

Bradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, March 8th 1848

Candid and Correct Views.

We find the following in the Warren County Standard, the organ of the Democratic party of that country and are most heartily commend its centiments to the hotspure who have been trying to throw fire brands into our ranks by their recent unprovoked attacks upon Mr. Wilmot:

"Hon. David Wilmor .- It is with surprise and regret that we notice the course taken by several of the Democratic papers of the country in regard to the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. We cannot perceive the benefit that is to be derived, either to the country or to the Democratic party, by such an abusive attempt to hunt down Mr. Wilmot or any other member of the party, who happens to hold opinions and views different from others of his party on questions of expediency merely and in no wise connected with any of the great political principles that divide the two great parties of the country.

Mr. Wilmot's project of direct taxation, instead of the tea and coffee tax recommended by the President, for the support of the war, may be inexpedient and impolitic at this time; and so may have been his anti-slavery Proviso at the time of its intraduction. Nevertheless, so far as the abstract question of principle is concerned, in either case, no man in the whole country, who has the good of his country at heart, can for a single moment hesitate to east they are right-EXACTLY RIGHT.

It will be remembered that at the time of the introduction of the "Proviso." Mr. Wilmot was not alone in the support of that measure. He was backed up by such men as Lewis Cass. James Thompson, and a host of others; embracing some of the best and most brilliant men in the Democra-/ tic ranks, And if these men, in the trying hour. have seen fit to desert Me. Wilmot and the cause they once so eagerly espoused-if they have chosen to sacrifice their consistency in preservation of their popularity in a certain quarter, is there any reason or justice in endeavoring to read Mr. Wilmot out of the party because he is unwilling to follow in their wake? We think not.

If the Amendments propo ed by Mr. Wilmot are not thought worthy of approval, let them be voted down. Surely, we hope the time has not yet arrived when a member of Congress, in this country, is obliged to shape his course in conformity to the dictates of any master except his immediate constituents.

We consider the remark of the Washington Union as peculiarly unfortunate, when it said to Mr. Wilmot that the Administration had laid down its platform, and that he could stand upon it if he chose. We think it sayors altogether too much of dictation, and that, in the end, it will be productive Whig Speaker of the Senate. of more harm than good."

The Southern Test.

The Southern Democrats and their Northern para sites are constantly prating against the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Wilmor, and all who advocate the doetrine of preserving from the contamination of slavery, the free soil hereafter to be acquired by our government. And while they are complaining of, and denouncing the Northern Democracy for merely entertaining these views, they are actually making the opposite a test of principle in the approaching canvass for the Presidency.

The Democracy of Georgia, recently assembled in State Convention, unanimously adopted the following resolution.

Resolved. That the Democratic party of Georgia will support no men for the offices of President and Vice President, who shall not have clearly and anequivocally declared their opposition to the principles and provisions of the Wilmot Proviso. The Democrate of Mobile, Alabama, at a large preeting held recently, among other resolutions, passed the following:

Resolved. That we will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention for President and Vice President, provided they are opposed to the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.

The South seems determined to make every thing bend to the spirit of slavery. They advocate it as if the corner stone of our Republic was based upon it, and that its emancipation, prospective or otherwise, foreboded only its downtall.

Now the North has offered no such test. On the other hand we have heard nothing, even from the most ultra Wilmot Proviso men to induce a belief, or justify a suspicion, that they would withhold their support from an anti Proviso candidate. In of the North would most cheerfully acquiesce in the on nominations to be made at the Bultimore Convention, if they could be met by a corresponding spirit on the part of the South.

More of the Mail Robbery.

We mertioned last week that James Sickler the carrier of the mail between this place and Eaton, had been detected in robbing the mail of a considerable sum of money, and that he had been arrested and confined in Jail. The circumstances of his detection are given in the Wyoming Patrol.

Money had been missing from the mail and Sickler had been suspected as the oppredator for some time, and on Friday last, the Post Master at Mehoopany mailed \$200 to Philadelphia, Sickler bea ing present at the time. The Post Master then fol- gross error, and I have now to acknowledge that lowed the mail to Eaton, where he found the package containing the money missing, and returning immediately pursued him to within seven miles of Towarda where the fellow was overtaken, and on being searched, the money was found concealed in the too of his boot. When Sickler found he was caught, he award up, and confessed the deed, and also previous depredations at different times during the past night months he is now safely lodged in jail in this place. Great praise is due Wm. H. Barnes Esq., P. M. at Mehoopany, for his sagacity and shrewdness in ferreing out the thief, and his vigilance and activity in arresting him.

Corner The Editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, corrects the statement of our Washington correspondent that " no successor had been appointed to the electship in the state department vacated by Mr. Huner, which he took charge of the Inteldigencer' A.J. Grossmanned, Esq., Editor of the

Correspondence from Harrisburg.

Handisson, March 2d, 1948.

Dean Reporter: This place is at present in eccupation of the Delegans to the Democrate Found of March convention, which meets to more row. The wires are already being pulled, and the drilling commenced. Mr. Buchanan will have a

majority in his favor, how large I have no means at present of judging. The efforts of his friends than any half way son of a compromise; so party are now directed to the newly sprung scheme of taking from the Delegates of each District, the right, hitherto enjoyed, of naming the Delegates to the National Convention and the Electors for President and Vice President. The majority are decidedly against this infringement upon custom and the rights of the people, but the anluous labors of the captains" may bring them into it. The nomination for Canal Commissioner lies between Wm Beatty;

Mr. Painter, and Judge Ives. The Legislature is at present engaged upon local and private bills. Their time is mostly taken up with corporations and monopolies, who are thicker than locusts in Egypt and as importunate as the "Leach's Daughter." The galleries are thronged with borers, representing the interests of corporations, and asking for special privileges, and the time of the Legislature squandered and the peoples interests neglected.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, the resolutions relative to the war were taken up and discussed An amendment to an amendment was offered by Mr. Mason our Senator, in the following resolu-

Resolved, That inasmuch as the provinces of New Mexico, and California, over which the President recommends the organization of territorial governments, are now free from slavery, the Govemment of the United States ought not to permit the entrance of that institution upon any portion of said territory, but should exert. if necessary, the whole of its constitutional power in resisting any attempt to plant it thereon: Nevertheless whenever any part of said territory shall cease to be under the control and government of the United States, and shall have rightfully entered upon the enjoyment of its privileges as a sovereign state, the power of such state to institute slavery thereon is not de-

Resolved, "That the crisis has arrived, when this question must be met," and that the foregoing decla-rations of the powers and duties of the General Government is demanded at this time, inasmuch as the people of one half of the states of this confederacy have solemnly expressed through their conventions, legislative assemblies and supreme executive functionaries, their right to carry and to hold rlaves in territory fiee at the time of its acquisition, and have boldly proclaimed that such i their fixed purpose, and firm determination.

These Resolutions were advocated by Mr. Mason, in a forcible and able manner, but lost by a vote of 25 to 1,-Mr. Mason only voting for them. Our members are busily attending to their duties. The interests of their constituents will not

suffer at their hands. Mr. Plumer, the State Treasurer, enters upon the duties of his office on Monday next. In the meantime Judge Banks the present obliging and gentlemanly Treasurer still holds the position.

Governor Shunk is still sick—his health is not much improved, but, it is hoped that a tew days will restore him to vizor. Heaven shield us from having the Government pass into the hands of a

I shall write you, as soon as the Convention has transacted its business.

[Communication.]

EDITOR OF BRADFORD REPORTER .- Sir: In reading the Reporter of the date of February 23d, I was surprised at the article over the signature of Dennisson Johnson, Esq., and believing that justice to an is openly against it. he Democratic citizens of Pike township, require that some notice be taken of that singular production, (framed and fashioned as I believe in Towanda at or near D.M. Bull's place of residence,) I proceed to say, that, the object of the mover of that meeting was mainly to show the people of this Congressional District (and Bradford county in particular) that any attempt which might be made (by those in high places) to disturb the integrity and harmony of the Democratic party in this township would meet with no success. But sir, before making confession of my mistake, permit me to make to your readers an exposition of all the facts in relation to the meeting alluded to by Mr. Johnson as a slim affair," and I will leave him alone in his glory, or perhaps he may have consigned himself to the elevated political associations of D. M. Bull &c.

(On the evening of the 29th ult, several democrats met at the house of D. Johnson, LeRaysville, for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the various suljects then agitating the public mind. The democrats present were from the eastern northern, western and southern sections of the township, and I would fain believe, speaking charitably, possessed of sufficient political intelligence to answer the questions propounded. What is the expression of the democrats of your vicinity in reference to the Mexican War, Indemnity, the Proviso, fact, we have reason to believe that the Democracy and acquisition of territory? The uniform answer to which, was, by all demodrats present, (not even excepting Mr. Johnson himself) that nothing had been heard against, but on the contrary an entire approval of the doctrine upon all these subjects as held and advocated by Hon. David Wilmot. After this full expression of sentiment by the meeting, the resolutions as published in the Reporter of the 3d inst., were twice read, the vote was called by Mr. Johnson, the chairman, upon the passage of the resolutions, which resulted in their unanimous adop-

And now with pain, and regret, I confess that, what I firmly believed when left that preting, viz: that there was a steady adherence to sound principles by all those professing to belong to the Democratic party in Pike township, was alas! a when Post Offices and mail contracts are in prospect, we are not without one or two individual suppliant tools" to the supposed "powers that be," notwithstanding one of those, (Mr. Johnson) could stand up in the Democratic county Convention of September last, a Delegate representing the democratic citizens of this township, and endone by his vote that excellent set of resolutions: there ailonted, approving Mr. Wilmots course in reference to the Proviso and such other subjects as were there passed upon.

I rather think it was not then made public, that James Buchanan would, or could pander the Post Office patronage to that eile thing, the "T ogs Eagle," as also some few men hereabout.

als the per or the Ope of the Meeting. Mr. Euros - We the subscribers, aming as Vice Presidents of the meeting above siluded to do say, that the expose of the facts describing the

We cannot see how either Democrat or Whig o case a m for his political principles, He if but and out of the no may a John Tyle policy, sure to plan the exponent

and displease every body. We would mu fer to see an open and avowed whig in the chair,

LETTER TO GEN. PETER SEEN SHITH OF PINLA Baron Rouge, La., Jan. 30, 1848. Sm - Your communication of the 15th inst, has controlled, and the suggestions therein offered,

luly considered. In reply to your inquiries. I have again to renew that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American people the exact manner in which they should proceed to nominate me for the

Presidency of the United States

If they desire such a result, they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think hit to bring me before them for this office, through their Legis latures, Mass meetings, or Conventions, I cannot object to their designating those bodies as Whig, Democratic, or Native; but being thus nominated, must insist on the condition-and my position on this point is immusable—that I shall not be brought torward by them as the candidate of their party, or onsidered as the exponent of their party doctrines. In conclusion I have to repeat, that if I were noninated for the Presidency by any body of my fellow citizens, designated by any name they might choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination, provided it had been made entirely independent of party considera-

I am sir, your obedient servant Peter Sken Smith, Esq. Z. TAYLOR.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Delegates from the several counties and districts in the State, Convened at Harrisburg on Saturday last to select delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore and to nominate Electors for the Presidential campaign, and a candidate for Canal Commissioner.-We have no news of their doings, up to the time of our paper going to press. Next week, we will give he entire proceedings.

THE GAME COMMENCED .- Several of the Federal papers are reporting cases of the failure of large lanufacturing establishments. Before next Oct. the country will be totally ruined again.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT .-- It is announced in the New York papers, upon what they deem indisputable authority, that the basis of a Postal arrangement between the United States and Great British has been agreed upon at London.

The Treaty-Buchanan opposed to it.

WASSINGTON, March 2-5 P. M. The Senate has just adjourned, after spending

everal hours in Executive session. The Whigs have held a caucus, and seem to be pretty well disposed towards letting the treaty die on the table, notwithstanding the recommenda-tion of the President to amend certain propositions. There is a pretty general feeling agains the ratification. I count eight Democratic Senators against it to-day, among them is Judge Douglass, of Illi-

The treaty may, however, die without being re-jected, the President being in the mean time advired to send Commissioners. There is substantially historical ground for the belief that England and France have ulterior views in relation to the Isthmus

of Tehuantepec.

This has roused the slavery interest, and Mr Calhoun and his posse of three, are again in the field against the ratification. Both parties want to reject the treaty, but neither, will assume the responsibility. The President uses every means in his power to have the treaty ratified. Mr. Buchan-

Washington, March 2-10 P. M.

this morning.

The President's levee this evening was tolerably well attended. The ball for the benefit of the Monumental Association, fixed for to night, has proved a

THE PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.—The Washington Inion, of Wednesday evening, has the following on this subject :-

"It is rather too early in the day for us to enter nto any speculation on the President's message, or the treaty accompanying it. They were laid before the Senate to-day, with certain documents.-The version of the treaty which we have seen published in the Picayune, may not be strictly correct; but if the boundary lines specified in that paper have been accurately drawn, they substantially correspond with the instructions which were originally given to our commissioner in April last. the veil is withdrawn, however, all the facts will be developed. The true character of the paper, and all its stipulations. will be accurately defined In the meantime, we would respectfully suggest to our cotemporaries the propriety of calmly waiting, before they express any conclusive opinions upon

With regard to Mr. Trist's powers to conclude the

treaty, the Union says:—
"Mr. Trist was recalled; and no additional conditions and no secret instructions were sent to him." This, however, the Union then intimates, is a natter of no great comparative moment, as the ratification of the treaty by our government, will cure defects in the negotiator's authority, if any exist.

Direct Taxation.-The Washington Union, in reference to the proposition of Mr. Wilmot, in fa-vor of direct taxation, says: "He has proposed a scheme of direct taxation, to fall we presume heavily upon the slaves of the South." We are not so entirely satisfied with the course of the Union in relation to the South, as to be led to the condemnation of this measure, because of its ominous forebodings ; nor are we altogether convinced but that a majority of the people of the South would prefer a constitutional system of direct taxation to the present method. Be that as if may, however we would suggest to the Union one reason which should make Mr. Wilmot's proposition acceptable, at least to the democrats. It would convey to the minds of the people the most definite idea of the expense of the war with Mexico, by calling directly on them for its payment. Whether, with the aid of such light, they would patiently listen to the long sermons of the Union, on its notions of duty and patriotism, we should think more than doubtful. - Charleston Mercury.

TROUBLE ON THE RAILROAD.—There has been much difficulty in the eastern part of the county, during the present month, in consequence of a turn put among the laborers on the Railroad. A large share of them were willing to work, but were deterred by the more during and reckless, who threat ened to put a bullet through the head of the first man who made the attempt. Large gangs of men anned bare continued to march back and forth on the line of the road, firing guns and pistols, and alarming and threatening the more quietly disposed. On Saturday, a warrant was sworn out against some five or six of the ringleaders, and placed in the hands of Officer Cook, who, with a posses of men before the grand jury, which fortunately is in ses-sion.—Bischampton Republican.

A NEW CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD, The Whigs say, that the expose of the facts describing the of Fanquier county, in Virginia baye met to approceedings and included within brackets is substantially approced.

A. S. SAMUTTI. Work Gazette, now occupies the paid. We are sentially acreed. A.S. SMITH, or company of Permaylyania, the champion of the pro-

on the fourth of March saxt. Davisitied as one of the Designates.

elected as one of the Delegates. Out of some aid ty odd votes, David received fifty-nine. We men tion this fact to show the strength of young Wilmon David Wilmot in Congress, a free-trade man, from some part of Pennsylvania, and supposed that he was rather an honest man than otherwise; but when he began to be abused violently, in high places, and by leading men of his own party, we tarned our stiention to him, and loand him hot only

honest but powerful.

The following resolution was adopted at the me

vid Wilmot is unbated. That we know his true-hearted devotion to Democratic principles, and the rights of man; we cannot and will not, be driven from his support, so long as he continues on the side of justice and humanity. Never will we as-sist to strike down the man who strikes for constitutional freedom. That we are unawed, as we trust he is, by the influences which are at work to prostrate him. That when patronage and power ombine in a crusade against honesty of purpose. duty, which is paramount to all other considerations demands to stand firmly on the side of right.

Thus we see that David's constituents are fash oned in the same mould with himself. When we tead Mr. Wilmol's "personal explanation," in teply to the Union, we were satisfied that he was a man whom threats, power, or patronage could not awerve a single hair's breadth from what he believed

to be right.

The Proviso man resides in a place called Towanda, Bradford County, Northern Pennsylvania This is his second term in Congress. He is a law yer by profession, and is short of lorty years of age. A gentleman who visited his place of residence, some few years ago, made the following penciling

" 1843, May 14. Beautiful day! The air all balm the earth a carpet of beauty. Just returned from another botanical excursion—view fine—made me think of a picture. This house [hotel] is the resort of the town side I find, and almost every even ing smoking or walking, often gathered in a circle talking politics, may be seen the following gentle-

Mr. W. is a man about 34, inclined to be corpu lent, with a red full face, as fair and as smooth as a woman's. The personal appearance of Mr. W. does not strike very favorably at first, he looks too much like a GREAT BOY, but as soon as we hear him speak, that impression vanishes. His voice is rich. full, melodious. He is called the most eloquent mar in Bradford county, and application would make him one of the first lawyers in the State... This he has not; is inclined to be careless, and leave things, both in his private affairs and profession, rather loosely arranged. Is a man of much native talent, but acts upon the spur of the moment-only great occasions arouse him, when, it is said, he erful. Mr. W. has the dignified bearing of a gen-tleman—converses charmingly, and it is a luxury to hear him laugh, but in connection with these agreeable qual ties, he is an inveterate chewer of bacco-his hair hangs loosely about his eyes-is almost slovenly in his dress, and not over pious in his language. Is ambitious—is evidently more anxious to shine as a politician than a jurist, and may figure yet somewhere."

Our traveller was a true prophet; David has "figured somewhere," and his figuring has not yet ended. And he makes his figures with so bold a hand, that they will never be effected from the blackboard.

Direct Taxes.

[From the Public Ledger.] -

The tariff of 1846 will not furnish revenue enough for the war. A great reduction might angment th next year afterwards, and diminish it after that; by the general distress caused by a year of excessiv importation, would leave the revenue about as be fore. Then any alteration of the tariff would proe evils invariably ens fluctuating national policy. A country suffers less The snow has been falling here since ten o'clock by accommodating itself to a bad system, than by the anarchy of incessant fluctuations in pursuit of a good one. What then is the result? Loans or di-rect taxes. Loans create taxes for the payment of interest and principal; and though the revenue un-der the present tariff, after the war coases, may be adequate to this and the ordinary expenses of the government, yet these taxes, like all taxes, raised by duties on consumption, will be imposed more upon labor than property. Direct taxes fall upon property, and not upon consumption, and are therefore paid by the rich, more than by the poor. But all taxes on consumption are paid by the poor, more than by the rich. Therefore we prefer direct taxes to loans. We may add that loans, paid from duties, cost something in the collection of such duties. Di rect taxation will cost nothing to the Federal Trea sury, if each state will do its duty, and collect and pay its proportion by its own officers. A manufacturer is worth two millions of dollars

collected from the labor of five hundred operatives.
His family consists of himself, wife, one child, and two servants. These five persons neither eat nor drink more than five of the operatives; and if they did, they would pay no taxes upon their food, for bread and meat are not imported, and teat nd cof fee are not taxed. The mill owner, his wife and child may consume more taxed clothing and other taxed supplies, than any six, perhaps nine of the operatives. But here the excess stops. The excess of consumption over that of himself and family, containing five persons, equal, as consumers, to leven operatives, is among the remaining four hundred and eighty-nine operatives, whether male or female, have families, each of a husband or wife and two children, in paying for whose consumption their labor must aid; and thus between the capital ist and his operatives, the disparity in consumption is enormously augmented. If each of these five hundred operatives earns eight dollars weekly, their aggregate anual wages are \$208,000, or \$416 each. If his two million afford an annual interest of tea per cent., which is below the average profit of manufacturers, his income will be \$200,000. Yet he pays no more taxes upon consumption for himself pays no more was upon consumption for imment and family, five persons, than any eleven of these single operatives, and less than any eleven with with families. But confining the comparison to the single, we find that he, with an income of \$200-000, pays no more tax upon consumption, then eleven operatives whose aggregate incomes are \$4,575. In other words, four hundred and eightynine persons pay as much, with only \$4,575 to pay it from, as one person, with \$200,000 to pay it from. Such is the operation of indirect taxation upon con-

In contrast with this, let us consider the opera tion of a tax on property. We will suppose that each of these 500 operatives has, \$1000 at interest. or in any productive property yielding ten percent.
This aggregate capital is \$500,000, and its income, at "ten per cent." \$50,000. while the mill owner's capital is \$2,000,000; and its income, at ten per would pay \$50,000, and each of them, with his or her \$1000, would pay \$10, while the mill owner, with his \$2 000,000, would pay \$20,000. Common sense will say that a man worth \$2,000,000 can more easily pay \$20,000, than a man worth only \$1,000 can pay \$10. The mill owner will say that the operatives have a capital in their labor, and an annual income from it, of \$208,000. But this capisucceeded in arresting them, and lodged them in tid is continually wearing out, and not like the the jail of this county. Their case is now probably most of his capital, continually accumulating. tal is continually wearing out, and not, like the Machinery wears out: So do health and consti tations. Buildings wear out, but more slowly than lives; and money, instead of wearing out, never dies, even if idle, and grows continually if active. According to these facts, only a low of the mulditude involved in the case, direct texution is much more equitable than taxation on consumption.

An earthquake was folk at Halfen on the 1st intt.

We find in the New York Herald the details

e two republics. The line is to commence in the

Gulf of Mevico, three leagues from land; to run up with the southern boundary of New Mexico: thence north until it intersects the first branch of the Gila; thence down the middle of that branch of the river to the Colorado: thence it follows the division be tween upper and lower California to the Pacific which it sinkes one leadile south of San Diego.

The next article gravaulies to chizens of Mexico

now residing in territory coded to the United States, all the rights and immunities of critzens of the latter country, provided they take the oath of allegiance; or in case they desire to continue citizens of Mexico, there is guarrantied to them the right to leave be territory, and to dispose of their property to the best advantage.
The next article of importance provides that

grants of land in the territory coded, made by Mex-co prior, to the treaty, shall, be respected by the United States.

The next article provides the Catholic residents in the ceded territory are to be protected in the ex-

ereise of their religion. Texas, made by Mexico prior to the year 1836, shall be respected by the United States.

The next article provides that this government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the

defence of the borders from Indian incursions. In consideration of this cossion of territory on the part of Mexico, the government of the United S. binds itself to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum are to be included the three millions of dollars already appropriated by Congress for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to the order of Mr. Trist. This sum is to be paid immediately on the ratification of this treaty by the Mexcan government

The remaining twelve millions are to be paid either by instalments, or by the issue of six per cent stock redeemable by the U.S. Several other articles are devoted to the executory details of both these modes of payment. The adoption of either is to be optional with this govern-

The next important article binds the government of the United S. to assume all claims of American citizens against the government of Mexico-both those already decided, amounting to two millions, and those underided amounting to three millions of dollars.

Some unimportant articles then follow, for the mode of executing this portion of the treaty; such as the appointment of a commissioner to decide

upon the claims, &c. &c.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for eight years, and afterwards to be renewed at the option of both go-The troops are to leave Mexico in three months

after the ratification of the treaty by the governments, unless the sickly season should come on before their embarkation can be effected; in which case, they have to retire to a healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies on amicable terms by the Mexican government.
Supplies which arrive in the mean time are

not to be subject to duty.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican government, and means are to be adopted for

settling it e accounts.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and exchanged within four months after its ratification. Any inture was that may break out between Mexico and the United States is to be conducted on

Christian principles, and according to the usages of The boundary specified is to be defined as haid down in Disternal's map of Mexico, published at

New York in 1847. A Touching Memorial.

[From the National Intelligencer.] [Few of our readers but will read with deep and written by Mr. Adams on the day preceding his fatal attack of illness, and designed to accompany his autograph signature, which had been requested by a female friend.

WHITTER FOR MISS C. L. EDWARDS, OF MASSACEUS DAT PRECEDING HIS ATTACK. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

> QUINCY, Massachusens In days of yore, the poet's pen From wing of bird was plundered. Perhaps of goose, but, now and then, From Jove's own Eagle sundered. But, now, metallic pens disclose Alone the poet's numbers;

In iron inspiration glows,
Or with the minstret slumbers. Pair Damsel! could my pen impart, In prose or lofty rhyme,
The pure emotions of my heart,
To speed the flight of time;
What metal from the womb of earth

Could worth intrinsic bear . ? To stamp with corresponding worth The blessings thou shoulds, share?

The following lines are the last which appeared from the pen of Mr. Adams. TO THE MUSE OF HISTORY.

Perched on her rock-wheeled and winged car over the front door of the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States. Muse! quit thy car! come down upon the floor. And with thee bring that volume in thy hand:

Rap with thy marble knuckles at the door, And take at a reporter's desk thy stand. Send round thy album, and collect a store

Of autographs from rulers of the land; Invite each Solon to inscribe his name, A self-recorded candidate for fame. JOHN QUINCE ADAMS.

DESTRUCTIVE DELUGE AT MASSILON, OHIO. -A great excitement was occasioned here to-day, by the town being flooded and much destruction occasioned, by the contents of an immense reservoir occupying a location ninety feet above the town; escaping and pouring through our midst. The force of the flood fore down several brick ware houses, a brick factory, the Tremont House and the canal embankment, and almost all the stores, wage-houses, &c., in town were overflown and their contents damaged. The disaster occurred about three o'clock this afternoon, but the waters have since subsided: 🖟 📜 🚎 🖂 👵 👵 🚉

SURVEY OF THE ISTUMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC. The Norfolk Beacon notices the statement of the marines at the different station being ordered to Mexico, for the supposed purpose of increasing the effective force of the army, and says:

"This, we believe, is not entirely accurate." The cent., \$200,000. "Under a tax on property of one U. S. Marines, under Major Harris, composing a per cent, the 500 operatives, with their \$500,000, a force of at least 1000 men, are to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, to accompany at expedition, under orders of Com. Perry, for the survey of the Isthmus of Tenumtepec.

Hon. D. Wilmor.-We give in another column an interesting communication under this head from the Wilksbarre Parmer. It places in the right po-sition the course of Mr. Wilmot which others have sought to misrepresent. The fact, is Mr. Wilmot was to be immolated upon the altar of Slavery, by some leading politicians who have an axe to grind and wanted the South to turn the stone. He may possibly be sacrified to that policy which forteils pripaiple to self-grandizement; but the principle will live, although trodden down for a time, and ulti-mately triumph. Does any one suppose that the feeling which exists against the extension of Siavery can expire or diminish ! Never .- Carbonild:

dence of the Public Ledger. Seeme remained to-day full three hours in divergence remained to-day full three hours in universities. The treaty was up, and an essent created that the Taylor Whigs will more

of less oppose it in a body.

The Taylor Whigs do not oppose peace, but dislike the manner in which it was brought about.

From that quarter the treaty will meet with some From that quarter the treaty was more was some opposition. I have intimated, in a previous letter that Mr. Webser and Mr. Davis of Manual letter will go against the treaty, and I confirm now what I then stated. I believe that Mr. Webser him sheaty him any and his contrion on the subject. In facil letter expressed his opinion on the subject, in fac if know. livered himself against the form of a treaty, and that his reasons were unanswerable, and his arguments clear and to the point. General Foot will side with d only go for modification, so will Gen. Cass. Mr. Criuenden is now put down as doubtful. My conviction is still that the treaty will doubting. Dry conviction is stat that the treaty will be confirmed with modifications which are not essential. At all events, the Senate will never some the responsibility of rejecting it. The worst that can happen to it is that the Senate will advise the President to send one or more commissioners.

down to Mexico with instructions to make a treaty en a basis which the Senate is willing to raiffy. The public, therefore, must not be suprised if the treaty were to be kept in the Senate for two or three weeks, (my opinion is that it will be disposed of in half that time;) if at the end of that time, a counter-proposition were sent to Mexico, differing in some respects from the project sent by Mr. Trist— This course may be suggested by Mr. Trist's official correspondence accompanying the treaty which is not only imperiment and revolting to every sense of propriety, but also utterly regardless of the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The war, you may rely upon it, is over, and peace, on honorable terms, is certain to be ours ; but Mr. Trist for the dignity of our national character, and the respect due to our Government, will not escape unpunished. This is the ground assumed by Mr. Benton, and he will be backed by other Senators—even by those who most favor the views of the Presi-

And here I would also guard against the suspicion that Mr. Benton opposes the form of the treaty on account of ill feelings in regard to the President.—Whatever his feelings may be in regard to the Fremont trial, I have reasons to believe that his arguments were those of a Statesman, calm and dignified, and not in any manner directly or indirectly referring, or even by innendo alluding to the President. The principle features of the treaty will not meet with much opposition from Democratic Senators.; but the Taylor Whigs may give the whole matters a different complexion.

Mr. Clay are for the treaty.

Webster and Davis of Massachensetts, I, of course count among the Taylor Whigs. Mr. Webster, as the whole world knows, wants to run as Vice Presi dent with Gen. Taylor.

The news from Virginia seems to warrant the conclusion that the Democratic Convention will not nominate or instruct delegates to vote for a particular candidate for the Presidency. They will pass res-olutions approving of the war, and of a National Convention, but scarcely express a preference for the Presidency. The two candidates who seem to be the most cherished in Virginia, are Mr. Dallas and Mr. Woodbury.

The friends of Mr. Clay here are quite encourag-

ed with the success of his friends in Pittsburg, and a vigorous effort is now making to put the old-chieftain again on track. The nomination of Gen. Taylor in Kentucky is explained in a variety of ways and the Convention cast her vote for " for the rage of Ashland." OBSERVER.

Later from Mexico

The Courier from the English Legation arrived at Vera Cruz before the steamer sailed, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 13th.

The American Star of the 11th inst. contains the official announcement that the treaty was ratified on the part of the Mexican Congress, by receiving the signature of Senor Rossa. Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 10th inst, which date it bears. A meeting of the Deputies and Senators who were in the city was held, but only twenty-four

were present, and a majority of them were in favor The Star of the 12th says that Santa Anna had asked for a passport to leave the Republic, and that he recommends to his friends to yield up the control to the United States, sue for peace and establish

a good government.

Pensy Pena publishes a letter in which he states that the government of Queratero, in conjunction with General Scott have resolved upon the impricomment of Santa Anna, thus removing the last obstacle to a peace.

The Mexican papers confirm the articles of the treaty in the matter of the cession of all New Mexico, Texas, and Upper California, on their part, and the payment of 15,000,000 bonus, and 5,000,000 for our citizens' claims against Mexico by the U. Accounts from Equador to Oct. 19th report that

conspiracy of the friends of Flores had been defected. Many arrests had been made, and among them was Wright, aid of Flores. Several leading men are involved. Flores had given out that he had authority to

draw on Europe for \$40,000.

A revolution in Bolivia broke out Oct. 19th, in favor of Velasco Cygoven. Several Provinces had declared in his favor. The government troops were infected. A treaty between Bolivia and Peru was conclud-

ed Nov. 2d. Thus averting a war between the two

A FUNERAL INSTEAD OF A BRIDAL CEREMONY.-

Miss Nancy Bailey, of Merrimac, formerly employed in the factories here, visited Nashua last week. for the purchase of her wedding dress, bonnet, and bridal cake, &c., preparatory for her marriage on Wednesday next. She had completed her purchases, and was on her way to the depot, Saturday evening, when the cars left. She therefore jeturned to the house of a friend, Mrs. Mitchell, on Canal street, near the Jackson Corporation. About half past three on Sunday afternoon, as she sat at the window, she threw up both hands, exclaiming. "Why, there is Mr. Drew!" (the name of the young man to whom she was to be married, and who is a resident of Concord, Vt) Mrs. M. went to another window, but no one was in sight. At this moment a crash of glass called her attention to Miss Bailey, who had fallen forward against the window.

Help was instantly called, and she was placed up-on the hed, but with two gasps she lav a corpso And when the bridegroom comes, it will be to lay her in the grave, whom he had hoped so soon to call wife. Miss Bailey was about 26 years of age, and latterly had not been in perfect health,-Nash THE UNION AND THE TREATS.-The Washington

Union of Saturday has an article in reference to the rumors in circulation with regard to the Treaty which is now before the Senate. It asserts that the Treaty was not, as is alledged, made by Mr. Trist by private instructions from Mr. Polk, and that the abinet knew nothing of it ; that there is no provision in the Treaty about the Wilmot-Proviso as has been stated; and that there is a large cession of country made to us, "of a greater extent than any country in Europe, except Russia"—that the term-tory does in include the bay of San Francisco in the 37.38th degree of north latitude. "In fact," addstate Union, "we acquire, according to the reported stipulations of the treaty, all the best ports on the Pacific line in California, even counting down to the extreme cape in the Peninsula. We shall gain some of the finest harbors in the world; harbors which are essential to the comfort and convenience of the six or seven hundred whale ships that flock to this region. On this account alone, Massachuseus may well boast of the acquisition, if it should be accomplished."

CHLOTOFORN IN THE U. S. ARNY.-The Sir geon-General of the army of the U. S has forward ed a supply of Chloroform to the trains of the Demograficant han to and grown out in margina gold 1.5., for lipspital purposes.