

credit for the South for its course in two wars, more Southern than Northern, and therefore the Senate must stand up to the South on the Southern question, fight or no fight.

Mr. Allen referred to several other precedents and speeches of Mr. Calhoun, which he said were calculated to stir up more of the war spirit than fill the speeches on the Oregon question are likely to do.

Mr. Calhoun said he trusted that he had too much personal respect for the Senate, and too strong a sense of the gravity of the subject, to give this discussion the personal direction which had been given it by the Senator from Ohio. He had no idea of wounding the gentleman's feelings, which he evidently had done, and regretted it. He then went on to show that Mr. Allen had failed entirely to make out his case—that he had not produced a single case in any way analogous. The cases to which the Senator had reference had no reference to any of the topics embraced in the President's Message, which were always referred to appropriate committees, and to which it was clearly unparliamentary for any Senator to allude in any resolution brought forward by him, in his individual capacity as Senator. The resolution to which the Senator had referred so particularly, did indeed receive a unanimous vote, which he doubted whether the Senator would have, &c. &c.

Mr. Calhoun then referred to the circumstances under which the declaration of Mr. Monroe was made—the intended interference of the Holy Alliance to restore to Spain her colonies in this continent—a proposition by Mr. Canning to our government, to join England to prevent such an attempt—the refusal of Mr. Monroe—the declaration—the Panama question, &c. &c.

Mr. C. said that the agitation of this question would have an unfavorable effect in our negotiations at this time. And we should not undertake that which we cannot perform; it was undignified in individuals and more so in nations. We must arm, equip and make ourselves ready to resist, if resistance become necessary, otherwise, we shall tempt interference, rather than prevent it, and the declaration would be followed by unqualified evil consequences.

Mr. Allen replied, and argued that because the different topics of the President's Message were referred to Standing Committees, did not preclude individual members from bringing forward measures on similar subjects. In reference to European interference, he said that it should be confined to the affairs of that continent. Let them keep their hands off this country. We want none of their mediation—none of their arbitration. We are able to take care of our own affairs in this continent. Let these resolutions be adopted, and the principle maintained, even by a declaration of war if necessary, and we shall hear no more of the balance of power for a century.

Mr. Calhoun said that he had examined the English papers carefully, and that those read by the Senator from Michigan might be calculated to make an unfavorable impression, the result of his own reflection is that the change in the Ministry is highly favorable to the preservation of peace between the two countries. But Great Britain thinks she has some rights, which if they cannot be amicably adjusted, must be by an appeal to arms. The restoration of the Peel Ministry, and the support given to it by Lord John Russell, are favorable features. He (Mr. C.) had a strong impression that our difficulties can be amicably settled. If not, the blame will in some degree rest upon those who have urged on this measure.

Gen. Cass agreed that we could make a better arrangement with the present than the other Cabinet. There was certainly also a subdued tone in the British papers. But nations, no more than individuals, can keep themselves always at fever heat. He could see no way by which we can come together—no way open for either to recede. He had no disposition to wage any war of political propaganda against any nation. But the practice of yesterday is the principle of to-morrow. The declaration proposed is the exclusion of a conclusion. We wish to say to England and the Holy Alliance that the world is wide enough for all, and that their institutions shall not be extended to this continent.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Clayton, Woodbridge, Hagby, Breese and others, after which, leave was granted—yeas, 26; nays, 21.

The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier said he had not voted on these resolutions because he was paired off with Mr. Howard, who was absent. His own vote, however, would have been in favor of granting leave.

Mr. Mangum gave notice of a proposed amendment to the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden, providing for giving the notice to England in relation to Oregon. The amendment proposes in addition to the giving of notice, the submitting of the question to the arbitration of suitable persons, their decision to be binding on the parties.

Mr. Webster introduced a joint resolution calling on the President for any information received by the last steamer, in reference to our affairs with Great Britain, which he can communicate without detriment to the public interest.

The House had the Oregon question again under consideration, and Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, and others addressed the Committee of the Whole.

An electro-magnetic locomotive, to

which the magnetic power is said to be so applied as to overcome the difficulties in obtaining a continuous and uniform motion, has been recently exhibited at the Capitol, and attracted much attention. The invention can be so charged as to effect a speed of twenty miles per hour.

I have examined the mode of an iron war steamship, the invention of Commodore Jones, of the U. S. Navy, the whole expense of constructing which, I am assured, will not exceed \$30,000, and which, if the views of the Commodore be correct, will be of incalculable benefit to the country in defending our coast from foreign invasion. The boat is to be pointed at each extremity, and so constructed that a ball striking it in any part will glance off without injuring the vessel. It is intended to carry two fifty-sixes, one at each end of the boat, and the Commodore thinks that in action he could sink any vessel of war now afloat. JONATHAN.

From the Pennsylvania. The State Debt.

We noticed a day or two ago, that the able chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, Col. BIGLEN, of Clearfield, had reported a bill of much importance touching the revenue of the State. We have been favored with a copy of it since then, for which we are under obligations to him. Our present space does not allow us to present it in full, but the annexed synopsis will be found to convey its main features.

Sec. 1. makes all estates devised by will to take effect after death liable to taxation. If the inheritor or inheritors, or lawful claimants, are residents or citizens of the United States, the tax shall be five dollars on every hundred dollars of the clear value of such estate or estates, and at and after the same rate for any less amount. If the inheritor or inheritors, or lawful claimants do not reside in the United States, and are not citizens of the United States whilst residing out of the same, then the said tax or duty shall be ten dollars on every hundred dollars of the clear value of such estate or estates, and at the same rate for any sum of less amount; and provides the mode for ascertaining and collecting.

Sec. 2. All estates, except such property as is specified in the first section, is to be taxed. On every estate of the clear value of two thousand dollars, and less than ten thousand dollars, one per cent. On every estate of the clear value of ten thousand dollars, and less than twenty five thousand dollars, two per cent. On every estate of the clear value of twenty five thousand dollars, and less than fifty thousand dollars, three per cent. On every estate of the clear value of fifty thousand dollars, and less than one hundred thousand dollars, four per cent. On every estate of the clear value of one hundred thousand dollars and upwards, five per cent. And in all cases where the inheritors or lawful claimants are not citizens or residents of the United States, the tax or duty in every such instance shall be double the foregoing amounts; and no executor, administrator or guardian can be released until the tax is paid.

Sec. 3. County Commissioners required to notify assessors to search for such property. A list to be made out of the returns, and a copy handed to the Register of Wills, who is to compare it with the records in his office, and if he finds it defective to report to the Commissioners, who are authorized to collect the tax.

Sec. 4. Tax must be paid, or remain as a lien on the estate, on that of the guardian, administrator, or executor, or their surety, and no partition can take place until it is paid.

Sec. 5. The State Treasurer is required to keep a separate account of the sums received under the act, set apart for a sinking fund.

Sec. 6. The Governor, State Treasurer, and Auditor General appointed Commissioners who are to fund the State debt, and that that object may be rapidly accomplished are not permitted to have more than \$20,000 in their charge at one time, and to receive no compensation for their services.

Sections 7 and 8 are highly important, and will elicit much discussion, for which reasons we give them in full:

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer immediately after the passage of this act, to ascertain the entire value of the whole assessable property of the Commonwealth, as received, equalized, and established by the board of revenue commissioners of the State at their last meeting, adding thereto ten per cent., and to ascertain the amount of percentage, which the entire State Debt, including the relief notes yet in circulation, will be upon the whole amount of the taxable property of the State, ascertained as aforesaid, and he shall make out and transmit by mail or otherwise, to the Treasurers of the several counties of the Commonwealth, a statement of the amount of such per centage, and it shall be the duty of the county Treasurers, immediately after the reception of the aforesaid statement from the State Treasurer, to cause public notice of the same to be given in one or more newspapers of the proper county, of the rate of such percentage, and that the owners of real estate can have the opportunity of paying off in full the proportion of the State Debt that properly attaches itself to their real estate; in accordance with the per centage established as aforesaid, and that par money, relief notes or certificates of State stock, will be received in payment for the same, and the said real estate shall ever after be exonerated from the payment of any tax, for the purpose of paying any portion of the present State debt.

Sec. 8. It shall further be the duty of

the several county treasurers to issue certificates of exoneration to each and every individual, corporation, or body politic, that may see proper to pay off their respective portions of the State debt in par money, relief notes, or certificates of State stock, agreeably to the per centage established by the State Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, designating the names of the person or persons, corporation or body politic so paying, the name of the district, ward, borough or township in which said property may be located; also, the number of town lots, as laid down in the plan of the proper town, the number of acres of land, the name of the original warrantee, and such other identity as may be convenient, testifying over his signature, and the seal of the proper county, that such person or persons, corporation or body politic, has paid into the county treasury the just and full proportion of the State debt that properly attached to said property or estate, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and that forever after it shall not be lawful to assess or collect a tax off, said property or estate, for the purpose of paying any portion of the present State debt. Provided, That any person, corporation or body politic, that may pay off their respective portions of the State debt, as provided in this section, within three years after the passage of this act, shall be entitled to a discount or drawback of fifteen per cent. upon the amount of such debt. And provided further, That all real estate upon which the lien or debt of the Commonwealth shall have been paid, as provided in this and the preceding section of this act, at least three years before the death of the person or persons from whom the same may pass or descend, shall be and hereby is exempted from the payment of any tax or duty under the second section of this act, and the certificate of exoneration from the proper county treasurer shall be sufficient evidence of such payment.

Sec. 9. County Treasurers to keep record of all exonerations, and provides how they shall be compensated.

Sec. 10. Repeals law of 7th April, 1836, relating to collateral inheritances, as inconsistent with the present act.

The discussion on this subject will be watched with great eagerness by the people, and elicit much warm debate both in the legislature and out of it, before it is matured.

Penn'a Legislature.

From the Penn'a Reporter.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.—Messrs. Sanderson, Bigler, and Sullivan, each one a petition in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Darsie, one for an alteration of the license law, so as to allow the people to determine by ballot, whether the license law shall be continued.

Mr. Bigler one for Pine county.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—Mr. Foulkrod presented a petition for the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Railroad. Also for the abrogation of Capital Punishment. Also for an Independent Police in Philadelphia. Also a remonstrance against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Messrs. Bigler and Ross each one relative to the license law. Also remonstrating against Lackawanna county. Also for the New York & Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Darsie, remonstrance against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Smith two of like tenor. Also relative to license law.

Mr. Chapman, for the abrogation of capital punishment.

Mr. Benner four of similar import.

Mr. Bigler, (in his place) a bill to provide for the gradual payment of the State debt.

The Senate then passed the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. Fregly, the Senate passed the resolution to adjourn the Legislature sine die on the 10th of March, by a vote of 28 to 2.

Mr. Quay offered a resolution relative to "unrated lands."

Mr. Dunlap (in place) a bill to secure to married women the enjoyment of their own property.

Jan. 30.—On motion of Mr. Ross, the Senate took up and passed the bill erecting a new county out of the northern part of Luzerne to be called Lackawanna.

Jan. 31.—Mr. Black, a petition to allow the people of Fayette and Washington counties to decide by ballot whether licenses shall be granted or not.

The Senate then took up the bill granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the right of way to Pittsburg.

[Mr. Bigler offered an amendment to the bill requiring the company to pay a tax of 20 cents a ton for freight, and 10 cents for each passenger passing over the whole length of the road through our State. This gave rise to much discussion, and several ineffectual efforts were made to saddle upon the amendment such features as would defeat it. The amendment, however, was finally adopted by a vote of 23 to 7—after having the tax on freight increased to 25 cents per ton.]

The following is the closing remarks of Col. Bigler, on introducing his amendment. After alluding to the efforts now making to charter a company for the construction of a railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, he said:

"But are we for all time to come to be without improvements of this kind? Are we to set quiet down and see our sister States helt as round with railroads, and allow the whole intercourse between the Western and Atlantic States to pass on other and more unnatural routes than is

presented within our own State? To adopt this policy will be to conclude that we are behind the age in which we live, and behind our neighbor States in enterprise and prosperity. The only way then (said Mr. B.) to extricate ourselves, with reservations as is contained in the amendments, in order that we may have these works and at the same time have revenue to pay our debts. He had not indicated what his vote should be on the bill now before the Senate, and he could not do so until he seen it in detail."

Important from Mexico—12 Days Later.

The bark Pario, Capt. Kinney, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. from Vera Cruz. By her the editors of the Picayune have received files from Vera Cruz to the 11th, and from the city of Mexico to the 8th. The news is very important.—The Picayune says:

The city was filled yesterday with contradictory rumors in regard to Mr. Slidell. The report at first credited was that he had been ordered from the Republic; that he thereupon demanded an escort from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, which was refused to him; that Commander Gerry, of the Somers, then lying at Vera Cruz, upon this proceeded with a detachment of officers and marines to escort Mr. Slidell to the coast a distance of some seventy or eighty miles. We do not attach much credit to this rumor—it appears impossible. Again: a letter dated the 9th, from Vera Cruz says, that up to that date Mr. Slidell had not demanded of the new government any recognition of his official capacity, but the popular belief was that such recognition would be refused. Another letter dated the 13th, says: Mr. Slidell has demanded his passport, having failed in the object of his mission. This appears to us the more probable version. The Mexican papers before us say nothing on the subject.

A number of important despatches were received by the Pario, which were yesterday forwarded to Washington by mail.—So far as we can learn, no letters have been received in town from Mr. Slidell at a late date.

The U. S. brig Somers, Commander Gerry, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 6th inst., and was lying at Sacrificios on the 13th. The British brig Persian, the French brig Griffin, and the Spanish brig Patriota, were also lying there. The Spanish brig Jason was in port. These were all the foreign vessels of war at Vera Cruz. The schooner Creole and hermaphrodite brig Petersburg were in port.

The revolution in Mexico appears to be complete. Before entering the city of Mexico conferences were held between Gen. Paredes and Gen. Valencia at Guadalupe, close by the capital. Gen. Valencia represented the former Government and for a time, indeed acted as President of the Republic. In their conferences, in which Gen. Tornel shared, the submission of the capital was fully arranged.—Valencia aiming to spare any effusion of blood. The entrance was not made until the 2d inst., when a portion of the garrison of the capital marched out and joined the troops under Paredes, and the whole thereupon escorted him into the capital in triumph, amidst salvos of artillery. An address of the General was immediately issued. Its contents are unimportant, save that he urges the troops to be tolerant and peaceable.

There was a meeting in Mexico on the 2d of January, of General officers and others called by Gen. Paredes. After avowing the pronouncement at San Luis, he declared to the Junta his readiness to submit to their prudent resolutions, and the entire liberty which each enjoyed to pronounce his opinions. Thereupon additions and explanations were made to the solemn Act of San Luis Potosi in substance as follows:

A Junta of Notables, composed of two from each Department, to be named by the President, shall elect at once a person to discharge the executive functions, until the extraordinary Congress shall meet, which is to form a constitution in conformity with the 3d Article of the Act of San Luis.

The President in eight days after taking possession of power shall convocate an extraordinary Congress, which shall assemble in four months in the capital; and in forming a constitution, it shall not change or alter the principles and guarantees which it has once adopted for its interior government.

These acts were formally discussed by the Junta, and adopted by all present with the exception of Generals Alcora and Miflon. All their signatures were then attached, and among them we note those of Gen.'s Paredes, Bravo, Valencia, Filisola, Almonte, Mora, Reyes and others.

The Assembly of Notables provided for by the 2d of the above articles, met on the 3d inst. Gen. Tornel was chosen President, and Gen. Almonte and another, secretaries. Gen. Paredes was then unanimously chosen President of the Republic. A committee of three was appointed to draw up the oath to be administered to the President. Two of them reported in favor of an oath in the general form, to observe the existing laws, &c.; but Gen. Bustamante was in favor of adding thereto a clause, compelling the President to swear to repel the invasion of the United States. After a long discussion the Assembly assented to the report of the majority, and upon this ground, that the oath demanded by Gen. Bustamante would be tantamount to a declaration of war, and that it was beyond the competency of the Assembly to declare war.

On the 4th inst. the oath was adminis-

tered in great state. The President's discourse is patriotic and commonplace, and makes no allusion to the foreign affairs of the Republic.

The Gen. Bustamante, who took part in this assembly, was not the ex-President of that name. Both he and Gen. Herrera were invited to take a part in the proceedings, but indignantly refused.

The following is the composition of the Cabinet of Gen. Paredes: General Almonte, Minister of War; Senor Luis Parres, Treasury Department; Senor Castillo Lanzas, Foreign Affairs, and Senor Bocorro, (Bishop of Chiapas) of Justice.

Such is the cabinet, according to a private letter of the 13th December. Gen. Tornel refused the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Gordoa refused that of Justice.

Nothing is said in the papers in relation to the feelings of Paredes towards this country, but verbally we learn that he is very hostile.

El Monitor, of the 2d inst., contains an article upon the critical situation in which the Californias are placed, with the view of arousing attention to the subject.

El Monitor Constitutional of the 6th inst. announces the robbery of the stages from Vera Cruz and Puebla, near Rio Frio, and of that from Toluca, by the same party apparently, consisting of seventy scoundrels on foot and five mounted men.

Grave complaints are made in a communication from Gen. Mejia, of the 30th Nov., that there are numerous Mexicans regularly engaged in furnishing the American troops at Corpus Christi with supplies.

Of the \$80,000 in the National Treasury the day that the capital declared for Paredes, \$25,000 was ordered by Herrera to be sent to the army of the North.—Whether it was so sent appears doubtful.

SANTA ANA.—A letter to the New Orleans Picayune, dated Havana, Jan. 12, says:

Santa Ana, shortly before the arrival of the steamer bringing an account of the recent revolution in Mexico, gave up the house he formerly occupied, and took another by the month, within an hour's ride of the city. By the steamer there came from Vera Cruz a special messenger to him. By the back steamer, sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz, this messenger returned. On the same boat was sent, by our government, an aid of the Captain General's, on a special mission. As soon as possible, the Spanish ship of the line, now here, is to proceed to Vera Cruz. In the well informed circles here, it has leaked out that Gen. Paredes is the cat's paw of two opposing parties; one led by Almonte and the Santa Ana faction, and the other got up and wire-pulled by the British and Spanish Ministers, (the French representative is here), and who call themselves the monarchial party. The British Minister's party promises to secure the integrity of the country, preserving California, and recovering Texas—that in this England, France and Spain will support Mexico—and, though they do not yet tell the Mexicans so, give them a ruler.

NOTICE

I hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Joseph Hull, late of Lawrence township, dec'd, and that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. TATE, Administrator.

Feb. 10, 1846.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 27th Feb. (inst.) the following property, viz:

One yoke of oxen, a lot of sheep, 30 bushels of oats more or less, a lot of rye by the bushel, a lot of corn in the ear, a lot of wheat and rye in the ground, one double-bit- ted axe, and a lot of other articles. Due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

WM. TATE, Administrator.

Feb. 10, 1846.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to sell or buy, remove or meddle with a blacksmith shop, or other buildings, or timber belonging to the place now occupied by John F. Williams, in Bradford tp. Clearfield county, as I am determined to deal with all persons trespassing on said premises as the law directs, without respect to persons.

GEORGE GLENN, Mechanicsville, Centre co. Feb. 2, 1846.

Feb. 10, 1846.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that on account of his health he intends to suspend the business of Blacksmithing in the borough of Clearfield, for a year or so from the first of April next, and therefore wishes those having dealings with him to come forward on or before the 1st of May and make settlement. Those that cannot pay will be required to give their notes.

JOHN BEAUMONT, Feb. 10, 1846.—pl.

NO. 1. MACKEREL for sale by the subscriber—a splendid article. Also, a few barrels of Herring. C. KRATZER, Dec. 26, 1845.