

Stradford Acporter.

Towan L. Wednesday, May 26, 1847. DEROCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR PRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONES, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MOSTROWERT COURTY.

The Federal Parts.

The universal prescriptive disposition, which has ever characterized the Federal party is truly disgusting and heart-sickening. He who chances to be a Democrat, be his worth, talents and virtues what they may-though he may possess a private character without spot or blemish, and a mind to adorn the most accomplished statesman, and a heart devoted to patriotism and truth; yet, if accident bring him into notoriety, or the voice of his countrymen call him into public life, he is doomed inevitably doomed to feel the scorpion lash of that party who hate democracy, and hate him for his worth and republican principles. Democratic public servantsthose whom the sovereign power of the people have placed in elevated stations of honor and trust-all seem to be looked upon by the whole federal party, and especially the federal press, as fit marks for their shafts of vituperation and calumny; and all have learned to expect an attack from that party for every official act. however conscientiously it may have been performed.

These are not idle, groundless remarks, made in militi of bitterness or retaliation; they are facts, sufficiently exemplified by observation and experience. Who ever heard of a Democratic candidate for office, however pure in character and moral worth, and though possess ed of the most brilliant talents and known popularity with the people, who has not been assailed with spithets and scandalous denunciations scarce worthy of applicaa Democratic public officer, however worthy of his station, and however overwhelming the vote by which he obtained it, whose acts in discharge of the duties appertaining to his position, have not been distorted and made the subject of the most unkind, cruel and vindictive animadversion? We make these remarks not to cast 'a retrospective censure, but to remind the people of what they may expect to meet to see and to hear from the federal party from this time up to the day of the election in October next. We have ever seen candilates for public favor who sail under the banner of Democracy with the republican principles of the immortal Jefferson for their chart and compass, assailed with a spirit of venom and desperation that would diagrace any but the Federal party. The aspect of affairs bids us to look forward to the intervening space between this and the second Tuesday in October for all that warmth and bitterness goaded on by a persecuting spirit and a longing after the spoils that have characterized the old federal party since the revolution. We know not what can be said against 'he candidates of our party now before the people. We believe their characters both public and private, are wholly unexceptionable, and that the strictest ecratiny into their every set, would redound to their honor. Yet we do know, that though they were purity itself, they could not escape the abuse of Feberalism .-It may be said we judge harshly, ... We wish for the honor of our political foes the result would prove us in error. But we have nothing on which to found a hope of reformation in those who adopt the federal creed. Judging from the bitterness, the malevolence and the hatred with which the coarsest stander, misrepresentation and abuse is daily heaped upon the President of the Nation, and every Democratic officer under his administration, we feel no encouragement that a more liberal or honorable policy will be extended to our candidates, for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

Democrata! " the quill is sharpening for the fight." Disciples, of Jefferson, begon the alert. Let be feeling of private pique or preference for another, divile er distract you in the defence of your principles :- but stand forth manfully and disinterestedly to meet the torrent as it approaches. In union there is strength, and if we nobly and fearlessly breast the storm which will thunder upon us from the hosts of Federalism, we will not only escape its threatened dangers, but we will roll back the tide upon our enemies until they shall be comcompletely overwhelmed;-and the second Tuesday of October shall see the Banner of Democracy proudly waving over a conquered and a prostrate foe.

A GURRILLA WARFARE.-The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, alluding to the new mode of warfare which the Mexicans propose to adopt, says:

" As to the notion of establishing a guerilla warfare on a large scale, it is preposterous. Mexico is not, like Spain or Tyrol, an old, well explored country, in which every pass, path and by way is known, or divided into provinces, at the head of each of which there is a powerful central town, with a permanent Junta and the wealth accumulated in the progress of centuries. The clergy, who have so largely figured in the peninsular war, are, in Mexico, as far as we can learn from our agents, peacesbly disposed, and not ready to make large pecuniary sacrifices. Our volunteer riflemen, moreover, are much better fitted for a guerilla warfare than the Mexicana themselves. They are marksmen used to every species of fatigue, and adapted, by habit and education, to all kind of work. If the Mexicans were to determine upon a guerilla warfare, all that would be required on the part of our government to meet it would be, to allow the volunteers now in the field, and such additional numbers as would enlist, to carry on a partisan warfare at their own discretion, and sen to one the Mexicans would soon be tired of the sun and give in."

( Affairs in Mexico are now coming to a crisis, which gives an unusual degree of importance to intellievery arrival, the news of Gen. Scott at the capture probably, propositions from Mexico for peace. Gen. Scott has sufficient new troops, (5000) algendy in Mexico, to supply the places of those whose time expires the Flast of this month, and in June. So that his forward musch will not be delayed, as the New Orleans editors apprehend.

The Pennsylvanias, we perceive approves our article headed "Do the people degree a change," and has given it a conspicuous place theits columns. We feel ourselves especially flatfered by the approbation of the Pennsylvanian, for we consider it one of the most talented, dignified and truly democratic papers in the Union; but we should have been still better pleased if it had not forgotten to give the usual credit to our article.

BROTHERLY LOTE. -- A member of the Mexican Con-

## Smithtenian Institute.

outly, at Washington city, from which we make the following extract as explanatory of the character of the estitution and the office contemplated by the testator in making the begues.

James Smithson, a Londoner born, and claiming to e the son of a distinguished nobleman, gave his life exclusively to intellectual pursuits, and especially to re-searchesin physical and experimental science. Supplied with larger means than his wants required, and atradily practicing a strict scheme of personal economy, he amanrd considerable fortune. He died at Genoa in 1829, and by his will bequeathed his accumulated property to this Union-a country that, notwithstanding his change of alode, he had never visited, whose citizens he had never exenciated with, but in whose inevitable future greatness be saw the most solid ground on which to cast the anchor of his fame. This legacy, for some time the subject of litigation the British court of chancery, was finally secured, brought over, and received into the treasury of the United States on the 1st of September, 1838, Its exact mount, when deposited, was five hundred and fi teen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars,

The legacy was accompanied by a declaration of it esign, and the execution of that design; has been asnumed, as well by an acceptance of the money as by several open and forms) avorals by wovernment. It was to found an institution at Washington for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men;" w found, not an academy, not a college, not a university, but something less technical and precise, something shose import and circuit should be bolder and more comprehensive : an institution, not merely for disseminating, spreading, teaching knowledge, but also, and foremost, for creating, originating, increasing it. Where ! In the city whose name recails the wisest, purest and noblest spirit of the freest, newest and broadest land.-And among whom? Not a chosen or distinguished class-not the followers of a particular sage or sect-not the favorities of fortune, nor the lifted of rank-but among wan-men of every condition, of every school, of every faith, of every nativity!-men! It was with a purpose thus elevated and expansive, thus as well distinet as indiscriminating, that James Smithson committed his wealth to the guardianship of the American Re-

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PEDERAL PRESS .- The Pennsylvanian, which is in the daily habit of administering wholesome counsel to the Federalists, and occasionally inflicting upon the press of that party a little salutary chastisement, holds up the following, among the many glaring inconsistencies of Federalism:

" Many of the Whig papers are most growly abusive of that brave and most worthy patriot, Gen. Taylor .-Take for example the following from the Boston Whig : " A SETTERD MATTER.—A man whose trade has been war-hunting runeway slaves amid the everglades o Florida, and butchering the poor Seminoles because they harbored the fugitives, and waging the slave-drivers' war upon the pour, starving Mexicans—doing it all, I admit in obedience to orders—doing it ably, but still voluntari ly-and none the less infernal because legal—such a

We do not see the Democratic papers as all General Taylor; they admire his patriotism-appland his gallantry, and addit most cordially and sincerely that he merits the constience of his country in any station in which he may be placed; it is the Whigs who so shamefully abuse him;—and before long, in addition to his being a miniary chieftain, stained with blood—a Southern man, and a elaveholder, we expect to see him denounced as a Democrat !

The Washington Union says the War office is crowded with applications from volunteers to join the army in Mexico. General Scott will, in all probability thousand men-consisting, too, of regulars or duringthe war men. Though Mississippi has two aplendid regiments already in the field, she complains that the government will not receive more of her gallant sons into the service. A whole brigade from Maryland has volunteered, and a spirited citizen of Marylandis willing to appropriate \$10,000 from his own purse to equip a company. The anti-war party has attempted in vain to American or Mexicans.

damp the spirit of our people.

American or Mexicans.

Gen. Scott will probably leave place in 12 or

DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR. The Mississippi Free one of the Senators in Congress from that State, Mr. Speight's term of office did not expire till 1851. He died on Saturday, 1st inst., at his residence in Lowndes. Mr. Speight was a native of North Carolina, from which State he was a member of Congress; he had resided in Missouri for ten years, and always enjoyed the confi depree of his fellow citizens; he raised himself by his own exertions and ability to a seat in the United States Senate.

The New York Sun of the 17th uit says, "The Snow is two feet deep in the woods at Acworth, N. H., & suggests that we shall probably have an unusually cold season induced by the masses of ice floating down from the Northern ocean."

VOTE FOR SHUNK !- Let every man who is in layor of a safe and sound currency-in favor of banking institutions being made to redeem their "promises to pay"-Yote for

Let every man who loves liberty and equality, and is opposed to granting special privileges to the few at the expense of the many, ote for SHUNK.

Let every man who believes the burdens of taxation should be made to fall as light as pos- it for some time. Gen. Worth is stilk at Perote sible upon the labor of the country—that the favors of government should, like the dews of Heaven, fall equally upon all men, and the property of the banker should be tax-d as much as that of the farmer, Vote for SHUNK.

Let every man who wishes to perpetuate the free institutions of this country, and to preserve for his posterity the sacred right of self-government. Vote for SHUNK. Let every man who is bowilling that the of-

fice of Governor of Pennsylvania should become an agency for the bargain and sale of official patronage, Vote for SHUNK. coulse of the are opposed to the treasonable comfort" to Mexico and abating their own

country, Vote for SHUNK. Let all who were opposed to the passage of that unrighteous bill of abominations, the Bankrupt law, Vote for SHUNK. --

Let all the farmers and mechanics, and all British Minister, Mr. Bankhead saying that the the friends of individual enterprize, who are Mexican government has solicited the friendly opposed to the monopolizing of their business | mediation of his government to settle the diffiand pursuits by irresponsible incorporated companies, Vote for SHUNK.

In fine, let all who are friends of their country, and who desire a continuance of the pros. called on the English Consul, who tells me dollars. A considerable portion of the silver perity with which we are now blessed, Vote that such is the fact. You may, therefore, rely for honest FRANK SHUNK .- Dem. Union. on the accuracy of this statement.

A Sword For GEN. Scott.-A resolution has been passed by the legislature of Lousinia sack Vera Cruz. This information comes gress, in a speech called our soldiers bandithi. The authorizing the Governor to present a sword to from a Spanish merchant of this place, who

# Later News from Mexico.

Gen. Scott's Army passing on to the Capital

Leistes Jalapa with \$,000 men—Puebla
surrenders—Necessity of reinforcing Scott

Santa Annu in the Mountains—Desired to retire from the Sountry—a wise Mexican.

General Scott has designmend to push on to that they have atopped throwing up intench-

the City of Mexico, without waiting for reinfurcements or supplies. He has adopted the policy of Cortez, whose two hundred years ago, on the very shore now occupied by our troops, collected together his ships, and in the presence. of his little army burnt the whole fleet, by which alone they could ever hope to return across the raying sea they had just travelled.

So Gen. Scott, with his small brave army drops his base of operations at Jalapa, and without a reserve or line of communications. purhes on towards the city of which he has, ere this become a second conqueror. He left Jalapa with but eight thousandmen. Of these, three thousand are volunteers, whose term will expire about the time he reaches the capital .-Peubla has already sent in a deputation to surrender that noble city. If a warlike population of eight thousand, such as that of the ancient city of the Tlascalans, so promptly yielded to our arms, there is no season to apprehend that any further resistance will be offered to the progress of our army. When last beard from Gen. Worth's outposts were thrown forward on the road to Puebla, eighteen miles from Perote. On last Friday week his whole division, constituting the vanguard of the army, took up the line of march to Puebla, with a strong seige train.

On the morning following Gen. Patterson would follow, with the volunteer force. Twiggs brings up the sear with his force of regulars. Gen. Scott's force is too small to spate any details for garrisoning the towns in his rear, and keeping open his communications. His hope is, that the new force to be sent to him will be able to clear his year, and forward his supplies, For the present he will have to depend on the enemy for his subsistance. Supplies can easily be obtained in the country, for an adequie compensation. But the people will drive off the cattle, and destroy the crops, rather than vield them up to our troops without comprensa-

After the battle of Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna fled to the hacienda of the wealthy Don' Garcia. who lives a few miles from Jalapa. Don Garcis has ever been one of Santa Anna's filmest and most influential friends. He was, during the war of independence, a simple muleteer, and made his fortune by buying a large tract of land, in some part of which an immense amount of money had been buried by the retreating Spaniards, a fact which he learned whilst engaged in his business of muleteer. With this money Don Garcia, by prudent investments and great industry, has succeeded in accumulating a arge fortune.

He owns nearly the whole property from alapa to Vera Cruz, and besides immense herds of cattle, he has also a large cotton factory in successful operation near Jalapa, Santa Anna had a long interview with Don Garcia. before and after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and it is said deposited with him about \$1000,000. Don Garcia advised him to leave the country, as it was impossible to resist the Americans.-The secure old Mexican exhibits no hostility towards our army, nor any discentent at its success, but very philosophically pockets our twenty dollars a piece for his beef cattle, and regales our officers with delicious wines and cigars. The Mexicans conquests, gave him a fine capit I to commence business with, and the American conquests he hopes will complete the mammoth fortune which he is ambitious of trapsmitting to his heirs.

JALAPA, April the 20th, 1817. is to be picked up here in a paper, a copy of unauthentic, we might as well say that the letwhich I send you. Some idle rumour prevails ter came to Mr. Stille, Clerk of the House of this morning that Santa Anna had been made a Representatives, and was written by his broprisoner, but so little attention dul I pay to it ther. But to the extract : at the moment that I forgot to ask whether to

14 days, when he will make no halt short of Puebla. As you will see from the news I send Trader announces the death of General Jesse Speight, you in the Star, the enemy talk of nothing but

The Mexicans are bringing in their corn

pretty freely. I believe from what I can hear about headquarters, that when we march from this place there will be little or no communication with Vera Cruz. Our means of communication will not enable us to look for supplies from home, and the enemy will be looked to, to a great extent. Our trains are begining already to be annoyed in the short space between this and Vera Cruz, and to keep the road open all the way to

necessary to take that city. The Swedish Consul tells me that he visited Santa Anna at Orizba, and obtained from him a passport to come down. If eshad but a thousand men with him, badle equipped, and he is looking haggard and much dejected. His day has passed. Both soldiers and officers have lost all confidence in him, and I have no doubt,

Mexico will require more men than would be

were he to come to Vera Cruz. during the present state of feeling of the Mexican population, he would be murdered. When the Swedish Consul left, they were busily fortifying Mexico. No stand will be made at Puebla, unless we delay marching on -Scott at Jalapa. A report has reached here that Old Zach has taken possession of San Luis Potosi, but I doubt this very much-he could

diligence runs regularly now to Mexico. In Vera Cruz every thing is going on smoothly. The business of the city is increasing in s wonderful degree. The waters are covered with merchant vessels. Yankee hotels, Yankee auction houses, are starting up here at every turn of the corner.

Vera Cruz, May 5th, 1847. Ens. Delta :-- As the steamer has been detained until to day by bad weather. I give you closed my letter of the 3d; there is not much of it, but what there is, is of some interest and importance. The British Consul at this place has just received a communication from the culties between Mexico and the United States. I learned this morning that such a letter had been received from Mr. Bankhead, and at once

Santa Anna is about torty miles from bere. with 2000 men, threatening to march in and that he saw Santa Anna, who advised him to tected .- Democratic Union.

take his things out of city, as he should destroy everything in it. ' This, of course, we consider as mere Mexican brivado, as it is not likely he

that they have stopped throwing up inwenchments around the city, and/do not intend standing a siege or bombardment. For the first time since I have been in Mexico, I begin to think that the war is about drawing to a close.

[Currespondence of the New York Sun.]

Washington, 15th, May, 1847. Thousands of our citizens, amongst whom wern many patriotic ladies, visited the War Department during this forenoon, for the purpose of therewing the interesting trophies captured hy Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz, and brought on by the gallant Colonel Bankhead. They consist of two national flags, one of which floated over the far-famed Castle, and the other over the city. Each measures 15 by 21 feet, of inferior bunting-tri-colored, red, white and green, with a coat of arms in the centre, eagle, with serpent in its beak, feet resting upon the cactus. The former is old, worn and dirty. Another flag, about 3 by 5 feet in in size, is composed of silk; spread eagle in the centre, over which are the words . Buttatlon Permanente, No 2. The eagle and lettering is finely embroidered; doubtless the handiwork of the fair sengras or separitae of Mexico ; but, as the glore of the nation departed, every article in its composition seems to have faded. Two battalion flage-"swallow-tails," as they are technically termed-one white, the other red, with representations of bursting granades, also attracted coniderable attention. One very old and dilapide ed color, of white cotton, which had once been decorated with a gaudy painting, representing the eagle, kettle drums, alligator, and a number of other frightful looking animals. must have amused our Arakansas boys amazingly. It vas much torn and ready for the rubbish pile. Three other small sized silk regimental colors vere exhibited, two of which bore simple evidence of the accuracy of American marksmen. the eagle in the centre of each being perforated with one or more balls. Washington and Baltimore have their troplies in advance, but. depend upon it, the noble volunteers of your state will make up for lost time, not only in detailed accounts of deeds of noble daring, but in various memorials of repeated victories will re long attest them. The workmanship on all these flags (except the em'rontered one) is abominable. Give a boy at our Navy Yards pot of black paint and a brush, and he'll make far better job. From the workshops of our Navy Yard our ears are saluted ten hours out of twenty-four with merry music to which verything else cheerfully responds. What will the intelligent and skilful mechanics of Brooklyn think of having one of the new teamers to build? It is reported to-day that Capt. F. A. Tucker, who was tendered a comnission, as such,a few days,since. may receive the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel in the new batallion now forming to supply the place of the Baltimore batallion whose term of service is about to expire. This appointment would unquestionably, be a very popular one.

# Diabilical and Murdegous Act.

Sixty Persons Poisoned-Tentor Twelve Dead-Eighteen or Twenty others Dispaired of.

[From the New Orleans Delta, of 11th inst.] A friend of ours received a letter yesterday from his brother, who resides in the parish of sides some reference to matters of private business, contains the following startling extract. Eds. Delta-You will find all the news that Perhaps, to do away with all idea of its being

"There has been one of the most unexampled acts of poisoning committed in Shelby county, Texas, that I have ever beard of

There was a wedding at old Mr. Wilkin son's, of an orphan girl he raised, at which all the invited guests were poisoned, including the brides-maid and groomsman. Out \$1 60 persons poisoned, thirty, Dr. Sharp fays, will

Ten or twelve are already dead including two sons of preacher Britton, two Casselberrys—the one a young man and the other a roung woman-one of the Slaughters, and his

Strange to tell, none of the family were inured, nor yet the bride and groom ; yet one of he bride's maids died in the house. Old Wilkinson has absconded, The por-

tion of Texas is in arms, and woe betide the guilty! What I write you is the fact without exaggeration. xaggeration.
It is supposed that the negrocal were hired

to administer the poison in the coffee, or food, by a disappointed suitor, who was present at he wedding.

FEDERALISM .- Matthew Carey said "When the country sinks, Federalism rises; and when the country rises, Federalism sinks."

This is a text from an apostle of Democracy, and never was there one more truthful presenled to the American people. True it is that when the country sinks, and only when the country sinks, Federalism rises. The Federalisis have never succeeded, except when the whole business of the country was depressed by some revulsion of trade or dire calamity, and then they rode into power by appealing to hardly have reached there in this time. The the passions of the people, not their reason. So well are the Federal leaders aware of

this fact that they have been using every effort in their power to bring panic, ruin and distress upon the country, in order that their party might be benefited by the calamities of the people.

But in this they have been sailly disappointed. The country instead of being ruined, by Democratic State and national administration, has prospered beyond all former example. --------- and the valleys are smiling with plenty, industry every where meets its reward, and never were the people of the United States, in a more prosperous and happy

BURGLARY IN HARRISBURG .- The house of THOMAS ELDER, Esq., one of our oldest and most respectable inhabitants, was entered on Saturday night last, and robbed of silver ware and clothing to the amount of several hundred nlute had been in the family for sixty years, and of course was more valued by Mr. Elder and his family, than the same amount of money would have been.-We trust that the miscreants who committed this outrage may be

# Arrival of the Britannia.

The royal mail steam-packet Britannia, Capt. Hewist, arrived at Boston last Sunday night about midnight. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and has secordingly made the passage in twelve and a half days.

The foreign events of the formight are not of striking interest. In Partogal the Junta still keep the Queen's forces at bay. The insurgents are now too powerful and wealthy to be extinguished by force, and means are in progrees to buy off their hostility.

The Queen of Spain and her husbant' show symtoms of enduring each other. They have appeared together in public, and the reconcilintion is said to have given rise to great rejoi-

The Government education schemes had passed to a third reading in the House of Commons after a three nights' debate, almost without opposition.

A few days ago not fewer than 2,000 emigrants sailed from Hamburg for New York .-In some parts of the country emigration is carried on to almost an alarming extent, whole villages go away in mass, and entire districts become depopulated.

The latest accounts from Ire and represent the mortal career of the Lord Lieutenant an rapidly drawing to a close. The Dubhn Evenng Post holds out no hope of his recovery...

The papers contain the advices by the overand mail, from India and China: from the former the most important intelligence seems to be the death of Karar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed. At Canton, it is said, the business had lessened by the new year holy days occurring in February, and the failure of two im-

Portant Chinese firms.

The potato blight has reappeared in the neighborhood of Belfast. O'Connell is sinking daily. The accounts which come to hand through the medium of the French papers show that his earthly career is drawing to a gress, and was only elected by a manority rote.

The weather has of late undergone a favora- candidates against him. The rote of the whole ble change; vegetation is making rapid progress; the accounts of the wheat and out crops are highly encouraging, and even in regard to potatoes very favorable accounts are him !!!!! received.

#### [From the Democratic Union.] Senator Cameron's Letter.

We find the subjoined letter in the Norrisown Register, one of the oldest Democratic papers in the State. It is prefaced in the Register, by an able article, showing very conclusively thatGen. Taylor has no affinity with the Whigs Mexican party pinned on his coat rad !!!! as a party. Indeed bow could he being the !!! Hero of a war, which the Whigs, as a party. have always bitterly opposed, and denounced. Irvin lives, is composed of the countes of Cen-This able letter was called out by a casual conversation between Gen. CAMERON, and the editor of the Register, relative to the early political pare figures, and as they won't he, we will see associations of Gen. Taylor; and it goes to how Irvin popularity comes off when compared prove what we have all along believed that if with that of men of the same party who be General Taylor belonged to either of the parties for office before, at, and after Mr. Irvin was a which separate the people of this country, it is candidate. In Mr. Irvin's Congressional dithe Democratic party.

The position which Gen. Camenon occupies at Washington, certainly gives him an oppor-tunity to ascertain through the friends of Gen. TAYLOR, the old Hero's sentiments on political subjects, and we believe the history given in the present letter will be found to be correct, the predictions of the Federal editors to the contrary notwithstanding.

"MIDDLETOWN, April 24, 1847. " DEAR SIR .- Your paper of last week was handed me this morning, and reminds me of a Sabine. It is dated on the 2d inst., and be- promise to put in writing what I said to you

the other day in regard to General Taylor. "I have several acquaintances who know the old General well, and I met, since the battle of Irvine in 1843 Buena Vista, one, a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who hved beside him for many years. This gentleman was recently the Demo-Clay in 1844 received cratic candidate for a high office. He says that Irvin in 1843 years. This gentleman was recently the Demo-General Taylor has been a Democrat all his life, and this agrees with all information on the subject. His father was one of the Electors who gave the vote of Virginia to Mr. Jefferson. He was the personal and political friend of fewer votes Gen. Jackson, and the firm supporter of his atteninistration and measures. In 1808, he was stationed in this place on the recruting service. and he is still remembered by some of our citizens, who speak of him with pleasure, and say that he was then a supported of Simon Snyder. He entered the army in early life, and has never been a politician-nor has he ever had any connection with the machinery of party or with wire-working politicians-but he has always kept up, an acquaintance with the leading measures of the day, and his enquiring mind is stored with a thorough knowledge of the whole system of our government. No man has a greater reverence for the will of the people more than 9,000 !!! and none have shown a greater desire to elevate and sustain humble men of intellect and merit.

"I have before me a letter from a friend at Monterey, who fought by his in more than one field, dated March 11, 1847, who speaks of him in these words :- " General Taylor has arrived since the above was written. He is simple and unostentatious as a child-plain as a pike-staff-homely and unpretendingbrave as Cæsar, and as determined and firm as adamant. He has strong good sense he is unornamental, but useful. His sense is of the ple, who understood architecture and who rest cast-iron kind, not shining, but solid, and altogether practical. He is the least showy, unaruficial general or subaltern that is or ever was in the American army. He has a power and an influence over, men, whether individuals or armies, that is irresistible. All around him have a consciousness of security and safety, while he is with them. It is this moral power, this magic of the mind, which made his four thousand men superior to twenty thousand well disciplined troops."

" If I have not, my dear sir, said enough to convince you that General Paylor is a good Democrat, of the Jeffersonian, Snyder, Jackson school, I shall be glad to hear what will make Democrat.

Sincerely your friend, SIMON CAMERON Col. SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, Editor "Norristown Register.

THEY HAVE a bomb shell at the Philadelphia Exchange, brought by the Princeton, recollection of this stone pavement so recommend which was fired from the Castle during the discovered, nor is there any tradition about it also a solution about it also a solution. bombardment of the city of Vera Cruz, and There is a canal and a well near it, also a subfell near Gen. Worth's tent, a distance of two miles and a half. The thickness of the iron is shout two mehas and in the result of the results about two mehas and in the results about two mehas and in the results are results. about two mehes, and it weighs 186 pounds. lers, The charge was not ignited by the fuse, and it has since been withdrawn.

THE VACANCY IN VIRGINIA. - The democrats of Petersburg, in the Brunswick district, Federalists call them, "A fellow-feel- Gen. Scott for the victories at Vers Cruz and came in yesterday from Mexico. He states going to press the burglars had not been de- date for Congress, to supply the place of Mr. Dromgoole.

### The Federal Candidate for Covernor. His Popularity at Home!

The Federal papers boast largely of the great popularity of their candidate for Governor. But when we come to examine the record we saturnished, that a man should be placed in nomination, by a party claiming " all the talent and all the decency." who possesses an little popularity. The fact is notorious here, at Harrisburg, that had the Whig Delegates been left to a free and unbiased selection James Coopen. Esq., of Adams county, would have been the Whig candidate for Governor, This is, however, foreign to our purpose. We desire to show that this FEDERAL AJAX is but a very small patern after all.

James Irvin has been a candidate for office some eight or ten-times, and never was elected but twice, to the whole time, notwithstanding circumstances and divisions among the Demo crats always gave him the advantage of the ground, and the choise of riders. All thus does not go to show that he is a very popular man.

No man in this State, of such limited caps. city, has been so ambitious for office as James Irvin. He has been before the public for the last TWELVE YEARS, as a regular party back, and if he has not been more successful, it is no

fault of his.
In 1835, we find him up for County Autotor, for which limbe office his neigobors declar. ed, through the ballot-box, against him

In 1837, he was a candidate for the effice of Major General of the military force of his own county, and they decided against him !! In 1838, he was a candidate for Congress, and the people of his own neighborhood and

county, decided against him !!! In 1839, he was again a candidate for Congrees, and his neighbors again gave their rec-

diet against him !!!! In 1840, he was again a candidate for Conas the Democrats were divided and ran two neople in this case was large, and if there had been but two candidates, there would have been a thundering verdict of the people against

In 1843, he was again re-elected under sinilar circumstances. The whole vote polled was tremendously against him !!!!!!

In 1844, he was a candidate for the nomination for the piece of Governor, by his own pariv. and it was decided against him !!!! In 1847, we find him running the Iron Master's Monoply candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, with all the Torvism of the Federa!

The Congressional district in which Mr. tre, Huntingdon, Juniata and Millin, but Centre county is his home. We will now comtrict.

Ritner in 1838 received 7079 votes. Irvin in 1843 5734 Irvin's unpopularity, 1342 Harrison in 1840 received 7466 rotes Acvin in 1843 5734 1732

6376 voies Banks in 1841 received Irvin in 1843 5731 642 irvin's unpopulativ. Markle in 1844 received 7399 votes.

5731 Irvin's unpopularity, 2665 8553, votes. 5734 2819 ."

Irvin's unpopularity, By making an examination of these results, we find that Irvin, in 1843, received Than Ritner in 1838, by 1242 Than Harrison in 1840, by 1733

642 Than Banks in 1841, by Than Markle in 1844, by 2665 2929 Than Clay in 1844, by Irvin's loss.

Thus it will be seen that by comparing levin's vote in 1843, with that of River, in 1838, that of Harrison in 1840, Banks in 1846. Markle and Clay in 1844, that of James Iron. the self-styled popular Congressman, las short of keeping up with his party role by

ANTIQUITIES OF THE WEST -One of the waluable results of a peace with Mexico, sincere, amicable and permanent, wil be the b cilities which will be afforded to our historian and travellers in exploring the amquited which are spread over the face of that country Central America, and indeed we may gott North and South America, proves beyond any doubt that this Continent was inhabited thou sands of years ago by a race of cultivated peo ed temples, obelisks, pramiils, aqueducis, vis ducts, military highways in the same style and with the same solidity and architectural decorations as those of Babylon Tyre, Carthage. Thebes and Memphis. The valley of the Mit sissippi has been fruitful of antiquarian dis coveries. Copper coins of curious and unknown devices have been turned up. weapood and instruments of every discription, compos ed of materials unknown to the native North American Indians, and human bones of a different formation from those of any existing species of mankind. Lately in Franklin county. Miss ssippi, a platform or, floor has been die covered some three feet uniderground, compos ed of hewn stone neatly finished. It is one hundred and eight feet long and eighty fet wide. It extends due north and south and surface is perfectly level. The mason work is said to be equal if not superior to any of me dern times. Thirty years ago the spot su covered with oak and pine trees. There is no 1 4 1

CALL UPON ILLINOIS FOR MORE TROOPS. is announced in the Sangamo Journal that the Governor of Illiness has received from the Go vernment a requision for a regiment of volar teers—ten companies of infantry and one of

until discharged.