's sailing. the basis of a treaty between Great Britian and the United States had been agreed upon, which would place the post office arrangement between the wo countries on terms of perfectreciprocity -- Cou

THE DORR CASE, it is said, by the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, is decided in favor of Law and Order by the Supreme Court of the United States.

follows: 33,439 The Californias, 57.026 New Mexico, 90,465 Total

Alabama and the Presidency.

[From the Augusta (Me.) Age.]

The democratic state convention of Alabama reently passed the following resolution:

Resolved further, That we will support the nomiees of the Democratic National Convention, for President and Vice President, provided they are apused to the principle of the Wilmot Provise, and we onsider it inexpedient that our delegates to that convention should be otherwise trammeled by au necial instructions.

It is singular that the democracy of a state hereofore so uniformly true to the democratic party as hat of Alabama, should put forth a declaration so reasonable to the republican cause as that contained in the resolution above given. The declaration proposes a new condition of national democratic fellowship, by which to exclude from public favor every man whose opinions upon the subject of slave extension may be at variance with their own -a subject which, though regarded, perhaps, by one section of the Union with favor, is looked upon by the other with profound aversion ... It involves a subject, therefore, which can never be one of agreement, much less a bond of union, between the people of the slaveholdrng, and non-slavehold-

ing states. The Alabama convention virtually proposes the dissolution of our political party organization and the formation of another embracing new features of governmental policy. The proposition absolves the proposed national convention from all obligation to admit to its proceedings the delegates from that state. This convent on will assemble for the purpose of nominating such men for election as will administer the government upon principles in accordance with the well established and timehonored democratic creed. The delegates should meet upon equal terms and proceed to business with the honorable understanding that each may present its candidates, and that the nominees of the convention shall be entitled to the condial support of each and every state. But the democra Alabama assume to say to their brethren of other sections, we will go into their general convention and take a part in its proceedings. It the nominations satisfy ps we will sustain them-if not, we will repudiate them.

Such arrogant assumptions will wholly fail to remove from the miads of northern men the strong aversion now entertained towards the institution of slavery, and cannot fail to re-act upon those who

indulge them with fatal effect. The democracy of the north will go into that convention upon no terms of inequality. Nor will the consent to have their representatives, or other men bers of the party proscribed and excluded from posts of honor or influence, in consequence of h ring given free ulterance to the sentiments and principles of the north upon this subject.

Democrats at the north desire to maintain their ancient principles. They will do so without condition. For their preservation they have alwars been found willing to do, to yield, and to suffer their full share. It has not been their practice to dictate legislative action upon any subject nor to threaten revolt. They have a right to expect corresponding meatment. They will insist upon equal terms. The party has enough to do to administer the government, and to withstand the assaults of the common enemy, without introducing new ele-

ments of discard into its ranks.

A TATLOR MEETING, irrespective of party is pronosed in Baltimore.