

Nominees of the National Convention.

- FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT, ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAM BIERLEY of Clearfield, David D. Wagner of Northampton, Henry L. Benner, John C. King, Horn R. Kease, John W. Weidman, Isaac Shank, Robert J. Fisher, A. L. Rounforn, Frederick Smith, Jacob S. Yost, John Criswell, Robert E. Wright, Charles A. Black, Wm. W. Downing, Geo. W. Bowman, Henry Halleman, John R. Shannon, Peter Klein, George P. Hamilton, B. S. Schoonover, W. S. Davis, W. Swetland, Timothy Ives, Josiah Brewster, Joseph G. Campbell.

ISRAEL PAINTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Revolution in France.

We learn by a gentleman from Owego, that a telegraphic despatch was received at that place on Saturday from New York, announcing the arrival of the steamer Cambria, with intelligence of a Revolution in France, of such stupendous magnitude that the King and Queen were obliged to seek safety in England. We have, up to the hour of going to press, no intelligence late enough to corroborate the report, should it prove true.

New Hampshire Election.

We predicted, in announcing the nomination of Hon. Mr. WILLIAMS, as the democratic candidate for Governor by the Convention held in October last, that the democracy of New Hampshire would achieve a triumphant and glorious victory. The body which placed him in nomination declared it as their solemn conviction "as the Democratic party has heretofore done, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, should hereafter exist in any territory to be annexed to the United States; and that we approve of the votes of our delegation in Congress, IN FAVOR OF THE WILMOT PROVISION."

From the Spirit of the Times we learn the result of the election which took place on the 14th inst. The returns show that New Hampshire is democratic by an increased majority.

The Radical Democracy of the Granite State have swept the field against the allied forces arrayed against them. The defeated fought gallantly, but it was of no use. The indomitable Democracy rallied gloriously, and the result is a triumphant victory.

We sum up our intelligence, received by telegraph, which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the opinion heretofore expressed, as to the re-election of Jared W. Williams; the Democratic Governor of New Hampshire. Returns are received from about two-thirds of the State, and they indicate a majority of at least from 2000 to 3000.

The Legislature will also be Democratic in both branches. In the House the majority will be from 20 to 30. This ensures the election of a Democratic United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration on the 4th of March next of the term of the Hon. Charles G. Atherton.

Whig State Convention.

This party was not quite as harmonious as might have been expected from a party professing "all the decency"—but from all accounts was successful and broke up in a row. NEA MIDDLEBURY was chosen as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, on the second ballot, receiving 69 votes; Henry W. Tracy, received 27 votes. Mr. M. belongs to the old anti-masonic party, and is deadly hostile to democratic principles. The people of Pennsylvania will place a seal of condemnation upon him and his vagaries, at the October election to the tune of 25,000 majority for our democratic PAINTER.

No preference was expressed for the Presidency—Mr. Clay had a large majority of the convention—Gen. Scott a few friends—Gen. Taylor none. A resolution in favor of ANDY STEWART, for Vice President, was laid upon the table. The elector for the 12th district is FRANCIS TYLER, of Bradford.

The Convention, with characteristic cunning, expressed no preference, nor made any declaration of principles. But four resolutions were adopted—resolutions, we venture to assert without a parallel in the history of previous conventions.

A number of young men, destined to make a figure in our future political contests, were delegates in the late Democratic State Convention. Among these Messrs. LOWRY, of Crawford, PENNINGTON and SCHNABEL, of Philadelphia, GALLOWAY, of Mercer, and HICKMAN, of Chester, made speeches filled with eloquence. It is not difficult to predict that there are those among this list, who will rise to eminent positions in the councils of State and the nation.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The friends of Gen. Taylor in Mississippi have had a Convention in Jackson, at which Judge Guion presided. Col. McClung and Gen. Wm. R. Miles were nominated as electors for the State at large, and District Conventions suggested for the nomination of district electors.

NOMINATION OF HON. LEVI WOODBURY.—At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature, held at the State House, on Tuesday evening, Hon. Levi Woodbury was unanimously recommended as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, subject to the decision of the National Convention in May next.

COMMISSIONER TO MEXICO.—Hon. A. H. SEVIER, senator from Arkansas, has been appointed as Commissioner to Mexico, with full power of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and ROBERT M. WALSH as secretary of legation. The Union stated that they would probably leave Washington on Thursday or Friday night last en route for Mexico.

THE HON. JOHN A. DIX, S. CAMERON, and D. S. DICKINSON of the U. S. Senate, have placed us under obligations by forwarding important documents.

THE LEGISLATURE of this State have agreed upon the 11th of April, as the day of adjournment.

The Treaty Ratified.

The Senate ratified the Treaty with Mexico, on Friday, the 10th inst., by a vote of 27 to 15. The adjunction of secrecy has not been removed, yet the New York Herald publishes the Treaty in full, and also a classification of the vote.

Four Senators were absent, namely:—

- Samuel P. Phelps, Whig, Vermont. John A. Pearce, Whig, Maryland. James M. Clayton, Whig, Delaware. Sam. Houston, Democrat, Texas.

The vote for the ratification stands as follows:—

Table with columns: Name, Politics, State. Lists names of Senators from various states like Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, etc.

Total, 37.

Table with columns: Name, Politics, State. Lists names of Representatives from various states like Ohio, Missouri, North Carolina, etc.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

Table with columns: Party, Votes. Shows 11 Whigs, 26 Democrats, 27 Total.

Among those voting for the ratification are four who spoke against it. Of the four Senators not voting, two are absent from the city—Messrs. Houston and Pearce.

The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government in Texas and California, are stricken out; and the unimportant provisions to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded territory, is also stricken out. These are the principal modifications.

It will be recollected that the treaty indicates two modes of paying the indemnity agreed upon—one by the issue of six per cent. stocks, or by instalments. The latter mode has been adopted. The three millions subject to Mr. Trist's order, are to be paid immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government, and the remainder in annual instalments of three millions each bearing six per cent. interest, to commence from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico.

The following is a sketch of the articles of the treaty as adopted by the Senate:— Articles and provisions of the Treaty, as adopted by the American Senate.—Article first appointed Secors Cuernavaca, Conito, and Atristain, Commissioners on the part of the Mexican government to adjust the terms of a lasting treaty of peace between the United States of the North and the United Mexican States, with Nicholas P. Trist, commissioner of the U. S. States, &c.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary of the State; thence north to the first branch of the Gila; thence in a straight line down the middle of that branch and of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that all shall be optional with citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property, or else, upon taking the oath of allegiance to this government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States.

The next article provides that the United States government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursion. To this end, both nations are to use their best endeavors.

In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States, made by this treaty, the United States government agrees to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included three millions appropriated last session for the purchase of land, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order.—This sum is to be paid to the Mexican government immediately on the ratification of the treaty. The remaining twelve millions are to be paid in four annual instalments bearing six per cent. interest from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. No portion of this sum is to be transferable.

According to the article, the United States government undertakes all claims of American citizens against Mexico, both those already decided, and those still undecided—the whole, however not to amount to more than three millions and a quarter of dollars.

The Mexican archives found by us after the taking possession of the ceded territory, are to be delivered up.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for the period of eight years, and may afterwards be renewed at the option of both governments.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican authorities as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The troops of the United States are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican government, on amicable terms.

The supplies which may arrive between the ratification of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops, are not to be subject to duty.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and

Seated, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Durrant's map of Mexico, published at New York in 1847.

Several important articles are omitted.

Who altered these Resolutions?

We call upon the Democratic Union to know by what authority it dared to alter and disguise the Resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention? It is a most high-handed assumption of authority, and the perpetrator unworthy the confidence of Democrats. They will be found on our outside correctly printed. The mover of the resolution repudiating the two-thirds rule, refused in the Convention, to strike out the word "honest"—yet in the published proceedings that word is omitted. In the resolution approving of Mr. Cass, the word "infinitely" passed "prefer" has been interpolated since it before the Convention.

Since the above was written, we have received "The Lancasterian" which has the following paragraph upon the same subject:—

How is it?—Our attention has been arrested by a singular discrepancy between one of the resolutions as reported and passed by the late State Convention, and the same as published in the Harrisburg Union of the 8th inst. We allude to the one commending Gen. Cass, in which the Convention is made to say, that "the Democracy of Pennsylvania infinitely prefer their own great and pure man, Buchanan to any other." &c. This is not the resolution as unanimously adopted by the Convention, and passed by the Convention, and introduced by M. B. Lowry, Esq. and reported by the Committee, was that "the Democracy prefer" &c. There was no such word as "infinitely" in it. It was passed by the Committee as it came from the hands of Mr. Lowry and subsequently, in the same shape, by the Convention. Mr. Lowry on discovering this interpolation in the published proceedings, called on the reporter and demanded the original resolution. After some search it was found. It was in his hand writing, with the word "infinitely" interpolated, in the hand writing of some other person. In the presence of some of the Printing Committee he pronounced this superadded word a fabrication. But the fact of this alteration does not rest alone on Mr. Lowry's statement. We have in our possession two copies of the Union of the same date, in one of which the word "infinitely" is omitted, and in the other introduced. Fair play is a jewel and this effort to make the Convention say what it did not say, needs explanation. Can the Union throw any light on this subject?

The following letter from the Hon. David Wilmot, to the editors of the Public Ledger, was to correct a mistake made by the Reporter for that paper, in the synopsis of his speech made in the Convention. The language reported was used by him in referring to Hon. JONAH BRAWSTER, the delegate from Tioga county, who had nominated Mr. Sanderson from this District. Mr. Wilmot pledged himself that Mr. Sanderson was unobjectionable, as a man and a democrat, and called upon Mr. Brewster, whom he designated as "differing from him, in being the early, honest and devoted friend of Mr. Buchanan, to state whether, though Mr. Sanderson's first choice was not Mr. Buchanan, if he would not do justice to him? Mr. Wilmot used no such language calculated to place Mr. Sanderson before the Convention as a friend of Buchanan's; but on the contrary, refused to submit his nomination as a Delegate to such a test.

HARRISBURG, March 8th, 1848. GENTLEMEN OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.—Your correspondent, writing from this place under date of the 6th inst. in the brief and necessarily very imperfect report given of my remarks in the State Convention, has fallen into an error, that I trust you will do me the justice to correct, by the publication of this letter. I am reported as speaking of Mr. Sanderson, the delegate to the National Convention from the 12th Congressional District, as "a warm, early, devoted friend of Mr. Buchanan." So far from this, I earnestly contended that no such test should be required to qualify him for a seat in the Baltimore Convention. I admitted the well known fact that Mr. Sanderson preferred other eminent statesmen over Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency; but insisted that he was a true and sincere Democrat, and an honorable man, who would faithfully carry out an instruction imposed upon him. Objections were made to Mr. Sanderson by the friends of Mr. Buchanan, on the ground that he was his violent and bitter rival; this I denied, and called for the proof, alleging as the true reason why Mr. Sanderson was opposed, his warm, faithful and steadfast friendship for myself. I distinctly charged that the opposition made to Mr. Sanderson was an attempt to strike at me through him. Through my remarks I indignantly repelled the effort to establish as a test of Mr. Sanderson's democracy and qualification to act as the representative of the party, that he should be the friend of Mr. Buchanan, or prefer him over any other candidate.

Very respectfully, your obt' serv't, D. WILMOT.

In connection with this letter, we extract from "The Lancasterian" a portion of Mr. Wilmot's remarks upon his amendment. That paper has a very full and accurate account of the proceedings of the Convention, reported by an excellent stenographer. This report, though far from full, gives a very good synopsis of his remarks concerning the delegate from this district:— The Hon. DAVID WILMOT rose and said—Mr. President: It has been heretofore said that there is no real opposition to any one who has been nominated, except to Mr. Sanderson of the Twelfth Congressional District. And why, I ask, should George Sanderson be selected out of so many other democrats, as not being a sufficiently good Buchanan man? This is the plea, but the real cause is, that he is my warm, personal friend, and defender—for I am out of time. Sir, will the friends of Mr. Buchanan, or a portion of them—(but I am happy to find that even a majority of his own friends will not go that length)—dispute the word of John Brewster, for he endorses George Sanderson as a true and sincere democrat, and an honorable man. Who, Sir, is it that objects to him? I call upon any man to state the grounds of objection to George Sanderson? Upon what are they predicated? Sir, it is but one year ago that he, a prominent member of the Democratic Convention of this State, battled a whole night for a resolution complimentary to Mr. Buchanan. I am not aware, Sir, that he has abused and reviled Mr. Buchanan, although I know that gentleman is not his first choice—that fact however, does not qualify him for a seat in the Baltimore Convention. But, Sir, I know he has defended me. Is that a sin? I thank a sin, I repeat! If it be, then is he guilty. He, Sir, is my neighbor, and in whose company I have fought—who has stood by me unwaveringly and unflinchingly again and again, fighting the battles of democracy.

The Washington Union and the Pennsylvania exhibit symptoms of returning sanity. They have entirely ceased their slang about Mr. Wilmot, the Proviso, &c. The late Democratic Convention has had quite a soothing effect upon their minds. Another such would probably restore their equilibrium.

We see, some of our exchanges are in error regarding the neighboring county of Sullivan. It does not embrace any portion of Bradford county.

DAILY AT Cwego.—Hiram A. Berbe, the editor of the Owego Gazette, proposes publishing a paper at Owego, N. Y. Terms \$4 a year.

Correspondence from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1848. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is dead—the wish, the high, the revered head, now lies low in the tomb. Although his death was not unexpected, yet the news of his demise excited a thrill in the Nation's heart, such as is only caused by the departure of the Country's greatest and ablest sons. (On Saturday last, this city presented a mournful spectacle—the different Departments, and the houses along Pennsylvania Avenue were draped with black, and the sable evidences of Death met the eye in every direction. Services were performed in the capitol by the chaplain of the House, after which the funeral cortege started to convey the remains of Mr. Adams to the Congressional burying-ground. Thousands upon thousands attended to view the imposing pageant, and to do honor to one who filled so large a space in the Nation's mind and the Nation's heart. Of his character and services—his high honor and uprightness—his sympathy for the oppressed, and his unshrinking fidelity in rebuking the oppressors, I will not speak—posterity will do justice to his efforts and his character. I would merely refer your readers to his manly and upright course in the House when the right of petition was denied by the hotspurs of the South, and his exercise resisted by all the weight of talent they could produce. Mr. Adams entered Congress in 1811, and at that time stood almost alone in his defence; but he was his own within himself. The Slave Power, with its overwhelming influences, attempted to crush him to the earth. Such fiery spirits as Wise, Dromgoole and others, assailed him with a bitterness and an energy almost unequalled; but "The Old Man Eloquent" sustained himself with singular adroitness and success. As the crisis approached, the bitterness of his enemies became concentrated. At one time threatened with assassination from without, at another, with a resolution of censure from within, armed with the consciousness of having Right on his side, he successfully baffled the malice of his enemies, and their barbed and poisoned arrows fell harmless at his feet. The crisis came. The timid of the Nation's Representatives yielded almost without a blow—the venal obtained the price they demanded for their subservience, and the exercise of the Right of Petition on all matters touching the institution of Slavery was rendered a nullity and a mockery.

But that day has gone by. In 1846, the gag-rule was rescinded and freedom of debate recognised. Mr. Adams triumphed, and his name deserves a high place among the benefactors of his race. But, although this step has been gained the enemies of Freedom have lost none of their bitterness or ferocity. Your faithful Representative in Congress, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, is attacked by the same influence with assailed Mr. Adams. The bloodhounds of Slavery are on his track, and they would, if possible, run him to death. He is denounced as the "fomentor of mischief," the "incendiary" who would apply the torch to our Republican institutions, the "secret foe of the Administration," &c. &c., and the vocabulary of billingsgate is ransacked to find epithets sufficiently opprobrious to characterise his efforts to stop the march of Slavery. His enemies appear determined to push him into fame, and I do not think their efforts will be altogether unsuccessful. He may be misunderstood for a time, and his character may suffer some from malign influences which surrounded him; but he cannot ultimately fail. He has illustrious examples before him—such men as Washington, Jefferson, and the host of worthies who resolved to fight for "liberty or death," never dreamed of the extension of Slavery over half the continent—they looked upon Slavery as an evil and a curse, and anticipated the time of its final extinction. If these men were now upon earth, they would be foremost in resisting the efforts of the Slavery propagandists. Let the friends of free labor and a free soil, therefore, not falter. Let them stand fast in the support of Mr. WILMOT against his assailants, and the time will soon arrive when his foes, like those of the venerated patriot whose freed spirit has just winged its flight to "the bosom of his father and his God," will be covered with shame and confusion of face.

Since I last wrote to you, Mr. VICTOR POOLLEY, a citizen of our county, who had been appointed by President Polk, a Paymaster in the U. S. Army, has been rejected by the Senate. Why he was made to walk the plank, I am unable to say with certainty. Contradictory reasons are given here for his rejection. One is that his private character was assailed in the Senate—another is that while he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature last winter, he offered and advocated the resolution of instruction to your Senators and Representatives to support the "Wilmot Proviso." Whatever may have been the reason for his rejection, it is said with confidence that he obtained but 3 or 4 votes in his favor—all the Southern Senators voting against him. Of the justice of the first reason, I cannot give an opinion—of the last one, I will merely say that, he who now places himself in the way of the juggernaut of Slavery must expect to be crushed beneath its ponderous wheels. The South demands complete subservience, if this is not yielded, woe to the rash man who has the temerity to excite its ire. And this fact should awaken the citizens of the free North to the efforts made to fetter and silence the spirit of resistance to oppression.

The appointments of President Polk from Pennsylvania appear to have been peculiarly unfortunate, for some unexplained reason, inasmuch as a large number of them have been voted by that body. The fearless HENRY HOAX, the talented Woodward, the accomplished BEAUMONT, and others of less note, have each been struck down and crushed beneath its iron heel. It may be all right for those who hold power to exercise it; but, as the power they hold is only delegated to them by the people, it would seem to be proper that the reasons for their action should be given to the power from which they derived their authority.

I cut from the last number of the Lancaster Intelligence, Mr. HUTTON's paper, the following paragraph:— "The insinuation of the Washington correspondent of the Bradford Reporter is a gross and wanton calumny. A. J. GROSSBERGER, Esq., the able Editor of the York Gazette was appointed our successor in the humble place we held in the State Department, soon after we vacated it, and receives his own salary, of course."

I have no disposition to propagate calumny against Mr. HUTTON or any body else; but I do not see that his explanation promotes the cause of his patron in the least. It merely adds another to the formidable list of pensioned presses in Pennsylvania—and another "disinterested" voice to the choir which sings hosannas to the Secretary of State.—Try again Mr. HUTTON, your explanations help amazingly the course you oppose.

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