Later from Mexico.

Highly important news—Hostilities renewed—Proposition rejected—Great slaughter of the Mexicans—The city of Mexico entered by the Americans—Gen. Worth badly wounded.

An extra from the office of the Mobile Tribune, dated Sept. 25th, received by the Pony Express, announces the arrival at Pensacola of the brig Osceola, on the evening of the 21st, after a passage of five days from Vera Cruz.

The following letter is to the Sun of Anahuac, dated Puebla, Sept. 11th:

"Letters arrived here from Othixio, stating that an express had arrived there on his way to Oajaca, sent by Gen. Leon, and that the said express had brought letters from Mexico, dated the 9th inst. These letters state that the propositions of our government were rejected, or at least one portion of them: and that hostilities had re-commenced on the 7th inst., in the afternoon; that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army against four picked regiments of the Mexican army; the 11th regiment of the Line, the 3d and 4th regiments of Light Infantry, and one regiment of the National Guards, all commanded by Gen. Leon; that the enemy's forces had been badly beaten; and that their loss exceeds 2500.

The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions were, that the citizens of the United States would not have anything to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by the war; that the United States should have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California, for eight years; and that the Mexican government could, after that time, if it chose, renew this article of the treaty. This was not accepted, and Mr. Trist, divesting himself of his official powers, remarked to the Mexican Commissioners, that he thought it would be much better for Mexico, to cede the whole of Upper California to the United for which that government would certainly pay to Mexico fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. This would probably have been agreed to if the following articles had met the sanction of the Mexicans:—that the Texan boundary line would run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the left side, to the right side of the Rio Golo; but this last proposition was rejected. The Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground on the other side of the Nuces. Mr. Trist then asked for a delay of forty-five days, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition; but the Mexicans replied that they would give but five days, and no more. On the 5th day, (the 7th,) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice, on some trifling pretext.—Gen. Scott answered this letter, making a similar charge. On the 8th, in the afternoon a body of a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's division were to attack Chepultepec. They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops; and a terrible fight ensued; in which, as usual, the Mexicans got a severe drubbing. Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderos, of the National Guards, was killed. The small number of Americans who were in the engagement, (who, to use the language of the Mexican letters, fought like devils,) then retreated to Lacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them.—Some of these had no wheels, while others were without horses. The loss on the part of the Americans is said to be very small comparatively. A proclamation was issued by Gen. Herrera, governor of the city of Mexico, recommending to all the citizens to collect stones, and carry them to the roofs of the houses, and from thence throw them at the Americans, if they entered the city.

The correspondence of the Herald & Tribune, at Pensacola, on the 23d, says that the brig Osceola, Capt. Smith, arrived at the Naable news from the army of Gen. Scott. It seems that hostilities were renewed on the 8th inst. Santa Anna and Gen. Scott mutually charged each other with a violation of the armistice; and by the last accounts our troops had possession of two streets in the city of Mexico, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican force into or towards the Plaza. Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy placed in windows and on the roofs of houses; and that Gen. Worth was badly, though not mortally wounded. Mr. Trist's proposition for an accession of a portion of California for aconsideration of twenty millions had been agreed to by the Mexican Commissioners; and an other proposition, fixing the Rio Grande as the boundary on this side, was promptly refused.

Parades was said to be on the road between Vera Cruz and Gedice, with a large force of Guerrillas. The Sun of the 16th says, that troops have been arriving in great numbers from the Brazos, for the last four or five days; and we do not doubt that, within five or six days more, there will be from two to three thousand men ready to march to the interior. Verbal accounts brought from Mr. Diamond to the Captain, at the moment of his leaving Vera Cruz, are the same. I have therefore, no doubt the accounts may be relied upon as essentially correct. This news reached Vera Cruz by the Orizaba route.

Highly important from the Army!

FULL CONFIRMATION OF THE LATE ARMY NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2—11 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 25th inst., with the most important intelligence which has yet been received from the seat of war.

From the Picayune of the 26th, received by the Pony Express, we extract the following particulars:

The Arco Iris had received letters from Mexico, under date of the 9th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican Commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissable. In consequence of this Santa Anna invoked a council of Generals, who decided that notice should immediately be given Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the re-commencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accusing him of having violated articles of the armistice, one of which was, that of not allowing the American army to obtain supplies from the City of Mexico. Gen. Scott demands an explanation and reparation, and concludes as follows:—"If these are not given, I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction, on all these points, before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour." To this letter Santa Anna replied at considerable length with great severity. He accuses Gen. Scott of having violated the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow flour from the mills in the vicinity to be brought into the city, and says the American wagons were driven out of the city in consequence of the objectionable conduct of the officers accompanying them. Santa Anna charges General Scott with having sacked the Mexican towns in the vicinity of the Capital, and robbed and desecrated the churches, stealing and destroying articles held sacred by every Mexican.—He concludes as follows. "I flatter myself that your excellency will be convinced on calm reflection of the weight of my reasons; but if by misfortune you should seek a pretext to deprive the first city of the American Continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed populace from the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation but to repel force by force with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me."

On the 7th Gen. Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to invite the people to arm themselves, and prepare to resist the American arms.

On the 8th of September Gen. Scott attacked the Mill de Rey or "King's Mills," in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the Diario del Gobierno and the Boletin, published at Atlisco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed, and from 600 or 700 wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. The account given by the Boletin represents the battle to have been the most bloody and fiercely contested of the whole war. This, however, is a Mexican account, and concludes as follows:

"At 11 o'clock a. m., commenced a retrogade movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, and abandoned the two points he had occupied, blowing up the house of Matter, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb from Chapultepec. It is believed that General's Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8000 men. It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side; ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are two missing. Nearly all who are not killed or wounded, retired to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead, and 600 or 700 wounded."

A Mexican letter announces that Riley and his legion of St. Patrick, 70 in number, were ordered to be hung. The sentence was approved by Gen. Scott, and on the 8th of September the whole legion were hung in presence of the whole army, as also that of the enemy.

From the Diario del Gobierno.

"At half past 4 o'clock this morning the Americans attacked the position of the Mills of El Rey, close to the fortress of Chupultepec. His numerous and brave volunteers were repulsed three times by our valiant soldiers, who this day gave proof of their patriotism and bravery. More than 1000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle. On our side the loss has been less than half that number. We have to lament the death of the gallant Col. Baldiras. Gen. Leon was wounded, together with several other distinguished chiefs and officers. The traitor Santa Anna commanded in person, the column which forced the Americans to retreat, taking with them without doubt the conviction that it was only through rivers of blood that they could penetrate the city of Mexico, and at all events that they would find their sepulchres there."

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the Arco Iras, without vouching for its correctness:

"When Gen. Pierce abandoned the Mill el Rey, the bombs discharged from Chupultepec fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up, including General Worth, who, according to all accounts, had not been seen or heard of on the next day at Tacubaya."

The next accounts from the Capital came in a letter to the Arco Iris:

"The Mexican Government has taken $200,000 which was being sent by a commercial house to the camp of the enemy.

"Gen. Smith has expired.

"On Sept. 12th at 5 o'clock in the morning the bells awoke us by the announcement of an alarm by the batteries of San Antonidad and the corresponding batteries of the enemy opening a fire on each other. At the same time firing commenced at Chupultepec, on the right side of which and in the mountains whence came the attack, at a short distance from the enemy, are stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry who are watching the enemy. We opened at half after 6 o'clock from Anuela, which is situated on the way, or it may by the causeway leading to the villages of Lapiedas and Tacubaya."

This brings us (says the Picayune.) to the 13th, but at what hour of this day the battle was closed we are not informed.

Of the eventful denouement we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is revelling in the "Halls of Montezeumas." The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the Capital, is in a letter addressed to the Collector at Vera Cruz, Mr. Dimond, from Orizaba, as follows:

ORIZABA, Sept. 19th, 1817,

"I have the honor to inform you that our express arrived here this evening, from Mexico, which brings intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico! That on the 13th the American troops took Chupultepec and the Citadel, and went into the city that night.—Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm, and has the remainder of the troops, which have suffered much, at Guadaloupe. "Your friend, &c."

A letter from a creditable source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th—the *Sun of Anahuac* has it on the 13th. The heights and works of Chapultepec were carried on the 15th. The city was bombarded and a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultepec.

In regard to the American loss the Picayune says: "As to our loss before the army entered the city we know nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without a great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and was continued with more or less vigor until our army took possession of the city.

"A passenger by the Jas. L. Day informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz that we had lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but he could trace it to no authentic source.

"Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one-fourth to one-third of his army."

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—7 P. M.

The royal mail steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston 2 P. M. After last steamer, bread stuffs receded some, but on the 13th, wheat advanced 5s per qr. Flour 3s, to 4s. Immense demand; better at London than Liverpool. Best wheat 26s. Flour, in Liverpool, 2 s per bbl., 28s 6d to 30s, London 29s.

Corn—in demand; better prices; considerable purchases of Breadstuffs for Belgium and Holland, prospective moderate supply of U. S. strengthened the market.

Many large failures in Europe, 3 of their liabilities are 1 million pounds each.

Great consternation in money circles. No change in rates of interest. Bank bullion decreased in 4 weeks, £300,000.

The failure of Messrs. Denny will probably be felt in the U. S.

The Sardinian ambassador at Paris has given notice that the King of Sardinia will assist the Pope against Austria.

VOLUNTEERS.—The promptness with which our brave boys, particularly at the West, and South-West, volunteer for the war, when called for, is wonderful. Some three weeks ago, five regiments were called for, viz. two from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana. We have authentic information that they are all full, and in a very few days will be on the way to Mexico. The five regiments comprise at least 4000 men. In Kentucky and Tennessee, several more companies offered their service than could be accepted. The 10th and 1st company of the Indiana regiment was reported for duty on the evening of Sept. 23d. Four regiments had before been furnished by that gallant State. Illinois, we believe, has sent six.—*True Sun.*

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 9, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ We understand the Telegraph will be completed to thif city in the conrse of a week or ten days.

As we Expected.

The Gazette this week contains the North American and Salisbury falsehoods in regard to Messrs. Miller and Petriken. Expecting that such would be the case from the intimation thrown out last week, we have devoted our outside this week to a full expose of the whole matter. The reader will there see what contemptible means will be resorted to by federal whigery to attain its ends—power and plunder!

The News from Mexico.

The important news from our army in Mexico must be taken with great allowance for the sources from which it is derived. It will be seen that there is nothing but Mexican authority for the whole of it. There is no doubt, we think, but that the negotiations for peace have been broken off, that hostilities have recommenced, and that Scott has taken possession of the city of Mexico, but that the terms offered by Mr. Trist were of the character shadowed forth in this account, and the number and extent of our loss, in taking the city, as large as here put down, we think is preposterous. There are a great many points in it so entirely out of the nature of military operations, that they bear upon their face the evidence of untruth. What were three or four hundred soldiers doing around the ammunition wagons in time of battle? How does four ammunition wagons get in such close proximity as to be blown up by one bomb? Officers who know their duty, like ours, in Mexico, are not apt to allow such things.—And how comes Gen. Worth, who one account says was severely wounded almost immediately after the recommencement of hostilities, in the vicinity of an ammunition wagon. One would naturally suppose a severely wounded officer would be provided with somewhat safer quarters. We therefore don't believe the half of this Mexican account of our great loss.

Don't be Deceived.

Don't be deceived, Democrats, by any eleventh hour affidavits—they are invaribly *lies!*

Don't be deceived by the promise of your whig neighbor to stay away from the election if you will—ten to one if you make any such bargain, he'll sneek off and deposite his vote and laugh *in his sleeve* at you for being so green.

Don't be deceived at these apparent acts of the is only a ruse to keep you at home, and thus steel a march. Remember that secret organization who one of the recommendations of the Secret Circular alluded to in our last.

Don't be deceived by the thought that your vote will not be needed—every vote counts and serves to swell the aggregate in the State at large!

"The Law and Order Party."

The New York True Sun says that Gov. Young, of New York, has removed the conditions from the pardon formerly granted to Smith A. Boughton, Moses Earle, John Van Steenberg and Edward O'Connor, convicted of participation in the "Anti-Rent" outrages in Columbia and Delaware Counties in 1845. Which is the next constable to be shot in the performance of his duty? A speedy pardon to avowed murderers, and a quickly ensuing restoration of them to all the rights of citizenship, is a prostitution of partisan interest gross enough to awaken divine retribution against the audacious trangressors.

☞ The Gazette wants to know "what's the matter between the Observer and the Easton Argus." The Gazette is very inquisitive, and although it is actually none of its business, we feel in too good a humor with ourself and the whole world this week, not to gratify our neighbor. The Easton Argus, like many papers east of the mountains of both political parties, was in the habit of filching from the columns of the press on this side of the Alleghenies whenever and whatever suited its taste. We had to suffer some among the rest—and in return told our cousin of the Argus we should take the same liberty with his columns. He replied to do it and I ——; and immediately went a fishing.—Whether he caught any gudgeons or not we hav'nt learnt—but being hard pushed one day for a "stick-full" of matter, we laid violent hands on the article about "Dr. Keiser" and —*caught a tartar!*

More Proof.

The Spirit of the Times says a gentleman placed in our hands a few days ago, a newspaper containing the election returns in the State in 1799, when Thomas M'Kean was the Democratic candidate for Governor, in opposition to James Ross, the well known Federalist. Every county that was Democrat then, is Democratic now; every county that gave a Federal majority then, has a Whig majority now! This shows conclusively the identity of old fashioned Federalism with modern Mexican Whigery.

☞ The Church of Pilgrims, Boston, have resolved to dispense with choir singing, when they enter their new house of whorship, and restore the mode of congregational singing after the manners of the puritans. Fudge.

☞ A patent has been taken out for dispensing with sewing in the manufacture of shirts, collars aud linen articles. The pieces are fastened together by indissoluble glue! What next?—*Ex. Paper.*

Why, pass a law to protect the manufacturer, or he'll certainly be "ruined" by the competition of the "pauper labor" of Europe.

☞ *Capt. WILKINS*, formerly of the Missouri, we understand, has purchased an interest in the Rochester, and has assumed the command of the boat. The public will rejoice to hear that this old favorite is again afloat.

UP BOYS AND AT THEM!

Democrats of Erie county, on Tuesday next you will again be called upon to record your votes against that ancient enemy of those principles and measures which you deem all essential to the well being and future prosperity of the State and Nation. That unworthy son of an unworthy parent, the whig party, is again attempting to wrest the helm of State from the hands of those who, at your bidding three years since, were called to preside over the public affairs of the Keystone. That they have done so faithfully and truly, not even the false whisper of federalism has dared to contradict. In all its departments the State is eminently prosperous—the people contented and happy. Why, then, do they call upon you to change? Why ask you to discharge them and place the affairs of State in untried and inexperienced hands? Simply that they may revive the odious system of mammoth monopolies commenced under the never-to-be-forgotten administration of Ritner, Stevens & Co. Then they fastened upon the vitals of the Commonwealth a monster Bank—now they wish to entail upon the present and future generations a system of State or Free Banks, like Ohio and New York, to flood the country with irredeemable and an intrinsically worthless rag currency. Then they sunk the State into millions of debt by commencing such useless and visionary works as the Gettysburg Rail Road—now they wish to saddle upon the State a mammoth Corporation, and dispose of the only paying portion of the public works, the Main Line, for a moiety of its actual cost or value. Tax payers of Erie county, are you prepared to sanction policy like this? Are you willing to see a band of English capitalists seize upon your public works, and dictate to you the men and measures you shall support—for certain it is this scheme to sell the Main Line, is a project to enable the Federalists to obtain and retain political power in the State. If you are not, go to the polls on Tuesday next and deposit your votes for that incorruptable and consistent old Democrat, FRANCIS R. SHUNK! If you are, vote, aye vote, for James Irvin, a federalist of the Corwin and Greeley school—the father of the odius Bankrupt Law—the reviler of the illustrious Jackson, the advocate of all kinds of monopolies, and the avowed and open friend of the sale of the public works.

Again, if the Federalists succeed in carrying the State on Tuesday next, they will proclaim it far and wide as an anti-war triumph!—will herald it forth as evidence that the State of Pennsylvania is opposed to the farther prosecution of the persent just and righteous war with Mexico. Are the people of the gallant old Keystone willing to endorse the treasonable doctrine of Corwin of Ohio—to sustain the course of Strohm, Ewing, and other federalists, in refusing to vote supplies and reinforcements to our army? We trust not! When called upon, her gallant sons rallied to the standard of their country, and are now supporting her honor and vindicating her rights amid the toils and dangers of an arduous campaign. Will you, by your votes on Tuesday next, denounce these men? Will you proclaim to the country that you have no sympathy for them—that they are engaged in language of a distinguished Federalist of Massachusetts, "ought to cover with shame all who are engaged in it." These are some of the issues which you will be called upon to decide. That Pennsylvania will decide as she alwas has, on the side of the country and right, we have every confidence. But to enable her to do so, the Democracy must "make a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether!" Then "up boys and at them," and the day is ours—the Keystone will be redeemed!

More Proof of the "aid and Comfort."

A new work has just appeared in Cincinnati, entitled "Capt. Donnovan's Adventures in Mexico." The author was a clerk of a steamboat which plied on the Rio Grande in 1845. One day, he and a brother printer, (a Mr. Cunningham,) while rambling on a deer-hunt in the country, were surrounded and made prisoners by a troop of lancers. Instead of being put to death, as was at first proposed, they were carried to Valladolid and sold to the editor of the Republicano. Here they were put to work at their old business of setting type. In the course of time, our author made his escape, and traveled on foot, by by-paths, and over the Cordilleras, to Mexico, where he arrived on the very morning of Santa Anna's arrival from his inglorious defeat at Cerro Gordo.

The Toledo Blade in noticing the book says "we have seldom read a volume of greater interest." The Blade is of the Corwin stripe in whig politics, and we should be pleased to have seen its editor about the time he was so "greatly interested" with the following in the said book. It would have been a rich scene:

"But the most difficult matter of comprehension to the editor was, how 'whig generals' should be placed at the head of the American army, while the administration was opposed to the whigs; and when Corwin's speech against the war was received through El Monitor, from the city of Mexico, we were asked if Senor Corwin would not raise a company of *volunteers*, issue a *pronunciamento*, and attack the President! The *editor* was delighted with the speech, and republished it, by inserting some two columns daily. He esteemed Senor Corwin as far superior to Senor Polk in sagacity and eloquence. But, poor fellow, he knows but little of the enlightened state of parties in this country, where officials can abuse each other with impunity, and where greater revolutions have been consummated by the pen, than were ever occomplished by the sword."

☞ The Gazette says it has no objections to our expose of their Secret Circular. We do not know that it would make any difference if it had, but then if the Gazette thinks its publication by us will "arouse the whigs to action," why do *they* not publish it? Gentlemen, your *profession* and *practice* do not agree.

☞ Let it be *remembered that the* "aid and comfort" afforded the Mexicans by whig orators and whig presses, has been the means of protracting the war until the present time. The Mexicans have been led to believe that they have a strong party in this country, which might gain the political ascendency; hence their disinclination to agree to the favorable terms offered them by our government.

☞ The Gazette says the whigs are "all well." We rejoice to hear of their continued good health, but from the signs of the times we fear it is of short duration—they'll all be confined to their rooms for some weeks after next Tuesday.

THE IDENTITY OF OLD FEDERALISM AND MODERN WHIGERY.

The following preamble and resolution adopted by the Federal legislature of Massachusetts, on the 15th of June 1813, may be found in Vol. 4, page 287, of Niles Register. They were introduced by Hon. Josiah Quincy, and embody the sentiments and views of the Federal party of that day.

"Whereas, a proposition has been made to this senate for the adoption of sundry resolutions, expressive of their sense of the gallantry and good conduct exhibited by Capt. *Jas. Lawrence*, commander of the United States ship of war Hornet, and the officers and crew of that ship, in the destruction of his Britanic majesty's ship of war Peacock: And, whereas, it has been found that former resolutions of this kind, passed on similar occasions relative to other officers, engaged in a like service, have given great discontent to many of the good people of this commonwealth, it being considered by them as an encouragement and excitement to the continuance of *the present unjust, unnecessary and iniquitous war;* and, on that account, the Senate of Massachusetts have deemed it their duty to refrain from acting on the said proposition: And also, whereas this determination of the senate may, without explanation be misconstrued into an intentional slight of Capt. L. and denial of his particular merits; the senate, therefore, deem it their duty to declare that they have a high sense of the naval skill and military and civil virtues of Capt. James Lawrence; and that they have been withheld from acting on said proposition solely from considerations relative *to the nature and principle of the present war.* And to the end that all misrepresentations on this subject may be obviated.

Resolved, As the sense of the senate of Massachusetts, that, in a war like the present, *waged without justifiable cause, and prosecuted in a manner which indicates that conquest and ambition are its real motives, it is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits*, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea coast and soil."

Now listen to the language of modern whigery in regard to the present war with Mexico, and see how perfectly it coincides with that of Federalism in 1813. We quote from the speech of Senator Corwin in the Senate last winter. He said—

"Believing this *is a war of aggression*, as the Senator from Missouri had denominated it long ago before this came to be a question of a war of aggression on your part, *I cannot support it.* I have no wayleft but to withhold the means to carry on that war. That way I have selected and in that I shall continue until I shall be satisfied that I have mistaken my ground on this first grand proposition, and then I shall be as ready as any one to retrace my steps. * * * *

"If I were a Mexican I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will welcome you with bloody hands and a hospitable grave.'"

But the identity of sentiment between the whigs of 1817, and the Federalists of 1813, does not stop with the Senator from Ohio.—There is not a whig newspaper in the land that has not endorsed the above quotation; and now we have Mr. Daniel Webster, the "God-like Daniel" as they delight to call him, before the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts last week, reiterating the views of the preamble and resolution of 1813. Hear him:

"If peace comes—how can we deal with the treaty must be deferred till we get it, and see what it is. Suppose that we have no newed progress, and Congress assembles.—What is to be done? Unless the President shall make out a case, show Congress that *no purpose of acquisition*, no purpose not directly connected with the welfare of this Union, is the object and end of this war, *we ought to go against any more supplies to carry it on.* It is the duty of Representatives, *if they believe* a war is waged for improper purposes, to put an end to it. Mr. Webster elucidated and defended this argument with much force and clearness, but we cannot follow him.

"He would say to those army officers, who have distinguished themselves in this strife, *that war waged for vicious purposes* tarnishes the lustre of victorious arms and darkens if it does not blot what would otherwise be a glorious page in our national history."

The above in undoubtedly sufficient to establish our position, but the following extracts from a letter of one Major General Appleton Howe, who holds a military commission from the Governor of Massachusetts, in reply to an invitation to attend the funeral ceremonies in memory of the late Capt. Lincoln, who so bravely fought and fell at Buena Vista, contains sentiments so closely identified with those of the Federal preamble and resolution of 1813, that we cannot refrain from placing them side by side with Webster's and Corwin's. Their authors are three worthy broth- Read the sentiments of a whig of 1847:

"I have this *morning received yours of the* 30th ultimo, relative to the interment of Capt. Lincoln, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, and feel obliged to say that I do not approve of the object expressed in your letter. *It seems to me that the cause in which he fell is one which ought to cover with shame, instead of honor, all who are engaged in it.* * *

"In a cause like this, however cool one may be in danger, however daring in exploits, or however reckless of consequences, I can see no reason which should entitle such an one to any public honor, *which would not apply with equal force to the case of a duellist or a pirate*, who should exhibit equal evidence of bravery. * * * * Had Capt. Lincoln fallen in a good cause, in the defence of his country, no one would have been more ready than myself to do him honor; but, in the invasion of another country, he loses all my sympathy and all my respect."

"The leopard cannot change its spots or the Ethiopean his skin," what wonder then that Daniel Webster, who was a Federalist in 1813, should be one in 1847. He occupies the same ground now that he did then, and he is not alone—the rank and file of his party, the leaders and all, are with him; and although they have changed their name for the purpose of deceiving the young and the ignorant, the fraud is so apparent that few, very few, can be deceived thereby.

Consistency.

The Spirit of the Times says one of the Coon Banners during the campaign of 1840, was ornamented by a representation of Gen. Taylor at the head of the blood-hounds charging upon the Seminoles in the Florida war. Some of their leading presses are now advocating the claims of that same Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency.

☞ Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, was fined $2,000 and imprisoned under the sedition law of John Adams. His daughter, now living at Iowa city, has received her pro rata of that fine, which was refunded during Van Buren's administration.

☞ The only Nativist journal in New York, the "Gazette and Times," expired on Saturday last, and its subscribers were handed over to the Mirror, a Taylor paper. So goes Nativism, down—down!

THE PROSPECT.

We have said but little heretofore about the election—indeed, in this county both political parties have been unusually quiet—but nevertheless we believe there will be a respectable turnout. The whigs undoubtedly will be on hand—they always are—the Democrats, we are confident, will not fail to follow suit—and although there will not be quite as heavy a vote as is usually polled, the result will be, comparatively, about the same—say from 10 to 1200 whig majority. That will fall some 6 or 800 short of what the county is set down for in Whig calculations of carrying the State. Our information from other parts of the State, lead us to infer that they are just as wide of the mark in all their calculations. Indeed, the prospect of the re-election of Shunk is most cheering. A cotemporary says that the intelligence from the eastern counties, taking the Susquehanna as the line, leaves no room to doubt that Gov. Shunk will come to that line with a majority of from 10 to 15,000. An intelligent gentleman from Old Berks, the Star of the State, assured him not long since that that county was good for at least 5,000 majority. Montgomery, his native county, will exhibit her affection for him by rolling up a majority of 1500—Northampton is good for 1200 and her daughters, Monroe, Wayne and Pike, promise more than ever. While here, in the west, the prospect was never better. Crawford is good for from 6 to 800, Venango for from 4 to 600, Clarion at least 1000, Warren, Potter, M'Kean and Jefferson their usual majorities, while Armstrong, Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette, Cambria, Blair and Clearfield, will astonish the natives. Our friends will hence see that there is no longer room for doubt—Gen. Irvin, like his predecessor, Gen. Markle, is a doomed man. The whigs may bluster and crow, brag and swagger, from now till the election, but after that we tell them they will whistle another tune!

To the Tax Payers of Erie County.

One of the questions to be decided by your votes on Tuesday next is whether the Main Line of your public works shall pass into the hands of a mommoth corporation or not. In order that you may vote understandingly upon this question we append the following exhibition of the receipts of the public works during the past year in full, and the present up to the first of September. We copy from the Easton Argus.

The receipts from the Public Works this year, under the democratic administration of Gov. Shunk, to September 1st, are $1,211,-372 09. The same period last was $847,-201 58. The increase this year is $364,-1 71 11.

Judging from the receipts of the past month there is every reason to believe that the ratio of increase will be continued throughout the season and that the gross receipts will reach the enormous sum of $1,750,000! and the whole amount of increase will be more than $457,975!

Now we put the question to every tax-payer in the Commonwealth, whether Democrat or Federalist, is not the above truthful statement a fine commentary on the federal project in the last Legislature of transferring the Public Works to a MAMMOTH CORPORATION for the sum of $10,000,000 of State stock, which would have cost the Company only about $7,000,000.

The federalists have always shown them- should they succeed in electing the federal candidate for Governor at the coming election, and a majority of the members of the Legislature, they will use all the influence in their power to place our public works, which are just becoming immensely productive and profitable, into the hands of a soulless corporation. The Voters of Pennsylvania ought therefore to ponder well before they cast their votes for James Irvin for Governor, who is in favor of this alarming project.

In the same Category.

Mr. Senator Corwin of Ohio, recently attended a Mexican Whig meeting at Carthage in that State, and made a speech which occupied nearly the whole afternoon. He reiterated all the treasonable doctrines of his other anti-war efforts; denounced the war with Mexico as grossly unjust; he was for retracing our steps and withdrawing our army from Mexico; the only way was for Congress to withhold supplies, and force the army to *return or starve!* It will thus be seen that Mr Senator Corwin and Mr. Senator Webster, two whig candidates for the Presidency, are in the same category on the war question. Who will say now that the federal party is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war—aye, that they do not give "aid and comfort" to the enemy?

☞ Graham's Magazine for October is a *good number*—as good as any of its predecessors, which is saying a good deal. Cooper's novel, "The Islets of the Gulf," still maintains its interest, and leaves its hero and heroine in a somewhat better position than any number heretofore.

☞ It has been decided in New Jersey by the Chancellor, that a man being intoxicated at the time of his eulistment in the army, is sufficient cause to vitiate the engagement.

☞ Godey's ever welcome Lady's Book, for October, has been received. It is an excellent number, and in point of letter press, an improvement on any of its predecessors.—Miss Leslie has commenced a new novel, which opens rich.

☞ Wonder if the "famine in Ireland" is the cause of the recent advance of breadstuffs in England? Will some "coon" answer.

What is said of Him in other States.

The following deserved compliment is extracted from the Montgomery (Ala.) Flag.—Where is the Pennsylvanian that cannot endorse it:

"Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania, is one of the most consistent and clear-headed Democrats in the Keystone State. He was a few years ago Secretary of State of Pennsylvania—a position in that and in other States north of us which is filled with tried and able men, who have rendered "the State some service"—and was taken from that position, on the sudden death of Mr. Muhlenberg, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and made a candidate for that distinguished post. This occurred a very short time before the gubernatorial election; yet he was elected governor by a large majority. Under the administration of such men as Ritner, Pennsylvania had been inundated by chartered companies, with special and extraordinary privileges. Banks, and corporations for manufacturing and other purposes, were freely charted—and the doctrine of all sorts of protection to capitalists was fast gaining the ascendency. Governor Shunk set himself against this tide of legislation for private benefit—and in the three years last past vetoed thirty-six bills, granting special privileges to chartered companies. He understands thoroughly the true doctrine of popular rights—and has made some of the most cogent and convincing arguments against the doctrine of monopolies we have ever read."

"GLORY—WHAT IS IT?"

Revised and Corrected from the last Gazette

"Is it to go into the battle-field and slaughter human life?" No, but it is to worship Henry Clay! "Is it to commence and prosecute a war with a weak neighboring nation at an immense sacrifice of treasure and blood-shed?" No, but it is to shoot at John Randolph for words spoken in debate! "Is it to send our fathers, brothers and sons armed with sword and bayonet, to an inhospitable and uncongenial soil and there to die of disease or amid the carnage of battle?" Not that either, but it is to sell the Presidency to John Q. Adams for the Secretary of State-ship. "These questions involuntarily arise in the mind as we contemplate the war waged against Mexico." Ah! yes, no doubt—Benedict Arnold "involuntarily" deserted to the enemy—Gen. Hull "involuntarily" sold the army of the North West, and thereby "involuntarily" gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy. "Glory! Glory!" what a strange thing it must be." Not the least doubt of it—especially the "glory" of thinking it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military and naval exploits." "Invading the heart of a neighboring power's soil, butchering her citizens, and sacking and destroying her towns—is that glory?" No, but the buck-shot war was though—so was the burning of Catholic Churches in Philadelphia, and Thos. W. Dorr's imprisonment for asserting the right of suffrage! "Expending millions in money, and loosing thousands of those who are as 'bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh'—is that the cost of glory?" No, $147,000 we believe was the price paid by the State of Pennsylvania for the "glory" required by the whigs in the buck-shot war. "Oh! away with such false sentiment"—in the language of Henry Clay, "go to—God d———n you where you belong." "It does not harmonize with the spirit of true civilization, of enlightened humanity—it is more akin to gross barbarism." Such, for instance, as the shooting of the lamented Cilley, because he would not acknowledge that an article which cost the United States Bank $52,000 was a gentleman. "But we are almost sick of these things." Brandreth pills or a little epicac may relieve you. "We see in them evidence of shame, rather than glory, and we blush for the odium which must attach to our country in all time to come." The tories of the revolution "blushed"—so did the Federalist, in the last war—and Riley and his sixty-nine associates are undoubtedly "blushed." "We are in some difficulty by reason of the blundering management of James K. Polk, and we must get rid of it the best way we can." A Bank Law, something after the fashion of that James Irvin voted for, would assist you so probably. "Heaven grant that the day of deliverance may be near at hand." The Bible Book says the "prayer of the unrighteous man is an abomination in the sight of the Lord"—hence neither your prayers, nor that gift of James Irvin's of a "piece of ground near Waldell's" for a Meeting House, will avail you.

☞ GOV. SHUNK—THE IRISH—THE CONTRAST.

The Whigs, says the Spirit of the Times, make great boasts of the ostentatious liberality of Governor Irvin, who, it is said, gave a corn meal for the Irish sufferers. Although General Irvin is immensely rich, he never laid out his money for charitable purposes, except upon compound interests. When he was a candidate for Congress in Centre county, he gave a lot of ground for the building of a meeting house, of which he took good care to remind the recipients on the eve of the election—in a letter which has been published—of evidence of his selfishness! In contrast with this low system of political huckstering, we publish Governor Shunk's message to the Legislature, recommending the passage of a law for the transit, *toll free*, of all breadstuffs and provisions contributed for the relief of Ireland. The elevated sentiments and pure christian charity breathed in every line of this truly eloquent production, do equal credit to the head and heart of our Governor, whose kind heart is ever open to the sufferings of his fellow man of whatever condition and whatever clime.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:—Every arrival from abroad adds horror to the story of the suffering of the people of Ireland. Pale famine, with "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day" in its train, is upon them. The wailings of the afflicted are heard from afar, and every generous and human feeling is awakened—every heart throbs with sympathy, and every hand is ready to extend relief. In addition to the ordinary clams of misery, wherever may be the location, there are considerations which give to an appeal from Ireland to us resistless force. Her sons have been the champions of liberty and their bones are bleaching upon every battle field of the first and second war for American independence.

The Highlanders of Scotland, too, are represented as suffering for the want of bread. Who can withstand the claims of these countries? the genius of whose sons has shed light and science, and the charms of poetry—eloquence and of story, upon every country. Nations so distinguished, whose sons and whose daughters have mingled their blood with ours, and transferred to their adopted country the genius of their native land—over these nations the cold and withering hand of famine has stretched its desolations.

Realizing the ties of a common kindred, impelled by the charities of our nature and the holy spirit of religion, the people of the United States are pouring out of their abundance to the relief of the sufferers; *they are expressing* the fullness of their gratitude to the great Giver of *Good*, who has bountifully blessed their basket and their store, by sending bread to famishing men, women and children.

Profoundly thankful that we have the means and are moved to enter upon this work of piety and benevolence, I recommend to the General Assembly the immediate passage of a law for the transit upon our public works to the ocean, free of toll, of all breadstuffs and other provisions which the kind hearts and open hands of our citizens are providing for the relief of those upon whom the hand of affliction is so heavily laid. FR'S. R. SHUNK.

Executive Chamber, Feb, 22, 1847.

☞ The Whigs must be a lazy, worthless set of scamps, or else the Gazette's half column of "*caps*" urging them to "go to work" is all moonshine. Which is it?

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