

No, no, friends: let us be kind to each other, and considerate as each other's fallings, if we have any. It is no time now, with an opposition strong, malignant, and desperate, to expiate and drive from us the boldest champions of our policy, and the ablest defenders of our creed. Conciliation is far preferable to persecution. The homely adage is as true as ever, that "molasses catches more flies than vinegar." I assure the "Union" it is doing no good to democracy, in abusing Mr. Wilnot, either with or without "authority."

A DEMOCRAT.

REMARKS OF HON. D. WILNOT, On his amendment instructing the Committee of Ways and Means "to report a Bill, providing for raising annually, until the close of the War with Mexico, and the payment of the Public Debt, the sum of five millions of Dollars, to be assessed on personal property, stocks and money at interest, and apportioned among the States as provided by the constitution."

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—I understand that five minutes are allowed me by the rule, to present to the committee, the considerations that in my judgment, demand the adoption of the amendment I have offered.

It will be recollected that at the last Session, I opposed the imposition of a tax on tea and coffee. Time and reflection have strengthened the convictions I then entertained; and I shall be compelled to resist any effort that may be made at the present session, to impose a duty upon those articles. I regret exceedingly that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of reiterating in his last annual report, the recommendations for a duty on tea and coffee, did not come boldly forward and recommend levying a direct tax. In my judgment it was due to his position and his principles; and demanded by the exigencies in which the country is placed.

I repeat, sir, my regrets, that the able gentleman at the head of the Treasury Department, should not have had the moral courage to recommend, when in office, the policy he so ably advocated when out of office. He, sir, is a free trader; and so am I—and I have a right to ask him to stand with me by the doctrines we profess. I am willing that revenue should be raised, by means of duties levied on imported goods and merchandise, to meet all the ordinary expenditures of the Government; but when extraordinary expenditures are necessary, there should be a prompt resort to direct taxation. This, sir, is the only straightforward, the honest, manly policy; and if there ever is a period in the history of nations when it should be resorted to, it is during the period of war, when heavy expenditures are required, and the only alternative is direct taxation, or enormous public debt. Of all the curses that can affect the labor of any country, an enormous public debt is among the greatest.

Why sir, direct upon the laboring masses, and upon posterity, this paralyzing curse? when we have abundant resources to meet in our own day all our demands upon us?—When it becomes necessary to contract debts, the only true and sound policy, may sir, be the only safe one for the sons of toil, is to provide at once for its payment in a reasonable time—not to extend, except in most extraordinary emergencies, beyond the then existing generation. Why heap burdens upon the back of labor, and exempt capital from taxation? A duty of twenty-five per cent, on tea and coffee, would be seriously felt by the great mass of the people. Nine tenths of the revenue derived from such a tax, would fall upon our laborers, the class least able to bear it, while the wealth and capital of the country, would be nearly exempt from its exactions. Is this right, sir, is it just? Should the same class who fight our battles, who endure all the hardships and privations of the camp and the field, also be made to pay the greatest share of the expense? Is it neither wise nor just; yet it has been too much the policy of all governments, to favor capital at the expense of labor. The people, sir, have no paid presses to vindicate their rights, or to assail their rulers and law-givers, when those rights are invaded. They bear in silence, so long as endurable, the burdens imposed upon them; but touch the pockets of the capitalists, and the denunciations of a thousand pensioned presses are fulminated against you. This is the true reason, why all administrations are so reluctant to resort to direct taxation. Sir, let us have done with this timidity—let us adopt the straight forward and honest policy. It is time that an appeal was made directly to the pockets of the people, and each man compelled to pay in proportion to his means and ability. Is it feared that such a course would be unpopular? Such fears are a reflection upon the people themselves. It is a direct impeachment of their patriotism. The people are willing to sustain this war—they are willing both to fight and to pay. They believe the war to be just and necessary—that it was unavoidable without dishonor, and that it should be prosecuted, until our stubborn enemy shall be willing to accept a peace, securing our just rights, and affording an ample guarantee, that in future they will be respected. But sir, while they do all the fighting, should they be required to do all the paying also? No—let us reach the money and the capital of the country, in the only way that it can be reached, by direct taxation. Let us open the purse strings of the capitalists of the North, and of the South—of the Manufacturer and the Planter.

I have excepted real estate from taxation, in my amendment; for the reason, that it is already made to bear the great burden of State, county and township organizations. I am aware that much capital is invested in real estate—that there are many large landed proprietors; but yet the great bulk of this species of property, nineteen twentieths of the aggregate amount, is in the hands of farmers and small proprietors, while money, stocks, and the larger share of personal property, is in the hands of the more wealthy few; and it is this class, that I desire especially to reach. Again, sir, most

of those wealthy capitalists, whose money is invested in houses and lands, derive their income from their rents, and any tax you might assess thereon, would be paid by the tenants in the increase of his rents. I trust the amendment will prevail, and that the committee will early report a bill in accordance with its suggestions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF MR. WILNOT.—Continued.

These attacks upon me, after all, have not come so unexpectedly. I anticipated them before I left home; and in a public meeting of my constituents, told them I was a marked man by this old dotard; that if it were in the power of his press to destroy my standing, he would do it. But I hid him defiance. My people know me, and are beginning pretty well to understand him, and those who use him.— I could easily save myself from these assaults, if I were as vacillating as he has been. There would be no difficulty between Mr. Ritchie and myself, if one day, I would support a great measure on principle, and the next day, turn round and oppose it. I would be secure from misrepresentation and abuse, if I would submit my neck to the yoke, and wear the color of a certain aspirant for the Presidency, in whose interest the "Union" is enlisted, and for whose elevation it is laboring. If I would make myself an instrument in his hands, (which God forbid.) I have no doubt but there would be an abundance of grace and mercy for me. The Abraham's bosom of "Father Ritchie" is wide enough and warm enough for all sorts of sinners. Those who oppose the tariff—I do not wish to be understood as censuring them—have been received back into the fold of the party; those who opposed the Administration on the question of improvements of rivers and harbors, although excommunicated, have received absolution; for even the flagrant sin of opposition to the tax on tea and coffee, I think there has been forgiveness; and I verily believe, that although the greatest of sinners, might be forgiven even for the *regresso*, if I would enlist under the banner of a certain aspirant for the Presidency. I have formed my deliberate opinions and estimates of this man, and I declare my preference for any other man named by the Republican party, either Cass, Dallas, or Woodruff, nay, even Mr. Calhoun himself; he is a bold, frank man, who meets all questions fairly, never evading or dodging the issues they involve. He skulls behind no compromise.

Sir, simultaneously, on the 25th of December last, the "Union" of this city, and the "Pennsylvanian," a paper published one hundred and fifty miles distant, came out with articles abusive and denunciatory of myself—filled with misrepresentations, and characterized by a tone of personal malignity. The editor of the latter paper, was in this city at the time, and a lodger in the house of the Secretary of State; and from the similarity of the charges preferred against me, the order of their arrangement, the remarkable coincidence in time, place, and circumstances, I am fully satisfied that this combined assault, was deliberately concerted and pre-arranged. My prostration was determined upon; and the signal was given here and at Philadelphia, on the same day, intended to set upon me the entire corps of hireling presses, in the pay of the State Department. Again: the article which appeared in the "Union" of the 3d inst. was, I understand, accompanied by one of like character in the "Pennsylvanian." There exists a most wonderful and marvelous sympathy between these two organs, both working in the same field of disinterested labor for the elevation of their favorite to the Presidency. The "Pennsylvanian" is known to be entirely devoted to the interests of the Secretary of State. It is edited by his protegee, who is in the receipt of fifteen hundred dollars annually of public patronage—his breath sustains it; he, therefore, and not the instrument he employs, is justly responsible for its course. This Presidential aspirant may send papers and documents into my county, accompanied with his "kind respects;" but he will find the Democracy of that county, firm in their attachment to their principles, and like a rock, in the path of him who opposes them. I, sir, know that people. They value principle more than patronage—their love of truth, is stronger than their love of office. Talk of this man as a candidate for the Presidency! With him as our candidate, I verily believe we should meet with a most overwhelming, most disastrous defeat! He the candidate of the Republican party! the reviler of Madison! the opponent of the last war! It is idle; and his friends begin to see and to feel it. Hence their desperation—their willingness for mischief.

The true reason for these assaults upon me, are, first, my adherence to the "proviso," and next, my opposition to an ambitious scheme for the Presidency. I have no candidate of my own—no especial favorite; but I prefer either of the Democrats who have been named to this man. I have reasons for my preference, and a right to enjoy and to express them. I do not but for so doing, a portion of the press of my State will assail and denounce me; and I have just as little doubt but that the car-marks of this man will be found upon them; and that upon inquiry it will be discovered they are in the enjoyment of patronage from him, or obtained through his influence. I believe, but for the large patronage employed, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania would have declared for some other man for the Presidency.

Here, sir, men are denounced, proscribed, read out of the party, for no other offence, than demanding that the free soil of the country, shall be preserved for the homes of freemen, and for proposing to tax the wealth of the country, and make it contribute its due share towards the expenses of the war, and the payment of the public debt:—How was it, sir, in Pennsylvania, when the integrity of the Democratic party was struck down, its candidate for United States Senator defeated, by a combination of Whigs, Natives, and a few unscrupulous Democrats; when chicanery triumphed over party usage, and profligate as pure as noble, and as talented a man as breathes the air of our northern hills—how was it then? Were there any denunciations for those who had brought about this defeat and overthrow of our party?—How was it, when the Democracy of Pennsylvania appealed to those in high places here, to send by and sustain the party thus wronged, so vindicate its wrongs? Then, sir, the man whose eyes are directed to the White House, could take refuge behind his official position, and declare, he thought it improper for him to interfere in the affairs of a sovereign State. With all his uses of respect in this respect, will either he, or his friends inform the public, whether he did not write to Meigs, with a view to influence the Governor to appoint a particular individual Senator in the place of Mr. Fairfield? There will be no answer given to this inquiry; and yet, sir, what more high-handed and unscrupulous

interference in the affairs of a sovereign State, can there be, than an attempt to select, eye to name, the representative of its sovereignty on the floor of the Senate? He can interfere in the affairs of a State, even of a county, or a township, when it suits his own purposes, or advances his own interests.— Pending an election of delegates to a county convention, he can send, or cause to be sent, marked with his "kind respects," for the purpose of controlling that convention, and during the election of delegates favorable to himself for the Presidency. But when the great Republican party of Pennsylvania call upon him, to stand by its usages, to sustain its integrity and its character, then he can take refuge behind his office; then he has even a squeamish sense of the propriety of his position. This man the candidate of the Republican party! We are not driven to such an extremity. How can we carry the delegates from Pennsylvania in the national convention, but they will be of no service in securing a nomination. If of the right material, they may be of value in the trading and trafficking, which so frequently characterizes such bodies. That he numbers in the ranks of his supporters many of the soundest Republicans of the State I know, and cheerfully admit; but there is scarcely a trading, trafficking, unprincipled politician within its borders, who is not enlisted under his banner.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that a good many would like to know to whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania referred, by name.

Mr. WILNOT. I supposed that every gentleman understood full well the individual referred to. But I am not in the habit of speaking in the dark. I refer to the Secretary of State; and I verily believe that one, if not the main cause of these assaults upon me, is to be found in my known and uncompromising opposition to him. No one who maintains his independence and his manhood, who refuses to enlist as a partisan in his cause, can ever find favor, much less friendship, at his hands. Why did George W. Woodward's head fall in the Senate Chamber? It was because he was a man. He was immolated for his manhood.— Had he been of the materials of which tools are made, his fate might have been, I believe would have been, different. But no man, sir, of his distinguished talents, can be permitted to act a manly part upon an elevated theatre, lest he overshadow his "favorite son."

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, interposed to make explanations.

Mr. WILNOT yielded the floor.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, said he wished to put the gentleman right now as to one point, so as to put the matter at rest. His colleague had taken occasion, abusing the privilege which had been afforded him by the House, to make an attack on a citizen of his own State, knowing that the gentleman attacked had no privilege of reply. So much for the gentleman's chivalry! But to proceed. He (Mr. B.) was at Harrisburg immediately before Mr. Woodward was nominated for the United States Senate, and he knew that a large number of gentlemen to whom his colleague alluded were not in favor of Mr. Woodward; and beyond that, his colleague [Mr. WILNOT] came there with the expectation to obtain the nomination for himself. [Great excitement.] He (Mr. B.) knew the fact. It was tried, and he could show his colleague the groundlessness of his positions.

[There were loud cries of order. Mr. BROWN, who spoke under great excitement was frequently interrupted, and much confusion prevailed through the House.]

The SPEAKER interposed, and remarked that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROWN] was not in order.

Mr. BROWN still retained possession of the floor.

The SPEAKER, the gentleman from Pennsylvania will take his seat.

Mr. WILNOT then resumed, and said it seemed his remarks had roused his colleague.

Mr. BROWN. Only to put right a matter of fact, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, desired to say a word.

Mr. WILNOT refused to yield the floor. He said he desired to set himself right in relation to the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia, [Mr. BROWN.]

He said he was not at Harrisburg at the time of Mr. Woodward's nomination. He was not a candidate at that time, nor was he ever at any time opposed to the election of Mr. Woodward. He was at Harrisburg at the time Dr. Sturgees was renominated and elected, and there uniformly declared to all, that he preferred Mr. Woodward over any and every other candidate. True, he had been nominated, together with some hundred others but he had not five friends, and how could he expect an election? He saw no chance at that time for Mr. Woodward, and doubtless so expressed himself. There was a strong feeling in favor of Dr. Sturgees, who was nominated on the first ballot by a very decided majority. That he never opposed Mr. Woodward was not true. He was not responsible for the conduct of others.

He did, however, in the presence of mutual friends, distinctly give his friend, to whom the gentleman from Philadelphia refers, to understand that his unkind remarks and persevering opposition to Mr. Woodward were displeasing to him. (Mr. WILNOT.)

Mr. BROWN desired the gentleman to yield the floor that he might explain.

Mr. WILNOT refused to yield the floor; the gentleman had consumed too much of his time already. He wished distinctly to say that the gentleman from Philadelphia labored under a wrong impression. He never opposed Mr. Woodward. The gentleman [Mr. BROWN] had no record to show that he did. He had been born in the same village, grown up by the side of Mr. Woodward, and read law in his office, and desired to see him in the United States Senate in preference to any other man both on account of his personal relations with him, and because of his eminent talents.

I do not say that Mr. Buchanan interfered to procure his rejection by the Senate, when nominated for supreme judge; but I do say, that Mr. Woodward's friends so believe, cannot prove it upon him as facts are proved in a court of justice. Such things are not done openly, but secretly, and with a view to evade exposure and responsibility. He again declared that Mr. Woodward's friends so believed. Ask any one of those friends who were here at the time, go to Mr. Woodward's residence, and ask his neighbors who committed this act of butchery—they will answer. [Mr. BROWN made some observations from his seat.] The gentleman said it was no fact. If it were not so, he wished to do no injustice to Mr. Buchanan. He said the friends of Mr. Woodward so believed. If it were not so, they were wrong, and not himself who only spoke of their belief.

Mr. SPEAKER, there is one thing I do know, and that is, that Mr. Buchanan declined to stand by, and sustain the usages of his party, when they were stricken down. He refused to come out and condemn the manner of General Cameron's election. When those usages were invaded, to the faithful observance of which he owed his own elevation, and an appeal made to him to vindicate and uphold their authority, he was silent; or rather sanctioned the treason, by the coldness and indifference with which he spoke of it. Yet, sir, while there is no voice of condemnation or reproof for those who betray the Republican party; join with the Whigs and Natives in breaking down a regularly nominated candidate for United States Senator; I, sir, who never in my life deserted a principle or candidate of the party, am assailed with malignant and unparrying bitterness. What is the "head and front of my offending?" Not that I assail the institution of slavery; this I never did; but I demand that free soil shall remain free. I claim for the white laboring man, his lawful field of enterprise; for his children, their rightful inheritance. I stand by my own race, and my own color. I demand that the fair and free provinces, won by the gallantry, and enriched by the blood of freemen, shall not be surrendered to the grasping capitalists of the South, and given up to the degrading and servile labor of the negro race. Nay, more, sir: I had the audacity to introduce without consulting Mr. Ritchie, a proposition to tax the capital and wealth of the land, instead of heaping additional burdens upon the laboring classes. Such are the charges brought against me; such the grounds upon which I am assailed.

It might be asked, what all this had to do with a "personal explanation?" I desire to show to my constituents why these assaults are made upon me, here and at Philadelphia: why it is that I am marked and selected out, to be scourged and vilified by the partisan papers of a Presidential aspirant. It is not, sir, for treachery to my party or principles—I have never betrayed the cause of labor, or deserted the rights of the people. I appeal to my whole course as a Representative on this floor, and defy my assailants to point out the first act or vote that conflicts in the slightest degree with the principles of the party to which I belong. I have sustained every great measure recommended by this Administration, with less of difference on minor points than has characterized the conduct of many other gentlemen. Yet, sir, I am to be hunted down, proscribed, driven from the party. I give them notice, that it will take hard driving. "Father Ritchie" and all that he can bring to his aid, will find it a more difficult task than he anticipates. I will neither leave the party, nor will I stand on his "platform" unless it suits me.

I repeat, sir, that those attacks give me no great uneasiness, nor have I the slightest apprehension that they will in the least affect my standing with my people at home. I have no fear, sir, but they will stand by me, so long as I am faithful to them. > They are cold-thinking, calm-judging men; not to be blinded by the dazzle of office, nor seduced by its patronage. To them I appeal, from the false and malignant attacks of a mercenary and hireling press. By their verdict I will abide in silence. I will be mute under their condemnation; but, sustained and supported by them, I will speak as becomes a man—I will laugh my assailants to scorn.

Hon. David Wilnot. We give in another column an interesting communication under this head: from the Wilkesbarre Farmer. It places in the right position the course of Mr. Wilnot, which others have sought to misrepresent. The fact is, Mr. Wilnot was to be immolated on the altar of Slavery, by some leading politicians who have an axe to grind, and wanted the South to turn. He may possibly be sacrificed to that policy which forbids principle to self-aggrandizement, but the principle will live, although trodden down for a time, and will ultimately triumph. Does any one suppose that the feeling which exists against the extension of Slavery can expire or diminish? Never!—Carbondale Democrat.

Later From Saltillo. PEZZASUO, Feb. 17th, 1848. The overland express has arrived, and brings intelligence from New Orleans to the 11th inst.

By the last arrival from the Rio Grande, information was received from Saltillo, such as to indicate that there was work on hand for the American troops, who were encamped at El Paso, on their way to Chihuahua. The Mexicans are reported as in considerable numerical force, and having twelve Paros cannons to oppose the march of the Americans.

Equite Collins, with a small party of American volunteers, started for Santa Fe, and as yet remain taken prisoners. How they will fare remains to be seen. They were captured at Presidio del Norte by a large body of Mexicans. A member of Captain Meares' company of mounted volunteers was condemned and shot the latter part of December, for threatening to take the life of his captain at Buena Vista. Alex. Neason, also a member of Captain Meares' company was hung at Saltillo for wilful murder in shooting one of the Mexican Revenue Guard.

Temperance Meeting. Pursuant to notice a Temperance Meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and a large number for a very stormy day were there, and were highly entertained by a most able and interesting address from the Rev. A. Miller of Hartford. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. Mr. Miller for his very able effort, and a resolution passed requesting the same for publication; after which the following resolutions were offered by R. B. Little Esq., and laid over to be discussed in the evening:

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the Temperance Reform, that they petition the Legislature to repeal the existing license laws of this Commonwealth, and that they never cease agitation and effort, until this object be obtained, and the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited by law.

Society met in the evening and the above resolution was ably discussed, and the Society adjourned to meet for further discussion of the resolution on Monday evening, 28th, at the Presbyterian Church.

THOS. JOHNSON, Pres't. F. B. CRANDLER, Sec'y, pro tem. A DINNER PARTY.—The President gave a great dinner party on Wednesday week, which was attended by Mr. Clay, and a large number of members of Congress without distinction of party.

RATHER EQUIVOCAL.—A young fellow having been charged with getting drunk the night before, and wishing to justify himself, declared, "he never was drunk, nor never meant to be, for it always made him feel so bad the next day."

NOTICE. It is hereby given to all concerned, that the School Directors for the Township of Bridgewater will meet at the Court House on Wednesday, March 4th, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before them. Per Order, HARVEY TYLER, Sec'y.

A CARD. The undersigned hereby present their grateful acknowledgments for the pleasure of enjoying the company of their numerous friends on the 10th inst.; and also, for the many substantial tokens of friendship so kindly bestowed; and in turn, will hope and trust that the blessing of Heaven will ever rest upon the donors. S. J. GIBSON, S. E. GIBSON.

DEPARTURE. In Liberty, at the residence of Jonathan Howard Esq. on the 16th inst., by Eld. Jas. D. Webster, Mr. Wm. B. Finn, and Miss Nancy Howard, both of the former place. At Hartford, on the 13th inst., by Rev. A. Miller, Dr. ALONZO M. TIFFANY, of Gibson, to Miss BETSY M. WALDRON, of Hartford.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAIL ROAD THROUGH TO PORT JERVIS. THE subscribers are receiving a large addition to their stock of goods, which having been purchased at this season, when goods in market are very low, are determined to sell a little cheaper than the cheapest.

DRY Goods of every description, Broad-cloth & Cassimer of the best quality, a superior lot of Vestings, 200 pieces Prints from 6d to 15c per yard, Cashmeres & Delaines, equally low. The right kind of Sheetings for 8c per yd. F. B. C. & Co.

GROCERIES.—Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugar: Tea of a variety of qualities and very cheap. Coffee from 9 to 12 1/2 cts. per pound. Cassia, Pepper, Spice, Saleratus, &c. F. B. C. & Co.

RUBBER GOODS.—Cords, Cloths, Door Springs, Elastics, Tobacco Wallets, Bands &c. STEEL GOODS.—Beds, Bag and Furze Slides and Bag Fringes, &c. BOOKS & STATIONERY. A large stock of Books & Stationery, Fancy Blanks, Envelopes, Cards & Post, Blank Books, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper. F. B. C. & Co.

100 Boxes Glass various sizes wholesale & retail. Stoves, Tin ware in their usual variety, and selling very low. F. B. C. & Co.

NEW CHEAP GOODS. JUST received from New York and will be sold from 10 to 30 per cent less than ever before offered in this market. Grateful for past favors, I hope by fair dealing and low prices to merit the patronage of those who buy goods in this market. H. J. WEBB. Montrose, Feb. 16, 1848.

DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing between E. S. PARK & G. Z. DIMOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts are in the hands of G. Z. Dimock for collection. All who are indebted to the firm of Park and Dimock, will please call and settle immediately. E. S. PARK, G. Z. DIMOCK. Montrose, Feb. 9, 1848.

ABOUT U. BURROWS & CO'S CHEAP GOODS. WE are now receiving additions to our large stock of goods, which comprising (as is probably clear) a greater variety of articles than any other in the county, we offer to purchasers on the most reasonable terms.

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE. U. BURROWS & CO. are receiving a large supply of Crockery and Glass Ware, which they will sell at much lower prices than it has ever been offered at in this section of country before.

SUGARS. 1400 lbs. good Muscovado at 7c. 1100 do. do. Portorico, " 8c. 500 do. Double refined loaf (12) at the store of U. BURROWS & CO. Jan. 17, 1848.

WANTED. 5000 Bushels of Oats at 24c. 2000 " " Corn, " 50c. 500 " " Buck Wheat, " ALSO—Wheat, Rye, Beans, Flax seed, Timothy seed, Bees wax, Geese feathers, &c. &c. at the highest market prices, in exchange for goods, or on delts, at the store of U. BURROWS & CO. Jan. 17, 1848.

PROCLAMATION. Isabella Haynes, by her next friend and Label for Divorce & annulment marriage, Father, Archibald, No. 64 April Term 1847. James Sidney Haynes his respondent above named, is hereby required to appear before the Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Susquehanna, at Montrose on Monday the 17th day of April next, and then to answer the complaint of the libellant in the above entitled case. N. C. WARNER, Mary Jan. 26th 1848.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. NEWS OF PEACE!

The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th inst. brings intelligence of the arrival of the Steamship New Orleans, at that city, with late and highly important advices from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. Mr. Frazier arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday the 6th inst. bearing despatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only 4 days from the city of Mexico, and sailed immediately on board the steamer for Mobile, arriving on the 12th. The Picayune adds: "The despatches brought by Mr. Frazier are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz; but from a source in which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is, that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain conditions are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn."

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California.—The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conferences at Tehuayaa.

Our dates by this arrival are of the evening of the 24 inst. from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels, and in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact. We are almost overwhelmed by letters and papers by this arrival, but give below as many of our letters as we can possibly find room for. Oriana was captured on the 20th ult. A full account of the expedition is furnished us by one of our special correspondents, who accompanied it. His narrative is intensely interesting, but is so long that we cannot possibly find room for it this morning. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen. Our readers will be extremely interested in the narrative, which we will lay before them in our next.

Com. Perry returned on the 8th inst. from Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlalampam, and other towns south. We have a report of it, but are unable to insert it to day. Our paper on Tuesday will contain a mass of Mexican news unavoidably laid over to-day.

Probable Death of Mr. Adams. The Pennsylvania of Tuesday has telegraphic advices from Washington saying that Hon. John Quincy Adams was seized by a fit of paralysis on Monday, and now lies dangerously ill. A second despatch, at 9 o'clock, says he still survived, but that his life was despaired of.

G. L. DIMOCK, Physician and Surgeon, Montrose, Pa.—Office over R. Seale & Co's Store, in the room formerly occupied by Park & Dimock.

FARM FOR SALE. Inducements to Dairy-men! THE subscriber offers for sale his farm containing one hundred and fourteen acres, situated one and a quarter miles East of Montrose, on the Abington and Waterford Turnpike road, about sixty or seventy acres of which are in a good state of cultivation. The whole is a good fertile land—has good and convenient buildings thereon, and an orchard of two hundred bearing Apple trees of grafted fruit, also a good variety of other fruits, among which are cherries, peaches, plums &c. The portion not cleared, is well timbered, with 200 sugar maples of large size, and the farm as a whole offers good inducements to any who is desirous of purchasing a farm in this section of country. U. BURROWS & CO. BRIDGEWATER, Jan. 25, 1848.

1848. FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS. DIRECT FROM THE CITY, VIA N. Y. & E. RAIL ROAD.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public generally that they have this day received a complete assortment of NEW GOODS, which were brought exclusively for Cash at the present low prices in market, and will sell at correspondingly cheap for Cash. Grain, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Beans &c. &c. To our customers we tender our thanks for their liberal patronage and prompt payments during the past year, and hope for a continuance of the same this year, assuring them that Goods can be bought as low as at any other establishment in this county, or even in Birmingham. BENTLEY & READ. Montrose, Jan. 1848.

CAUTION. THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two promissory Notes made payable to James Tyler & Co. bears date Nov. 26th 1847, due six months from date, having retained no value for said notes. I shall not pay them unless compelled by law. JAMES SIDNEY HAYNES. CHIEF, Feb. 10, 1848.

REMOVAL. Locke & Jamison, Tailors, HAVE removed from their old stand on term to the new to Public Avenue, over J. B. Seale's New Store. one door south of the Post Office, where they may be found ready to execute work in the best style, and for ready pay on the most reasonable terms. Cutting done on Short Notice, and guaranteed to fit, if correctly made up. Also, ready made clothing, as Coats, &c.—which they offer at cheap prices. LOCKE & JAMISON. Montrose, Jan. 18, 1848.