

# Bradford Meporter.

Towarda. Wednesday. June 2, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. POR GOVERNOR

### FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. MORRIS LONGSTRETH. OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Paule Orgies.

Where now are the predictions with which the federal press tecmed on the passage of the tariff bill of 1846 ? The time is passed, limited for their fulfilment, but none of the evils have visited us. These predictions were made with an apparent sincerity and carnestness, and to the minds of many, we have no doubt, invested the future with fearful omens. There was no calamity which could befall commercial and mechanical pursuits but were spoken of with a confident boldness that staggered and startled the unsuspecting portion of the people. Labor was to be reduced to the wages of a mere serf .-Lumber would be sold only at most ruinous prices .-Furnaces would stop their operations; the owners become ruined, and the operatives beggared. The iron and coal mines of this state, were to suffer annihilation : and poer, decrived, betrayed Pennsylvania, was to be a by-word and reproach. The perfidy of the Vice Presideat and Hon. D. Wilmot for voting for the Tariff of 1848, was the subject of opprobium by the federal press; and so violent and vindictive were the federalists, that they burned the Vice President in effigy.

We call especial and sober attention to these facts. We claim in justice a to 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 spaliation can there be for the use of those intended only to ranquish, that the victors may gloat on the spoils. A warfare as reckless as it is wicked. The men who engage in it, are as destitute of attachment to their country. se is a tyrant of humanity. The crime, for such it is, is apt to be winked at and spoken of only as a part of the political machinery and chicanery for electioneering. We hope for, and expect to see, a rebuke and indignathen expressed by the people, that will not only cover with shame, (if any they have,) those who attempt to practice such frauds upon them. Permit the influences of these vile, political orgies to prevail, and the government becomes nothing more than a stake to be gambled for and to pass into the hands of the most successfu

The practice adopted by the federal press, of sending consternation into the ranks of the people by brooding over the future, and foretelling as the operations of democratic 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. They who have been deceived, will mock at them, and laugh at their fear.

So 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." The federalists have never succeeded, except when the whole business of the country was depressed by some revulsion of trade or dire calamity, and then only, by first contributing what they could to

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. When before has the LUMBERNAN resped as rich harvest? The FARRER such reward for his toil! The MECHANIC and LABORER such constant and well requited employment? Not only are these pursuits highly prosperous, but the other great interests of Penneylvania are equally favored.--Iron and coal command high prices, and the business is even more extensive than at any former period. It was predicted also, as the effect of the tariff of 1846, that it would drain the country of specie, and involve us in debt with Europe. Instead of which, the exchanges have been and are now in our favor. Nearly every packet ship from Liverpool for six months past, has brought to this country specie. The Caledonia steam ship, the last arrival, brought over nearly two and-a-half millions of gold. Specie is more abundant now in this country than ever before. We ask the people to think seriously of these things. It is their duty thus to do. And when in October next, they are called upon to decide at the ballot box whether the country is rained or not, let them remember that Feder alism thrives only when the country sinks.

DROWNER .- A young man by the name of John Howart, about 20 years of age, was drowned in the river just below the dam at this place on Saturday proing last He had gone to the river in company with several others for the purpose of bathing, and after being in the water some time, his comrades had all gone to the shore, when it was observed that young Howell was struggling in deep water, apparently strangling; and before assisstance could be rendered he sank to rise no more. His body was not recovered until nearly three hours after the unfortunate occurrence, and when there

ne longer remained a hope that he might be resuscitated. We understand his parents reside in Pike township, and that the young man was in the employ of Mr. Hayden. He had been in town but a few days.

The North American gives notice to the friends of volunteers in Mexico, that any letters directed to them will go free, if under two ounces weight, provided the words, "Belonging to the Army," are written on the back. A neglect or ignorance of this rule has doubtless given the heart-sche to many a poor fellow in Mexico, who has experienced the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, when longing for tidings from loved ones

and the parched and arid earth is refreshed and revived by its influence. It is delightful to witness the effect which the recent genial showers have had upon vegetatien, and to know that the prospects of the husbandman are brighter and better-promising reasonable returns for the labor he has performed.

The London papers notice the death of the grand daughter of Was. Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. This venerable ledy was the widow of the Hon. W. Stuart. late Lord Prismte of Ireland. She was 83 years old.

The females employed in the mills of the Merri mach Company, at Lowell, have sent five large boxes of elothing to Ireland. They contain 301 drawes, 252 white garments, 116 men's do. do, 148 pairs hose, 48 pairs houts and shoes, 44 quilts, 24 shawle, 2 glooks, 107 miscellaneous.

#### Governor Shunk.

In October wext, the people to decide whath they will sestate their old, firm and tried friend, Francis R. Shunk. The man who has alministered the govern ment with a facility and energy that has restored we said Commonwealth to be fair some. Who has guidel The thip of stale with milety through the storm that howled around when he took the helm;—the breakers are cleared, the rocks and shoals are passed; the ship has every sail set, sail is under full press of canvais, and a smooth sea. Shall we again commit this old ship " to the god of storms, the lightning and the gale !" or shall we once more try the old commander, and give him chance to test again his skill?

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 apprehen 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. We behave a confidence, and an attachment/for Guy. Shunk, seldom if ever felt or expressed towards any of his predecessors. He has labored most assiduously to discharge his duty, and has promoted with signal ability the interests of the State. Does he not then merit this confidence? And is it supposed that he is to be surrendered? Opposition, fierce and unrelenting, is expected from the rag-barons and money-mongers of the State. Gov. Shunk has fearlessly interpused his veto to a system of special legislation, by which these classes had conferred on them special privileges, to the prejudice of the rights of the laboring classes. Never have the rights of the people under the Constitution been more clearly defined and defended, than by Gov. Shunk in his veto messages. These messages have elicited the admiration of the democracy of the whole Union. They have justly prescribed the limits to charted privileges; their bounds have been set, and the response of the democracy is, thus far shalt then go and no farther. The mantle of him who throttled the mammoth bank has indeed fallen on our own favorite son, Gov. Shunk.

The North will not forget him on the second Tuesday 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 Prank Shunk.

### Country Newspapers.

A contemporary gives this good as well as opportun advice :- "Let no farmer and no other man relinquish the newspaper published in his own neighborhood, for the sake of taking some other larger, chraper, or more popular newspaper published abroad. The newspaper onblished in one's own county, is, as a general rule more valuable than any other, if it be for nothing but the advertisements; for even they are the thermometer of business, and often the key which opens the door to excellent bargains. It is of no little consequence to the farmer to knew what is going on in his market town; the competitions in buying produce; the changes in business operations; the settlements of estates; sales of farms, &cc. We venture to say there is no man who may not every year much more than save the price of subscription to his neighboring newspapers, from its advertising columns alone; and on this ground all ought to patronize their own newspapers. This should be done also for weighter reasons, one of which we will standing, that eight days after the publication name: the mammoth weekly sheets of the cities being furnished at a price with which no country printer can compete, (for the reason, because made up generally from matter once used and paid for in the daily papers,) are encroaching largely upon the country newspapers thus discouraging improvements, and gradually, bringing the whole country under the influence, and in some sense, the control of the leading cliques in the cities -habits of the country, and we hesitate not to say that the preponderance of this influence is bad. The people of the county, get full enough of this influence through their own newspapers; and if they would not compete for the supremacy of the cities over the moral and political destiny of the country, let them support the country and no other newspapers. Or take the city papers if you can afford it and as many as you please; but first see to it that your county paper is a regular visitor at your fireside. Support them first and liberally, and they will hardly fail to support your interests.

NEW YORK CUSTOMS.—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.	The imports were	B,
	1846.	1847.
Free,	2,228,878	1,987,033
Specie,	106,544	3,397,064
Dutiable,	4,105,393	8,339,429
di in in in	\$6,440,815	\$13,723,526
Increase,	- , ,	\$7,282,711
The amount of	duties received wa	a ab annexed.
April, 1847,	•	\$2,109,405
`April, 1846,		7,373,752
Increase,	•	\$735,653

THE PRESIDENT AND COL. YELL,-The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Heruld, gives the following touching incident. Under such guardianship-the

This is a sad commentary on the Whig ruin that we

pervade the country.

family of the gallant YELL will be well cared for : Col. Yell of Arkansas, and the President were friends. The last letter which the brave soldier is supposed to have written was to Col. Polk, directing the advance of Col. Yell's pay due to his family. He was poor, and his family were dependent upon him. He and a young lad at Georgetown College, and we learn this evening that the President has adopted his boy, and will educate him and regard him as his own son; and that he will see to the comfort of the family.

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

We see 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 woman. the most nample of the

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

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

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

vessels in March and April with Ice for various ports. | bosom of her God."

### From the New Orleans Picayune. Cuerrilla War on the Bio Grande.

An attention consession dent at Camargo has enclosed to be the fellowing order issaed by Camitest It was found upon the Alcade of Guerren, who was at the time it company with one of Camala's captains and it computed tion with him, as was supposed, taking measures to carry it into effect. Lieut. Bee, of Cantinia Lawr's company of rangers, happen. entite contespondent at Camargo has Captain Lamar's company of rangers, happen ed to come upon them, arrested them both and brought them to Camargo.

From this order it is manifest that the puerrilla mode of warfare is to be enforced all along the valley, of the Rin Grande. It is mortifying to reflect that a few disorderly men. anch as fled from the field of battle at Buens Vista and hid themselves in the quarries before Monterey, have, by their murderous conduct, given color to the charges with which Canales commences and lards 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 sppalling. The perpetrators of acts of violence have, heretofore, sought to palliste their guilt by pleading the assassination of their comrades an excuse for retaliation. There has been too much of this already. But what will be the scenes of havor and blood when a "war without pity" is the recognized guage of batle on both sides?

The order of Canales is peremptory. It commends his followers to space neither age nor condition. Every American found within the territory of Mexico, whether armed or unarmed, must be put to the sword. This is more savage even than the guerrilla proclamation of Salas. Canales is a graduate of a sanguinary school. A robber chief by profession and a cut-throat by nature, he is just the man to gloat over the barbarities of such a war. That he will find excuses to plunder his own countrymen we have no doubt, and we regret to think he will be the last to suffer from the mode of warfare he has adopted.

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 instruc-

tions :--I learn, with the greatest indignation, that, the Americans have committed a most terrible massacre of the rancho of the Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by ble men, and immediately shot them. To repel this class of warfare, which is not war, but atrocity in all its fury, there is no other course left us than retaliation : and in order to pursue this method, rendered imperative by the fatal circumstances above mentioned, you will immediately declare martial law, with the underof the same, every individual who has not taken up arms, (being capable of so doing) shall be considered a traitor, and instantly shot.

Martial law being in force, you are bound to give no quarters to any American whom you may meet or who may present himself to you, even though he be without arms. You are althis State, forcibly impressing them with the the lesst omission of this order.

We have arrived at that state in which our country requires the greatest sacrifice; her sons should glory in nothing but to become soldiers, and as brave Mexicans to meet the crisis. Therefore, if the army of invasion continues, and our people remain in the towns which they have molested, they deserve not one ray of sympathy; nor should any one ever cease to make war upon them.

You will send a copy of this to each of your subordinates, and they are authorised to proceed against the chiefs of their squadrons or against their colonels or any other, even against me, for any infraction of this order-the only mode of salvation left. The enemy wages war against us and even those peaceable citizens who, actuated by improper impulses, desire to remain quiet in their houses. Even those they kill, without quarter; and this is the greatest favor they may expect from them .-The only alternative left ps, under these circumstances, is retaliation, which is the strong right of the offended against the offending .-To carry this into effect, attach yourself to the authorities. Your failing to do this will be considered a crime of the greatest magni-

All the officers of the troops are directed to assist you in carrying out this order, and it is distinctly understood there shall be no exceptions. Neither the clergy, military citizens nor other persons shall enjoy the privilege of remaining peaceably at their homes. The whole of the corporation shall turn out with the citizens, leaving solely as authority of the lown one of the members who is over the age of 60 years; at the same time, if all of the members are capable of bearing arms, then none shall be excepted; leaving to act some one who is incapable of military service.

You, yourself, must be an example to others, by conforming to this requisition. And I send this to you for publication, and charge you to see it executed in every particular, and communicate it also to the commanders of the squadrons in your city, who will aid you in carrying into effect these instructions; and in fact you are directed to do all and everything which your patriotism may prompt. God and ANTONIO CANALES. Liberty !

THE WIFE OF JACKSON.—The following epitaph on the wife of Gen Jackson, written by an officer of U. S. army, inscribed upon her

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. RACHARL the 23d December, 1828, aged 61. "Her face was fair; her person pleasing; her temper amiable, and her heart kind. She

delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasures by the most liberal and unpretending methods. "Po the mor she was a benefactor; to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter to the prosperious an ornament; her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do

good. "A being so gentle and yet so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even Death, when he tore her from the arms One house in Boston has loaded seventy-sight of her husband, could but transport her to the

# Later from Santa Fe.

PRILADELPHIA, May 24, 1847. Legiciant Peck arrived at St. Liouis on the 17 bring from Santa Me, which place he left April 9th was still there, and all was quiet,

though apparently slumbering over a voicand The general opinion is that the Mexicans required only competent leaders to rebel against

our civil Government.
Judge Beaubein was still engaged in trying former insurgents.

Lieut. Beal, Talbot and others left San Diego, Feb. 25th, bringing important inteligence. At Tang, the Court had condemned a large number of the insurgents, eleven have been hung, and many whipped - eix were hung the day Lieut. Talbot passed through Taos.

The executions created great excitement among the Mexicans, and efforts were making to stimulate insurrection, and raise volunteers for a rebellion.

The Alcalde and many influential men were apposed to the movement.

The Indians were very troublesoms. They attacked Lieut. Peck's party three times, and wounded one of his escort. They stole all the horses and mules. They were Pawnees and Camanches. Several of our troops were bady wounded in subduing them.

Colonel Fremont was at Cuidad des Angelos, Feb. 25th, acting as Governor, appointed by Stockton.

Gen. Kearney, at San Diego, had been joined by Lieut, Col. Cooke and his Mormon battallion, in splendid condition and health, and all proceeded together-and have been joined by two artillery companies.

Col. Stevenson's New York Regiment had not arrived Feb. 8th. 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.

### Disastrons Shinwreck.

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. cupy of the Glasgow Herald of the 3d inst.
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, baving arrived at that port on the lat.

The vessel was the brig Exmosth, of Newcastle, 320 tons, Issae Booth, master, bound from Londonderry to Quebec. Her crew conthe side of their families, twenty-five peacea- sisted of eleven men and she had on board as passengers 249 emigrants, principally small farmers with their families. There were also a number of women and children going out to juin their male relatives who had already settled in Canada; and in the were three young ladies, two of them sisters, going to their homes at St., John, New Brunswick. Among the passengers were only about sixty men.

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 Islav .-The disaster probably would not have happened if the captain had stood to the Westward on so directed to publish this to all the towns in Sunday night or Monday morning, when he would have had ample sea room; but he had that shall be inflicted for lost his topsails, which were 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 searoom. But for this error he would then have ttempted 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 menuoued, 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 maintop, at this time, were the captain who had stationed himself there for a better loukout, and three reamen : 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 harled the fragments of the mast and the captain back into the sea and drove the brig to a greater distance from the shore, this cutting off the only chance of escape for those on board. The three seamen contrived to maintain their position on the crage 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

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. One of the bags bursted on setting it down, and the Mexican dollars rolled about the place. The boys' commenced a regular scramble for them: the serdeant of the guard ordered a charge upon them, but Gen. Scott interfered and said, elet the boys alone; don't hurt them; they have hehaved well to-day and deserve to be rewarded." The dollars were speedily pocketed, but the bags containing the gold would not burst notwithstanding they were pierced by many an anxiou eye.

SHOT HIMELY .- A young man, named William Glanton, met with a fatal accident at Columbus Is., on the 27th alt. He was loading a rifle, which, at the time, was half cocked. In ramming down the ball, the rod got fast, when he attempted to extract it with his teeth At this moment the gun slipped and went off. sending the ramrod and ball, through his head, killing him immediately.

# Later from Mexico.

Capture of Government Stores Release of American Officers Borland, Gaines, Clay and Midshipman Rodgers at Liberty in the

[From the New Orleans Picayone of May 20th.] It was not until yesterday morning that we were placed in possession of the following letter received here on Tuesday by the Mary Kingeland. It will be seen that Mr. Kendall's latter to 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 spon

verbal authority.

The most interesting passage in Mr. Kendall's letter is that, announcing that Maj. Bor-land 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 hand of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted riflemen's camp. I 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 rifles, 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 grong 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 others to guard some stores belonging to Government, and he states that a body of about 200 Mexicans attacked a team last night, kilthus made the passage in seventeen ling all his companions and taking possession. We are indebted to Capt. Wright for a of the Glasgow Herald of the 3d inst. There is another company of rifferent papers by the Caledonia we had I do not know by whom it is commanded. I am assured by an eye-withess 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 more for the purpose of plundering small parties and stealing horses than any thing else.

Answen Us !- It is said by the Federal press that the people want a change of Government.

Do the Farmers, who obtain two dollars : 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 thier goods at fair prrices, and receive their cash for them, ask for a CHANGEJ

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 of a large amount of lumber in the markets berepudiation, into the pleasant paths of prompt low. We are happy to be informed that our tion 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 Repub he 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 Centre 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 icornal of the 5th instant, we cut the following paragraphs. The fact that the Tariff of 1842 was passed over with silent contempt, by an Irvin meeting n the country in which Invin resides, is almost neredible. Nothing could be more significant:

neighbors, in their resolutions on Wednesday, the remainder of his company, as an escont w avening, said not one word about the defunct a large number of provision wagons, and \$300. tariff of 1842. Not a tear was dropped to its 000 in specie, he will immediately proceed to memory-not even a tender allusion made to the subject. This, too, in Bellefonte, where Gen. Irvin (the reputed father of the deceased bantling.) lives. In common courtesy to the afflicted parent, a resolution of commisseration 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 muster-according to Locoloco organs. Failing to find more solid objections, they cry out the's an iron master !" O. monatrous!! 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 Invin'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 tell in love with it at first sight, and chose it for nook of defence.

Gen. Worth is known by the cognomen of "The Waving Plume"-a title pretty, graceful and spirited.

HEAREN. O Man!-Whenever I hear am sure that his wife is a fool, wears feathers of the voraile was soon discovered, and the and dresses her girls after the fashion.—Ren. party signed a "total abstinence from hot bir

## The Pederal Romines for Gevernor

We call attention to the following political bistory of Janus lavin, the Federal candidate for Governor, during the brief period he was in Congress from this State. Let every hon. est Whig voter seriously examine THE FACTS. JAMES IRVIN-HIS VOTES IN CON.

A reference to the journals of Congress, will show that Janes Invin, the Pederal nomine for Governor, voted, whilst a namber of Congress, for a batch of measures of the most day. gerous and anti-republican character-measures which will cause the honest freemen of the Commonwealth to aliun him as they would the pestilence.

On the 8th day of August, 1841, James le vin voted for the bill incorporating that, GREAT BRITISH MONSTER.

The Fiscal Bank of the United States,"\_ See Journal H. R., 1st session, 27th Con gress, page 325

After the veio of that bill, James Irvin arms voted for its passage, on 10th September, 1841. [See same Journal, same session, page

On the 18th of August, 1841, James Irein voted for the passage of that most infamous of all infamous was ever enacted in this coun.

#### THE BANKRUPT LAW.

See same Journal, same session, page 378.] Same volume, page 280, exhibits the vote of lames Irvin against reconsidering the vote by which the Bankrupt Law was passed.

On the 17th of January, 1845, James Irvin voted against the hill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. [See Jour. H. R., 3d 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

On the same day James Irvin dodged the vote on making sugar FREE of day, 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 26 per cent., a vote was taken on the 15th July. 1842, and although James Irvin's name is tecorded on the list of year and nays immeriately 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 to

#### TAX TEA AND COFFEE, James Irvin voted-See Journal H. R., 2d

session, 17th Congress, page 1108.] The clause in the bill taxing tea and coffee, which John Tyler vetoed, and for which las.

Irvin voted, as reterred to by page 1103. " SECTION 10. And be it further enacted. That on all articles not bereinsfier enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 20 per cent."

Among the articles "not hereinafter enu-merated or provided for," were

# TEA AND COFFEE.

COLOREL VICTOR E. PIOLETT This disinguished republican since the adjournment of the Legislature, has, as usual, been devoted to his farming operations; also, in making sale

This is an evidence of good times, and it is cheering to know that labor is once more resp-

ing its just rewards. The farmer who cultivates the earth-the industrious man who gets out the lumber-all. Al.L. are receiving, under the equal adminitration of Governor Shunk, a full reward for their labors. Col. Piollet is a farmer, and a Democrat an unwavering friend of Governor Shunk, and the republican measures of his administration; and has contributed, both, in the honored ranks of the people, and in the high capacity of representative, much in bringing about the very felicitous state of things which now exist under a DEMOCRATIC Adminitration - State and National. We may be permitted to say, in conclusion, that no representative has ever returned to his constituency under more favorable auspices, than Mr. Piol let. He evinced to the world that he was honest, capable & true to the Constitution. these were the exalted requirements of Mr. JEFFERSON. No man is more respected at home by " those who know him best," then Col. PIOLLET. - Haerrisburg Argus;

FOR SANTA FE. - We understand that Lieut. Love, United States dragoons, leaves this city this morning, with about fifty drageons, for ALAS, POOR YORICK :- Our Federal whig Fort Leavenworth. From that point, with Santa Fe. He leaves with the wagons contain ing the United States Government funds, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth on the north side of the river. He has with him a very fine company of men, probably the best fitted and prepared for service of any company which has ever left this city. They are all mounted on horses which, in appearance, for strength and beauty, cannot be surpassed, and the millitary trappings correspond. When the company is full, as it will be on its arrival at For Leavenworth, they will, of themselves. constitue a body in appointments, command and stamina, almost sufficient to overrana lafe portion of New Mexico. The United Sites Paymaster, Major Bodine, goes out with this escort, and in charge of the Government fundament the object being to pay off the troops who are discharged or mustered out of the service st Santa Fe. The amount of money taken out. we presume, will be quite equal to all the necess ties of the Government in that quarter. Louis Republican, May 16.

A RICH JOKE occured recently in Porland Me. A lady of that place expecting a large company to ten, sent for a quantity of cream tartar to raise her buiseut. By mistake tale emetic was got. The biscuits were beautily light, and the guests ate heartily, one lady claiming there "never was anything so nee." The meal was hardly over when the emetic by gan to work, and gentlemen and ladies fell w vomiting with might and main. One of the gents, a very fat man, imagining he was posses ed, sent for a doctor, but before that tunctionally arrived the medicine had taken another course leaving the patient in as bad a condition as a cleanly person could well imagine. The cause cuit" pledge, for eix months.