

Bradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, May 3, 1848

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT Nominees of the National Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

DATE D. WASANER, of Northampton, Senatorial. 2. Horn R. Kneass. 2. Isaac Shunk. 4. A. L. Roumfort.

12. Jonah Brewster.

1. Henry L. Benner. 13. John C. King. 5. Jacob S. Yost. Robert E. Wright. 7. Wm. W. Downing. 8. Henry Haldeman. 9. Peter Kline. 10. B. S. Schoonover. 11. W. Swetland.

15. Robert J. Fisher. 16. Frederick Smith. John Criswell. 18. Charles A. Black. 19. Geo. W. Bowman. 20. John R. Shannon. 21. George P. Hamilton 22. W. S. Davis. 23. Timothy Ives. 24. James G. Campbell.

YOR CANAL COMMISSIONER ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Col. Piellet Re-nominated.

We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that Colt V E. Proller has been re-nominated by the President of the United States, to the office of Paymaster in the Army.

The City of Washington-Chesp Postage and Country Newspapers.

The city of Washington is, undoubtedly, a grea place; and though it can hardly ever become the United States, as "Paris is France," yet no one will question that toward the great political metropolis, centralizes the talent and learning, if not the modesty, of the Republic. Consequently, from this " first, great source," it'should be expected would radiate all the great lights which are hung out to dispel the ignorance of the common people-the vulgus populi-and to originate all the great measures for the political and social amelioration. There the platforms to be laid down-the schedules made out-and the directions given-which we "outside barbarians" should be implicitly guided by if we would preserve our caste, perpetuate our liberties, and be ruled with wisdom.

These expectations are not disappointed; and we almost daily see manifestations, which make it apparent that the Chinese in their narrow and contracted estimate of their neighbors, are possessed of but little more self-esteem, egotism and self-complacency, than are the incongruous inhabitants of the District-those who are so officious in endeavoring to manufacture "public opinion" or direct its operations, who arrogate to themselves the rights of dictating upon questions which are the prerogative of the people, and who hold in contempt, and directly insult the intelligence of the masses. A large proportion of this contemptible class, is made up of the letter-writers-whose name is legion, and whose reputation, dubious-who seem to breed in the very climate, and are ready to serve any party or any master, and to whom no work, however debased or servile comes amiss. To these may be added the clerks in the department, to whom all issues and contests, are a "question of bread," and , the thousand lazy drones who eternally hang about place and power. There are yet others, worthy to figure in this list, of whom we will now make no

The latest movement of this class of persons "to rule mankind and guide the State," is a meeting, the proceedings of which we see published, purporting to consist of "members of the press." As the names of these members of the press are not familiar to us as being identified with its interests, we cannot, of course, judge whether the meeting was composed of editors, correspondents, pasterboys, or carriers. Neither do we care, for in either case, we as an humble member of the press, protest against their action. We believe the country press has vital interests at stake-interests which are now slumbering neglected-which demand that they should once more raise their voice, and require of our National Representatives that justice be done them and the people.

It is but a short time since the country Press with unanimity demanded as a matter due the people that papers should be allowed to go free of postime in the county where they are printed. Seldom has a measure of Reform been more strongly an i simultaneously called for. It was expected that Congress would, among its first acts, rescind the obnoxious act which repealed that wholesome regulation. But a good portion of the session has siready passed, with scarcely a movement being made to effect it. Their time has been absorbed war, and giving "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans. The true interests of people are neglectedtheir rights suffer-to make way for matters of selfaggrandizement. We hope to see the Press, make another strong appeal—a demand which shall not

These Washington wise-acres, who claim to be

"members of the pression demand amongst other things, that the postage law be so altered, as to distance! Now really, these are modest gentle- is presumed, however, that they can be replaced men: and would confer a high favor upon the people! They would permit the business man, whose occupation brings him a fortune yearly, to receive his letters for a more piltance—while the Farmer. who takes his county paper, which burdens Uncle Sam's carriers for a half dozen miles, shall not be the recipient in the Reform which is in progress.-We have heretofore taken occasion to show that the true, liberal, and just policy was to allow Newspapers to go free of postage in the County in which they are printed. For instance :-- a farmer takes his two county papers. The postage upon them, is wings to the portico of the Capitol. 81.04 per year. His letter postage during the year, does not amount in the aggregate to one half that sum. If letters should go free of postage, it would he of but little practical benefit to him. Men of tuniness whose correspondence is extensive, often found their postage, under the old law, a severe tax The cheap postage on letters benefits him-by allowing the farmer to receive his county papers free of postage, the law operates equally. Its provisions would benefit all alike—in a measure at least. We hope to see this postage Reform go on-not as here-

te fore, with one step forward and two backwards-

but that as its reductions prove themselves beneficial,

the postage shall be cheaper and cheaper, until the lowest point is attained, compatible with the interests of the Department. The first step to be effected is the repeal of all postage upon Newspapers for the county in which they are printed on an act of justice to the country press, and to the people.-Let the Country Press speak out, boldly and prompt ly, and it will be accomplished.

Pire in Denville.

On Wednesday morning last at 2 o'clock a des ructive fire occurred in Danville. It commences in the Drug Store of Mr. M. C. Grier, from an ex plasion of the Stone Coal Stove, or some other cause, not known, and the spread of the fire was so rapid that the Druggist, Mr. Long, who slept in the back room of the Store, James and Thomas Maxwell, who lodged over the Store of Maxwell & Michael, and Mrs. Savage and Miss Vastine, who had a Milliner Shop, and lodged in the same building, barely had time to escape. The two large buildings were entirely destroyed, with most of the contents. Mr. Charles Cook, who lost his whole Printing establishment in the flames, and as it was but partially insured, his loss is very heavy,-he has lost all his day-books, ledger, files, and every thing, connected with the office, having succeeded in snatching nothing from the flames but his subscription books. The burning of the Drug Store, created such a blaze, smoke and stench, that it was impossible to breathe or live in the adjoining, and upper rooms, hence the anempt to save property in some parts of the building, failed entirely. The work of destruction progressed rapidly, and was soon over, being confined, by the prudent, and well directed exertions of the citizens, mainly to the two buildings, which was considered the handsomest, and most valuable block, in town.

STAGES TO THE STATE LINE.-We learn from the Pottsville Emporium, that the contractors are likely to have opposition upon their Stage Routes: That paper says that an arrangement has been made hetween the Railway and Mesers. PETERS & EDWARDS. by which the latter become interested in the pasenger profits. They will place Stages between Pottsville and the York State line up both branches of the Susquehanna, to draw the travelling in this direction; and they will also put on fast coaches between Reading and Harrisburg, to divert travellers from the present State Railroad route. This arrangement will certainly increase the amount of passenger business on the Reading Railway. It is designed to have two daily trains to Philadelphia, at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M. One of these lines will make the trip in two hours, stopping only at prominent points, as Reading, Pottstown, Phænixville and Norristown.

LECTURE ON MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.—We had the pleasure of listering on Monday and Tuesday evenings, to lectures, showing the wonderful powers of Electricity, &c., delivered by D. HARRINS. The lectures are illustrated by a variety of instruments, and were unusually attractive and interest-

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The May number this popular monthly has already reached us. It contains two engravings; the first representing Mrs Gen. Gaines; the second, a view of Jerusalem. from the Mount of Olives. The contents of this number are all original, from the pens of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. F. S. Osgood, John Inman, and other talented writers. Among the articles is an excellent one on the life of John Q. Adams, by Rev. Mr. Prime, called forth by the recent death of the great statesman. The Columbian is published n S. Taylor, No. 151 Nassau street, N. York

GENERAL CASS IN ILLINOIS.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois has renominated the present State officers.

Resolutions on the question of the Presidency were passed, which declare Gen. Cass as the first choice of the Democrats of Illinois for the Presidency, and Levi Woodbury the second.

The Democrats of the 1st Congressional District of Missouri (the St. Louis District) have renomina ted James B. Bowlin for Congress.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY .-- We have been requested to state that Mr. Doane, of this Borough, proposes to deliver a series of lectures at Mercur's Hall, upon the above subjects, illustrated with excellent instruments. The terms of admission will be within the reach of all-and particular advantages will be offered to families wishing to attend. The lectures will be for six evenings-Thursday and Friday of this, and four evenings of next week.

JEWELRY.-Chamberlin, at No. 1 Brick Row, has just added to his stock, a large assortment of beautiful Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which is worthy the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

UNREPENTANT SINNERS .- During the examination ministerial characters in the Weslyan Methodist Conference now sitting in this village, one Rev. gen in selfish and narrow schemes, in embarrassing the had any pro-slavery voters on his charge, said he was sorry to say that there were six who voted for to come off in London on the 10th inst., has been Henry Clay in 1844; and that notwithstanding he forbidden by the English government. All the arhad admonished them often of the heinous character rangements for the procession were going on satisof the sin they had committed in so doing, two of factorily, the carriage for conveying the petition, them had as yet given no signs of contrition for the and the banners, insignia, &c, decided on, when awful act, and were still unwilling to make con-

A GREAT LOW.-The National Intelligencer is in formed that the recent destruction by fire of Major Graham's residence in Washington, involves also the loss of the valuable maps and calculations conmake the postage upon Newspapers one cent for dry nected with the Northeastern Boundary Survey. It ed to chartism. The effect on the chartists has by copies from those in the possession of the Eng-

FIRE IN ROCHESTER .- A large stone building near lones' Cotton Factory, owned by S. C. Jones, was burned down on Wednesday afternoon. It was insured for \$6000, which nearly covered the loss.-Some damage was done to the machinery in the cotton factory, but it was wholly covered by insu-

THE TROPHIES.—The two brass cannon captum at Cerro Gordo, and presented to the State by Gen. Patterson, have been raised to their places on the

They are beautifully mounted, and will be handsome ornament as well as a lasting monument of the prowess of our arms in Mexico.—Harrisburg Dem. Union.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The timbers of the Bridge over Muscova River were left open yesterday, while two cars laden with about 20 tons were going over. One man was injured so much that he is not expected to recover. His legs were broken. Six others were slightly injured. All of the men were laborers on the road.

MURDER IN GRAFTON, N. H.-A preacher named Dudley (formerly a Baptist and late a Second Advent preacher,) has been arrested in Grafton, N. H. for murdering his wife.

Arrival of the Steamship Acadis.

Republic-Russia Aarming-Emeute In Sicilian Partiament Established-French Army of Observation-Addresses from Ireland to Lamartine-Excilement in London-The Chartist Demonstrations Forbidden by Government—The Chartist Determined to Present their petition—The Government Increasing the Garrison—Ton thousand Troops Posted in London.

Boston, April 23-11 o'clock. The following in an abstract of the foreign intellirence received by the steamship Acadia: The general commotion on the continent of

rope has gone on increasing.

The intelligence respecting the insurrection Lombardy has been confirmed, with the further important feature that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of 30,000 troops, crossed the Pied-montese ferritory into Lombardy, issuing a declaration of war as he passed the frontiers against Austria, and marched to Milan. The Austrians, defeated at every point, fied as he approached, and having successfully been driven from Palma, Porescia, and Delensean, endeavored to establish themselves

The Italian Duchies have burst out into an insurrection. Modena and Parreina are revolutionized and Venice, which has been dying daily since the fatal 18th of January, 1798, now just half a century when the Austrians took possession of that city by virtue of the treaty of Campo Formoso, again shows

signs of life.
In Austria proper every thing seems disorganiz ed, and amidst the chaotic confusion which prevails it is quite impossible to fix the bourly changing scene. It is anticipated that the Austrian General Radelsky, who is afraid to enter Mantua for want of provisions, will be compelled to capitulate upon the appearance of the Sardinian troops. It is said that the disposable force will shortly be at the command of Charles Albert, if not less than 250,000 men. With such an army not only will all Lomhardy he liberated, but Austria may be threatened even at the gates of Vienna.

Savoy has declared herself a Republic. In Switzerland a strict neutrality seems to be aimed at, and the levying of troops is discounte nanced by the anthorities All the countries on the right hand of the Rhine

have been violently convulsed.

At Baden, Wurtemburg and Saxony liberal gov ernment, have been conceded to the people.

In Hanover the triumph of popular feeling has

In Prussis, after the bloody scenes, which took place in Berlin, the King has put himself at the head of the German Confederation, and promise, extensive constitutional reforms. At the same time he has plunged headlong into a dispute with the Danes respecting the long contested duchies of Holland and Schelwas which by force he seems resolved to detach from Denmark. On the other hand he is exasperating the Autocrat of Russia to the highest bounds of passion by encouraging the Poles to

All Silesia, Breshu and Lithuania appear to be in an alarming state of convulsion. It is rumored that 50,000 Cossacks suddenly appeared at Telsit, and n the state of excitement in which the Emperor is the moment, should the Kink of Prussia waver, the consequences may be serious. The Empe himself is vigorous and decided. He is have ordered every man in Russian Poland, be-

Russia is concentrating a vast army in Souther Russia, which we should deem sufficient to crush any attempt to arrest a republic in that division of the empire. The Emperor has issued a manifesto. In Denmark no actual hostilities had taken place in regard to the duchies which declared their inde pendence. But the Danes are preparing their fleet

for offensive and defensive operations, and as it is in excellent condition, and would inflict incalcuible injury on the Prussian commerce, if actual war takes place, there is a corresponding hesitation on both sides as to which shall strike the first blow. Hanover is preparing an army to march in favor of the German side of quarrel in Belgium. All attempts to over throw the government or to create disturbance have failed

Belgium and Holland are comparatively tranquil Itis reported that the Turkish government, under the influence of the Russian Ambassador, refused to acknowledge the French Republic

Additional precautions have been taken France to keep secure the person of Abel Kader. A violent emeute took place at Madrid, on the evening of the 26th. The people and the soldiers fought in the streets from 7 o'clock in the evening the Mexican Congress, there were enough of them until 4 in the morning, and a considerable number were clain on both sides. The cause was said to be a republican movement, and it was wholly unexpected. Courts martial have been held on many of the persons, but no execution took place. Queen Christina was said to have fled during the

Cassivro, the Minister, was shot in the leg, and a Mr. Whitewell, an English engineer, was killed. The city on the 27th was declared to be a in a stage of seige. Tranquility has since prevailed, but the provinces are excited to an alarming degree.-Motasago and Messassara have both been arrested

by Narvaez. In Portugal matters continue tranquil at present In Sicily the Parliament is constituted and the paration of the Island from Naples is complete. It is generally believed that the King of Naples

has altogether abdicated his right over Sicily. The advices from Athens state that the Greek ministers had resigned. Conduriott had accepted

the task of forming a new cabinet.

In England and Ireland the greatest excitement exists. Lord John Russel repeated in the House of Commons on Monday last his previous declaration that the whole weight of the Government should be applied to the maintainance of order and to put down dissatisfaction and rebellion. At the same time his Lordship expressed the sincere desire of both his colleagues, and Lord Clarendon especially to listen to complaints and to apply a remedy or aleviation to any distresses or evils which exists.

The great demonstration of Chartists, which was o come off in London on the 10th inst., has been be neglected—upon their Representatives, to effect fession to their brethren for the wound they had inst., the determination of Government to allow this wholesome and salutary measure of Reform. Inflicted upon the cause of religion!—Ourego Guz A proclamation appeared, forbidding all persons om attending the meeting. The course pursued by the government has not only increased mer general excitement, but called forth remon ed been as might have been anticipated, a determination to carry out their object with more ardor than before At the first meeting of the convention, held after the issuing of the proclamation, a pnanimous resolution was come to that the meeting and procession should take place, despite the threats of government Every delegate present firmly and coolly declared his determination to risk his life in the contemplated demonstration, and a general belief was expressed that their constituents would emulate the example thus set them, by hokling simultaneous meetings in their several localities on the same day -Resolutions, calling those meetings, and for the issuing of a counter proclamation, were at once agreed to. The members in the procession are not

Mr. O'Connor made a suggestion to the meeting which possesses some significance at that present time. It was that they should recommend to their constituents the withdrawal of all moneys from all Savings Banks, in order as much as possible to derange the financial operations of government. As the gross sum invested in these institutions amounts to £25,000,000, and belongs almost entirely to the middle and lower classes, of whom the large proportion are Chartists, there is little doubt, to use Mr. O'Connor's own words, "that if the people would withdraw their savings from these banks, they could more effectually attack the government than if they made a direct attack on the horse guards." The government has seeingly determined on bringing matters to an issue, and large bodies of cavality, in-

fantry and artillery have been drafted into the me- Proceedings of the XXXth Congress. tropolis, so that it is thought the force in the city not be less than 10,000 men.

AGITATION IN AND ABOUT LORDON.-The fellow g is taken from a London letter of the 7th instant London at this moment in a very agitated state. Every body is talking about the movements of the Chartists. The government, I am assured, is making extraordinary military preparations, the im mense stock of guns, pistols, and swords, which have been kept at the Tower, were yesterday distributed all over the metropolis. The Bank, Custom House, Exchange, Post Office, Somerset House the Palaces, and other public Guildhall, Museum, the Palaces, and other buildings, are filled with these weapons of Several regiments of troops are ordered immediate ly to London, and soldiers are to be distributed various points, having ball catridges in abun

At council there was great difference of opinion as to whether the Queen and her family should remain in London, or leave before Monday next. It was finally decided that it would not be pru dent (in another word safe) for her to remain. The Queen left Buckingham Palace to-day for the Isle of Wright. You will remember she was lately confined, beside which it is a cold and wet day nevertheless, it was deemed advisable for her to

It may be concluded that nothing else is now the topic of conversation in the streets and in houses, but the Chartist demonstrations in London, and the repeal demonstration in Dublin. Every boarding in this metropolis is covered with large placards addressed to the people, either calling upon them to come forward on Monday and obtain their rights unovement. Scores of people stand before these botters and attentively read them. I heard several persons call the posters which warned them be granted. or warning them as against this revolutionary movement. Scores of people stand before these against meeting " all humbur."

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question put by Mr. Urouhart, said that the claims of foreign creditors would not be at all affected by the alienation of any part of the territory of Mexico, and that such a step could not at all affect the claims of the credtors upon the public revenue of the country.

Description of Santa Anna.-We published a few days ago, a description of a visit made by some Americans to Santa Anna, on the occasion escorting him out of the country. Another letter, describing this event more particularly, speaks of him as follows:

I must confess myself greatly but agreeably disappointed in the personal appearance of Santa An-In every action he is the essence of dignity and soliteness—all that can be expected of a per fect gentleman, and the first impression, to one who knew not the history of the man, would be a favorable and lasting one. A finer face I never saw and his eye is as keen and impressive as eyer man inches, with a well proportioned body and limbs, though a little inclined to corpulency. His hair, erect an independent government to the Duchy of originally jet black, is fast turning gray, and his ountenance, although a care-worn expression is perceptible, is a victure of cheerfulness, combined with resignation to misfortune. He walked about the room without a cane, but stilt with some difficulty, and when he seated himself, it was not with-

out some pain in his crippled leg I must acknowledge that I visited the man with he strongest prejudices against him, but at the same time could not but feel an admiration for one who tween the age of 18 and 35, to be removed into the had accomplished so much with so little foundation to go upon. He possesses the reputation of great general without having won victories. He has raised armies without means, and fed them without money; he has instilled into his countrymen an enthusiaem and affection for him which man never accomplished before with so few reources; and the cause of all is a mighty mind,-No one who has ever traced his career and read the masterly productions of his pen, who will judge him impartially, but will acknowledge him to be really a great man; yet his faults have been so many, his excesses so numerous, and his outrages living being can judge of his actions without con-

demnation. He was anxious to obtain all the papers which e could furnish containing the particulars of the French Revolution and the news from the United States; and when informed that Mr. Clifford, our striking out that part appointing Col. Fremont, and Minister and Commissioner, had gone up to Mexi- substituting that a Board of Commissioners be apless one—though he did not say so in express terms -and did not give the least encouragement of a peace. The day before he expressed the opinion that even if it were possible to obtain a quorum of who were opposed to peace, combined with those who would not dare to vote for it, to defeat the pro-

A HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.-A correspondent sends us the following, which will possess interest for may of our readers who place confidence in this

Eighteen Homosopatic physicians of Philadel-phia, and as many of the friends of Homosopathy s could be asked in the space of two days, petitioned the legislature in January last to get a charter for a Homosopathic College. They were drivn to take this step by the resolutions passed in the National Convention of Alleopathic physicians; according to which, a Diploma could be withheld rom students who had been pursuing their studies n the office of a physician not in the regular "pracice," notwithstanding the same was a regular M. D. It was obvious that this resolution could have been applied to Homosopathic physicians and their

The bill passed the House Feb. 12th, and the Senate April 5th, and received the signature of the

Governor April 8th Monday week, April the 10th, being the birthlay of Hahnemann, the founder of the Homeopathic system, the incorporators held their first meeting in the Atheneum, a majority of the members being present. Judge Parsons was called to the chair, and Dr. Sims appointed Secretary. A vote of thanks was proposed, and unanimously adopted, to Mr. Ball of Erie, and Dr. Whitehead of Harrisourg, for their zealous and disinterested exertions to bring the bill in time before the House and Senate. A committee to frame a constitution and bylaws was appointed, consisting of Judge Parsons, Edward M. Davis, Isaac S. Waterman, Henry J. Boller, John M. Kennedy, and Drs. Jeanes, Wiliamson, Neidhard and Hering, and the meeting idjourned to meet again on the 27th of April, at the

THE IRON WORKS.—We take from a protectionist aper-the Newark Adventiser-the following au-

neement of the last new iron-works: "Messrs. Whitaker, Buck, & Co., have recently rected large iron-works at Bridgeton, West Jersey, which will furnish employment to hundreds of hands. -Every hour increases the importance and the amount of the iron business in this country; and no State, in the ratio of its population, has a greater interest in it than New Jersey-which has now twelve furnaces, yielding 12,000 tons of pig iron per annum; and in Bergen and Morris counties, forges, which make annually 3,000 tons bloomery bar iron. The consumption will increase with the diminution of price, and this must be effected by improvements in the processes of con-

This does not look much like a decline of the iron interest under the new tariff - Treaton News.

Generous.-A party of five young Irish woman, on their way to Honesdale, Pa., were, on presenting their railroad fare, found to have been imposed upon by some scoundrel, who had passed off upon them \$15 of counterfeit money. It was every farthing they had; and they were about being left, when a company of Sullivan county lumbermen interposed, and generously contributed \$15 of good money to the unfortunate strangers.

SHOT.-A man named Hoffman was shot dead on Sunday week at Reading, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, by another named Campbell, who desired to revenge a real or fancied wrong done to his aister. The murderer armed himself with a gun, and as Hoffman walked down the street, deliberately

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1848.

SENATE -Mr. Douglass of Ill., reported a bill providing for the organization of the Territory of Minesota; also one for the organization of Nebrasks. These, together with the Oregon bill were made the special order of the day Wednesday next. Mr. Hale of N. H., asked leave to introduce a bill of which he gave previous notice, in relation to riots and unlawful assemblages in the District of Columbia, and made a few remarks relative to its

Mr. Bagby of Ala., gave notice that he would ask leave to offer an amendment to the bill, and should it be considered, he would include other species of

orime, kidnapping, &c.
Mr. Hale said that he would join heartily in passing a law to prevent the additional crimes which Mr. Bagby allotted to, for he had been informed that a gross case of kidnapping occurred yesterday within eight of the Capitol; but he must say that it was foreign to the object of the bill, which was merely for holding the corporation liable for the property destroyed, and no further.

Mr. Benton, of Mo., hoped the subject would be dropped, and the regular order of business procee-

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., spoke warmly on the subject, and in the course of his remarks took occasion o denounce the efforts of the northern abolitionists to deprive southern men of their property. If northern vessels could not visit the southern waters with-out endangering the rights of southerners, southerners should prevent their coming at all. He consid ered that if anything endangered the safety of th

Mr. Westcott, of Fla., said that there had been no outbreak, and no outrage committed except by kidnappers. Messrs. Foote and Jefferson Davis of Miss followed for the same side

Mr. Hale rejoined positively denying his having had any connexion directly or indirectly either by counsel, speech or silence, with the recent affair and delivered himself at some length in reply to Mr. Calboun.

Mr. Calhoun replied that he would as soon think f arguing with a maniac as with the Senator from

New Hampshire on this subject. Mr. Hale continued his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Foote, who spoke with much personal invective against Mr. Hale.

The exciting debate was continued by Messrs Mangum, Calhoun, Douglass, Foote, Davis, Han-negan, John Davis, Butler and Cameron. Mr. Johnson, of Md., moved an amendment pun-

ishing all individuals interfering with slave proper-ty. Without taking any quesiton the Senate ad-House.-Mr. Palfrey, of Mass. rose to a privi

eged question and wished to offer a resolution seting forth the whole proceedings of the recent mob. and proposed to raise a select committee to report what action the House would take to secure its members from personal threats and attacks.

A debate sprang up, in which the following gen-tlemen participated: Messrs. Rhett, Bailey. Sims, Woodward, Joseph H. Ingersoll, Duer, Gayle, and everal others. Various amendments were offered and discussed, after which a heated discussion was renewed by Messrs. Venable, Haskell Giddings, Tomb and Moorse. Without any action the House uljourned

WASHINGTON, April 26. SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate o order at noon, and the Rev. Mr. Slicer officiated

A variety of petitions were presented. Mr. Badger submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Library to purchase Brown's portrait of Gen. Taylor, if the same can be had for a reasonable sum. Laid over.

s Chaplain.

Mr. Hale repeated his demand for a vote upor the leave asked for by him, to introduce the bil on the first principles of honor so glaring, that no for the preventions of riots in the District of Colum

Mr. Benton moved to take up the bill relating to the California claims, and the vote being taken wa carried-vens 29, navs 7

Mr. Mason moved to amend the amendment, by A debate ensued, which was participated in by

Messrs. Underwood, Davis, of Miss., Benton, Niles, Philips, Crittenden, Allen, Butler, and Cass, which was cut short by the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Badger, to go into Executive sersion, after which the Senate alliourned. Horse.-A message in writing was received

from the President, communicating the correspond ence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War. Mr. Marcy, which was ordered to be printed. The Speaker announced that Reports from Com

nittees was the first business in order. The stand ing committees were accordingly called upon for reports, and a number of bills were reported by em and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Butt, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill repealing the one passed at the last

session of Congress, giving the President a discre-tion so as to return either the old or the newly ereated Generals, when the Army should be reduced at the close of the war. Mr. Houston of Alabama, vehemently opposed

the bill, and Messrs Stanton. Burt. Holmes of South Carolina, and Botts, advocated its passage.

Mr. McKay offered an amendment to it, which

Mr. McLean moved that the bill be laid apor he table which was also rejected. The bill lies over with others reported. Adjourn-

SEWING MACHINE.-The Boston Cabinet gives an count of a sewing machine seen in New Hampshire, by Mr. Thomas Hunt, which appears to be a wonder indeed. It is represented to severa foot in length of broadcloth in two minutes, putring in three imes the number of stiches usually made in the same length. No lady on earth, nor man either, can do it with the same regularity. The finest cam brick stiching appears coarse and unfinished when compared with the work of this machine. It matters not what is the form of the seam, straight, angular, or circular; it goes regularly along with its steady but rapid pace, without being hindered by any change in the line of motion. The work is stronger and not as apt to rip as that performed by hand. It does all the work about a coat, pantaloons, vest, shirt, cloak, ladies dresses, &c., except making the button holes, and sewing on the buttons .-Two men and four girls will do more work with this machine, than thirty persons can without it. A quarter horse power will drive more than fifty of them with ease. It is capable of making boots and shoes; also harness for horses, &c. It can be applied for the making of ships sail. Indeed wherev et a needle can work, it can work. It does its work so rapidly, and regularly, and strongly, that it must come into extensive use. A machine for familv use will not cost fifty dollars. Any girl of ten vears of age can work it in the same way; and any person who can thread a needle, and turn a screw may learn in ten minutes how to use it, and with it do more work in a day, than ten men can per-

Can this be the machine of E. Howe, of Cambridge, Mass patented in 1846. We received a number of communications about Mr. Howe from people who had wrote to Cambridge and failed get an answer .- Scientific American.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.-The State House bell, that ung out in merry peals when the Declaration of Independence was announced, and which was accientalty cracked about three years ago in an attempt to ring it is to be deposited in the half of Indepenence, in Philadelphia. It will be placed upon a suitable pedestal, under a glass case, and will remain a permanent fixture of the room.

A COTTON FACTORY IN THE SOUTH .- The Pensaola Gazette describes the Arcadia Cotton Factory. which is now in successful operation. It is work ed entirely by slave labor, has twenty-four looms, and turns out 1000 yards of cotton per day.

New Territory.-The Province

One of the reasons given against the "Proviso" the cittue reasons given agamst the "Proviso" is that it is meddal and unjust to the South to prohi-bit from carrying slaves into free territory. The Augelica Reporter, in the following, meets this question and also shows that the North and not the South, has the most reason to complain:

"It is said the northern man can take his property there, while the southern man cannot. Just such property as the one can take may the other take also. Does our neighbor say the southern man owns negroes, while the northern man does not, and therefore it is wrong. Why not the north set up a cry that it is unequal against them to permit the south to take negroes there and not the north? The north has no slaves, and congress has prohibited their purchasing them out of the United States and bringing them within it. They cannot supply themselves (if they desire it) only by purchasing of the south. If the market for slaves is to be extended over an area of six hundred thousand square miles what a splendid monopoly does the south possess?
What countless millions are to be added to their wealth?

No there is no inequality about it.—The northern and southern man can go and settle side, with the same property. If the southern man says to the northern man I want to go to California, the northem man answers, come along. But what am I to do with my slaves says the southern man. Do as the northern man has already done-get rid of them. But if you cannot sacrifice your property (as you call it,) stay where you are and enjoy it—
you have cursed enough of this continent with slavery.—The entire north and three-fourths of your own people own no such property, and we can-not afford to inflict all the evila of slavery upon our large territories to enrich two hundred thousand slave-holders. There are not more than that, and

we believe not so many in the whole United States, Now reader listen to his plea. To understand it in all its force, imagine him with ten slaves chained up and calling for justice and equality. He wants equal rights. He, who has just purchased the father and husband, and torn him from the wife and children, ready to start with him in chains for California, is met by a law of Congress prohibiting human slavery there, and has paused to reason with northem voters about the iniquity of the law that prevents his speculation. As soon would we suppose the lelon on his way to prison, would inveigh against the equality of the law that took him and spared the honest man.

But reader, have you ever looked over the map of the United States, and observed how much territory the slaveholders have already monopolized for their peculiar institution? Examine and learnthat they already have, including Texas, over thirteen hundred thousand square miles! Over six square miles or one entire township for each slave holder -more than half of which has been acquired for them within the last fifty years by the money and efforts of the north as well as of the south. This they have already in states beyond the control of congress, while the free states have less than half that extent. If the present free territories are given up to slavery, how then will the account stand ?-Over two millions of square miles of slave territory

to six hundred thousand sacred to freedom, We contess we can hardly contemplate the nodest demand of the south with patience; with more grief than anger do we witness the efforts of any northern man, to hunt up arguments to favor such monstrous injustice. If the triends of freedom secure for the homes of the laboring whites our entire territories, they will then have less than half of our country. Shall they have it? That depends upon the people themselves! If they will permit heir children to be deprived of a residence in California or Oregon, unless upon the degrading terms of laboring side by side with bondmen, they can do it! If they determine otherwise, they have the power. If they will that the government shall no longer be controlled by the two hundred thousand, slaveholdders, but by the three millions of freemen, it will be done!

There is, thank God, no spower to resist. Such an effort as it cost, the people of Paris to start the conservatives of France, need not be made here.— All that is necessary, is an intelligent exercise of the Elective Franchise

LYNCH LAW .-- A friend at Tioga Centre informs us that one Rinehart, who has been somewhat troublesome in that neighborhood for some time duly notified to "take up his troners" for other parts, made to suffer the full penalty of his misconduct and insolence, at the hands of Judge Lynch. He had become a very great anniyance to the people, several of whom he had threatened with violence; and all peacable means for the abatement of the intolerable uisance proving unavailable, it was resolved to try the virtue of Linch Law, which resolution was most effectually carried into execution by applying to the said Rinehart a most thorough and finished coat of tar and feathers - Owego Guzette.

ARREST OF CONROD C. WHEELER .- A letter in the Albany Evening Journal of April 20th, from C. F. Bouton, Editor of the Freeholder, annunced the arrest of C. C. Wheeler, one of the men implicated n the shooting of Deputy-Sheriff Smith. Lappears that Mr. Bouton, on receiving the Governor's procamation, set out immediately for Taghkanic.Columon co., Wheeler's residence to make sure of the \$1.000 reward. He arrived at the place about midnight, and found the object of his visit in bed. He was aroused, however, and delivered himself up willingly. On their way to the prison, they met the Sheriff with a posse of forty men, bound on the same

Symptoms of lock aw manifested themselves in the case of Smith on Friday, and in the apprehension of a fatal termination the prisoner Wheeler was brought before him and indentified as the man who fired the first gan. The deposition of Smith was verified by oath.

WHEAT CROP.—A Rochester (N. Y.) paper says. The appearance of the wheat fields in this region s generally very good. Some pieces on low grounds have been considerably injured by the frost, but from personal observation and intelligence received from farmers and others who have paid attention to the subject, we believe that the crop has seldom promised better in the Genesse Valley -The weather continues pleasant, and we hear that he farmers in this vicinity have already commenc-

ed their spring planting.

A letter from Akron, April 8th, published in the Utica Herald thus speaks of the prospects of the coming wheat crop of this section of western Ghio. never was (at this season of the year more favorable than at this time. This remarks will apply to o the counties of Summit, Portage, Wayne, Shark, Holmes, Columbian, and Carroll.

STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION, met yesterday in the Methodist Church of this city, and temporarrily organized by the appointment of Dr. J. P. HEISTER. f Berks co., Chairman, and Dr. STILLY, of Phila lelphia, Secretary; on examination of credentials t was ascertained that about twenty-five Societies and Faculties were represented. For the permanent organization, Dr. S. Himes, of Lancaster, was appointed President; Dr. J. P. Heisten, of Berks. and Dr. Woon, of Lycoming, Vice Presidents; Dr. MARSHALL, of Lebanon, and Dr. Dimmick, Secreta-

The object of the convention is to form a State Medical Society.—The Lancasterian.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.-At Boston Duttee, shot a Miss Oakes, who was under an engagement of marriage to him, with a double barrelled pistol. One ball entered her neck and another her temple. Duttee immediately afterward ran to a building a short distance off, where he fired another pistol at himself, both balls enterning his head. Both were taken to the hospital. The cause of Duttee's conduct, is supposed to be palousy. Both were still living at 8 o'clock this more

ning, but it is thought they cannot live. ACCIDENT .- The Elmira Stage upset last night. gers, an elderly lady from Ohio, was considerably bruised, theory bruised, though, we are happy to hear, not senous-injured. Overgo Gractic.