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Bradford Meporter.

Towanda. Wednesday, March 22, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT & THE PRESIDENT. Nominces of the National Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAN BIGERS, of Clearfield, DAVID D. WASNER, of Northampton, Senatorial. 1. Henry L. Benner. 13. John C. King. Horn R. Kneass. 14. John Weidman. 3. Isaac Shunk. 15. Robert J. Fisher. 4. A. L. Roumfort. 16. Frederick Smith. Jacob S. Yost. 17. John Criswell. 6. Robert E. Wright. 18: Charles A. Black Wm. W. Downing. 19. Geo. W. Bowman. Henry Haldeman. 20. John R. Shannon. Peter Kline. 21. George P. Hamilton 22. W. S. Davis. 10. B. S. Scheonover. W. Swetland. 23. Timothy Ives. 24. Joseph G. Campbell. 12. Jonah Brewster.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER, OF WESTMOBELAND 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 Jacob W. Miller, of the steamer Cambria, with intelligence of a Re. R. B. Moor, volution 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 Wm. Allen. Hon. Mr. WILLIAMS, as the democratic condidate 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 par- | Thomas Cerwin, ty 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 PROVISO." 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 demo-

cratic 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-electian of Jared W. Williams ; the Democratic Governor of New Humpshife. 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 occasiond by the expiration on the 4th of the term of the Hon. Charles G. Atherton.

The Treaty Ratified.

The Senate ratified the Treaty with Mexico, on Friday, the 10th inst., by a rote of 37 to 15. The njunction of secrety has not been removed, yet the New York Herald publishes the Treaty in full, and also a classification of the vote.

Four Senators were absorpt, namely :---Politices. Samuel P. Phelpa, States. Vermont Whig, ames A Pearce, Maryland. Whig, Whig, John M. Clayton, Delaware.

Bam. Houston, Democrat, Texas. The vote for the ratification stands as follows

AYES. Politics. States Chester Ashley, Democrat, Arkansas. Charles G. Atherion Democrat. New Hampshire Democrat, Alabama. Arthur P. Bagby, John Bell, Jas. W. Bradbury, Democrat, Tennessee. Whig, Maine. Democrat, Indiana. Jesse D. Bright, A. P. Butler, John C. Calhoun, Democrat, South Carolina. Democrat, South Carolina. Simon Cameron, Democrat, Pennsylvania. Democrat, Michigan. Democrat, Bhode Island. Lewis Cass. John H. Ciarke. Whig, Whig, John J. Crittenden. Kentucky. John Davis. Massachusetta. Jefferson Davis, Democrat, Mississippi. William L. Dayton, Danl. S. Dickinson, Whig, New Jersey. Democrat. New York. John A. Dix, Démocrat, New York. S. N. Downs, Alpheus Felch, Democrat, Louisiana. Democrat, Michigan. Henry 8. Foote; Democrat, Missiasippi. John P. Hale, Edward A. Hannegan, Abolition, New Hampshire Democrat. Indiana. Democrat, Virginia. R: M. T. Hauter, Reverdy Johnson. Whig, Maryland. Herschel Johnson. Democrat, Georgia. Henry Johnson, Willie P. Mangum, Whig, Louisiana. Whig, North Carolina Democrat, Virginia. James M. Mason. Whig, New Jersey. Democrat, Maine. John M. Niles. Democrat, Connecticut Thomas J. Rusk. Democrat, Texas. Ambrose H. Sevier. Democrat. Arkansas. Daniel Sturgeon, Democrat, Pennsylvania. Hopkins L. Turney Democraj, Tennessee. Whig, Kentucky Democrat, Florida. Jos. R. Underwood, Kentucky. David L. Yules, 37 • NATS. Politics

Names. States Democrat, Ohio. David R. Atchiston Democrat. Missouri. North Carolina. George E. Badger, Vhig. Roger S. Baldwin. Connecticut. Whig, Thomas H. Benton. Democrat. Missouri. John M. Berrien, Whig, Georgia. Sidney Breese, Democrat, Illinois. Whig, Ohio. Democrat, Illinois. Step. A. Douglass, Rhode Island. Albert C. Greene. Whig, Dixon H. Lewis. Alabama. Democrat Delaware. Spruance. Whig, Whig, Whig, William Upham, Vermont. Massachuseus. Daniel Webster, J. D. Wescott, jr., Democrat, Florida.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE. Ares-Whigs, 11|NATE-Whigs, Democrats, Democrats,

Total,

Total,

Asstar-Whigs, 3 Total-Ayes, Democrats. Nays, Majority for the Treaty,

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

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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

Senate, and to be exchanged within four months

auer its ratification. The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Disturnell's map of Mexico, published at New Fork in 1847. Several important articles are omitted.

Who altered these Resolution

We call upon the Democratic Union to know by that suthority it dared to alter and disfigure 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 repudisting 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 "infnitely" before "prefer" has been interpolated since it passed 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 singular discrepancy between one of the resolutions as reported and passed by the late State Con-vention, and the same as published in the Harrisburg Union of the 8th inst. We allude to the one commendatory of 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 reported by the Committee, and passed by the Convention. The resolution introduced by M. B. Loway, Esq. and reprefer," &c. There was no such word as "infinite-ly" 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 at the Union of fice and demanded the original resolution. After some search it was found. It was in his hand write ting, with the word "infinitely" interpolated, in the hand writing, of some other person. In the presence of some of the Printing Committee he pro-nounced 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 ?

Ar 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 refering to Hon. JONAH BREWSTER, 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 larguage 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.

HARRISPURG, March 8th, 1848. GENTLEMEN OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER :-- YOUT COL espondent, writing from this place under date of the 6th instant, 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 the "warm, early, devoted friend of Mr. Buchanan." So far from this, I earnestly contended that no such

Corrensedente from Undergion.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1848. Jour Quinty ADAMS is dead-"the wise, the high, the revealed head" now lies low in the tomb. Although his death, was not mexpected, 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 mounful spectaclethe 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 contege started to convey the remains of Mr. sands 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 bo- House. nor 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 its exercise resisted by all the weight of talent they could

but he was a host within himself. The Slave Power, with its overshadowing influences, attempted to crush him to the earth. Such fiery spirits as Wise, Dromgoole and others, assailed him with a bittemess and an energy almost unequalled; but confirmed on Friday last, in the Senate, "The Old Man Eloquent" sustained himself with singular advoitness and success. As the crisis approached, the bitterness of his enemies became concentrated. At one time threatened with assamination from without, at another, with a resolution of censure from within, armed with the consciocaness 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 vielded almost without a blowthe venal obtained the price they demanded for their subserviency, 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 reacinded 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 enomies 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 " fomentor of mischief," the "incendiary" the 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 ooked upon Slavery as an evil and a conse 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. WILNOT against his assailants, and the time will soon arrive when his toes, 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 PIOLLET, 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 himsell in the way of the Juggemant of Slavery must expect to be crushed beneath its ponderous whoels. The, South demands complete subserviency, if this is not yielded, were 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 op-The appointments of President Polk from Penn salvania appear to have been peculiarly unfortunate, for some unexplained reason, inasmuch as a large number of them have been vetoed by that body. The fearless HENRY HORN, the talented Woop-WARD, the accomplished BEAUMONT, and others of less note, have each been struck down and crushed

ention of Kentucky has nominated Linn Boyd for Governor, and J. W. Johnson for Lightenant Gov-. Can and Boller were manie $\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{i}}$ 2.04 in con

Ma section with the nomination for the Printiency, while General Taylor was denounced as devoid of principle. 13

Hypeophonia --- The Doylestown Democrit cca. tains an account of the death of Martin Fries of that county, from Hydrophobia. It also says that five or six mad dogs have been discovered in various parts of Bocks county. One was killed after having bit two children and a cow.

Junce Invine .- The committee in the case of Adams to the Congressional burging-ground. Thou- Judge Levins, after the most-full and searching inventigation, which has lasted for several weeks, reported in his favor, by a vote of 5 to 2, and the report of the committee has been adopted by the

> PARSIDENTIAL ELECTION .- By the act of Congress, January, 1845, the next Presidential election will be held in every State on the same day. This your the appointed day is on Tuesday, November 7th.

OF WILLIAM C. TOBEY, formerly a resident of this place, has been appointed a second Lieutenproduce. Mr. Adams entered Congress in 1831, ant in the 4th regiment of regular infantry. We and at that time stood almost alone in its defence : | congratulate " John of York," and wish him speedy promotion.

> CONFIRMED .- The nomination of HENRY CHAP-MAN for President Judge of the judicial district composed of Delaware and Chester, was unanimously

The Convention of Iron Masters,

The Iron makers call a Convention for the 22d March, at Harrisburg They complain chiefly that, being led away with the idea that the exorbitant prices of last year, and the unexampled demand for Iron would be permanent, they spread them selves beyond the point of prudence, and have became embarrassed by extended engagements for new buildings and improvements. They complain that the money crisis in Great Britian has given to the consumers here, and the thousand minor shope, foundries, &c., a chance to get some iron cheap for once, say at \$25 the ton, to mix with that for which they have been paying to our home makers the extremely high price of \$37 per ton.

The object of the convention is, in plain English to ask Congress to shut out the millions of consumers from all chance ever to get a bargain, and to compel them to buy only from the hundred who make the article at home. So that these latter may hold up the prices to something like the high water mark we have named.

If this be the object, as the call infers, it will fail We go in strong for protection, but not unequal protection. Because we happen to be producers, we cannot so far forget the public interest in regard for self, as to think that the rights of producers only should be protected. Consumers, who are the great mass, have some rights also, in our republican vay of thinking, which some raw federal partizans may think peculiar.

And from any unreasonable exactions of the former, we think the latter have a right to protection. Let us see if the iron men ask what is read sonable !

The lowest price of Iron in the pig is now \$28 per ton; and this is the complaint of the home umaces. And yet who does not know, that at this price our little old charcoal furnaces, often carting their ores from afar, have ever realized handsome fortunes. The Grubbs, the Colemans, the Soyders, the Hunters, and others of the same stamp.

And now that the manufacture is vasily cheap ened by the use of anthracite, by hot blast, by enlarged stacks, and by improved location on rail and canal, what is the reason the same prices will not pay as well ? Or rather why have we, the consuners, not the right to look for cheaper rates ! The truth is, iron is produced cheaper, but a

denly rich, ha dinors fo

Lantvier Manual The Democratic Con The Bound cristic Dians Convention

(From the Upland Union.)

Brate Convingtion .- We were present during the last day of the State Convention, and although there was apparent on the part of a few a desire for radiation, the great mass of the Convention ware disposed to be democratic and liberal, and the proceedings were marked by general courtesy in debate, and terminated with an imparalelled dein decome, and terminates was an unparatelled de-gree of unity and good feeling. The flon. David Wilmor was present, and may with strict pasice be called the master spirit of the meeting. Mr. Wilmot is a man of vigorous and powerful intellect, an eloquent and courtepus debater, and however others may differ from him in matters of opinion, all must admit that he is an honest straight forward

politician, and an ardent and devoted friend of repolitician, and an arcent and up occur mend or re-publican principles and equality of rights and priv-ileges. On the subject of slavery and its influen-ces on the genius and spurit of our republican inces on the genius and spurit of our republican in-stitutions, and upon the dignity and character of the "toiling millions," fo whom this country owes its past and present glory and prosperity, and on it solely depends for its future greatness and secu-rity—his sentiments bear the impress of an honest-hearted and clear-headed democrai. We look up-on slavery as the enemy of republicanism, and that exaited character which labor ought to command avery where, and with an unqualified determine. every where, and with an unqualified determina. tion never to interfere with the rights of any state where slavery is tolerated by law, we still hold it to be the daty and the right of every freeman to prevent by all justifiable means its extension into territory now free. This glorious result can and will be accomplished by the power of public opinion, without any attempt on the part of Congress to exercise dopbtful powers by prospective legislation. Although we agree with Mr. Wilmot in his opposition to the extension of slavery, instead of invoking the action of Congress upon the subject as regards territory now possessed by this government or hereafter to be acquired, we would leave legis. lation to the people, who may organize govern-ments within the limits of such territory, confident of their intelligence and ability to legislate for themselves. We know of no authority under the Conselves. We know of no authority under the Con-stitution for such legislation on the part of Congress, and doubt both its expediency and justice. Mr. Wilmot repudiated all interference with state rights, declared himself the uncompromising opponent of fanatical abolitionists, and when we revert to the fact that he was the only member of Congress that stood by the policy of the national administration in either House, we are prepared to say such men as Da-vid Wilmot must and will command the respect of alt honest politicians and intelligent freemen throughout Pennsylvania. Proscription but raises him in public estimation.

[From the Westchester Republican.]

But few if any Conventions in this State, having so many exciting questions to determine, have er-er conducted their proceedings with more harmony, or brought them to a conclusion, amid more general manifestations of good feeling among the members. And for this happy, and certainly desirable result, the party is ander obligations to the members generally, - but more especially to Messrs. Wilmot and Frazer, who although in the minority, conducted themselves in a manner which secured o them the respect and confidence of the entire Convention.

[From the Lancasterian.]

Hox. DAVID WILMGT .- This gentleman was one of the delegates from Bradford county in the State Convention. Owing to unavoidable detention, he was not able to take his seat until late Saturday evening. It was generally believed that the Convention would be favored with an exposition of his course in Congress, and a vindication of his politi-cal character, from the assaults which have been made upon it by certain papers in and out of the State. On Monday, Mr. Wilmot availed himself of an opportunity, and in a speech replete with manly and fearless eloquence, vindicated the honsty and parity of his motives, and unmask the eartlessness of the conduct of his assailants. He had been assailed ruthlessly and wantonly. His moives had been impunged, and the Republican party of Pennsylvania were asked to read him out of its anks as a deserter from its creed. Mr. Wilmot met his assailants before the bar of the assembled representatives of the democracy, and while he justitled his course, be at the same time administered withering rebuke to those who had joined in the fort, to use his own expressive him down. His friends may have differed from him on his proviso, but they could not forget his bold stand in favor of the tariff of 1846. They could not forget that he was the only man in the Pennsylvania delegation who had the manliness and confidence of right to advocate this great measure of reform. The democracy forgetting his proviso, stood around him, and by a vote of 70 to 58 shut the mouths of his assailants and the cavilers at his fame. They would not join in the effort to strike down one, who, in the hour of trial, displayed a firmness due to the party of his attachment and his choice .-Mr. Wilmot now stands where he formerly stood, fast in the affections of the democracy, and it will take no ordinary means to drive him from his position. (From the Harrisbury Areas.) The annunciation that the Hon. DAVID WILNOT, was a delegate from Bradford county to the 4th March Convention, created great interest in the proceedings of that body. It cannot be concealed, eithershould it be, that a combined and perserving effort has been made, by the immediate and particular organs of Mr. Buchanan, so utterly to prostrate Mr. Wilmot, that he should loose all caste with the Democracy of Pennsylvania. A short time since, a special order was issued calling upon the Democratic press of this State to practice forbearance no onger, with that man Wilmot. Those who bend their judgment to no other tribanal, than that which can dispense power and patronage, at once obeyed the nod of their masters, and without ceremony de-livered Mr. Wilmot over to the Whigs. We had reason to expect from all this that he would find little favor with the Gonvention; that the former potency of that man among Democrats had passed away; hundreds like ourselves, who were but lookers on, watched for his appearance in the Convention . The day's sessions passed ; no Mr. Wilmst came. Then it was we discovered among the delegates a feeling we had little anticipated-most of them were evidently disappointed; and so expressed their regreet, that there was no mistaking a general sympathy and interest for the proscribed n Evening came, his presence was announced, and a smothered applause, was indicated in every part of the thronged room. From this moment it was evident that Mr. Wilmot was destined to receive a different verdict at the tribunal of public opinion, than that which had been passed upon him at Washington. He was the "lion," of the Convention, the centre of interest and attraction. It was expected, that on Monday, he would take an active part in the proceedings. The Court House was densely thronged. He rose to defend himself and his district, against a blow aimed at him, by an attempt to reject the delegate to the Natianal Convention, unanimously selected by the delegates of the 12th Congressional District. The speech made by him was very able and eloquent ; and is regarded as one of his best efforts. Certain it is, we never saw a multitude of listeners, more intense in their attention. Looking over the sea of faces around us as the trampet voice of the speaker swelled louder and deeper, we saw that the multituee were impatient to pronounce their verdict in his favor. The dealening cheers that soon burst from the Conrention and the crowd came like a thunder bolt upon those present who had assisted to crush him. The triumph of Mr. Wilmot was at hand-shame and confusion came upon his enemies. Not only a general but a generous confidence in Mr. Wilmor, pervaled the Convention. He carried his proposi-tion as to the election of delegates to the Nationa Convention, and thus his triumph was complete. The same, bold, stank and honest manner tor which he is ever distinguished, had on this occasion the effect to drive back, all doubts as to the integrity of the man. Powards the close of the Convention, a resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the National Convention, to vote against the adoption of the two-thirds rule, by which Mr. Van Baren was defeated by the South in 1844. Mr. Wilmor

Whig State Convention.

This party was not quite as harmonious as might have been expected from a party professing " all ous and broke up in a row. NER MIDDLESWARTH was chosen as a candidate for Canal Commissioner 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 ors Cuevas, Conto, and Atristain, Commissioners 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 PAISTER.

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-resolu ions, we venture to assert without a parallel in the history of previous conventions.

OF A mamber of young meh, destined to make a figure in our future political contests, were dele-gates in the late Democratic State Convention .-Among these Messrs. Loway, of Crawford, PENNI-MAN 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 euvoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and ROBERT M. WALSH as secretary of legation. The ington on Thursday or Friday night last en route for Mexico. ŧ

(C- The Hons. JOHN A. DIX, S. CAMERON, and D. S. Dickinson of the U.S. Senate, have placed us under obligations by forwarding important documente

THE LEGISLATURE of this State have agreed upon fire 11th of April, as the day of aljournment,

hree 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 :-

on the part of the Mexican government to adjust terms of a lasting treaty of a peace between the United States of the North and the United Mexican States, with Nicholas P. Trist, commissioner of the U. States, &c. Arucle 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 same ; thence north to the first branch of the Gila, which it intersects; thence 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 Catifornia and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or oth erwise disposing of their property, or else, upon taking the oaths of allegiance to this government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and im-munities 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 stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included three millions appropriated last session for the utterance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's orler .- This sam 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 instalmenss bearing stx per cent interest from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. No por-

tion of this sum is to be transferable. According to the article, the United States goverement 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 Mex-ROBERT M. WALSH as secretary of legation. The ican authorities as soon as the treaty shall have been linion stated that they would probably leave Wash. 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 ars 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 the troops,

are not to be subject to duty. The treaty is to be ratified by the Presiden and

rium.

test should be required to qualify him for a seat in he Baltimore Convention. I admitted the well known fact that Mr. Sanderson preferred other emi-nent 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 any instruction imposed upon him. Objections was made to. Mr. Sanderson by the friends of Mr. Buchanan, on the ground that he was his violent and bitter reviler; this I denied, and called for the proof, alleging as the true reaso 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. Thro'. out my remarks I indignantly repelled the effort to establish as a test of Mt. Sanderson's democracy and qualification to act as the representative of the party, that he should be the friend of Mr. Buchanarty, that he should be the mena of the should be the should be the mena of the should be the should be the should be the mena of the should be the shou

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 oth-er 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 defen-der-for I am out of tine. 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 Jonah Brewster, for he endorses George Sanderson as a true and sincere democrat, and an honorable man. Who, Sir, is it that objects to him ! 1 call upon any man to state the grounds of objection to George Sanderson ? Upon what are they predi-Sir, it is but one year ago that he, a promcated 1 nent 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 ! Is that 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 unflinch-ingly again and again, fighting the battles of demo-

C The Washington Union and the Pennsylva nian, 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 equilib-

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

DAILY AT CWEGO .- Hiram A. Beebe, the editor Const at Owego, N. Y. Terms Si a year.

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. they derived their authority. I cut from the last number of the Lancaster In-

telligencer, Mr. HUTTER's paper, the following paragraph :

" (The insinuation of the Washington corres pondent of the Bradford Reporter is a gross and wan-ton calumny. A. J. GLOSSBERTHER, Esq., the able Editorof 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. HUTTER 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 hosannahs to the Secretary of State .--

essed the makers. Formerly the owner lived economically at his his works and gave attention to his own business. Now, owners, (like the shareholders of our local railways here,) chiefly reside afar off, having been induced to go into iron solely by extravagant hopes of speedy fortunes; and expensive Presidential and directorial management has taken the place of the good old way.

We may slip into some exceptional error in this general review. But in the main the honest manu facturer, inquiring after truth, will see some awkward demonstrations here.

Let us go further touching the sufficiency of \$26 a ton as a fair price for pig metal, which should ask no further tax on the consumer.

At Montour, pig metal costs about At Phoenixville, (ore less convenient, coal also,) At Reading, surely not less,

At Springmill, ore being more convenient, say,. At Allentown, and Easton, and Stanhope,

certainly not over, 15 00 We cannot be far wrong in these figures, and when we take into account that these new style formaces average 100 tons a week, (one on the Lehigh averages over 150 tons,) we will leave our

readers to judge of the profits for themselves. The rolling mills, we dare to say, if they can get the raw Iron at \$26 can, with fair wages to work

men make bar iron for present selling prices. It will not be denied that it is the permanent in terest of the greatest number of our people, that an article of prime necessity to every conceivable branch of industry, in the field, the mine, the shop, the ocean and the domestic hearth, should be produced in abundance and at the lowest possible price ; and this especially applies to the product of our mines, where cheapness so materially extends consumption. For upon consumption depends the number of inhabitants whom we can bind to our soil by profitable employment, giving wealth and strength to our government. If the force of this reasoning be admitted, it will be seen that we have everything to lose and nothing to gain, as a nation, by taxing and checking increased consump-

tion for benefit of a small body of producers. The true political economist, who is not blinded by partizan dogmas, will see that in questions of his kind there is more than one side. It is his duty to examine well both sides, in quest of that reaconable medium which generally lies between the extremes of both factions and with this end conscientiously in view, we arrive at the conclusions to which we have given expression .- Pottsville Emporium and Press.

is would seem to be proper that the reasons for their timore, March 12, a dreadful riot occurred among action should be given to the power from which the firemen; the Independent and Watchman comnanies being arrayed against the New Market and the United. The number of belligerents were estimated at two thousand. The fight occurred at the cor-ner of Cathedral and Madison strees. Pistols, stones, bricks, clubs &c., were freely used. Anthony Huges was shot dead ; three others were wounded about the legs and elsewhere, by 'the other missiles used. A number of arrests were made by he police.

A store on Fell's Point was burned this morning before the fight took place. Alarms have been frejuent since and much disorder prevails. The paries defeated in the fight are threatening vengence, and much more bloody work is anticipated.

SCARCELY DELICATE .- The ladies of New York iave pressed forward in such numbers to kiss Heuv Glay, that he has been obliged more than once o retreat precipitately from rows of lips rushing forward eager for a smack. It would be the height of hospitality, in such a difficulty, to appoint a comof the Owego Gazetie, proposes publishing a daily Try again Mr. HUTTER, your explanations help and do the honors for him. We have no doubt it amazingty the course you oppose. LIBERTAS. I would be quite as satisfactory to all parties. took the proposition under his charge. He cloquept

\$13 00

17 00

17 00

15 00