

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe. Passing of the Corn Law and Custom Duties Bill—Defeat of the Irish Coercion Bill—Resignation of the Peel Ministry—The Whigs in office—Election of Cardinal Pecci as Pope—Riots in Ireland—The Caffra troubles continued—Joy in consequence of the settlement of the Oregon question.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 4th and London to the 24th inst.

The speech of Sir Robert Peel on resigning the Premiership is an important state paper. We give some extracts from it.

The London Times regards the new ministry favorably. Sir Robert Peel views it without jealousy and with a friendly eye.

The general impression is that the new Premier will hasten to wind up the business of the session and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The Cotton Market is in a healthy, but not in a very active state. Prices have improved a shade. The contemplated change in the sugar duties has had an injurious effect upon sales, as on the eve of a change.

Stocks became depressed, and the dealers show a reluctance to go beyond their most reasonable wants.

The money market, considering the ministerial changes is firm.

The settlement of the Oregon question has produced general joy in England; it arrived on the eve of the dissolution of the Ministry.

There is no news of much interest from India or China.

Cardinal Pecci, aged 58 years, has been elected Pope. The foreign delegates did not arrive in time to vote.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times at the close of an article upon the settlement of the Oregon question, bears honorable testimony to the talent and popularity of the American Minister in England, Mr. McLane, a gentleman whose intelligence, respectability, and patriotism, reflect credit on his country and himself.

Lord Francis Egerton having been raised to the Peerage, his place in the House of Commons has been filled by an American merchant, G. D. Browne, Esq.

The heat in Paris has been so intense that the theatres have been deserted.

Dr. Lardner is engaged in preparing a philosophical work to be called, "Five years in America."

The latest intelligence from the squadron of evolution cruising under the orders of the Prince de Joinville, was that it was off Barcelona.

The opening of the great Northern Railway connecting Paris and Brussels, took place June 14th. It has cost 180,000,000 francs, and will have need of 3250 carriages and 175 locomotives.

A commercial union between France and Belgium is talked of.

The new Minister from the United States to Berlin has been appointed.

Two highly important events have occurred since we last addressed our readers. These are the passage of the Corn bill and the dissolution of the Ministry.

On the evening of Thursday, June 25, the House of Lords passed the third reading of the Corn Bill without a division, and at 2 o'clock the succeeding morning, the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel's government in a minority of 73 on the Irish Coercion bill.

On the following Saturday Sir Robert Peel went to the Queen, at the Isle of Wight, and Lord John Russell received the commands of the Queen to form a new Cabinet, and his success in obeying these commands is thus announced:

(The new Ministry as published in the "Northern Democrat" last week was entirely incorrect.)—Eds. Adv.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Coleridge. President of the Council—Marquis of Lansdowne.

Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Minto. Secretary for the home department—Sir G. Gray.

Sec'y Foreign department—Viscount Palmerston. Sec'y for the Colonies—Earl Grey.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Charles Wood.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Campbell. Paymaster General—Mr. Macaulay.

Woods & Forests—Lord Morpeth. Postmaster General—Marquis of Clanricarde.

Board of Trade—Earl of Clarendon. Board of Control—Sir John Lubbock. Chief Sec'y for Ireland—Mr. Labouchere.

Admiralty—Earl of Auckland. Not of the Cabinet—Master of the Mint—Rt. Hon. R. S. Shell.

Secretary at War—Hon. Fox Maule. Attorney General—Sir Thomas Wilde. Lord Advocate—Mr. A. L. Guthrie.

Solicitor General for Scotland—Mr. T. Maitland. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Beaufort.

Commander in Chief—Duke of Wellington. Master General of the Ordnance—Marquis of Anglesey.

The new policy to be pursued towards Ireland naturally attracts much attention. It is a critical period for O'Connell. Already the elements of disruption are rising among the Repealers; already has "Dan" intimated his intention of denouncing the refractory amongst the "Young Ireland" portion of his adherents.

If he finds them untractable he has still sufficient power and popularity left to crush those who will not be subservient to his views. While he lives he will endure no rival—tolerate no insubordination in the camp.

Sir Robert Peel addressed the Commons in a long and interesting speech connected with dissolution of the ministry. We extract the following in relation to the late treaty between England and the United States:

Sir, if anything could have induced me to regret a decision on the part of the House prematurely terminating the existence of the Government, it would have been the wish that we should have survived the day when intelligence might be received from the United States (loud cheers) as to the result of, perhaps, our last attempt to adjust those differences between this country and the United States, which, unless speedily terminated, might have involved us in war.

The House will probably recollect that, after we had offered arbitration, and that offer had been rejected, the President of the United States sent a message to the House of Congress in that country, which led to discussions with regard to the termination of that convention which provided for a temporary adjustment of our differences,—at least, for a temporary avoidance of quarrel,—and enable the two countries jointly to occupy the territory of the Oregon.

Sir, the two Houses of the American Congress, although advising the President of the United States to signify to this country, as he was empowered to do, the termination of the existing convention, by giving a year's notice, added to that advice, which might, perhaps, have been considered of an unsatisfactory and an hostile character, the declaration that they advised the notice for the termination of the convention to be given, in order that it might facilitate an amicable adjustment of the dispute.

We thought the addition of these words by those high authorities, the expression of a hope that a termination of the convention might be more strongly impressed upon the two countries the necessity of amicable adjustment, we thought those expressions removed any barrier to a renewal by either country of the attempt to settle this difference.

We did not hesitate, therefore, within two days after the receipt of that intelligence of a wish expressed by the House of Congress, that efforts might be made for the peaceful termination of these disputes, although the offer of arbitration had been rejected,—we did not hesitate to do that which, in the present state of dispute, it became essential to do,—not to propose renewed and lengthened negotiations, but to specify frankly, and at once what were the terms on which we could consent to a partition of the country of the Oregon.

Sir, the President of the United States, I must say, whatever might have been the expressions heretofore used by him, and however strongly he might have been personally committed to the adoption of a different course, wisely and patriotically determined to accept our proposals to the Senate—that authority of the United States whose consent is requisite for the termination of any negotiation of this kind; and the Senate, again acting in the same spirit, has, I have the heartfelt gratification to state, at once advised the adoption of the terms we offered them. (Loud cheers.)

Sir, perhaps from the importance of the subject, and considering this is the last day I shall have to address the House as a Minister of the Crown: I may be allowed to state what are the terms of the proposals we made to the United States on the Oregon question. In order to prevent the necessity for renewed diplomatic negotiations, we sent a convention, which we trusted the United States would accept. The first article of that convention was to this effect, that—

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of said channel, and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

Those who remember the local conformation of that country will understand that we proposed the continuation of the 49th parallel of latitude till it strikes the Straits of Fuca, that it should not be continued across Vancouver's Island—thus depriving us of any part of Vancouver's Island. Sir, the second article of the convention we sent for the acceptance of the United States was to this effect—that

"From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open.

In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being, however, always understood, that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

Sir, I will not occupy the attention of the House with any more of the details of this convention. (Cheers.) I would only state that, on this very day on my return from my mission to her Majesty to offer the resignation of her Majesty's servants, I had the satisfaction of finding an official letter from Mr. Pakenham, intimating in the following

terms the acceptance of our proposals, and giving an assurance of the immediate termination of our differences with the United States:

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1846. "My Lord.—In conformity with what I had the honor to state in my despatch No. 68, of the 7th inst., the President sent a message on Wednesday last to the Senate, submitting for the opinion of that body the draft of a convention for the settlement of the Oregon question, which I was instructed by your lordship's despatch, No. 19, of the 18th of May, to propose for the acceptance of the United States.

"After a few hours' deliberation on each of the three days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Senate, by a majority of 38 votes to 12, adopted yesterday evening a resolution advising the President to accept the terms proposed by her Majesty's Government. The President did not hesitate to act on this advice, and Mr. Buchanan accordingly sent for me this morning, and informed me that the conditions offered by her Majesty's Government were accepted by the Government of the United States, without the addition or alteration of a single word. I have the honor to be, etc.

R. PAKENHAM. "The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T." (Loud and continued cheering.) Thus, sir, these two great nations, impelled, I believe by the public opinion, which ought to guide and influence statesmen, have, by moderation—the spirit of mutual compromise, averted that dreadful calamity of war between two nations of kindred race and common language—(loud cheers)—the breaking out of which would have involved the civilized world in calamities to an extent it is difficult to foresee (not one year—probably not one month of such a war, but would have been more expensive than the whole territory that had called it forth); but they have averted that war, I believe consistently with their true interests—consistently with perfect honor on the part of the American Government, and on the part of those who have at length closed, I trust, every cause of difference between the two countries. (Loud cheers.)

Sir, I may say, also, to the credit of the Government of this country, that, so far from being influenced in our views in regard to the termination of these disputes about the Oregon by the breaking out of the war with Mexico, we distinctly intimated to Mr. Pakenham, that although unexpected events had occurred, it did not affect, in the slightest degree our desire for peace. (Cheers.) Mr. Pakenham, knowing the spirit of his Government, being aware of the occurrence of these hostilities, having a discretionary power in certain cases, if he thought this offer would have been likely to prolong negotiations, or diminish the chance of a successful issue, yet wisely thought the occurrence of Mexican hostilities with the United States not one of the cases to which we had averted, and therefore most wisely did he tender this offer of peace to the United States on his own discretion, and the confidence of his Government.

Now let me say, and I am sure this House will think it to the credit of my noble friend, that on the occurrence of these hostilities between Mexico and the United States, he was well to consider whether others might not advantageously be located more immediately in our vicinity. It has been ascertained, by actual survey, that a Rail Road might be erected between the Great Bend and Tunkhannock, without a stationary power, and with a grade not exceeding forty-five degrees upon any one mile of the whole distance. The route would be from the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, at the Great Bend, up to its source, which is also the source of Martin's Creek, as both of those streams originate from one and the same spring, or fountain-head—thence down, Martin's Creek to its junction with Tunkhannock creek, into which it empties—thence down Tunkhannock creek to its mouth at the flourishing Borough of Tunkhannock, the county seat of Wyoming county. This proposed Road would intersect two great thoroughfares now in process of completion; the New York and Erie Rail Road at Great Bend, and the North Branch Canal at Tunkhannock. It would be about thirty-five miles in length, and might, if thought advisable, be extended to Binghamton, to connect with the Chenango Canal. Stock in such road would unquestionably be profitable. Indeed we know of no means of investing capital which would promise a fairer account to the capitalist. We now only make suggestion of the project, for the consideration of all who are or may expect hereafter to be interested; intending hereafter to pursue the subject.

The conductors of the Fire-proof Organ have not only acquired the habit of disregarding the interests and wishes of the People of this county, but seen prone to war against the entire Commonwealth. Why, our late Legislature and our entire delegation in Congress (with the exception of Mr. Wilmot, are mere cyphers in their estimation. Now, we had supposed there were men in each of the three bodies embraced, quite as intelligent, and as well informed on subjects affecting the common prosperity and welfare of our citizens, as the sapient editors of the County Claque Organ. But hear them. In questioning whether Pennsylvania is a Tariff state, they say: "It is true her Representatives, (nominally, but the Representatives of iron-mongers, manufacturers, and capitalists de facto,) instructed her Representatives in Congress to oppose any modification of the Tariff of '42." How do the readers of that paper which professes to be Democratic relish this kind of language! Are such vituperative sayings against our late Democratic Legislature approvingly read and cheerfully submitted to? No true Pennsylvanian and well-wisher of his fellow citizens, can for a moment countenance such empty philippics against the members of the late Legislature, or against the important considerations of public policy by which they were influenced.

Again, these veritable editors say, "It is well known that Mr. Wilmot's district is strongly in favor of a change of the present Tariff." Now, we are confidently assert, that the citizens of the Congressional district represented by Mr. Wilmot, are decidedly in favor of leaving the Tariff of 1842, at present, undisturbed. They observe its favorable influences upon business pursuits generally—they find them perceivable not only in manufacturing, but in every department of labor. This should not be made an exception to all the districts in the Commonwealth. We have rights in common with our neighbors which need protection, and which now find an efficient shield in the Tariff of '42.

The "Harrisburg Reporter," a paper lately published at the place indicated by its title, and "conducted with considerable ability," has ceased to exist—its last issue having been very significantly headed "Sheriff's Sale." The Regency's Organ says this was "the sixth effort to establish an opposition press at Harrisburg, which has been unsuccessful." Just so—and its anti-Tariff, consequently anti-Pennsylvania doctrines, (causes which threaten injury to other prints, we trust,) led to its early failure.

DEATH OF SEVENTY-FIVE OREGON EMIGRANTS.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that the St. Joseph's party of emigrants for Oregon, who left 1845, endured great hardship on their tedious journey, being out forty days more than usual. They lost seventy-five of their number by death. They were often for days without water, and short of provisions, which brought on what is called "camp fever."

CHEROKEE COMMISSION.—We learn, with pleasure, that President Polk has nominated Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Commissioner under the Cherokee treaty. This is a selection that will please every body, as Mr. Brewster's fine talents and exalted character have won the respect of all. He will doubtless be confirmed without opposition.—Dem. Union.



The People's Advocate.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain, Unswayed by influence, and unbribed by gain.

MONTROSE, JULY 30, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Our thanks are due Hon. D. WILMOT for repeated favors, and Hon. R. BROADHEAD for a copy of his excellent speech on the Tariff.

We have received several communications which we find it impossible to insert this week.

Tariff Men, Look Ahead! We have received numerous communications and as many inquiries touching what course, under the circumstances, should be pursued at the approaching election, in the selection of a candidate for Representative from this Congressional District. We know not what to advise, but insert this answer for all: If the friends of the Tariff of 1842, and opponents of Mr. M'Kay's Bill of 1846 unite upon this distinctive question—hold Conventions in the three several Counties which compose this District—appoint a Democratic Tariff Candidate, he shall receive from us a conscientious and energetic support. We adopt this course because we believe it will be approved by the enlightened Democracy of Susquehanna County, and our patrons generally in this Congressional District. We entertain no feelings of personal disrespect toward Mr. Wilmot, neither are we under any political obligations to support his election for a second term. Being at liberty to act in accordance with our own convictions of right and public policy on this as on all other subjects of similar import, we shall from time to time publish our deliberate opinions, fearless of denunciation from any quarter. Our Democratic Tariff friends, who regard with interest the general prosperity of the country and especially of Pennsylvania citizens, would do well to consider these suggestions.

Canal Commissioner. We this week, in accordance with Democratic custom, cheerfully hoist the name of Wm. B. Foster, Jr. our candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner. Though convinced that the "one term principle" is soundly Democratic, and in ordinary cases should be adhered to, yet Mr. Foster having been duly nominated by the last 4th of March Convention, will receive our cordial support. We know him to be competent, and to have performed the responsible duties of that office during the two last and current years, with fidelity to the great improvement interests of the Commonwealth. These commendatory circumstances ensure him triumphant success.

Our Rail Road Interests. Though we participate in the general advantages incident to the public improvements with which we are, at some distance, surrounded, would it not be well to consider whether others might not advantageously be located more immediately in our vicinity. It has been ascertained, by actual survey, that a Rail Road might be erected between the Great Bend and Tunkhannock, without a stationary power, and with a grade not exceeding forty-five degrees upon any one mile of the whole distance. The route would be from the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, at the Great Bend, up to its source, which is also the source of Martin's Creek, as both of those streams originate from one and the same spring, or fountain-head—thence down, Martin's Creek to its junction with Tunkhannock creek, into which it empties—thence down Tunkhannock creek to its mouth at the flourishing Borough of Tunkhannock, the county seat of Wyoming county. This proposed Road would intersect two great thoroughfares now in process of completion; the New York and Erie Rail Road at Great Bend, and the North Branch Canal at Tunkhannock. It would be about thirty-five miles in length, and might, if thought advisable, be extended to Binghamton, to connect with the Chenango Canal. Stock in such road would unquestionably be profitable. Indeed we know of no means of investing capital which would promise a fairer account to the capitalist. We now only make suggestion of the project, for the consideration of all who are or may expect hereafter to be interested; intending hereafter to pursue the subject.

Election of Pope Pius IX. The election of the new Pope is a circumstance which has attracted much of the attention of the continental journals. His Holiness takes the title of Pius IX. His age is 55. As regards years, he is one of the youngest of St. Peter's successors, and if all that is said of him be correct, he cannot fail to make a shrewd temporal ruler; in addition to the functions of his spiritual office. The Pope's dominions have hitherto labored under the stigma of being, politically and municipally, far in arrears of the age. By raising the physical condition and the mental character of his subjects, the new sovereign of the Papal States will do much to conciliate the respect and the esteem of the world. The previous habits and character of the new Pontiff do credit to the judgment and impartiality of the concave which elected him.

The new Pontiff, who is a native of the papal states, of a noble family near Ancona, who entered the priesthood when very young, after a severe illness, in which he had prayed to the Virgin for relief, and, being cured, he resolved in gratitude to devote himself to the church. He was made a cardinal in 1839, chiefly in consequence of his diplomatic services, but avowedly because he had greatly distinguished himself by his piety, and by his benevolence at the head of an institution to which he had appropriated a large portion of his own fortune.

According to the Augsburg Gazette, the fortune of Pope Gregory XVI amounts to only 500,000 in money; but his will has been ordered all his effects to be sold, and the proceeds added to his fortune; money, are to be divided among his relatives after the payment of some legacies.

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We observe a new paper, of respectable appearance, is published at Troy, (a remote but interesting little village in Bradford county,) which, if it were judiciously conducted would be highly creditable, as well as a source of convenience to the enterprising citizens in that quarter. But the present editor of that unfortunate print seems not yet to have learned, that it is a very undignified and usually unlucky expedient for acquiring notoriety, to assail with virulent abuse the reputation of those "whose very shoes he is unworthy to loose."

We inform the young man, that in his "guess" of last week he was altogether mistaken. The gentleman to whom he imputed the authorship of a certain article in our paper, neither wrote it, nor was he within one hundred miles of this place when it was written. But should he condescend to notice that editor or his vile editorial, he will be found fully competent to defend himself; as his ability and justice of purpose forbid that he should be at all in dread of any little manly whelp that may sneer at his heels.

FIRE! The alarm of fire which aroused our citizens on the afternoon of Tuesday, was occasioned by the burning of a small out-house belonging to Col. M. C. Tyler; which evidently occurred from accident. A large and violent flame enveloped the building when first discovered to be on fire, which was in a very few minutes checked and utterly subdued by water from our majestic town pump, which, by the application of two strong men at its lever, was made to emit a stream which would have filled probably two barrels per minute. If we had an Engine of appropriate size, our public and other buildings in their vicinity would be very well secured against damage by that destructive element.

Metier.—There must have been a mutiny somewhere about town on Tuesday evening last, judging from the signal which was displayed from the tall Whig Pole. By our Colour Regulations on sea and land, the National Flag at half-mast is a token of death, and with the union down a signal of mutiny, or distress!

A Mr. Cleveland, an unassuming and we should think quite worthy young gentleman, has been teaching a class of young children at this place, in the science of Geography. His method, is the use of "outline maps," by which the vision of his pupil is brought to the aid of mind and memory. Those who have patronized him, well as others who have occasionally called to witness his mode of instruction, we believe, without exception, approve his system of instruction, and are gratified with the proficiency made under his tuition.

Another Concert. We stepped into the Court-house on Monday evening to witness an "Entertainment" which was being sold to our citizens by one ISAAC G. LYON, consisting of "Dramatic Recitations, Comic and Sentimental Songs, Imitations of celebrated actors," &c. "Erin is my Home," his introductory effort, was very well sung. His voice is very good, but might be improved by increase of volume, which was quite evident in his effort on the word "smile." His recitations were interesting, but would have been more so, had they been less rapid. A too hasty reader is likely to lose sight of his author's meaning, and consequently fail in emphasis. His Irishman, Frenchman and Yankee, spouting Shakspeare, was admirably performed. On the whole, we were very well entertained.

From Washington. By our latest advices from Washington we learn that no definite action has yet been had on M'Kay's Tariff bill in the Senate. Messrs. Evans, of Maine, Niles, of Conn. Cameron, of Pa., Webster, and others have spoken upon the subject eloquently and truly, and we yet may indulge the hope that the Senate will reject the bill. Spirited public meetings have been held in all the North, and delegations consisting of our best men have gone to Washington to aid in procuring the defeat of the obnoxious measure.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, "If the Tariff bill should pass, it will pass against such a body of influence as was never arrayed against any measure before."

The important joint Resolution relating to the Congressional Printing has passed both houses, by which a reduction of some \$15,000 is made from former prices. It is said that the Resolution cannot affect the contract already made with Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss.

Mr. Haywood, Senator from S. C. has resigned his seat.

The following copy of a letter, kindly sent to us by B. Comfort, Esq. Post-master at Laneboro', contains an opinion which certainly outrages the ordinary conceptions of law, justice, or common sense:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENT? Office, July 16th, 1844. SIR.—Yours of the 10th instant, is at hand; you are correct in supposing that the distance from the place where printed, must govern in regard to the free newspapers carried under the 2d Section of the Act of 1845.

2d Ass't P. MASTER GENERAL. Post Master, Laneboro, Pa. We do not know who this Assistant may be, but that he is in error, to us is very clear. We must have a like construction of the act referred to by other authority before we are convinced of its correctness. How many papers are printed hundreds of miles from the place of their publication? Mr. Assistant should acknowledge his wrong and apologise for its commission.

We are nine miles from New Milford, through which lies a turnpike road, more travelled than any other in the county. We have one hundred subscribers there and in its vicinity. We have no direct mail route connecting us—the nearest is via Binghamton, a distance of forty-six miles! Our patrons there, must pay fifty cents each; per annum, for postage; and if we please to deposit our papers in the office at New Milford for our eastern friends who live within thirty miles of us, they must pay the same amount of postage! We will inquire of the Post Master General about this; and if he has a legal idea in his head, (as we presume he has,) he will reverse the decision of his assistant.

Why can we not have a mail route between these points duly established by Act of Congress? Has the attention of our Representatives been invited to the subject? It has.

Accident on the Erie Railroad. We learn from the N. Y. Tribune that on Friday morning the 24th inst. a morning train from Middletown to New York came near Seamanville, a serious accident occurred by the breaking of one of the Car wheels, and running off the track. One of Dr. Crane, of Goshen, and Charles Vens, Grocer, of New York, were instantly killed, and several others shockingly wounded.

A suggestion has just been made to us, which we heed as worthy of consideration. It is this: Suppose, that under direction of the Borough Council or otherwise, an Auctioneer should be appointed; to vend on certain days of court week, and at other times, as may be committed to him for that purpose. This is done on the supposition that our villagers have many things of little value to them, which might be quite useful to farmers, and that the latter have various articles, important to us, which they would slightly appreciate—that such items of property might be sold at a mutual advantage to seller, purchaser, and critic, who might be entitled to a per centage, 1/2%, or such as should be agreed upon by the parties, for his services.

It is with much pleasure the we extract the following toasts, taken from proceedings of Democratic celebrations at the 4th of July last, in the city and county of Philadelphia, as we believe they express the real sentiments of the party throughout the State, on what we esteem to be a cardinal principle in the democratic creed. Especially does it impart pleasure to copy them, as they are headed by a Committee, tribute of respect to one whom the People of this Commonwealth, (and in no portion more than the Northern tier of counties,) would delight to honor at the ballot box.

By the Committee.—Hon. N. B. Eldred.—One of Pennsylvania's most distinguished and favorite sons. If the one term principle is to be applied to Governors, we shall soon hail him as our executive.

By the Committee.—The Hon. John C. Bucher.—The firm advocate for one term for Presidents and Governors; in principle and practice a genuine Republican.

By A. Austin.—One Term for Governor.—The true Pennsylvania Democratic motto; give the Democrats of Pennsylvania a new man for a candidate in 1847, and the Keystone State will ratify the nomination with her old fashioned majorities.

By Chas. K. Williams.—One Term.—If "two terms" were good in the days of Washington and Jefferson, one term is certainly better now, with three times the population.

By Wm. Pratt, Jr.—Rotation in office and no monopoly.—The patronage and the officers of the General and State administrations were not intended to be monopolized by the few, but to be distributed among the many upon the rotary principle.

By J. Ferguson.—One Term.—Rotation in office—a sound Democratic doctrine; its practice is sure to be of benefit to the people; although it may alarm those who hold office.

By George A. Baker.—The One Term Principle for Presidents and Governors.—A sound Democratic principle, in accordance with the age; the march of mind, of improvement, and the wishes of the whole people.

By Jesse Johnson.—One term for Governor.—This is the Democratic doctrine, cherished and promulgated by the lamented Muhlenberg. Pennsylvania will adhere to this sound doctrine in 1847.

By Chas. A. Kochler.—One term for Governor.—This is the great bond which will preserve the integrity and maintain the ascendancy of Democratic principles in Pennsylvania.

By G. G. Westcott.—Rotation in office.—A cardinal principle of the Democratic party; its infraction by the appointing power or nominating Conventions, will meet the same rebuke of the people at the ballot boxes.

By George Jacobs.—One term.—A Democratic measure. Let it be carried out at the next gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania.

By Samuel Baley.—Rotation in office.—A cardinal principle among Democrats.—The people will remember those high in office who fail to listen to the voice of the people. The day of final account is near at hand.

Democratic Tariff Meeting. In pursuance to a public call a large meeting of the Democrats of the valley of Wyoming convened at the Court House, on Thursday evening, July 29th, 1846, and the following officers were elected and took their seats:

Col. GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Pres't. Hon. Luther Kidder, Hon. Wm. C. Reynolds, Gen. Wm. S. Ross, John R. Penn, Geo. Fenstermacher, Samuel Davenport, Vice Presidents.

C. B. Fisher, C. W. Potter, S. G. Miner, J. F. Reynolds, Secretaries.

On motion of Harrison Wright, Esq., a committee of thirteen were appointed to report resolutions for the adoption of the meeting.

Whereupon the President appointed the following named gentlemen said committee: Harrison Wright, Hon. Ziba Bennett, J. P. LeClerc, E. W. Reynolds, Jacob Kutz, P. Bulkeley, E. M. Corvell, Jacob Benish, Col. Charles Dorrance, Isaac Wood, Martin Long, Holden Vaughn, Col. L. L. Tate, John B. Vaughn.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed on the subject of the Tariff by Col. H. B. Wright, who gave way to the report of the committee—who through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Pennsylvania was induced to cast her electoral vote for Polk and Dallas in 1844, under the belief that the principles avowed by Mr. Polk in his famous Kansas letter would be one of our own citizens, and he knew at our mass meetings and the gathering of our party, the banner that carried the names of Polk and Dallas, bore for its