

Tradford Acporter.

Tòwanda, Wednesday, May 5, 1847

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR FRANCIS 'R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

The Court of Oyer and Terminer now in sessio in this place has continued the case of Langford, indicted for the murder of his wife, until the lifteenth of next month, when an adjourned Court will be held for the purpose of trying him.

OF MOSTBOWERY COUNTY.

Wilmot Proviso-Ordinance of 1787

We design in the present number to institute a com parison between the Wilmot proviso and the ordinance of 1787-prohibiting slavery in the northwestern territory; and to show that at the time that ordinance was passed, it was not even suspected of interfering with the sovereignty of existing States or of crippling the sover eignty of new ones.

The proviso offered by Mr. Wilmot is in the following words:

Provided, further, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the conti-nent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropri tion, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, that every person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in one of the United States, such fugitive may be law fully chained and conveyed out of said territory to the power claiming his or her labor or service.

It requires no more than the ordinance of 1787that while provinces constitute a portion of the territory of the Union under the control of the General Government, slavery shall not gain a foot-hold in them. It demands that the people be left free to choose for them selves between freedom and slavery. It ordsins that while territory continues under the control and guardian-

The agitation of the question of more slave territory by the last Congress, and the denial, on the part of the Southern members, of the right of Congress to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories, very naturally suggest a reference to the ordinance establishing the Northwestern Territory. This ordinance was reported to Congress, July 11th; 1787, by a committee consisting of Messrs. Carrington and Lee of Virginia, Dane of Mass. Kean of South Carolina, and Smith of New York; adopted July 13, 1787, and contained, besides provisions for the government of the territory, six " articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States in the said territory," which, it is declared, shall "forever remain unalterable, unless by common con-

The sixth and last of these articles was in the words following: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Yates, New York, on the passing of the ordinance, when every voice, except his own, responded Aye. Eight States voted on the question, viz. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. In all of these, except Massachusetts, slavery still continued. All but three of them were Southern States. The vote was passed, therefore, by the South. They had the control-the majority; and could do as they pleased. Why did they exclude slavery forever from the Northwest Territory ! Because, 1. They believed that they had a right to do it; and 2.

It seems to have been overlooked by those who have written and spoken on the subject, that slavery actually existed in the Northwestern Territory previous to this ordinance, and that this ordinance was, therefore, an act for the emancipation of slaves. A great part of this territory had previously been claimed by Virginia, whose laws had been recognized by a portion of theinhabitants. Not a few settlers' had emigrated into those parts from Virginia and Kentucky. Numerous settlements had what are now the States of Illinois and Indiana. These families, many of them, carried their slaves with them. and continued to hold them as such, under cover of the Virginia laws. In the articles of cession passed by the Virginia." Winterbotham, in his History of America, Vol. II. p. 448, says, that " in 1790 there were in the town of Vincennes, about forty American families and wise, is to assert a falsehood in the face of truth. thirty-one slaves; and on the Mississippi, forty American families and seventy-three slaves." These must have been introduced previous to the ordinance of 1787.

This fact was recognized by Congress. The act, by which the cession of the territory was accepted, was passed March 1, 1784. Messra Jefferson, of Virginia, Chase, of Maryland, and Howell, of Rhode Island, were appointed to prepare a plan for a temporary government of the territory. They reported April 19, 1784. The majority of the committee were from the South, and yet | 6 for license, to 4 against. their report contained the following provision: "That ga ter the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be heither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted to have been personally guilty." On the question shall these words stand, twelve States voted, seven being a majority of the whole, and inecessary for the passing of the act. Six voted in the affirmative, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, voted in the negative; Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia dissenting from the votes of his two colleagues. North Carolina was divided. New Jersey had but one delegate in the house, who voted in the affirmative. Had his colleague been present and voted with him, it would have been carried. The number of votes was twenty three, all but seven of which were affirmative. More than two-thirds were in favor of the act, and yet it was last by the votes of seven men. The ordinance, as finally passed, April 23, 1784, speaks of the "free males," and the "free inhabitants" of the territory; thus recog nizing the existence or introduction of slavery.

Congress, therefore, were of the opinion, at that early day, that the right of prohibiting slavery in the territoies, or limiting its duration, was properly vected in the ight to pass such an act.

It was moved by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. Ellery, skillful of all our public men men. of Rhode Island, March 16th, 1784, that the following proposition be committed . " That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States escribed in the resolve of Congress of the 23d of April, 1784, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been personally guilty; and that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the constitutions between the thirteen original States, and each of the States described n the said resolve of the 23d of April, 1784."

On taking the question of commitment, it was carried n the affirmative. Twenty-six votes were given, of which only eight were negative. Of the negative votes, one was from Maryland, two from Virginia, and the remainder from North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Two affirmative votes were given by Maryland, and one by Virginia; the remainder were from the Northern States. It does not appear that the committee reported; and thus the matter continued until July, 1787, when the provision was affixed to the ordinance for the government of the territory. The framer of this ordinance was offered and read by Don Jose dy Jacohubnque. the Non-Nathan Dane, LL D, of Massachusetts, founder of the Dane Professorship of Law in Harvard University. The Western States should erect an enduring nonument to the man whose noble principles were incornorated into that ordinance, and adopted in the settleof that vast and fertile territory.

Lycoming Gazette and the Tariff.

We find the following candid and unanswerable article in the Lycoming Gazette. This paper, it will be ecollected, has always warmly, and we believe honestly, supported the Parist of 1812, but is satisfied with the wo k- as Infantry, during the war. ing of the new tariff, and convinced that its operation is better for all classes of industry. We give below the article from the Gazette, and hail it as another evidence of the unanimity of the Democratic party upon this great question:

"We confess ourselves agreeably disappointed in re gard to the practical operation of the new Tariff. In common with a great majority of the people of Pennsylvania, we were strongly and earnestly opposed to the repeal of the Tariff of 1812, and the passage of M'Kay's ship of the General Government, its free character shall Bill, otherwise the Tariff of 1846, because we were afraid that it would wo k serious injury to the iron and coal interests, and prevent the prospective developments of our mineral resources. We adhered to the old doctrine of protection, as a means of sustaining local interests, and feared that every innovation was fraught with mischief. In a word, we felt and acted with the community about us; but in spite of our protests, a majority of Congress determined upon the reduction and modilication of the twiff. The new law went into operation on the first day of December last, and consequently, we October next, would it not be well for them to three from the South and two from the North. It was have had, on the first instant, four full mouths of rial of its provisions. Has the country been ruined in consequence! and is it likely to be! Let us inquire.

> The prospects of an ample demand for coal and iron the ensuing season, at fair prices, are abundant, From every quarter we hear of new enterprises of the kind. about to be engaged in, while the old operatives are steadily enlarging and extending their business. As yet the state of prices is rather improved than otherwise, and remain so firm that immense fortunes are accumulating rapidly to all concerned, we mean as proprietors of iron and coal establishments. But little uneasiness of a maerial reduction of prices in those staples, are apprehended in any quarter, while on the other hand; it is a well known fact, that even a material reduction, can be borne without any fatal injury to the manufacturing establishments. Instead of realizing, as now, from 25 to 50 per even that is more than a farmer can realize with the to set at definice the will of the people. gratest prudence and industry, and it is enough. However, there is little danger of foreign competition affecting the business at home, in consequence of the high prices at present promising fortunes so readily to all interested. We are bound to acknowledge, therefore that the apolitic party, through whose exertions the

The next result which we feared would be brought tion of prices in agricultural produce. What is the result! Instead of a limited market and low prices, the reverse has actually occurred, and the farmers everywhere feel it to their satisfaction and delight. The home market is in no way impaired, while the foreign market has been immeasurably extended. Ruin, indeed, under the Tariff of 1816, why, the price of wheat in Philadelbeen effected on the American Bottom along the eastern plus has ranged for the last four months, from one dolbank of the Mississippi, and on the Wabash river, in lar twelve and-a-half cents, to one dollar and fifty cents -a thing almost unprecedented! Corn is selling in Philadelphia for 80 and 90 cents per bushel, and in our own borough for 621 cents. Potatoes, at from 50 to 75 cents, and all other kinds of produce in proportion. Is Legislature of Virginia, Oct. 20th, 1783, it appears that this the ruin which accompanies the Tariff of 1846, and "the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers | which was so greatly feared by the good people of Lyof the Kaskaskas, St. Vincenta, (Vincennes,) and the | coming? Answer he who can! For our own part, neighboring villages had professed themselves citizens of we plead guilty of error, for who that predicted ruin, distress, and bankruptcy, to follow the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, was not in error ? To presend other-

License Question.

Many of the towns and villages in the State of New York, decided for or against the License law on Tues-27th ult. We gather from our exchanges the following

CHENUNG COUNTY .- But three towns voted ;- Big Flats and Southport for license; Elmira against by a majority of 43-last year 253. The towns now stand:

Tions county.-Barton, Cander, Owego, Nichola and Tioga for license; Newark against.

Tonesias county.-Seven towns in this county went for license. Ulysses, Hector, and Groton went for no license by a great reduction from last year's ma-

Fon Licensu-Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Oswego, Syracuse, Ithaca, Auburn. Bath and Binghamton. Consiss voted against license-two majority.

The Democratic Union says:-"The merchants of he city of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, have had a full length portrait of the Hox. Simon Camenon painted, as a mark of their high estimation for his public services whilst in the United States Senate. The portrait is now being exhibited at Sully's Gallery of Paintings, and is one of the finest specimens of the art we have ever seen. The likeness is true to nature, and no one can fail recognizing the original by looking upon the copy.

The Tampico Sentinel says, that our loss at Wera Cruz was not more than 80 killed and wounded. some other papers of no particular account.

VIRGINIA ELECTION .- The returns from Virginia are not entirely satisfactory. The prevailing impressi sems to be that the result has been the choice of slever ederal government. A small minority only dissented Democrats and four federalists to represent Virginia in rom the act itself, and not from the admission of the the next Congress. Gen. Dromgoole, who was elected in the 2d District has died since the election, This The honor of having introduced into Congress the event will deprive the Democratic party of one of its enti-davery provision which was grafted upon the ordi- ablest and most accomplished advocates- man who, nance of 1787, is due to Mr. Rufus King, of New York. however regarded, was one of the most profound and

> The Democratic majority in the legislature last yes was 22. It will be about the same this year.

The Bradford Argus has discovered that the 4th July comes on Sunday this year. What a pity some folks can't see things near at hand as clearly as at a distance. Why neighbors, Sunday comes here once very week.

WHEN A MAN BECOMES OF AGE .- Chancellor Kent as decided that a man becomes of age the day previous to the anniversary of his birth-day-so that a person born on the 2d of April, attains his majority on the 1st.

We learn from Holliday shurg, that the locomoti Bushhill burst her boiler on the 231 ult., between Planes Nos. 1 and 2, killing the engineer, Mr. Patterson, and scalding the fireman so badly that his life is despaired of. The Mexican Congress has passed a resolution of thanks to Tom Corwin for his admirable and natriotic

A Mexican plough taken at Monterey, three feet three inches in length, made entirely of wood and weighing thirty-five pounds, was exhibited in New York on

speech in behalf of their country. The resolution was

(7) An American newspaper, called The American Eagle, has been started thus soon in Vera Cruz. A Theatrical company had also arrived there with the intention of opening a Theatre.

Monday

New Jersey has been called upon for five comnes of volunteers, under the new requisition, to serve

There are eighteen cotton factories in Georgia; they divide from thirteen to twenty-four per cent. on a capital of about one million of dollars. Valuable documents relative to the political his-

ary of Mexico were found in the castle at Vera Cruz. Mosler, convicted for the mur ler of his wife wa ing at Philadelphia on Friday the 23d ult.

A life of Genefal Taylor is about to published i Flour sells at Monterey (in California,) at \$10: barrel.

Col. Benton peremptorily declines being a candidate for the Presidency in 1818.

DON'T NEGLECT HIS MERLIS .- While the federalists are searching high and low for something in the shape of services on which to found a claun upon the votes of the people in recollect and include the following facts in the catalogue. Such thing coming before the eyes of the Democracy may do wonders.

1st. General Irvin belongs to the same paris which advocated and insisted upon the re-charter of that den of corruption the United States

Bank. 2d. He belongs to and sanctioned the acts of the party, which "re-chartered that great balance wheel and regulator of the currency, the United States Bank of Pennsylvania," by means of which thousands of wid ws and orphans were "balanced" and "regulated" out of their comfortable homes and thrown penniless upon the

world. 3d. He belongs to and sanctioned the acts of the party, which during the winter of 1837 8, called an armed force to Harrisburg, to "treat cent on their investments; iron and coal speculators may an election as though it had never been held, be compelled to be content with 8 or 10 per cent, but by means of which an attempt was made

4th. He belongs to and sanctioned the act of the party, which, during the same winter, prices soon-more is to be apprehended from a surfeit of attempted to swindle the county of Priladelphia out of its chosen representation in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

5th. He belongs to and sanctioned the acts prehended destruction to the coal and iron interests of great frauds perpetrated at the election in 1838 Pennsylvania, has not been consummated under the new by means of which a small tp., each in Adams federal majorities ranging from four to fourbout by a modification of the revenue laws, was the teen hundred, when in point of fact, both emofition of our home market, consequently, a reduc- countined could n t muster over 400 bona fide

> 6th. He belongs to and sanctioned the acts of the party, which determined to make the most out of a short lived reign by squandering millions of dollars upon such airy-like castles as the Gettysburg Rulroad.

We merely suggest these items for the purpose of helping our opponents out of what have the desired effect, we will, of course, cheerfully extend the catalogue.

SINGULAR FACTS - It is a singular coincilence that the battle of Buena Vista should have been fought on the auniversary of Washington's birth day, and that in California on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans The commanding officers took advantage of his fact to animate the spirit of their troops,-A letter from Salullo states that when General Wool announced to the troops that the morning of the engagement was the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, the air rang with the shouts of the men. At Los Angelos, Commodore Stockton reminded the nen that they were fighting on the anniversary of a day on which the American arms had accomplished the signal defeat of their most powerful and haughty rival-with both the effect was inspiring.

A TALE OF HORROR .- Two Thousand Human Beings Killed .- Saunders' News Letter of Dublin, has the following:

ASCENSION, Jan. 1, 1847. We have just received news of a most horrible massacre on the coast of Africa. A slave depot, called Gallineos, known to have 2000 slaves, ready for shipping, was so strictly blockaded by our cruisers that the slave owners fin ling it impossible to embark the slaves, and not wishing the expense of feeding them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles stuck in the beach, saying. "if you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we mayor and almshouse commissioner, at Tueswill kill all."

SHREWDNESS OF THE MEXICANS.-A letter one morning a sleepy-Davie looking fellow was caught sneaking through the chapparal, carryng a rough stick of wood in his hand. He was detained, and the stick thrown aside, when a

Highly Important from the Army

A Bloody and Desperate Ballie Anticipated-Santa Anna's Army from 12,00 to 15,000 Strong-Skirmish between Twiggs' Advance Guard and the Enemy - Capt. Johnston. of Topographical Engineers Wounded

Americans Murdered—Rumors of Santa Anna's Intention to Negociate a Peace.

The Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 22d inst., bringing dates from Vers Cruz to the 14th, with highly important intel-

M. Y. Beach came passenger in her. following is from the correspondent of the Picayune of the 23d inst :-

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14, 1847. night, the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sands. The Division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly. The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerre Gorlo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoisances made by Capt. Hardy and other officers of Dregoons. Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson had been severe-

y, but not mortally wounded, while examin-

ing Santa Anna's works, which appeared to

be a succession of breastworks on an eminence in the vicinity of Cerre Gordo. Every thing would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand. A Dragoon, who had been sent down express by General Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the roadside just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody and at the same time a bolder game than is usual for them. as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road. General Scott stopped last night nine miles from this. To-night he will reach Gen. Twiggs' position. If Santa Anna is as represented, he probably will not be attacked before two or three days. I write in great haste.

Letter from Gen. Taylor.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes a pri vate letter, addressed to Gen. E. G. W. Butler, of the parish of Iberville, La., by Gen Taylor, giving an account of the battle of Buena Vista The contest, he says, was much the severest of my he has ever seen, particularly towards the atter part of the day, when Santa Anna brought up his reserve, and in spite of every effort on or part, after the greatest exertions on both sides, drave the Americans by an immense superiority of numbers for some distance.

For several hours the fate of the day was exremely doubtful, so much so that he was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall pack and take up a new position. The other incidents of the battle, though interesting, have already been given to the public through our

The subject of most particular interest in the letter in the temarks he makes respecting plac-

ing of his name on nomination for the Presidency. In the first place General Paylor stilldes to the misrepresentations which had been made in regard to Major General Butler at Mouterey. Those misrepresentations had been the subject of conversation between them, and left no feeling of distrust or unkindness towards each other in their breasts. The letter goes on-"I was aware of the report, as well as state-

ments in a few of the public journals, that it was intended by certain individuals to bring Gen. Butler forward as the successor to MR. POLK. which gave me no concern, and would not even had it been the case, which I did not credit and which had been forgotten. I doubt if the subject would have again crossed my mind, had it not been brought to my notice by you or some one clse. I have never heard him or any of his friends allude to this matter.

"I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that high office by a few newspaper editors and others which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or

"This I have assured all who have written me on this subject; assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that and had been calculated to bring this war to a speedy and honorable close, believing it was for he interest of both countries the sooner it was lone the better-at any rate so far as ours was concerned; and that President making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished."

THE CASTLE OF St. JUAN D'ULLOA .- A

orrespondent of the New Orleans Delta says: The castle was not at all injured; one man in t was killed by a shell. The immense fortification, covering eleven acres of ground, was well supplied with amunition. There were more than a thousand 13 inch shells, larger than any used by our army, and two hundred of the finest guns in the world. Many of these were made at Harper's Ferry, in this country. and some of them quaint, old Spanish brai pieces, dated as far back as 1621. The strength of this famous castle has not been exaggerated. It was a just remark of an officer of Com. Perry, whether he thought it could be taken by a naval squadron, that " with a thousand British seamen or soldiers to man the castl

BIRTH DAY CELLBRATION .- The Birth-day of Henry Clay was celebrated at New-York on Thursday evening last, by a large company at the Apollo Saloon. They sat down to a fine dinner at 8 o'clock-J. Phillips Phænix, presiding-assisted by several vice presidents.-After the cloth was removed, the Presiden made a few remarks and introduced the regular loasts. Speeches were made by the President and a number of others-Mr. J. L. White de claimed very strongly against the election of military chieft ins to the Presidency, and said that, in his judgment, Henry Clay was the only candidate upon whom the Whige could unit in 1848. Mesers. Jas. Brooks, Ogden, Thaver, Comlinson, Professer Davis, late of West Point, and others, made also brief and stirring addresses.

day's election was-for Brady, 21,728; Brown-II, 20,259; Taylor, 19.134; Leonard, 21,121; electing a whig mayor by 1471 majority, and writer from the army at Vera Cruz, save that re-electing a democratic commissioner by 1987 majority.

soldier took it to kindle a fite. On splitting it, the 23d February, all his officers were perfectly several bulletins, giving the progress of the unanimous in advising a retreat, and he con-

Later from Vera Cruz.

Miltitary Stores Captured at Alvarado-Ar-Wounded at Vera Crux.

An extra Picayune and our own corresponlent places us in possession of all the latest news at Vera Cruz. Mr. Kendall, in writing to the Picayune, under date of the 6th inst., says :

Lieut. Hunter, of the Scourge, the first vessel in at Alvarado, has been arrested by Com. Perry for going ahead of his instructions, or on some charge of the kind. A great number of cannon and other millitary stores were captured at Alvarado, for there were no less than seven forts and batteries on the "water side .-I arrived in this place at 11 o'clock last It is said that Com. Perry has brought off ev-

ery thing of value. I have just come a man who left the city of Mexico ten days since, coming by the way of Do. — We have conversed with an officer of the Orizaba. He gives a most ludicrons description of the fighting at the capital. He says gratifying particulars of the capture of Alvan. that there are some twenty American deserters at the city of Mexico. They rendezvous at the ten-pin alley of a man named Hawkins. and are in a most pitiful condition. There are also near one hundred American prisoners in

A body of 1000 men, horse and foot, left Puebla a week ago to day, in the direction of Jalapa. They all talked right valiantly of driving the perfidious Yankees from their soil, but will think better of it when they meet with a tew samples. My informant met with many of the disarmed garrison of this place between here and Orizaba. They were telling wonderful stories of the size of our horses and the terrible affect of our shells. Little confidence will they inspire wherever they go.

It is thought the Mexicans intend making one of their bold stands this side of Jalapa. A few days will tell the story. I have another report in relation to Santa Anna. I heard it tated confidently this morning that he had advanced as far as Puebla this way; that he was positively coming on to Jalapa; and that he would raise as many volunteers as he pleased. What he intended to lo at Jalapa-whether to fight or to attempt to negotiate a peace—is not stated. I give this as the last rumor up to this moment-before I close this another may reach here. I saw Senor Arrangoiz, the former Mexican consul at New Ogleans, a night or two since. He had just arrived from Havana, and had received a permit to proceed, towards Mexico. He frankly told me he did not think his countrymen in the least inclined to make neace with the United States.

The Government of Jalana, it is said, has resolved not to make any resistance at their city whatever. The fate of Vera Cruz is before them-they know that the Americans willenter their beautiful place-and do not wish to see it destroyed. Sensible people, those of Jalapa.

[From the American Eagle of March 6.] THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the list of those who were killed and wounded in the attack upon this place, as reported officially to head quarters. We have, in the kindest manner, been permitted to copy them, and whilst we deploye the loss of those who have fallen, we must congratulate the army upon the success that has are both in a highly prosperous condition.attended them with so little loss. Of the ar- The iron men meet with ready sales for their my, it will be perceived that there were 10 killed and 47 wounded.

Of the navy we understand that one officer (Midshipman Shubrick) and seven sailors and marines were killed and wounded, but we regret that it is not in our power to give their nanies.

KILLED.-James H. Nicholson, corporal of ompany F., in action at Puente di Moreno, March 25 ; — Hopkins, private, company H. 3d Artillery, same place and time.

Joseph Marshall, private, company B. - riod in our recollection. The manufactures Jones, do., 2d Dragoons, severely; Hugh of cotton and woollen goods are doing a large, Gavin, private, Capt. Cheatham's 1st Tennesseeans, slightly; M. Foy, W. Ailes, pri-meeting with ready sales at good prices. Our rates, company A. D. Vann, do., company manufacturers of steam engines and heavy me C. G. Woodley, do., company H. 2d Tennesseans, slightly; Thomas Young, golde, slightly; W. T. Gillispie, company B. Lewis Geisele, company C. John Smith, company G. Smith, co K, privates, 2d Dragoons, slightly.

All the above, with the exception of Lieut. Neill, who was wounded at or near the village of Modellin, niet with their mishaps at Puenta de Moreno, March 25.

UNDER GEN. WORTH. KILLED .- J. B. Vinton, captain 3d Artillery,

on the 22d March; John Hufner, private, company B, 2d do. 26th March; Nichotas Burns, private, company B, 24th March ;----, musician, 21st March.

Woundrn.-James Foster, sergeant, company G. 3d Artillery, March 23d, severely; W. B. Hunt and Emile Volturat, privates, ompany B, 2d Artillery, 24th March, slight-; Adolphe Malhe, John Golding and Win. Henderson, privates, company D, 2d Artilery, 22d March-the two last named slightly, the other his left arm shot off : Ernest Krunse, Owen Boate, Wm. Carthage, Jos. S. Hayden and Archibald, privates, company, 1d Arullery-the first on the 20th and the remainder on the 24th March, slightly; Martin Dignant, it could blow to atoms all the navies of the private, company G. 2d Artillery 22d, March, world before they could make an impression on sightly; S. D. Shuetzenback, private, company A, and Edward Fleming, private, company I, 7th Infantry, 23d March, slightly.

UNDER GEN. TWIGGS.

KILLED .- Wm. Alburtis, brevet captain, 2d Infantry, March 11th, by a cannon ball; W. R. Blake, sergeant, company F, 4th Artillery, March 15th; Robt. T. Cunningham, private, company A. Mounted Rillemen, March 11th. WOUNDED .- W. B. Lane, and Edward Haris, sergeants, company D. Mounted Riffemen, March 24th, severely; Jno. Teluna, private, company E, Mounted Riflemen, March 24th, severely; Fredrick Warsen, private, company C. Mounted Riflemen, March 24th, slightly Menry Neill, slightly, and Thomas Weller, severely, privates, company B, Mounted Rifle, men, March 11th, severely ; Jno. Rone, musician, company B. 1st Artillery, March 11th severely; Jas. Stephen, private, company F, 4th Artillery, March 14th, severely; Spencer corporal, company D, 2d Infantry, March lith, severely.

UNDER GEN. PATTERSON.

KILLED .- John Miller and Gotleib Reip. privates, company G. 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers-the first on the 17th and the latter on the 24th of March.

WOUNDED - Lieut. Col. J. P. Dickinson, HARMONIOUS HEROES.—Santa Anna says South Carolina regiment, severely; private that in the council convoked after the battle of the 23d Febuary, all his officers were perfectly Philips and Hickey, do. do., slightly; Q. M. siege. &c., were found, printed in spanish, with curred with them. What a harmonions band severely; Serg't Joseph Ring, do. do., slight-curred with them. What a harmonions band of herocs.

private Henry Lanbeck, do. do., slightly ; private John G. Enbank, do. do., severely all on the 11th March; Serg't John Henson, filtitary Stores Captured at Awarano-Arrest of Licut. Hunter-List of the Killed and company E, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, March
9. severely: brivates O C Rosel 9. severely; privates O. C. Burded, Wm. Vandenbark and Andrew Keamer, company] do. do., March 11, slightly; private Theo. Heiss, company F. do. do., private James Stevens, company J. do. do., private James Stevens, company J. do. do., private Fr., company D. 2d Pennsylvania regiment—all on 11th March, slightly; private Mark Fose, company A. 2d Tennessee regiment, lih March, slightly : private John Hubbard, conpany A, 1st Tennessee regiment during bonbardment, slightly; Serg's R Williamson, company C. 1st Pennsylvania regiment, 11th March, slightly; private Daniel Harkins, company A, do. do., (on piquet) slightly.

[From the Mobile Journal, 15 inst.] PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF ALVARA-St. Mary's from whom we learn the following. do by Lieut. Hunter, commanding the steam. ship Scourge. From our informant we learn that on the night of the 2d inst., the steamhip Scourge appeared before the town, and fired two gains, when Lt. H. summoned the author. ities to surrender. The Mexicans wanted time, which Lt. Hunter refused to grant, threat. ening at the same time that if the demand was not instantly complied with, he would imme: diately order 3000 troops, who were in the neighburhoud, to enter and batter it down ... The authorities yielded, when Lt. Hunter took possession and landed a midshipman with fire men, while the Scourge proceeded up the Al. varailò river to a small town called Placaial. pan, which was also surrendered to Lt. H. without exchanging a shot.

On the 3d inst. Gen. Quitman arrived with the troops, and Com. Perry with all the anall vessels of the squadron-but they found the place already under the American flag. About 800 Mexicans soldiers, belonging to the 180 posts, were made prisoners.

We learn that Lt. Hunter had been placed under arrest for disobedience of orders, in entering the port of Alvarado. Although he may have violated some rule of military etiquette, yet we opine that his punishment will be light

Prosperity of the Country.

Never since the Declaration of Independence we there been more solid prosperity and cheering plenty existing throughout our land than at the present time. Never have the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania smiled with greater abundance; and never have our prople had greater couse to rejoice at the complete success of their Republican form of Government, and the healthful influences of their free institutions. The harvest of the husbandman has been bountiful, and the produce of his lands is in demand at high prices. Our highways are crowded with the fruits of the soil-our mills and storehouses are all full to over flowingour public improvements are groaning under the pressure of business-and our commerce is whitening the sea in missions of peace and charity to the suffering millions of Europe .-The hardy miners are reaping their reward in bringing to the light of day the rich treasures of the mountains. The iron and the coalirade iron at good prices; and the production of the great staple of the Keystone State is rapidly increasing as well in the smaller as in the heavier article of railroad iron, which is indemand for the long lines of roads now in the course of construction in the different Smesol the Union. The coal dealers can sell all the coal that can be taken to market; and the operators themselves are astonished at the rapid increase of consumption of this invaluable saple of the State. The lumbermen of the valley of the Susquehanna are making large salerand WOUNDED - Lewis Neill, 2d heut, adjutant; obtaining higher prices than at any former pecheering music.

Turn where we will, and the eve of the Pr triot is cheered at beholding the high degree of prosperity existing throughout the country. We are making rapid improvements in every thing. The products of the soil are increasing year by year-machinery of every description is improving—science is being carried into every branch of industry, education is rapidly spreading through the land, and the area of

freedom is visibly extending.
All this is true, but how does it tally with Federal predictions. Two years ago the Federalists protested that the reckless policy of the Democratic administration would rum the cont' Our canals were to be solundes, and trv. our takes desert wastes of water." The sound of the hammer and the foom were to cease in the land, and all branches of industry were to be paralyzed. Our unrighteous was sub Mexico was to spread desolation throughout our borders, and put the whole country mourning; and the Democracy, and all at the head of affairs were to be utterly disgraced. and scourged back to the cavern from whener they eminated.

Truly the Federalists have always been the false prophets of the country, and never him their predictions been more signally falsified than at the present time. - Dem. Union.

Powder MILL Explosion .- The Cylinder Mill, at Hobbs' Powder Works; in this torth was blown up about 4 o'clock yesterday alter noon. About 1200 pounds of powder esplated. One of the workmen, George W. Mere. was at work in the mill and was killed. He went in but a few moments before to tighten the hoops of the cylinder, as it leaked Ano workman, named Cushing, and brother the of Nurse, was at work a few rods from the and narrowly escaped the splinters. The of the mill and machinery, about \$700, his upon Mr. S. M. Hobbs.—Barre [Mass.] Garatt Linds. zett Friday.

THE PIG TRADE. The last report from Patent Office gives us the value of the come crop, say 2,400,000 bales, at \$28 ger bale, \$31, 200,000. 200,000. Now it is estimated this weighed the the average 180 lbs each, and that pork worth \$3,50 per cwt, or \$160,000,000; and the bar have but few hoge are kept twelve months, we had safely calculate the pork crop as worth the times the cotton crop.

KILLED BY A LION.—A lion-tamer, named Issac Nicholls, belonging to Batty's traveling menagerie, died last week, at Leeds, Me., for wounds inflicted upon him by a lion on the 12th