

Aradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, April 28, 1847

DESIGNATIC NOMINATIONS. FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL CONNISSIONER. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Wilmot Proviso-Precedents.

In our last we endeavored to point out the true object of the Proviso introduced and advocated by Mr. Wilmon as a portion of the bill placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to consummate a peace with Mexico. It will be our aim in the present number Congress on the acquisition of new territory, has been which it did not exist or had been abolished, is contrary to all the precedents in the history of our country. For the facts and figures we use, we are indebted to the same able cotemporary we referred to in our last.

At the close of the revolutionary war, most of the territory northwest of the Ohio river was ceded to Virginis-a slaveholding State-and Congress under the old confederation, ordained as one of the articles of compact between the original States and the people in said territory, " that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," which ordinance was to remain forever unalterable unless by common consent. Such were the principles of our Statesmen at the North and the South at a time when slavery was tolerated, where it actually existed, only from necessity.

In the formation of our Constitutional government, one of the chief dangers to the Union arose from the broad, and in some instances conflicting claims, of individual States to western territory. The charters of given by English kings before the continent had been explored, assigned to those colonies no western limit this side of the Pacific ocean, or as it was then called, "the South Sea." By the treaty between Great Britain and Prance in 1763, at the close of the "old French wars," the Mississippi was made the western boundary of the British possessions hereg Accordingly in the treaty of 1783, by which Great Britain acknowledged the indej-endence of her former colonies, the United States recognized the Mississippi as the western boundary. Those States, then, whose western boundary by charter was " the South Sea," claimed that their western boundary, under the treaty, with Great Britain, was the Mississippi. In 1784 Virginia, then the greatest and most powerful of the States, ceded to Congress all her territory north of the Ohio. Her territory south of the Ohio continued under her jurisdiction, but was afterwards, by her consent, admitted into the Union as the State of Kentucky. In 1787, the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut having followed the example of Virginia in relinquishing their western lands to Congress to be held for the common benefit of all the United States, the memorable " ordinance for the Government of the Territory northwest of the Ohio," was enacted. In 1790, North Caroliana having made a similar relinquishment of ber claims, the " Territory south of the Ohio," was ornanized by act of Congress. The District of Columbia was ceded the same year, by the two States of Maryland and Virginia. At a later period, when Georgia had in like manner ceded her lands west of the Chattahoochee, the "Mississippi Territory" was established. These were all the territories which came into the possession of the Pederal government prior to the purchase of Louisiana

in 1803. What, now, has been the settled course of precedents hitherto, in relation to the erection of Territorial governments? Has there ever been an instance in which the institution of slavery has been introduced by the sovereign power of the Federal government into a territory in which it did not exist at the time of the cession of that territory to the sovereignty of the Union? Has slaveto the Union by a non-slaveholding state or power?

Nine slave States have grown up and have been received into the Union, since the declaration of Independence. Of these, two (Kentucky and Texas) never were Territories under the jurisdiction of the Federal government. Three others began to be settled under the jurisdiction of the slave States to which they belonged by ancient charters, and were ceded to the Union (Tennessee by North Carolina, and Alabama and Mississippi by Georgia) with the incombrance of slavery already upon the soil. Three others (Louisiana, Arkaness and Missouri) were included in the Lousisiana purchase; and upon the soil of those States slavery was planted by the French. The ninth (Florida) was purchased of Spain, and had been a slaveholding country from before the time when the first twenty negroes were landed at Jamestown. The principle which has prevailed in all these cases, whether right or wrong, is obvious.

Those portions of the Louisiana purchase which had begun to be settled under the laws of France, and into which, therefore, slavery had been introduced before the cession, were permitted to be slaveholding States. West of Louisiana is Texas, which was then a part of Mexico. West of Arkansas is the territory reserved for the Southern Indians. West and North of Missouri stretches the chartered domain of freedom.

Seven free States, including Wisconsin, have been added to the Union since the declaration of independence. Two of these, Maine and Vermont, were never held as territories under the jurisdiction of Congress. The other five, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, that phalanx of free States, have been created out of the - " ferritory northwest of the Ohin," and have grown up. under the operation of that wise provision in the ordinance of 1787, which " forever" prohibited all involuntary servitude upon that soil, except as a punishment for

crime.

The only slavery which exists under the govereignty of the United States at this time, is in the District of Columbia, where the laws on that subject remain as they were when the District was coded by the slavehording States to which it formerly belonged.

The question raised in Congress by the introduction of the Wilmot proviso, has been compared with the celebrated Missouri question of 1820. It is important that we keep in mind the difference between that queetion of 1820, and this question of 1847; lest we be drawn, imensibly, to regard the decision of the former as a precedent which ought to control the decision of the

latter.
What is now the State of Missouri, was included in the Louisiana which was purchased from France by Preslaveholding territory. When its population had in. I head of Lake Superior,

muri had a right, by the treaty of purchase, to be adign State, so the or with the original States. The State of Moore holding State If in its supplies at his boold so determine.
Application was made to Loughtes for its admission into the Union at the erasher of 1819 and 20, and a strong and protracted debate arose, turning principally on th almission or rejection of slavery. Permission was heally granted to the peop e of Missiuri to form a constitution

almitting slavery under certain restrictions. The Missouri question was the question which aros especting the admission of that State into the Union-It was the question whether a state, the soil of which had seen acquired and annexed with slaves and slaveholders upon it, and which had been settled and governed under the authority of the Federal government as a slavehold ing territory, should be admitted into the Union without being first required to abolish slavery. But the question now before the American people is a question of entire

ly a different nature. We have overrun and conquered from the Mexic ation a vast pottion of territory—and if a peace is not on effected, the war in which we are engaged will cost us many millions of dollars. The only indemnity we can ever hope to obtain from Mexico is territory where slaveto show that all precedents arising from the action of ry does not exist. In the final cession of this territory, it is expected the United States will be required to pay to of a character coincident with the Wilmut Proviso; and Mexico, a sum of money, which, added to the expenses that a proposition to extend slavery over vast regions in of the war, will be equivalent to the value of the territory to be acquired. In making an appropriation of money for this purpose, it was certainly desirable that an assurance should be given that this free territory should not be converted into a slave State, but be forever left open for settlement by the free laborers from every State in the Union.

It was under a conviction that free territory had been onquered from Mexico, and that some of it would neve be relinquished by the United States, that in appropria ting a part of the purchase money, it was proposed to extend to such territory the principles and policy of the old Continental Congress, and prohibit for ever in it, slavery or involuntary servitude.

And in looking over our past bistory, one would hank ly suppose that a proposition so reasonable could be objected to by an American Statesman. Upon the territory acquired, or to be acquired by the measures now in progress, it has been established by the legislation of Mexico as a fundamental law forever, that every human Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and other colonies, being, of whatever lineage or complexion, is free; that there shall be no traffic in human flesh.

" What, I repeat, do we ask ? That Free Territory shall remain free. We demand the neutrality of this Government on the subject of slavery."

## Young Men's Convention.

It has been suggested by several of the Democratic papers, that the Democratic Young Men of Pennsylvania, hold a State Convention at Harrisburg on the 4th of July next.

Such a Convention will probably be held; and it is important that it should be well and numerously attend ed from every county.

Bradford county ought to be represented fully, in that Convention. Her young and patriotic democracy are awake to the importance of the contest approaching; a military despotism. and we feel very confident they will take measures to appoint a suitable number of delegates to represent them in that convention. With this view we suggest that a necting be held on some evening of the first week of Court; notice of which can be given by handbills, for the purpose of appointing such delegates as may be thought proper.

We presume the proposed State Convention will par take somewhat of the character of a mass meeting, each county sending whatever number of delegates it may choose. Let there be a full representation of Old Bradford; and in the selection, let care be taken to appoint ose who will pledge themselves to attend.

The signs of the times in Pennsylvania, are highly neouraging; the prospect of the success of SHUNK and LONGSTRETH, is bright and cheering; and it only remains for the Democracy of the State to make one vigorous and united effort, to defeat the candidates of Federalism and Monopoly--Irvin and Patton--by a majority that will strike terror and dismay into the hearts of our political opponents.

PEDERAL PROPRECT—NOT REALIZED .- It is amusic to refer to the prophecies made by the Federal pressof the utter devastation which was to overspread ourfair country, upon the repeal of the late tariff. Less than one year ago, the Federal organ of Connecticut, prin n New Haven, published the following predictions with special request to the Démocrats to preserve the paper n order to test the accuracy and sagacity of the Federal ditor and prophet.

1st. Within six months from July 1, 1846, labor will be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.—this will be a great depression of labor.

2d. By the 1st of March, 1847, one half of the small actories, especially of iron and woollen, will stop

erating.

Sd. The products of agriculture will be materially reduced for want of a home market, and on account of the reduction of competition in the price of labor. 4th. The banks will, in self-defence, be compelled to

urtail their circulation materially.

Sth. Within one year, government credit will not be have par, and more likely, much below.

. In nine months, exchange on England will be en per cent. advance. Just about as wide from the mark as the writer could well get; but about as near the truth as federal predic-

tions commonly approach.

Mone TROOPS WASTED .- The Democratic Union of Wednesday last says:-" We learn that Gov. Sausk received, on yesterday, a requisition from the War Department for two more companies of volunteers. We trust the Department may allow Pennsylvania to out at least another battalion in the field. It would be just as easy to raise, and we think our troops would prefer going in battalion, thus preserving their distinctive character as Pennsylvania volunteers. To furnish a regi ment, we think, would be still more acceptable.

Vincista Election.—We have news from only four districts. In the 8th, Beale, Dem. is elected ove Newton by a small majority.

In the 9th district, Pendelton, Whig, is re-elected. In the 10th district, Bedinger, Dem. is elected.
It is also stated that John M. Botts, Whig is elected

the Richmond district. The Democrate have gained a member to the Senate from the Fredericksburg district.

PEDERALISM.—The editor of the United States Gazette, with more candor than most of the federal press acknowledges the justness of the term Federalist, as applied to the Universal Whig Party, and claims that

the principles of true and genuine federalism descended from Washington and have been preserved ever sine by the same old federal party amid all its multifarious forms, and countless changes of name.

SAULT ST. MARIE .- The Montreal Mining Company, have completed the survey of a ship States as resolutely bent upon carrying on the canal atound the Falls, at the foot of Lake Su- war as she can be, until poace can be made beperior, on the Canada side. The length of the canal is to be only half a mile, the fall but 18 feet, of the United States to profit by the victories sident Jefferson. At the time of the purchase, it was a and the excavation through a sand rock. The staveholding country. When it was separated from speedy completion of this, and the canal on the branch or the sword, is left to the decision of Louisiana, and placed under a territorial government St. Lawrence, will enable vessels to sail direct- Mexico. Whatever may be said against the with a view to its becoming a State, it was of course a ly from Liverpool and other scaports, to the

### Late from the City of Mexico.

Private Correspondence of the N. Y. Sund MEXICO. Narch 25. 1847. ced. Gen Saute Anna has returned from the field of battle and taken the reine of govern, thent, and with a cabinet newly vamped, this unfortunate people are preparing to take their last down hill path to the end of this republic. Unless they immediately tear off the darkened mak, they will, by the hand of Providence. mon find themselves, with a country the most precious gem of earth, under the kind protection of a pation who could appreciate its value.

The papers of Saturday last published Santa Anna's farewell address to his troops at San fails on the 14th, with his views of the revolution. He arrived here yesterilay amidst every demonstration of rejoicing, having been duly inaugurated President of the Republic last Tuesday in the suburts, at Guadaloupe.-Afraid to trust himself in the city without some passport for his safety, he wisely received the sacred offices of the clergy in the auburbs; thus purified, and guarded by five thousand troops, his mirch to the capital was uninterrupted and magnificent. It was a cluse holiday, service was held in the various churches and prayers offered up for the safety of the nation. Santa Anna has not joined the Clergy, the Government remains unchanged, the women's revolution has been unsuccessful, Congress is restored and Gomez Farias is still Vice President. Santa Anna in his address again declares himself the vistave of public cpinion." he will obey the will of the people

nd sustain the Congress. The most doleful accounts from Vera Cruz, which must soon fall, have spread gloom and despondency among all interested in sustaining the military chiefiains. But with the owners of property, merchants, artisans and clergy, I assure you the case is very different. It is impossible for you to conceive how great is their desire for the success of the Americans. I think there will be no opposition made here at all. If Scott takes Vera Cruz within three weeks from this time, he will get here before Gen. Taylor. Preparations were made by Congress to move the seat of government to Jalapa, but that being on Gen. Taylor's road to this city, the project must be abandoned, as the route is now open to him. We expect to see Taylor and Scott here, eating a of tortillas with Santa Anna, about the plate" ist of May.

The clergy who clearly hold the balance of power, and represent at least nine-tenths of the people, are disposed to favor peace, and even make some sacrifice of territory to obtain it, on two conditions.

1st. The release of the mass from the oppression of their military leaders. They wish e army dissolved.

2d. They desire in some form a guarantee that the laws and constitution shall be sustained, and private property, including that held by corporations and the Church, should be respected. This is prevented by keeping op

PUBLIC CREDIT .- Accounts from Washing ion show a new feature in the finances of our government. The whole loan of \$18,000,000 has been taken, at a premium of 2 and 21 per cent., the whole amount offered being \$58,-000,000, and the amount offered above par being \$56,000.000. Can any other government exhibit such creditas this ? Can any Europ ian government offer proposals for a loan, and receive bids for more than three times the amount required, accompanied with a premium for the privilege of lending? Not a single government in Europe could now borrow a dollar, excepting at a discount. In other words, to obtain a million of dollars, it must give its bond for more than a million. But our government borrows \$18.000.000 at a premium of 21 per cent., and thus gives its bond for only \$17.-550.000! And while asking for \$18.000.000 only, it can borrow \$56,000,000 on the same

But a feature still more extraordinary in this loan, is its subdivision among the people. ders, but get nothing because they do not bid high enough. The successful competitors are men of moderate means, scattered over the whole interior; the farmers, mechanics. lawyers, traders and merchants' clerks of the country. Among the bidders are merchants' clerks, butchers, drovers and others, with bids from \$500 to \$100,000. If the British, French or other European governments want a floan. it thinks of nobody as able to furnish it but a Rothschild, or a some other great banker .-And the banker, for what exceeds the power of his own pocket, never thinks of any other person than some banker, or retired merchant, or capitalist with millions to spare. And those of smaller means who afterwards buy of these holders, rely entirely upon their opinion about the value of the stock. In no European nation, not even in England, do the people go directly to their government, and offer their money as original lenders. But in the United Sizes, the people, with their small sums to invest, go directly to the Treasury with a direct offer of their money & their conditions, and actually drive the financers out of the market -And what does this prove ? The intelligence of the people, and their confiduce in the go vernment. Strong indeed mut be that repub lican government, which, in time of war, can borrow \$56.000,000 directly from the people, in small sums from each. Such a governmen needs no banks, no "financiers," no Roth-schilds no shaving. Think of that, Europe, and then laugh at " democracry !"-Ledger

SIX THOUSAND MORE VOLUNTRERS .- W. understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6.000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the

present call. These troops are intended to strengthen the three divisions of our army, viz : at Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the cultum of Vera Cruz.

The alministration is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mexico may be blind to her own interests-she may obstinately determine against any pacification. In that case she will find the Executive of the United war as she can be, until poace can be made between the two countries. It is the true policy they have gained. Peaes or war, the olive administration, the last complaint will be its want of energy.

# Highly Important from the Army!

By the way of New Orleans we have accounts from the city of Mexico up to the 24th

March, inclusive. Santa Anna had arrived at the capital on the 224 March. He has taken charge of the Presideticy, still one of his first acts was to order detachments of troops (6,000 veteran troops) to the relief of Vera Cruz. This is, of course, useless; they are the day after the fair,

In his maugural address, he abuses Americans, and promises, if seconded by the people, to make head successfully against us This too, is in the usual gasconade of the Mexican character.

The Cabinet of Santa Anna is composed as follows : D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; D. Juan Rondero, of the Treasury ; D. D. Francisco Suarvey Triarte, of Justice, and D. Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, of

War. Before Santa Anna reached the capital, he sent an order thither for the release of Gomez Peraza, whom Farias hal kept for a week or two a close prisoner. Santa Anna has avowed his intention of asking from Congress an amnesty for all political offences committed since 1841.

The latest accounts from Chihuahua were to the 5th March. The loss of the battles of the 28th February by the Mexicans, is attributed to the cowardice of the Mexican cavalry. The forces of the Americans are stated to have been 1,110, and 7 pieces of arullery; whilst those of the Mexicans were 2,000 men and 10 pieces of artillery. The Americans took pos-session of Chihuahus on the 2d March, and nearly all the Mexican families were abandon-

ing the city.
The city of Mexico, it is supposed, soon fall into our hands. The Washington Union of Friday night says : "We are assured, upon the faith of

spondence just arrived, that 4,000 or 5,000 of our troops will take it in spite of Santa Anna and all his rodomontade."

#### [From the Rending Democrat.]

OUR PROSPECTS .- Every thing looks bright and encouraging. Our Democratic friende throughout the State are rallying withspirit and unanimity in favor of SHUNE and LONGSTRETH. their regularly chosen candidates, and measures are in train every where to effect a complete and perfect organization of the Democratic forces, preparatory to the great contest which is to come off in October next.

The Federalists are reckoning without their host, if they expect to benefit themselves through the medium of division in our ranks. The candidates they have placed in nomination are, doubtless, very respectable Pederalists, but it is anticipating entirely too much for them to expeet to succeed against the old and unconquerable Democratic legion of Pennsylvania. Besides, whilst our party is united and harmonious in action, theirs is torn and distracted by internal dissensions. Some of the most promi nent feds in the State are opposed to James Irvin, the Gubernatorial nominee, and do not hesitate to declare their hostility. Among these one of the most prominent is Judge Banks, the State Treasurer, a man who stands high in the estimation of his party, having been but a few years ago, their candidate for the office of Governor. He is understood to be unqualifiedly hostile to James Irvin's election, and is austained in his opposition by a large and influential portion of the political friends with

whom he has been acting. In view of these things, and the certain disffection which must show itself, spreading wi der and wider as the day of election draws near, it is not a little amusing to notice the boasting of the Mexican Journal of this city, as to the certainty of their success. But, like a hundred other magnificent anticipations they have indulged in, this will vanish into air, and their fancied strength will not avail against the onward march of the conquering Democracy.

With candidates, worthy as are those who nave been nominated for our support; with principles to sustain, that will bear, as they ever have, the test of the strictest scrutiny -and with a party to sustain those principles with unfaltering vigor, the prospects for the future are as bright as we need desire. Pennsylvania. temporarily prostrated as she was, last fall, will esume her prot the Union, and the the triumphant election of Shunk and Longstreth be the crowning evidence of the zeal and devotion with which the good old cause is ever supported by the Democracy of the Keystone State. We bespeak a tremendous majority in good old Berks, for SHOWE and LONGSTRIB.

The Democracy are awake and active, and

glorious victory will be the result. Two ELEPHANTS DROWNED .- The elephants ttached to the Menagerie of Messrs. Raymond & Waring, were unfortunately drowned in the Delaware river, on Thursday morning, a short distance below Philadelphia. Their keeper was attempting to swim them across the river to the Jersy shore. In order that the keeper might manage them the more readily, they were fastened together with a chain about ten feet long. On getting out fairly into the channel, the tide was so strong as to carry them rapidly down the current. When abreast of the Na vy Yard, one of them began to fail, and draw the head of the other under water. They could not be disengaged, and near the Powder wharf, hout three miles below the city, they drowned. Their carcases were reccovered and towed shore near Glonester Point It is customary to swim these animals across

streams of water in their travels about the coun try, they taking great delight in it, and but for the force of the current, they would doubtless have succeeded in gaining the other bank of the river in safety.

They were supposed to be nearly thirty years of age, and valued at about \$30,000.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. - Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the United States. in the place of William Comming, who de-

clined to accept.

Colonel Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the army of the United States, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

LIEUT. Col. CLAY .- The N. O. Picayune rays :- "His last words were of his father .-When he was shot down a second time he drew a brace of pistols from his belt, handed them to Capt. Cutter and requested him ta deliver them to his father, with this message: Say to him that he gave them to me and that I have done all that I can with them and now rejum them to him." Here the enemy came thick around him, and these were the last words he was heard to utter."

### Renunciation :- Read this.

JAMES COCKRAN, one of the Clay Electors in 1844 for the State of New Hampshire, has enounced the Federal Mexican Party with which be has heretofore acted in a long and able letter, and me a spirit that does honor to his head and hears. Mr. Cochran's contiments will be responded to by thousands of honest men in Pennsylvania who have been deceived into the support of Federalism. We have only room for the following extract from Mr.

too much into the particulars of the opposition answer: of the federal party to their country, and I only ask a little space now in which I wish to the whole loan of eighteen milions, is the refer to their opposing their country in the last above par, at a premium varying from one relations to their opposing their country in the last above par, at a premium varying from one relations. war. Our commerce had been attacked by to two British aubjects, and over twelve hundred \$58,790,883, of which the sum of \$54,925,53 American seamen had been impressed from our vessels, and taken aboard. British men of-war, 300 at pas. Thus it will be perceived that the and to fight in their wars; or if they refused, bids at a premium largely exceed three time they were "tied to the mast and shot like the amount of the loss advertised. Consider-The national honor and interest dedogs.' manded reparation and war was declared .--Never was war more just and necessary, and Never was war more just and necessary, dam-never did war meet with a more factious, dam-nine opposition, than did the last war from the ever, has guarded against calling in the last Federal party. Those who went for their country were denounced as infidels and Jacobins. The members of Congress who supported the country were stigmatised as a "host the war was called "Jim Madison's war," and they even went so far as to

to the Island of Elba." They declared it to "the most wicked war ever waged."-They declared Great Britain to be "the inno- dollars of the loan to be paid monthly; so that cent party." that "she was the bulwark of the same specie which paid an instalment our ho'y religion," that she was "struggling for her salvation," and in that war was "fightthe means for paying succeeding instalment ing the battles of Christendom, against us who are anti-Christ and his bost." But all their this way—which we are assured will be the state of the s opposition to their country availed them naught, save to disgrace the party and the party name, to escape which they changed the name of Federal to that of whig :- and a simifar fate awaits that name. The friends of the Government rallied in proportion to their opposition, and closed the war at New Orleans by one of the most splendid victories over the British and federalists ever recorded on the

page of history. "They have taken the same identical course which the old Federal party took during the last war! They have denounced the war as Jim Polk's war"-the members of Congress who support it as "eringing, servile tools of the south." and "dough faces," and the war also contributed to swell the bids. itself as "unparalleled in the annals of mfamy;" and, of course all of us who support is,

as infamous without parallel. . I cannot, I will not support such a party any longer! I shall vote for Jared W. iams at the coming election, and I will vote for no man who is engaged in this infamous opposition to his country. I should as quick think of standing still and see the midnight incendiary apply the torch to my dwelling or the midnight assassin plunge the dagger into the posom of a friend, as to think of standing still and see the honor of my country tarnished, or of the country's cause, those who are wifel-

.. I take my stand on the side of my country -patriotism orders it-duty directs it. The law. And really, when we see the infances party that supports my own government re-

eives my support." Such are no doubt the sentiments of thousands of honest men : and though they my not all he heard through the press, they will be felt at the ballot box, where their voice will be as potent, and their teachings even more effective. The patriotism of the country is awakened, and, as in times past, it will overwhelm its foreign and domestic foes.

# Still Later from the Army.

Surrender of Alvarado-Reported Surrender of Jalapa.

Washington, April 21, 1847.

By the Southern Mail we have an Extra Picarune of 14th inst with intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 6th, brought by the arrival of the steamship Edith.

The town of Alvarado was captured on the by the naval exped without an action. Colonel Harney, with the Second Dragoons,

and a detachment from Gen. Twigg's division, had taken possession of Antigua capturing one Mexican officer and eight lancers.

The army was to move on the 7th in the direction of Jalapa, by divisions; that of Gen. Twiggs leading the advance, followed by Gen. Patterson with the volunteers, and Gen. Worth with the first division of regulars bringing up the rear.

Fiacotalapan and Cosamonoapan, two fine ports, above Alvarado, are reported to have been taken by our forces, without resistance. Commodore Perry was about starting, with all his vessels, with the intention of capturing every city, town and port on the entire Mexican

The latest report at Vera Cruz was, that Santa Anna would dispute the passage of our of his illustrious preceeessor!" troops towards the city of Mexico, with an army of twenty thousand men. Mr. Kendall,

lowever, attached no importance to the rumor. The United States sloop St. Mary's arrived t Pensacola on the 13th inst., 8 days from Vera Cruz, with news of the taking of Alvarado, commanding the steamer Scourge. It occured on the 2d inst. The St. Mary's has a number can authority, that Gen. Arista, incensed in without a gun being fired, by Lieut. Hunter, of her men sick. She brings despatches from

Com. Perry.

The New Orleans Delta learned from passen gers by the Louisiana that the town of Jalapa also had sent its alcalde, with a civil escort, proffering the surrender of the town, and pray ing that a force be sent by the United States to take possession of the town and to protect the

rights of the citizens.
The St. Mary's, which brings the latest news. does not confirm this intelligence.

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 3d of April, with a column of 2,500 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d dragoons. He had succeeded in mounting the whole of the regi-

ment, and it now numbers 500 strong.

La Vega had been at Puence Nacional, with 2,000 men and nine pieces of cannon. but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to abandon the nost, and marched on his force towards the City of Mexico. Immediately after his departure, the citizens of Jalapa, it is stated, assembled together and determined to send the Alcalde to the American camp, to surrender the town.

Col. Bankhead, with the 2d artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow eight bushels daily.

Twiggs' column with a long train and large RED PEPPERS.—The seed of the various Twiggs' column with a long train and large military force.

THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT BUT few months since, the Federal Mexicans ven writing gloomy forebodings as to the credit of writing gloupy to They would have had the Government. They would have had the people believe that President Polk & the admin ejration, was utterly incapable of conducing estation, the financial affairs of the country and that ander their management, the Goren-ment was fast losing the confidence of capitaling

How stands the matter now? Congress, to its late session, authorized a Loan of millions. In pursuance of this authority ty room for the following extract from Mr.

Secretary of Treasury, advertised proposition the loan. What has been the result? Let careful attention of our readers:

But, Messes, Editors, I find I am going the following from the Washington Union

.. We have the pleasure of announcing that per cent. The whole amount bid was was bid above par, and the remainder \$2,861 ble sums are taken for trustees and executor, for saving's banks and persons not in business, for actual investment, and who desire to pay more rapidly than it is wanted ; for, were he to do so, it would make the government pay in terest prematurely, and derange the husiness of the country by too large a call for specie in any one month. An intelligent correspondent, n a communication published by us last week, threaten him with a "halter" and "send him calcualted that the money would not all ke wanted until the first of February next, which would a quire something less than two millions But all their this way-which we are assured will be done -whilst a large sum in interest will be sired to the Government, no heavy calls will made for specie at any one time, and the business of the country will be undisturbed.

The bids of fifty-eight millions for this loss demonstrate the just confidence of the peoplem their own Government, and the ample ces and wealth of the country. No doubt the auspicious result was aided by the recent planous victories at Buena Vista and Vera Cruz under our heroic leaders, Taylor and Seen; but the successful result of the tariff of 1846 which it is demonstrated, will yield an annual jereppe of thirty millions of dollars, and the new miltary contributions under the new Mexican tank,

WHAT IS TREASON .- For the purpose, mys the Ohio Statesman, of defining the meaning of this word, we copy the following from the National Intelligencer of October 13, 1812:

"There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those serwing him quite as effectually who seize even opportunity to dishearten, the patriotic amusi of our country, and thus encourage the enemr. When with this view, (and it can be no other,) facts are discolored and perverted, to the injure her flag disgraced, in this her hour of peril or ly concerned in such detestable conduct, are guilty of a MORAL TREASON, at least, though their offence is, perhaps, not cognizable br editional personages, we cannot but riskelly suspect they want but the power to serve the enemy is any way that would not put their line

in jeopardy.'' According to this definition, there are mmerous members of Congress and editors in the country, who would be properly classed among this class of offenders-for instance, ednors publishing such statements as would prerest and discourage one citizens from rolantems in the service of the country. This has been done by nearly all the Federal papers of the

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.] Washington, April 18, 1847.

Doings in Washington.-It is rumond that N. P. TRIST, Esq., chief clerk of the Sue Department, has gone with important despatches to Mexico. The precise character of the depatches is, of course, unknown to the public but it may be presumed they contain the with male purposes and demands of our government The instructions to our military commands in doubiless adapted to the various exigencies that may arise in Mexico, and it is said Mr. T. vil remain with Gen. Scorr's division until la witnesses the denouement. No more court tent person for such a mission than Mr. Terr could have been chosen. He speaks and wifes the Spanish language fluently, and from his position must be very familiar with the very of our Government. The despatches, howers, will regul te the conduct of our commanden

Gen Almonte, it is said, sucreeds Santa ANNA in command of the Mexican forces. You remember, he was the Mexican ambair dor in this city, and demanded his passport so the passage of the resolutions annexing Trus which was accordingly granted to him. May he, in his new vocation, " tread in the footsps

And Still Another Insursection. - The Matamoras Flag of the 3d inst. states upon the authority of the captain of the steamboat Corvette, from Camargo, that a letter was reened at Camargo, just before he left, from Cal. Montgomery, quarter-master at Monterey; # can authority, that Gen. Arista, incensed in the disgrace put on him by Santa Anna, south ferent from his treatment of Ampudia, had see ceeded in raising 7000 men, and was much ing from Zacatecas to the city of Mexico, termining to put down Santa Anna's authorifand reinstate Herrera. It was understoodibt Santa Anna had marched with the remain his shattered forces for the purpose of crab ing Arista. \*

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION .- Friday more ing, as the stage for New-York, containing many passengers, was crossing the canal bridge in the willing energy the Methodist Episcopal Charles the way of the canal bridge in the containing many than the containing many t the main timber which supported the floor gave way, precipitating the coach, horses no passengers into the canal, and strange to real not a single individual was seriously minth the coach not greatly damaged, and only one the horses killed. The coach and horses be longed to Maj. A. Morgan, who of course wa look to the State for damages sustained. understand that the horse killed was a valuable one—one of a matched team.—Binghands

STEAM.-A manufactory for making the pegs is in operation at Cincinnati, which make

kinds of Peppers should now be sown.