

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Panic Orgies.

Where now are the predictions with which the federal press resounded on the passage of the tariff bill of 1846? The time is passed, limited for their fulfillment, but none of the evils have visited us.

We call especial and sober attention to these facts—We claim in justice to a common cause, the good of our country and of this state, that they should be remembered. Harmless weapons may be used in sport, but what speculation can there be for the use of those intended only to vanquish, that the victors may gloat on the spoils.

The practice adopted by the federal press, of sending contemplation into the ranks of the people by blood-curdling over the future, and foretelling as the operations of despotic measures, the direful calamities to befall the country, if persisted and succeeded in, will make the day of federal triumph the worst calamity that could happen to them.

No persevering have been the federalists in their efforts not only to pour out their doleful lamentations, but to cripple every wholesome democratic measure, that a saying has passed to a proverb, that "when the country sinks, Federalism rises; and when the country rises, Federalism sinks."

Their recent effort to depress the business of the country because of the tariff of 1846, is fortunately a failure. Never in the history of the country have all the industrial interests been in as high state of prosperity as now.

NEW YORK CURRENCY.—The business of the New York Custom House for the month of April last, shows a very large increase over the same month of last year. The increase in imports is over one hundred per cent; on exports forty per cent; and on duties received, over fifty-five per cent.

Governor Shunk.

In October next, the people are to decide whether they will sustain their old, firm and tried friend, Francis R. Shunk. The man who has administered the government with a facility and energy that has restored our old Commonwealth to her former glory.

The people could not have been more fortunate than they were in the selection of Gov. Shunk. None, but one of his firmness, his honesty, his clear apprehension of the rights of the people, his inflexible adherence to these long abused rights, could at this time have unfurled with pride the standard of our cause.

The North will not forget him on the second Tuesday in October. We are anxious for the day to come, when a grateful people will have an opportunity of expressing their confidence and esteem of him, who by his integrity, ability and firmness, has justly earned the enviable title of HONEST FRANK SHUNK.

Country Newspapers.

A contemporary gives this good as well as opportune advice:—Let no farmer and no other man relinquish the newspaper published in his own neighborhood, for the sake of taking some other larger, cheaper, or more popular newspaper published abroad.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1846, 1847) and various financial figures (Free, Specie, Dutiable, Increase, Amount of duties received).

This is a sad commentary on the Whig ruin that is to pervade the country.

THE PRESIDENT AND COL. YELL.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, gives the following touching incident. Under such guardian-ship—the family of the gallant Yell will be well cared for.

A drunken sailor leaped from one of the Norwich train going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. It was rather supposed that he had been killed or badly wounded—but he sprang up unhurt but perfectly sober.

We use it stated in several of our exchanges that the President is expected to visit New York some time during the present summer. He will no doubt meet with a hearty welcome.

A few days since at Rochester, a butcher in dressing a bullock, found a mill-maker's needle sunk into the heart of the animal. The heart was a little inflamed but the animal was healthy.

A Federalist the other day wanted to bat with the editor of the Eastern Democrat and Argus, that Irvin would have a majority in Warren county, New Jersey.

The Virginia Legislature has 83 Democrats and 82 Whigs. Mayon is to be heard from, where a new election is to be had.

One house in Boston has loaded seventy-eight vessels in March and April with ice for various ports.

Guerrilla War on the Rio Grande.

An amusing correspondent at Camargo has enclosed to us the following order, issued by Canales. It was issued upon the 15th of April.

From this order it is manifest that the guerrilla mode of warfare is to be enforced all along the valley of the Rio Grande. It is important to reflect that a few dastardly men, such as fled from the field of battle at Buena Vista and hid themselves in the quarries before Monterey, have, by their murderous conduct, given color to the charges with which Canales commends and lauds his order; nevertheless it is almost certain that the system would not have been put in practice upon the Rio Grande, as it has been in the central States, had not those outrages happened.

We have had full measure of the glories of the war, but should the guerrilla plan continue any length of time, its butcheries will be appalling. The perpetrators of acts of violence have, heretofore, sought to palliate their guilt by pleading the assassination of their comrades as an excuse for retaliation.

The order of Canales is peremptory. It commands his followers to spare neither age nor condition. Every American found within the territory of Mexico, whether armed or unarmed, must be put to the sword.

The defence of the Rio Grande should be, under the circumstances, an object of primary consideration. That more troops are needed there is apparent, without taking into consideration the necessities of other divisions of the invasion.

FRONTIER BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Camp in San Augustin, April 4, 1847. I this day send to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards the following instructions:—Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

Later from Santa Fe.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1847. Lieutenant Peck arrived at Santa Fe on the 17th inst. from Santa Fe, which place he left April 29.

On the 23rd inst. he was still here, and all was quiet, though apparently slumbering over a volcano. The general opinion is that the Mexicans required only competent leaders to rebel against our civil Government.

The Alcade and many influential men were opposed to the movement. The Indians were very troublesome. They attacked Lieut. Peck's party three times, and wounded one of his escort.

The dispute between Stockton and Kearney remains unsettled. Despatches from California to Government will be received by the arrival.

There is more news, but lightning on the wires renders despatches impossible to decipher.

Disaster Shipwreck.

The barque Adam Carr, Capt. Wright, arrived at an early hour this morning from Glasgow, which port she left on the 4th inst., having thus made the passage in seventeen days.

In the latest papers by the Caledonia we had brief notice of a shipwreck on the West coast of Scotland, with fearful loss of life. The Glasgow Herald of May 3d, gives the particulars—three seamen, the only survivors, having arrived at that port on the 1st.

The vessel was the brig Essexmouth, of Newcastle, 220 tons, Isaac Booth, master, bound from Londonderry to Quebec. Her crew consisted of eleven men and she had on board passengers 249 emigrants, principally small farmers with their families.

A gale set in very soon after the brig lost sight of land, which was on Sunday afternoon, April 25, and continued to increase in violence until Wednesday morning, when she struck on the western coast of the island of Islay.

The disaster probably would not have happened if the captain had stood to the Westward on Sunday night or Monday morning, when he would have had ample sea room; but he had lost his compass, and was blown away, and he hoped to make some harbor where he could repair damages.

On Tuesday night land and a light were seen which Captain Booth unhappily mistook for the island of Tory, off the northwest coast of Ireland and hence supposed he had ample sea room. But for this error he would then have attempted to change his course, and might have saved the vessel; as it was he kept on, and was soon made conscious of his mistake by finding his vessel in broken water.

He tried to claw off, but it was too late, and as before mentioned, she struck on Wednesday night. After the first blow she was dashed broadside against the lofty rocks three times; at the fourth the mainmast went by the board, falling into a chasm of the rocks.

In the meantime, at this time, were the captain who had stationed himself there for a better lookout, and three seamen; the captain's son, a lad of fifteen, was asleep below. When the mast fell into the chasm the three seamen, John Stevens, William Coulthard and George Lightford, succeeded in scrambling along until they gained a footing on the crags, the darkness being total. The captain spoke to them and was about to follow, when a mighty wave swept over the rock, in its recoil hurled the fragments of the mast and the captain back into the sea and drove the brig to a greater distance from the shore, thus cutting off the only chance of escape for those on board.

The three seamen contrived to maintain their position on the crags, though the waves dashed over them, and after a time succeeding in finding a crevice where they remained in tolerable safety until day light, when they gained the summit of the cliff and soon obtained relief at a farm house.

They heard the brig rapidly dashed and ground to pieces, and all on board must have perished. At the date of the latest advices from the Island about 20 bodies had come ashore principally females; one was a little boy. All were terribly mangled by being dashed against the rocks. Other bodies were seen floating in the surf, but no boat dared approach them.

The captain has left a widow and family. The seamen were unmarried, save one, George Ross.

SANTA ANNA'S MONEY.—A letter from Jalapa speaking of the capture of Santa Anna's carriage and money, says, the writer helped to carry the bags of silver to Gen. Scott's quarters.

Later from Mexico.

Captures of Government Stores.—Release of American Officers.—Borland, Gaines, Clay and Midshipman Rodgers at Liberty in the Capital. (From the New Orleans Picayune of May 29th.)

It was not until yesterday morning that we were placed in possession of the following letter received here on Tuesday by the Mary Kingland. It will be seen that Mr. Kendall's letter is later than anything hitherto received from Jalapa, while the letter from Vera Cruz gives a more definite account of the occurrences near that city, reported in our last upon verbal authority.

The most interesting passage in Mr. Kendall's letter is that announcing that Maj. Borland and Gaines, Capt. Clay and the other officers taken in the North, together with Passed Midshipman Rodgers, are at liberty in the city of Mexico. The next step is to insist on the immediate release of the men who were taken with Maj. Gaines.

Mr. Kendall's remarks upon a peace party in Mexico, will attract attention. He has facilities for forming an opinion on the subject which the newspapers do not afford us. Were we to rely upon the latter alone, we should form a judgment very different from our associate. But we do not doubt at all that he has access to sources of information far better than our own.

VERA CRUZ, May 13, 1847. A band of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted riflemen's camp, 4 miles from this place, two nights in succession, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans.

Early this morning our gallant Capt. Walker started out to give them battle, and had a nice little skirmish, killed four of the enemy by the time my informant, an officer of the rifle, left, and he represents Walker a long way ahead of the scene of the first brush, following them up. I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done with them.

This morning early a dragoon came in from Santa Fe, where he had been left with seven officers to guard some stores belonging to Government, and he states that a body of about 200 Mexicans attacked a team last night, killing all his companions and taking possession of the stores, and he only saved himself by running. There is another company of riflemen following up Capt. W., but I regret that I do not know by whom it is commanded.

I am assured by an eye-witness that he saw four dead Mexicans on the ground when Capt. W. met the enemy. It is generally supposed that this party of the enemy are near here for the purpose of plundering small parties and stealing horses than anything else.

ANSWER US!—It is said by the Federal press that the people want a change of Government. Do the Farmers, who obtain two dollars a bushel for their wheat, a dollar for their corn, fifty cents for their oats, and ready sale at that, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the Mechanics, who have plenty of work, good pay, and a fair currency, ask for a CHANGE? Do the Merchants, who sell their goods at fair prices, and receive their cash for them, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the Manufacturers, who run their mills night and day, and sell all the fabrics they can produce at high prices, ask for a CHANGE? Do the People of Pennsylvania, who have but just struggled out of the hideous jaws of repudiation, into the pleasant paths of prompt payment, with honest men in the administration of the government, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the People of the United States, who five years ago were begging loans in Europe at a discount, but who can now command fifty millions at a premium, ask for a CHANGE? None of these classes ask for a change; all are prosperous and happy, well contented with their lot, rejoicing that their government and the people of this great and glorious country are able to chastise the enemies of the Republic with one hand, and feed the starving subjects of crowned heads with the other.

None but Federal panic makers clamor for a CHANGE; but the people seem to understand them, and will adhere to the pilots who have steered the ship of State so safely through the breakers of repudiation, and the whirlpool of grasping monopolies.—Dem. Union.

GENERAL IRVIN AT HOME.—The Central Democrat, printed in the county in which resides the Federal candidate for Governor, is laboring vigorously and ably in support of the Democratic nominees. From that journal of the 6th instant, we cut the following paragraph. The fact that the Tariff of 1842 was passed over with silent contempt, by an Irvin meeting in the country in which Irvin resides, is almost incredible. Nothing could be more significant: ALAS, poor Yorick!—Our Federal Whig neighbors, in their resolutions on Wednesday evening, said not one word about the defunct tariff of 1842. Not a tear was dropped to its memory—not even a tender allusion made to the subject. This, too, in Bellefonte, where Gen. Irvin (the reputed father of the deceased) lives. In common courtesy to the afflicted parent, a resolution of commiseration and condolence should have been passed, if for no other purpose.

THE IRON MASTER.—It is a great misfortune that General Irvin is an iron master—according to Leococo organs. Failing to find more solid objections, they cry out "he is an iron master!" O, monstrous! It's the first discovery that an iron-master is so formidable an enemy to the public welfare. But the world's growing wiser every day!—Westchester Record.

The Democratic papers allude to the fact of the federal nominee for Governor being "an iron master," in no spirit of complaint—on the contrary, they are very much obliged to the federalists for the selection. It is useful in more respects than one; but chiefly on the subject of the Tariff. General Irvin's present success as an "iron master," and the vast profits he is reaping, are the practical, living, unanswerable proofs, not only of the triumph of the new tariff, but also of the overthrow of federal predictions!

"Buena Vista" is a Spanish name signifying a pleasant view. Rough and Ready fell in love with it at first sight, and chose it for a book of defence. Gen. Worth is known by the cognomen of "The Waving Plume"—a title pretty, graceful and spirited.

The Federal Nominee for Governor.

We call attention to the following political history of James Irvin, the Federal candidate for Governor, during the brief period he was in Congress from this State. Let every honest Whig voter seriously examine the facts. JAMES IRVIN—HIS VOTES IN CONGRESS.

A reference to the journals of Congress, will show that James Irvin, the Federal nominee for Governor, voted, whilst a member of Congress, for a batch of measures of the most dangerous and anti-republican character—measures which will cause the honest freemen of the Commonwealth to shun him as they would the pestilence.

On the 6th day of August, 1841, James Irvin voted for the bill incorporating that GREAT BARRIEN, MONSTER, "The Federal Bank of the United States." (See Journal H. R., 1st session, 27th Congress, page 225.)

After the veto of that bill, James Irvin again voted for its passage, on 10th September, 1841. (See same Journal, same session, page 512.)

On the 18th of August, 1841, James Irvin voted for the passage of that most infamous of all infamous laws ever enacted in this country—THE BANKRUPT LAW. (See same Journal, same session, page 378.)

Same volume, page 380, exhibits the vote of James Irvin against reconsidering the vote by which the Bankrupt Law was passed. On the 17th of January, 1845, James Irvin voted against the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. (See Jour. H. R., 2d session, 27th Congress, page 214.)

On the 8th September, 1844, James Irvin voted against exempting salt from duty.—(See Journal 1st session, 27th Congress, page 371.)

On the same day James Irvin dodged the vote on making sugar FREE of duty, although his votes before and after said vote indicate his presence. On the proposition reported by the Committee of the Whole, to strike out the section of the tariff bill which taxed tea and coffee 20 per cent, a vote was taken on the 15th July, 1842, and although James Irvin's name is recorded on the list of yeas and nays immediately before and immediately after said vote, it is missing on the vote to strike out the tax on tea and coffee.—(See Journal H. R., 2d session, 27th Congress, page 1094 to 1099.)

The proposition to strike out the tax on tea and coffee was DEFEATED, and it accordingly remained in the bill as it went over to the Senate.—For that bill, thus containing a section in answer to the people who want a change of Government.

Do the Farmers, who obtain two dollars a bushel for their wheat, a dollar for their corn, fifty cents for their oats, and ready sale at that, ask for a CHANGE? Do the Mechanics, who have plenty of work, good pay, and a fair currency, ask for a CHANGE? Do the Merchants, who sell their goods at fair prices, and receive their cash for them, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the Manufacturers, who run their mills night and day, and sell all the fabrics they can produce at high prices, ask for a CHANGE? Do the People of Pennsylvania, who have but just struggled out of the hideous jaws of repudiation, into the pleasant paths of prompt payment, with honest men in the administration of the government, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the People of the United States, who five years ago were begging loans in Europe at a discount, but who can now command fifty millions at a premium, ask for a CHANGE? None of these classes ask for a change; all are prosperous and happy, well contented with their lot, rejoicing that their government and the people of this great and glorious country are able to chastise the enemies of the Republic with one hand, and feed the starving subjects of crowned heads with the other.

None but Federal panic makers clamor for a CHANGE; but the people seem to understand them, and will adhere to the pilots who have steered the ship of State so safely through the breakers of repudiation, and the whirlpool of grasping monopolies.—Dem. Union.

GENERAL IRVIN AT HOME.—The Central Democrat, printed in the county in which resides the Federal candidate for Governor, is laboring vigorously and ably in support of the Democratic nominees. From that journal of the 6th instant, we cut the following paragraph. The fact that the Tariff of 1842 was passed over with silent contempt, by an Irvin meeting in the country in which Irvin resides, is almost incredible. Nothing could be more significant: ALAS, poor Yorick!—Our Federal Whig neighbors, in their resolutions on Wednesday evening, said not one word about the defunct tariff of 1842. Not a tear was dropped to its memory—not even a tender allusion made to the subject. This, too, in Bellefonte, where Gen. Irvin (the reputed father of the deceased) lives. In common courtesy to the afflicted parent, a resolution of commiseration and condolence should have been passed, if for no other purpose.

THE IRON MASTER.—It is a great misfortune that General Irvin is an iron master—according to Leococo organs. Failing to find more solid objections, they cry out "he is an iron master!" O, monstrous! It's the first discovery that an iron-master is so formidable an enemy to the public welfare. But the world's growing wiser every day!—Westchester Record.

The Democratic papers allude to the fact of the federal nominee for Governor being "an iron master," in no spirit of complaint—on the contrary, they are very much obliged to the federalists for the selection. It is useful in more respects than one; but chiefly on the subject of the Tariff. General Irvin's present success as an "iron master," and the vast profits he is reaping, are the practical, living, unanswerable proofs, not only of the triumph of the new tariff, but also of the overthrow of federal predictions!

"Buena Vista" is a Spanish name signifying a pleasant view. Rough and Ready fell in love with it at first sight, and chose it for a book of defence. Gen. Worth is known by the cognomen of "The Waving Plume"—a title pretty, graceful and spirited.