

Stadford Aeporter.

Towarda, Wednesday, April 12, 1818.

All and the same of the same o . FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT,

Nominces of the National Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton. Senatorial. 1. Henry L. Benner. 13. John C. King. Horn R. Knease.

14. John Weidman. 15/ Robert J. Fisher. 3. Isaac Shunk. 4. A. L. Roumfort. 16. Riederick Bmith. 5. Jacob S. Yost. 17. John Criswell. 6. Robert E. Wright. 18. Charles A. Black. Wm. W. Downing. 8. Henry Haldeman. 20. John R. Shannen. 9. Peter Kline. 21. George P. Hamilton. 10. B. S. Schoonover. 11. W. Swetland.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

12. Jonah Brewster.

23. Timothy Ives:

24. Joseph G. Campbell.

Gov. Shunk-Always Right.

We refoice to leasy that Gov. Shunk has vetoed four of the Bank bills, passed by the votes of recreant Democrats in our Legislature, chartering he Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia the Chambersburg Bank; the Farmer's Bank of Waynsburg; and the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. We rejoice that Pennsylvania has an Executive who dares to stand by the rights of the people, and exercise his perogrative, when those who should be true, falter before the corrupting influences of the Money Power. It is a stinging rebuke to those who forget their principles and their duty, and though he may be assailed, the stern, unvielding yeomanry who stood by Gen. Jackson, when Bank influence sought to crush him, will sustain Gov. Shunk, for his honesty and firmness in staying the tide of worthless grag money. His administration will ever be remembered with pride, as doing more to rid us of the curse of chartered, insecure and illiberal corporations, than any pre-

Legislative.

The bill vetoed by the Governor, authorizing the Commissioners of Bradford County to levy an additional tax of \$500 for ten years upon the Boro," of Towanda, was taken up in the House, on Monday, 3d inst., and being negatived in the forenoon session, was reconsidered in the afternoon and passed by a vote of 54 yeas, to 18 nays. This bill having previously been adopted by a constitutional majority in the Senate, is now a law.

It is due to the citizens of the Borough of Towanda, to state, that previously to this action being taken, the greater part of the tax, for the current year, here provided for, had been paid into the County funds, so that the law but legalizes their

The bill extending the time of commencing the North Branch Canal, by the Company, which had already passed the Senate, came up in the House, on the same day, on third reading, and after considerable discussion in which Messrs, Hallowelli,

At the afternoon session, on motion of Mr.

The Danville Lyelligencer, of the 7m, in speak- The Montour Mill is yet standing still, but it is North Branch Canal, says: - The opinion now by which it will be started in a short time. prevails that the work will now be commenced. this season, and tinished at an early day, 1

The following is the bill which passed the House, and which will undoubtedly become a law :-

A für ber supply mei iste the netter invertorate the North Branch Gaund Company, 1988 d July 22 1842.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of of Representatives of the Common his of Penn'a, in Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the saine. That the time within which the North Branch canal company are required to comme co the work of finishing their canal, be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of Janu-Provided however. That at any time after seven years from the opening of said canal, it shall be lawful for the commonwealth, upon the passage of a law by line of canal and the privileges and franchises hertofore granted, by paying; the same, together with the money expended for repairs and supervision, with interest thereon, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the time the same was expended.

Distressing Accident.

CLARENCE, a son of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, aged about eleven years, came to his death on Monday evening last, by eating of the Wild Parsnip. He was attending Misses Robbs' school at Athens, and MR. THEODORE SMITH, retires from the Susquein company with another lad, in the fields, ate of hanna Register, and that Old Chap himself assumes the rost, which caused his death after much suffer. entire control of the tripod. Mr. Smith has printed ing, in about two hours. The other lad was not so an excellent and spirted paper, and we have no badly poisoned, and is expected to survive. This doubt that Mr. C. will fully sustain its character. sad and distressing berevement falls with more severity upon his parents, from both of whom he was absent, coming as it does without a single warning of the dreadful calamity which had befallen them.

HOMESTFAD EXEMPTION IN MICHIGAN.-A law passed both branches of the Michigan legislature, embodying the homestead exemption principle. The extent of the exemption is a homestead, consisting of any quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, and the dwelling house thereon, and its appurienances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plot, or city, or village; or, instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land, not exceeding in amount one lot, being within a recorded town plot, or city, willage, and the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances.

Cashiered, -Capt. S. H. Montgomery an Assistant Quarter Master, U.S.A., has been dismissed from the service by order of a Court Martial, for writing letters traducing the officers of the 2d Pennsylvania Ragiment.

The bill granting the N.Y. & Erie Bailroad. permission to cross the Delaware above the Glass House rocks, as desired, has passed the House. | was expected.

Message from the President.

We publish below, the message presented to Congress by President Polk, on Monday, 4th inst. communicating to that body the despatches and other documents received from our Minister at Paris, giving official information of the French Revolution, and of recognition of the French Republic by Mr. Rush:-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :- I communicate to Congress, for their information, a copy of a despatch, with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of state, from the envoy extraordinary and mi-nister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, edicial information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment in its stead of a "provisional government, based on republican

This great event occurred suddenly, and was accomplished almost without bloodshed. The world has seldem witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceful rising of the French prople, resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert, in the majesty of their streng h, the great truth, that in this enlightened age, man is capable of governing himself.

The prompt recognition of the new government, by the representative of the United States at the French court, meets my full and unqualified approbation; and he has been authorized, in a suitable manner, to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French republic.

Called to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions. he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his governments and of his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free government established

by the French people.

The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government or its own choice.

While this wise policy will be maintained toward France, now suddenly transformed from a monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people who, imitating our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never for get that France was our early friends in our eventful revolution and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke, and becoming a free and independent people.

We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well-regulated government for near three fourths of century, and can properly appreciate its value.-Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble, and thus far successful, efforts to found for their future government liberal institutions, similar to our

"It is not doubted that, under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for her true interest and permanent glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the happiness and prosperity of both nation will be pro-moted. JAMES K. POLK. Washington, April 3, 1848.

Woman Drowned.

The body of a female, apparently about 60 years of age was discovered floating in the river, past the borough, this morning. She was brought on shore, but not recognized by any who saw her. She has apparently risen from the bed, as she is dressed in a red flannel night-gown, and night cap-has on her stockings, but no shoes. Around her neck is a string of gold beads. There are no marks about her person to indicate violence.

THE FOREIGN NEWS, received by the Washington. (and for which we are indebted to the Daily Owego Gazette) brings the gratifying intelligence of the progress of liberal principles throughout Eu-LITTLE and OLEWINE, opposed, and Mr. Goff sus- rope. The concessions made by the various dig- the encounter. tained the grant, the bill was defeated, by a vote mitaries in favor of freedom, and their acquiescence in the demands of the people, show that a "better time? is about to dawn upon the despot-ridden out and declared in the name of the Emperor, that M KNIGHT, the House reconsidered the vote given and proscribed of the Old World. We await the bis majesty had cheerfully granted every demand arrival of full particulars, with some anxiety.

the control of said work, at any time within seven agement of Messrs, Hancock, Foley, & Co., and years after the same shall be opened. The bill as the Danville Rolling Mill, by Mr. D. P. Davis, reamended was the repassed by a vote of year 60, sounced work last week, and are doing a good business in the manufacture of merchant bar non.

ing of the action of the Legislature in regard to the thought that the company will make arrangements

CONNECTICUT ELECTION .- Returns from all but three towns give the following result :- For Governor-Clark Bissell, Whig, 28,420; Geo. S. Callin, Dem., 26,053; scattering, 1,286; Bissell's majority

The House now stands, 117 Whigs and 95 Democrats; not determined 8. Senate-Whigs 13; Democrats 6; not determined 2.

REJECTION OF JUDGE BURBELL.—Our captions Whig Senate, have rejected the nomination of Judge ary, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. Buriell as President Judge of the district composed of Westmoreland, Indian and Cambria. He was universally admitted to be a sound and well read lawthe Legislature, for the purpose, to assume the said yer, a gentleman of courteous and dignified demeanor, and was an ornament to the Bench.

THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church have issued a circular recommending, in view of the important matters to come before the General Conference of the Church, that the last Friday in April be observed throughout the Churches as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that sermons be delivered during the day.

PILIFERING.—A'man named John Bailey was detected at pilfering from several of our merchants on Tuesday morning, and arrested by Sheriff Means, and bound over to Court.

Or News from Mexico, to the 25th March states that the difficulties between Generals Scott and Worth, have been renewed, and that Gen. Scott is

MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL ELECTION.—Hon. Horace Mann'has been elected to Congress in the 8th District, lately represented by the lamented John Q. Adams.

"The Sunbury American" comes to us this week, greatly enlarged and much improved in appearance. We are gratified to see such an evidence of prosperity.

Missouri -The Democrat'c State Convention of Missoun, have nominated Austin A. King for Governor, and Thomas L. King for Lieut. Governor.

Low FARE.—The fare between New York and Albany has been reduced to twenty-five cents.

RHODE ISLAND has gone for the Federalists as

Arrival of the Steamer Washington.

British Ministry Sustained !- Another Royal Infant ! ! -Difficulty and Great Excitement in France! -Discontent in Spain!!-Further Reform in Rome!! Constitution Proclaimed in Sardinia!- Expedition against Sicily 1 !- Conflicts in Austria & Prussia !! The People Triumphant over the Military! — The Liberty of the Press Established!!—Liberal Concession in Belgium & Holland!!

ENGLAND.-In the House of Commons, Mr. Hu nes' motion that the income tax shall be imposed for one instead of three years was negativeed 398 to 138.

The Queen was delivered of a Princess on the FRANCE.—The Banki of France has suspended

specie payment, by a decree of the provisional go-Mr. Rollin issued a circular which created considerable excitement among the people—a decree for raising troops-which came near upsetting the

government. The old Guard were greatly enraged, and 30,000 of them marched to the Hotel de Ville and demanded a recall of the obnoxious decree.

No promise was given, and they threatened to

take the matter into their own hands, if their requests were not complied with. The following day—the 16th—the guards to the number of 60,000 appeared under arms. The people also assembled in multitudes, and hissed them. The government yet refused to withdraw the de-

cree, which created great excitement, and a terrible collision was anticipated. A majority of the provisional government denanded the resignation of Rollin. This he refused and theatened to the appeal to the people. M. Pages drew a pistol, but the matter was final-

y hu-hed up. Mobs had menaced the manufacturing establishment in the vic nity; and Havre and other parts of France had threatened their with conflagration uness all the British workmen were discharged. The new government of France is being somewhat weakened by a commercial and momentary

Several large establishments have been declared bankrupt; and others are closing their business. There are about 500,000 men out of employment n Paris, and the principal cities of France As late

e the 18th oft., Paris was tranquil. Spain .- Accounts from Madrid state that there was a rapidly growing discontent among the people against the government. ITALY .- Accounts from Rome state that the Pope

had recently made a long speech in which he promised soon to give the people a new form of government, which should be satisfactory to them. The constitution of the Sardinian states has been proclaimed, and the King has appointed a commision to form a cubinet which shall satisfy the peo-

The Neopolitan ministry has resigned and a new one has been formed provisionally The King was preparing an expedition against

The King of Naples has consented to the union of Sicily as a seperate State. A treaty has been formed between the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of Sar-

Austri.—The Emperor declared for non-interference with France. The projected alliance be-tween Austria, Prussia, and Russia is abandoned. Conflicts have taken place at the Austrian Capi tal between the people and the military; which have resulted in important concessions from the

It seems that upwards of 1,500 students signed and presented a petition to the Emperor, demanding unlimited freedom of the press. Soon after, a large military force appeared and ordered the students and others to disperse, and on their refusing to do so fired upon them, killing some

20, and wounding a very large number.

An influential citizen stepped forward, dipped his white handkerchief in the blood of the slain students, and placed it upon his walking stick, and ex-claimed "Let this be the emblem of our future lib-The mob swelled to 20 000, rushed upon

the soldiery, and gained the mastery over them, Some accounts say as many as 500 were killed in

The Villa of Prince Metternich was destroyed. The immense concourse again assembled before the imperial residence, when a gentleman came the people had made-full liberty of the press, and On the motion of L. W. Roberts, the bill was Resumed Works—The Danville Intelligencer says licity of all proceedings in the courts of law-trial a more extended representative constitution-pubamended, so that the Commonwealth may resume that the Rough and Ready works, under the man-

The Emperor ordered a cabinet to be formed on the most liberal principles, and published a decree abolishing the censorship of the press and establishing the National Guard, Paussia.-There was serious disturbances in Ber-

lin on the 18th between the unhtary and the popu-The streets were barricaded for three days.

Two or three persons were killed by the troops,

and several wounded The people demanded the liberty of the press, and the King finally concented to abolish the censorship throoughout his dominious.

Brigium.-The King of Belgium seems disposed to grant any reforms the people may require, even to the abandonment of monarchy itself, Holland. The King has sent a message to the chamber desiring the house to propose any measares of reform they might deem fit, assuring them of his co-operation. His cabinet immediately re-

FREE LABOR .- The history of the United States rom if e first confederation of the thirteen colonies, through all the subsequent acquisitions of territory, to the annexation of Texas, leaves us no room to doubt the future policy of our people, in the acquisition of more territory. We will not change the course we have pursued so gloriously for seventy years. That portion of Mexico now in our posesion comprising the extensive and thinly inhabited territories of California and other northern provinces must be held; owned, and settled by our people. At least the whole Democratic party are united on this proposition. All needful rules and regulations respecting this territory must be made by Congress. Then the question arises and must be met :- Shall Slavery be admitted there? Democrats should not hesitate, and, with a few exceptions do not besiate to answer this question with a decided no.

But there is the same objection urged now that is always brought against against taking a decided stand upon true principles. The timid are afraid it will, "distract the party." What is the Democratic party? What gives it life? Its principles. nothing else. These principles teach us the very first and fundamental truth that Slavery is a curse, alike to the master and slave. Its existence is a blot upon human nature, a stain upon national character. Shall we then as democrats, as patriots, conent to extend this institution over many of the most not refuse to do it.

The same cry is heard now that was raised two years ago-"you will distract the party." Bat democrats then boldy declared their true principles and the party were never more united. and the experience of other states, has taught us that harmony depends solely upon the purity of our principles, when they are right all is well. Let the whig party avoid this question. Let them

fly to the old federal doctrine of no more territory, but let not democrats imitate whiggery. Our refuge shall be a reliance upon the truth. meet a plain question. Let us, like democrats, like men, take the side of Freedom, and inscribe upon our banner, Free Soil, Free Trade, Free Currency, Free Speech, and Free Labor.

THE HON. JOSEPH E. EDSALL, who has been confined to his room bp illness for several days past, is so far recovered as to render it probable that he will be able to resume his scat in the Aouse of Representative early this week.

Later from Mexico.

Proceedings of the Military Court Martial-Charges against Gen. Scott withdrawn.

Augusta, April 3. The overland express has arrived with New Or leans papers of the 29th ult., and an extra Picayums issued on that day containing advices from Vera Cruz up to the 25th ult., and from the capital to the

A renewal of the difficulties between Generals Scott and Worth had taken place. Mr. Trist had been retained at the capital as a witness against Gen. Scott, but will leave for the United Sales when the Court of Inquiry adjourns. Gen. Twiggs and a number of other officers have arrived at New Orleans.

Col. Henry Wilson has succeeded Gen. Twiggs as Governor of Vera Cruz. No more supplies than are necessary are to be

sent to the interior, in view of the immediate withdrawal of the troops.

The Cour of Inquiry commenced its session at

the Palace on the 16th. The next day, after a short private session, the Court announced that it would proceed with its deliberations. Gen. Scott asked what persons were accused, by what parties, and t what subjects were to be investigated.

The order for assembling the Court was then read; it requires the investigation of the charges preferred by General Scott against Generals Pilow and Duncan; also, the complaints of General Worth against General Scott; and designates the time and place of meeting, and the other prelimi-General Scott said he desired that all the parties

Duncan, as his remarks would concern him. He also inquired whether any other persons were embraced in the order as accused parties. The Court. taker deliberating privately for hall an hour, replied that no other parties were accused. General Scott made a short speech in which he spoke feelingly of his having been converted into

interested should be present, particularly General

a prisoner while at a distance from his country struck down from his high command, and found himself placed as chief criminal, and the accused become the accusers.

The President Judge said that the remarks must

not infringe the rules of the order convening the Court. Gen. Scott then resumed, and on the conclusion of his speech the Court adjourned.

The next due the President expressed his readiness to investigate the charges of Gen. Worth, Gen. Scott said he was ready to listen to whatever charges had been made against him.

The Judges then read a letter from Gen. Worth stating that, for the welfare of the service, he wished to withdraw the accusation made in his appeal against Gen. Scott.

After this had been read the doors were closed, and when re-opened the Judge announced the determination to suspend proceedings,

Gen. Scott then requested the Court to in the case of Gen. Duncan. Thereupon the Court organized for the investigation of this case. Gen. Scott insisted upon the reading of the documents relating to the charge against Gen. Duncan. This the Court refused.

Gen. Pillow expressed the determination to vindicate himself if the Court ordered the charges preferred by Gen. Scott for trial.

The next day it was decided to take up the accusations preferred against Gen. Duncan by Gen. Two charges were embraced in the accusations

the first was a violation of the army regulations, which prohibited the publication of letters in relation to military operations, and the second was in consequence of some facts asserted by Duncan in letters written by him, and his answers to the char-

Gen. Scott then withdrew his accusations against Duncan. Gen. Pillow said he would reply to the accusations of Gen. Scott.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Withdrawal of our Troops from the City of Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picavane, March 30] The steamship Globe, Capt. Wright, arrived at one o'clock yesterday, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. She brings us no additional news of interest, but we have rereived a letter from Vera Cruz correspondent, which contains intelligence of, to ray the least, a very surprising character, relative to the withdrawal of . our troops from the city of Mexico. Our correspondent has ample means of ascertaining the move. ments from above, and would not make any statement save on the best authority. We shall await pondence of the Picayune] .

VERY CRUZ. March 25 1848. The New Orle use has just lett, with Gen. Twizzs and a large number of other passengers on board. and the Globe will leave this exening, for vouccity, You will receive by the New Orleans about all the news that I can gather; but perhaps I can be more particular in regard to a few renis, which reached me by a Mexican mail on the eve of her doparture. At head quarters in Mexico, the universal opinion prevailed that peace was decided upon, and, from several communications which I have seen, from the best authority, preparations were actually being Baldwin. Foote, Phelps, Hale, and others, made for the withdrawal of the army f om the country, or at least the city of Mexico on the 7th of May. And how in heaven's name, can it be ! I cannot doubt but that the quartermaster and commissance have received instructions to make their preparations accordingly. Enter a step of this kind has been taken or the Congress of Queretaro has assembled, (of which we have no information) and pledged itself to ratify a treaty of any kind, or Gen. Butter has determined upon this course with the hope of immortalizing himself. The fact of his stopping supplies, save such as will be necessary for the army on their road down, it is strange in-

The New Orleans Bulletin publishes a letter from one of its correspondents, dated City of Mexico.

March 14th, says:

"We have settled down to have peace, the opin-Vera Cruz. Those who have the responsibility of affairs here say that there will not be one American left in this city by the 20th of April, except those who see proper to remain of their own accord -The Mexican Congress have not yet assembled and I doubt whether they will convene until about the period of the arrival of the ratified treaty from

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—REVOLUTION AND man reported the bill without amendment. BLOODSHED.-By an arrival from Honduras, papers have been received at this office to March 17th, tion for visitors, and pending the discussion the Mr. Fitzaibbon, an Irishman, for many years resident in New York, has been imprisoned by the British authorities at Belize, for commenting too freely upon their outrageous policy in that quarter. He edited the Gazette. The Revolution commencfruitful portions of the continent? Can democrats aid in extending slavery? No, they would be no and the rebels, who numbered 1500, on the 4th of longer democrats. We know what is right. Let us February had gained some victories in the open field. In Jalapa the Corregidor Figuerra and 30 others were killed. The road from Guatemala to Yzabal was infpassable; labor on the sugar estates was suspended, and martial law proclaimed. The revolutionists at Santa Cruz had repulsed the government troops, and were about to attack Sala. manca, which was being fortified. Nothing farther of the British expedition in that quarter.

Coolings the Munderen.-This miscreant, who has been indicted and tried for the premeditated murder of a man named Matthews, in cold blood, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, one year hence. His execution would doubtless have been fixed for an earlier day, but that there is a law in the State of Maine providing a year's grace, to give opportunity to the culprit to gather evidence to prove his innocence, in case of his wrongful con-

INTELLIGENT -Out of eighteen Grand Jurors from Montreal. Canada, ten made their mark-they can-

Proceedings of the XXXth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

Washington, April 3d, 1848. IN SENATE -The Vice President called the Sen. the to order at the usual hour; and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer and the customary preliminary business, a message was received from the Presi dent, accompanying a despatch received from Mr. Rush, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States resident at Paris, officially notifying the Go vernment of the overthrow of the monarchy, and the measures in progress for establishing a republic The message approves of the conduct of Mr. Rush in promptly recognizing the Provisional Government It was referred to the Committee on For-

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolutions he had previously offered, tendering the congratulations of Congress to the French nation upon the estable hment of a republic. An interesting debate tant question. They read as follows: sprang up on this motion, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Allen, Bauby, Dickidson, and others panicipated. The year and nave were subsequently taken and the motion was negatived by a vote of yeas 21. navs 22.

Mr. Crittenden moved to proceed to the order the day, bging the bill relieving the Judges of the Supreme Court from circuit day for one year. pon this motion a long debate ensued, in which Mesors Cass, Beuton, and Crutenden, participated; after which, the motion was agreed to, and the bill Yead and laid ande.

House of Representatives -The morning hour was spent in taking the year and nave upon three different motions to suspend the rules, in order to take up business not regularly in order.

Mr. Dier move I to refer the subject to a select

committee, composed of one member from each Mr. Donnell moved to lay the subject upon the

41. navs 158. The subject was further discussed by Messra Hilliard, McClermond, C. J.-Ingersoil, Haskell, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Commings, Giddings, Bailey Duer, and Tuck. The discussion assumed a very

The debate was continued until a late hour when, on motion, the House adjourned, Mr. Ashman hav-

Washington, April 5, 1848. Neither House of Congress was in session to-

bled in their chamber at noon, and at the time appointed for the funeral of the late Mr. Black, proceed ed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The President and the members of his cabinet were also present. An earnest and fervent sermon was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, from the following appropriate text: "Thy brother shall rise again. -Sr. John, 11c 23v.

took place. Washington, April 6, P. M. Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign

to the French people. Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolutions previously offered by him, upon which a debate spring up, in which Messrs. Allen, Foote and others participated. While Mr. Allen was speaking, an interruption occurred by a person in the reporter gallery, who denied the right of Mr. Allen to speak for Ohio. The intruder was prompily ejected .-The resolutions were finally taken up, and Hale's amendment, in regard to the emancipation of the

slaves in the French Islands was read. A substitute for Mr. Allen's resolution and Mr. Hale's amendment, was offered, in the shape of an amendment by Mr. Mangum.

was lost

Mr Dicki's on was satisfied with what the French

then, it the prople of France had done much for the peace and in only of the Commenwest and Visitery, and deserved our warmest sympathy. Mr. Hannegan urged the immediate passage of

The debate was futher continued by Messrs

Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected-ave 1. nays 23. M. Allen's resolutions were then adopt- in the overflow of his me ev, and in Ceceber 2. House On Mr Gozzin's motion, the bill for

have been promoted from the ranks, was made the from of the appeador to the special order for Tuesday, 18 h inst.

We have not been promoted from the ranks, was made the from of the appeador to the special order for Tuesday, 18 h inst.

We have not been promoted from the ranks, was made the from of the appeador to the special order for Tuesday, 18 h inst. Mr. Herley, from the Pointing Committee, re- brothron of the Signature of the vice of the signature of the s

i Chaganan and McLane.

Mr. Chaganan obtained the floor, and replied to ness, it is expected to minutes review a part of the present and the floor.

Mr. Turner followed in defence of the Adminis- thing this human slave y is !- N. Y. G. v. tration. On motion of Mr Vinton, the House resolved it-

On motion, the Committee rose, and the Chair-Mr. Dickey moved to stuke out the appropria-

without finding a purchaser.

The fact is now well established, we believe, that American rails are better than English. The New Jersey Railroad Company, a few weeks ago, made a contract to purchase 1000 tons of the Trenton Iron Company, at \$61 aton, which was 8 or \$9 above the price of English rails. The New Jersey Railroad Company had tried both English rails and those made at Trenton, and preferred to buy the

sen in England and the United States. We presume they could not be bought now of the Trenton Iron Company at 861.—Trenton (N. J..) State

CROSSING AT THE FALLS Sufficient wire has now been suspended across the Nagara at the Falls to make crossing perfectly easy and safe. Passengers are drawn across in a basket for fifty cents. In a few days the line will be strong enough to pass

How shall we Come Together!

Of our outside will be found several artifles tom as many papers, showing the absurdry of the Southern Planorm' in relation to slavery extension. The position of theislave States on this quetion we have of en stated in our columns; and Northern men, generally, are familiar with n-Yet we are sometimes told by those who presend to believe that the doctrine of the South is very atsund, that there still is no necessary of au-tating the free territory principle in the Proviso, because sia-

very can never exist in the Mexican territory. When we hear a man talk in this manner, we consider him either totally ignorant of the deternitnation of the slave power, or not opposed to the extension of slavery into free territory. Whoever reads the Southern press, or listen to the speeches of Southern members of Congress, will soon learn the position of the slave power on this question — Two short extracts from the speech of Ma Gayle a member of Congress from Alabama, will show the ground occupied by the slave power on this impor-

The doctrine that Congress have Supreme sovereign power over terrotories, is false in reself, false to the common character of our liberties, false to the whole scheme of our government, and the surit of our institutions.

So tar, definite enough Bit does the sovereign y reside with the prople of the territory? No. Hear Mr. Gayle on this point:

It must not be supposed that I yield to territe, algovernments the power to exclude slavery. On the contrary, the reverse of this has been one of prince pal objects of my argument.

In these two short extracts we see at once the position of the South. The sovereign'y resulting neither in Congress nor in the territorial gates. ments, it is claimed by the clave-holding Sares -So tar as the establishment of slavery is an acres sovereignty, each slave State is invested with the States. The spirad of slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution-if this doctrine is true- and the spread of Liberty is restricted.

We do not merely give the opinion of Mr. Gav. le, but the position occupied by him is that circui-A the entire slave-holling section of the t mon-This is the sentiment of the whole South Says to South Carolinian and other papers in the slave inlere-t.

Now, we enquire, he water Northern freemen to unite with the Southern save helder in the next Presidential contest? We of the North are nearly unanimous that the Constraint to dais our intelerence with slavery in the slive Sixes. We are equally unanimous in the opinion that as extension o free territory, previous to as lecenting a State.15 a question on which we have a materio act, and one on which the principles of faminarity, literly and justice require us to act. The Democracy of the South say distinctly that they will held no fellowship with the Perincipacy of the North, unless the after abundent their opposition to slavery extension. This is to be a rule of action adopted towards us in

the National Convention. We frankly confess that we see no hope of union, unless the South abandon their ridude is, unconstitutional platform. Withoever supposes that the De-mocracy of the North will abandon the free terminsy principle, is certainly mistaken. If the Utica Delegates to the National Convention are rejected upon the ground of their free territory principles. there is no desire, that the Democratic party should succeed in 1848, not any prospect that they will -In that case there will be a grand revolution of parties, and no man can say what the immediate reout may be; but or the end all will be right-time Democracy will lose nothing by the revolution a will stine brighter than ever. Looking calch at be in wing of the pelineal elements, we are inclused to believe that a revelution cannot be for a postponed. If the rapture of the polygoid Comeans is delayed so as to obtain a victory for the Democracy in 1848, the concession—it there be any—mast come from the slave power. Figedom, will make no more concessions in obtesto keep what is called Democracy in power. - N. Y. G. J.c.

A Caime to Respond Engli-Ciaiots Incor-MENT -We find in the Rosting Chr mange, too the lowing indictment, taken t om a Virgi na papers

Woon Courts, to wit :- The Grand Inverser panelledand sworn to a jure of chances committed Mr Allen spoke against the amendment, and it in the bolt of sails outs, on the rown, present: That Mariha Cape and the country length of the Fourth being an evil of the fourth being the fourth being an evil of the fourth by of July, the fourth being the fourth by of July, as the fourth being the fourth by a Republic yet. It would be ame to express sympathy when they should do so. His principal ob-pathy when they should do so. His principal ob-tains the should do so. His prin malineasts, in the company of which a constraint and a constraint and another the second of the constraints. strong in such a something of the perfect of the section of the se

> The Chromother contacts a region of The Crimitan contains a report x = x + y, which ended at the caracter act x + y + y turn at the Au, astronometric C(y) = y. Then a Wood Co. Va. When the difference is sense; into Court for some ace, the Judge, we have seen ed as a lumino magistra el de on 1. 2000 ente geràtica de un rest kart force que conse Monard the total, considering the end of the fig. for it and I the mandate's of erenoridation of a compress of The prisoner's control to known, and tomother sentence of the Control Equates await to e decis-

por ed in tayor of printing 10,000 extra copies of less of Saro authority, and earlie ske such laws is the Scott and Tust correspondence.

Mr. Heidey made a vigorous speech in reply to a late speech by Mr. Chagman, on the subject of the said correspondence. Mr. Henley was by permission, interrupted and interrogated day Messis. of to preserve assistent of social order and the pe-Taylor. He was interrogated by McClernand and What opinion will the government who fixed the place in the frame torn of this indicate the Which

Dingers or Chippopart - The follow of case

years of ale, was induced by the pession friends, some six weeks ago, to sill out the influence of chloroio, m, for the purpose of sin duing pain, during the extraction of seviet, he are ed teeth. It was a him a sere I by a re- elentist of Cindianati, and three or former sessfully extracted. She avers that kind of a mo pains usually altendant upon similar e, o 1 d during the influence of the chlorotory, see yes a together meapable of making any expression tary motion. By the aid of stimulars, is a mahours, she recovered from the immediate stacks i the infialation, but was left for several division dull, lethargic state, the energies both of maid and

boly seeming almost paralyzed. Some ten of twelve days, afterwards, having " ticed a detect of vision in the fight eye, she comsulted the writer with reference to it. The effects perfect in its form, and tree from any evidence of disease, save that the pupil is dilated to its armost possible capacity, theiris or colored portion of the eye being almost obliterated. The strongest hald even the direct rays of a bright sunlight, makes gov the least impression upon it, or gives the slightest sense of light. She is merly blind in that over the optic nerve being completely paralyzed. Sien's advised to subject the eye to the continued appoint ion of galvanism, which may, possibly, test he are lost functions of the optic nerve.

Nor Genery -The young German, Wm. Berst. has been acquitted of the charge of minden a le cob Garret, in the Borough of Pot wide. Parsage night of the 16th of February /

eign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Numerous petitions were presented and appro-

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

The resolutions expressing sympathy with the cause of republicanism in France were taken up right to plant it in any territory belonging to the I

table, and the year and nave being demanded upon the question, it was decided in the negative. Yeas

exciting character in consequence of the introduc-tion of slavery by the speakers.

ing obtained the floor for to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF MR. BLACK.—The Senators assemwhere the members of that body were collected.

Upon the conclusion of the religious exercises the procession was formed, and proceeded to the Congressional burying-ground, where the interment

Relations, reported a joint resolution, tendering the sympathy and congratulations of this Government

to at homever, mas to the chraseology of the re-

people had done already, and was in tayor of time of A har y G. Charagard as exactly and the same leader.

Mr. Hade gave his views of same leader. Ho Mr. Il de gave his views of source length. He

lie res dutions. Mr. D. yton was in favor of postponing retion for or e-month, or until a permanent government should be e-tabilished.

House -O. Mr. Gozzin's motion, the bill for not allow it in to have the control of the following mails was made the special the Pout atom, and the fact the leave the decision of the control of the cont order for Wednesday next.

The bill grapting the land bounty to officers who

self into Committee of the Whole on the State of occurred at Lawrence bar, Indiana, and is a selfthe Union, and took up the Mintary Academy bill, by a physician at that place.

Mr. Sievens made a strong speech in favor of the Miss S., a Leadily young halv, alout to

House adjourned. Exporting Iron.—The statement, how running through the papers that railway iron thas been exported from this country to England, has no doubt excited surprise. We are informed that the explanation of it is this :- The rails sent to England were pain, or exercising any, the least cogred or v some English rads of an inferior quality, which had been lying in New York for sale, for some-time,

latter at this difference of price.
Since this contract was made, the price has ri-