

The evidence of the great and increasing popularity of the distinguished individual who now occupies the executive chair of Pennsylvania, are constantly manifesting themselves, and afford the gratifying assurance, that notwithstanding the exertions of his enemies to do him injury and lessen his prospects of success, he is firmly fixed in the affections of his fellow-citizens and regarded by them as eminently worthy of their continued approbation and confidence.

Never has Pennsylvania had a chief magistrate more sincerely and ardently attached to her prosperity and best interests than Gov. Shunk; nor has she ever had a Governor whose patriotism was of a more exalted and sterling character, or whose views on all questions of State policy, were more enlightened and correct.

Attains in Mexico.—The latest accounts from the seat of war bring intelligence of the safety of Col. Doniphan, and the continuation of his defeat, he having counter-marched to the city of Chihuahua, for the purpose of punishing those Mexicans who proved faithless in their promises to protect the Americans that remained in that city.

Do the People Desire a Change?—A few weeks ago we published an editorial article with the foregoing title, in which we endeavored to show that the administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth have been so ably and judiciously managed by Gov. Shunk, that the people are perfectly satisfied and desire no change in their rulers.

Gen. Taylor has written another letter on the Presidency, in which his position is more clearly defined. The Ledger says: "It appears from the letter, that he is a strict constructionist of the constitution, which probably means, that like Mr. Calhoun, he opposes a National Bank, a high tariff and appropriating the proceeds of the public lands to pay the State debts."

Amalgamation of Parties.

The Pennsylvania says—It is suggested that the great issues which have divided men here have been of long standing—that there are now few or no causes for political difference—and that, therefore, it would be eminently proper to allow General Taylor's name to lead both parties in the next Presidential election.

There can be no compromise between the two great principles of Democracy and Federalism. They are naturally and implacably antagonistic. You may attempt to mingle them to-day, but they will separate to-morrow. Even in the absence of all immediate causes of difference and supporting the political world to be ready for a fresh start, with all its ancient disputes disposed of; there is not a question that will benefit arise, no matter how narrow, or how broad—how small, or how great—upon which the Democratic and Federal principles will not take issue, and upon which they will not differ.

Indeed these two elements are in this country "at the same time enemies and relations;" enemies upon all the great objects of government and society, but friends in the sentiment which makes the masses of both alike proud of a common country, and ready to defend it.

There can, then, in our opinion, be no fusion of parties in this country. The very attempt will only widen the necessary chasm that should exist between opposing creeds. The present calm means nothing, save that the Democratic party has defeated and overthrown its adversary in a succession of trials. That adversary is only tired, not conquered. He is sleeping, not dead. Nay, his very proposal to unite the two elements, is in fact a proof that he is about to arouse and awake. It is by a ruse like this he can obtain power, he will soon undo those who are credulous enough to think him sincere in his professions.

We are not to be fooled by such a cry as this. Even the name of General Taylor will not induce us to forget our far greater principles. We are for our party now and for our party always. Those who would make this sentiment odious are themselves the most insidious foes of freedom. They clamor against what is the protection of the country, and they propose what would be its ruin. Let us not be misled by suggestions which, dangerous as they seem to be, are scarcely plausible, because they cannot be defended and are easily exposed. Let us stand by our principles and our party, and the storm that passes over us will leave us erect and consistent, if not victorious and in power.

The Cross.—Present appearances indicate the almost total destruction of the wheat crop in this vicinity by the insect, and as disease has affected the potato crops for the last two years, we have great reason to fear its injurious effects will be felt again this season. In view of these things an apprehension prevails among farmers of a scarcity of provisions in our own neighborhood within the next twelve months. What can be done to prevent it? A friend of ours, who has had considerable experience, suggests that a precautionary remedy may be provided by the cultivation of the Brass. It is a plant of rapid growth, handy in its nature and produces a palatable and nutritious food. We think the suggestion a good one, and would recommend to the farmers to proceed at once to the planting a quantity of that article. It is not yet too late. Seed can be easily procured, and much suffering may be averted from the poorer classes by the cultivation of the Brass crop, under the present season. We have known large crops raised among corn, planted after the first hoeing. Now is the time. Let every farmer improve the opportunity before it is too late. "Delays are dangerous."

Campaign Papers.—The Democratic Union and the Harrisburg Argus—organs of the Democratic party at the seat of Government, propose to furnish their papers to subscribers until after the election for the low price of fifty cents. They are both spirited and talented papers and deserve to be patronized by members of the Democratic party.

The Albany Argus records a distressing case of ship fever, which occurred recently in the family of Mr. Mead, of Duaneburg, Schenectady county. A party of emigrants, proceeding on foot along the Cherry Valley turnpike, and passing the house of Mr. Mead, one of the party, an elderly person, was observed to be very unwell. The party was asked to remain over night, and having been served to an evening meal, slept in an out-building adjoining the house. On the following day, one of Mr. Mead's family was taken sick, and the sickness pronounced by their medical attendants to be ship fever, under which disease they learned the sick emigrant was laboring. The disease spread to other members of the family, and on Friday morning, three were dead, and a fourth so seriously unwell that recovery was hopeless. Thus have three, and perhaps four members of a highly respectable Quaker family fallen victims to a disease introduced into their house unwittingly, by individuals upon whom they were bestowing the offices of the good Samaritan.

We are informed by an old acquaintance of Gen. Taylor, says the St. Louis Union, that there was not a more enthusiastic admirer and supporter of Gen. Jackson and his policy in the whole Union, during the Presidency of the hero of New Orleans; and that General Taylor has not since avowed any change of sentiments.

Important from Mexico.

By the arrival of the propeller Trombull, from Vera Cruz, the following interesting news has been received: O. P. Picayune (late W. J. Letters to the Editor) give a report that Col. Doniphan's force had been attacked at the place of Sierra Gordon, about half way between Saltillo and Chihuahua, by a Mexican force from Durango, under Gen. Escobedo. Col. Doniphan was defeated with the loss of seven men and all his artillery.

An English gentleman, who arrived at Saltillo on the 3d inst., says Col. Doniphan started from Chihuahua on the 1st of April, via San Jose del Parral, and Saltillo papers think that his command must be within a few days' march of that place.

Gen. Cadwallader and staff, Col. Ramsey, Major Morgan, Captains Carr, Byberg, Butler, Bernard, Biddle and others had arrived at Palo Alto.

Gen. Cadwallader forth with proceeded with his command, except the dragoons to Vera Cruz to reinforce Gen. Scott.

The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Gen. Lane and Col. Bowles, has given its report.—The conduct of the former is fully approved—and the personal courage but not the capacity of the latter.

The latest Monterey Pioneer thinks that an advance on San Luis is designed by General Taylor, as unusual activity prevails in every department.

General Urrea has issued proclamation for men and contributions, and left for the city of Mexico, so says the Matamoros flag of the 15th inst.

Vera Cruz dates to the evening of the 15th inst., furnish nothing later from Gen. Scott.

Publia taken by Gen. Worth.—Gen. Valencia between Puebla and the Capital with fourteen thousand men.—Death of Capt. Matson &c. &c.

By the steamship Palmetto at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have advices from the latter port to the 22d day of May.

Gen. Worth entered Puebla on the afternoon of the 15th May, after a sharp skirmish with a party of lancers sent out to oppose his advance. Four Mexicans were killed; no Americans.

Santa Anna had been in the city a moment before our troops entered, but left and pushed on towards the capital.

It was reported that Gen. Valencia was between Puebla and the Capital, at the head of fourteen thousand men, to resist the farther advance of our army.

The Past and Present.

Let us take a brief retrospect of by-gone days. In 1834 '5, '6, '7, the Banks flooded the country with their paper promises. A raging thirst for speculation was engendered. The heads of our most prudent citizens, as you well know, ran wild. The lawyer dropped his Nisi Prius—the editor his quill, the physician his pills, the farmer his plough, and even the Divine forgot to offer up his accustomed devotions—to do what, I pray you? To plunge headlong into the troubled and uncertain ocean of speculation, with the sweet hope of amassing stupendous fortunes, at one giant stride. Do you know how they made fortunes in Mississippi, and all along down South, during these memorable years? I can give you the modus operandi exactly. A man would buy a plantation and negroes of B. for say thirty thousand dollars, payable in one, two, and three years. In a short time, perhaps in twenty-four hours, he would sell the same plantation and negroes to C for forty thousand dollars, payable in one, two, and three years. Mind you, not a red cent was advanced. In this way they would go on from A to the end of the Alphabet; every body made fortunes, but nobody got any money. Well—if one purchaser should fail to meet his engagements, if one link in the chain should happen to break down, would tumble the whole fabric, and the poor unfortunate parties would look around them amidst the wreck and the ruin, anxious to discover some person upon whom they could cast the blame of their own folly. At last a bright idea would strike them, and they would turn right round and do—J. M. Jackson for the U. S. Bank, when that measure had about as much to do with their misfortunes as the man in the moon. All these wild, gambling schemes came to a head in the spring of '37. Then there was a rattling among the dry bones, sure enough. About that time I was in Vicksburg. I saw a large crowd in front of one of the Hotels, listening to an old gentleman, who was giving in his experience, as it was called. "I went to New Orleans," said he, "a few days since, to arrange a small Bill of Exchange that I had drawn for fifteen hundred dollars. I immediately called on my Commission Merchant. He told me flatly, that he could not accept for me again, unless I would give new endorsers. I couldn't do that. The net proposition was, that I should pay a part of the money. This was equally out of my power, and the first thing I knew I found myself in the Calaboose—a sort of strag-pen for the benefit of foreign creditors. I looked around, and there sat some of the best dressed men, and the finest looking men I had seen in all New Orleans, drinking their Champagne and their Cognac, smoking their cigars, and talking over their affairs. One had been Calaboused for thirty thousand dollars—another for fifty thousand. The debts seemed to range from twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I sat there like a poor man at a country frolic—having nothing to say. At length one of the gentlemen walked up to me, and slapping me on the shoulder, said, "Well, my old cock, how much were you cribbed for?" Said I, "Fifteen hundred dollars." "Ye Gods—if a thunder bolt had knocked the roof off the building, he could not have looked more astonished. He instinctively shrank back from me, and with an air of the most perfect contempt, exclaimed, "Curse your pliant soul—why, gentlemen, let's raise the money, and turn him out." They were determined that a fifteen hundred dollar cut should not be their associate. O! but these were mellow times. Some magnificent stars arose, astonished the world for a season, and then fell—I was going to say, never to rise again, but this would have been a mistake. Whiggery always takes care of her boys.—Their cases required a desperate remedy, and such a remedy was applied by the Coon Congress of 1841, in the shape of a Bankrupt law. This wholesale scheme for defrauding honest men rubbed out pecuniary responsibilities to the enormous amount of near five hundred millions of dollars. Only think of that, ye small potato dealers, and say if this is not a glorious world we live in! "Pon my soul it is, and when you look at Whiggery on one side and then 'other, you will find it one of the most astonishing things in all creation. It has a patent remedy for all the diseases the pocket is heir to, and never flourishes so well as when that pocket is empty.

The great luminary of Eastern Whiggery, the God-like Daniel, has been prevented by sickness it seems, from continuing his journey further South. The citizen of Nashville had given him an invitation to visit their city. No doubt they would have extended to him, without distinction of party, all those civilities which are due to a man of such abilities and distinction. For my own part, I have never looked upon the intellectual countenance of Mr. Webster without being ready to exclaim, in the language of a wag to old Pointdexter of Mississippi—"Sir, if I had your head with my principle, I should be the greatest man in all America."

That the same reckless policy that marked the era of Rittner's administration, is still a leading object of federalism, the proceedings of the last legislature conclusively prove; and to the vigilance and republican firmness of Francis R. Shunk the State is indebted for their defeat. Bank monopolies of gigantic magnitude were aimed at by the leading spirits of federalism, and sustained by every federal vote, but that indomitable enemy of federal assumption, the veto, killed their darling projects. The business operations of the State are probably nearly double what they were in 1836, when federalism furnished it with sixty millions of bank capital, which has since been reduced by the federal safety valve—explosions, or stoppage of payment, to nine or ten millions, and yet the citizens enjoy a sounder currency and an easier money market than at any previous period. All who wish to avert the financial embarrassment, the revolutions in business, the loss sustained by depreciated currency, and the robbery of bank suspensions and explosions, will secure that object by electing Francis R. Shunk.—Upland Union.

The Original Maniac.—Mr. Henry Russell, the "Original Maniac," and only legitimate "woodman who spared, that tree," has taken the theatre, on a lease of three hours, for the purpose of giving his popular entertainment, and is expected to sing the "Ship on Fire," with a real ship jet by the Admiralty expressly for the occasion.

THE FEDERALISTS AND THE IRISH.—In almost every important political campaign during the last twenty years, the federalists have attempted by resorting to trick and misrepresentation, to reduce the Irish freedom of our land into the support of the federal candidate. They, at heart, have no love and friendship for the Irish; on the contrary, they would, if they had the power, prevent every true son of the Emerald Isle, from the right of citizenship. It was Federalism that enacted the odious Alien Law by which the Irish and all foreigners were reduced to a condition but little removed from that of negro slavery; and it is Federalism which would now, under the garb of Nationalism, prevent them from the enjoyment of the elective franchise.

Notwithstanding such has been, and is, the hostile spirit of Federalism towards the Irish, the leaders in that political school, do not scruple or hesitate at any effort, however destitute of truth and fairness, to mislead and prejudice the mind of the Irish voter. The Harrisburg Argus, alluding to a recent attempt of this character, thus remarks: "The unworthy effort of the Federal party in Pennsylvania, to decoy the naturalized citizens into the support of their measures, this new scheme of Federalism, to unite to its support the Republican heart of Irishmen, should mantle the cheek, even of its own authors with crimson."

What are we witnessing—why that political party in America, who have always been found in union and harmony with England, in the inglorious effort to turn back and crush the struggle of the Irish people for liberty—this same federal party are now exerting themselves by every species of finesse and management, to decoy the generous sons of the Emerald Isle into the unnatural work of sustaining and comforting their ancient enemies.

Every impulse of the Irishman's heart beats for democracy. That gallant but oppressed people, have never failed to be received with open arms by the republicans of the United States—they are their natural allies and friends—have ever given them a hearty welcome to our shores, and extended to them the broadest rights of citizenship, under the banner of our free constitution.

Federalism has looked with cold indifference upon the political suffering of the Irish people, subdued by the degrading process of British oppression.

Federalism has looked down in scorn and entire distrust upon the adopted Irish citizen. They regard Ireland as being inferior and treat her generous sons with assumed contempt. Do the Federal party in Pennsylvania now propose to bring Irishmen to the rescue, at the coming election for Governor—if they do, let them be assured, they know but little of the proud and resistant elements that enter into the character of the Irish people. No amalgamation can ever take place between the oppressors and the oppressed, whether it be the Federal party in America or the Tory party in England.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1847. Col. Doniphan is not yet given up as lost, though great anxiety is felt for his fate. It is still hoped that, learning of the insurrection, he may have returned to Chihuahua, where in all probability he is now safe till he can be re-joined.—at least I hope he is.

Mr. Trist, whom rumor had already suffered to be captured by the Mexican rancheros, has safely reached Jalapa, whence a new formal proposition to treat will be made to the Mexicans. I trust the Mexican Government, however vainglorious its elements may be renewed to be, will avail itself of this kind and generous offer for which they are principally indebted to the forbearance and statesmanship of Mr. Buchanan, and thus close a war which can eventuate in their entire overthrow and defeat.

This offer to treat after every great achievement of our troops, does, indeed, honor to our character as a nation. It has scarcely a parallel in history, and must put the calculators of our country here and abroad, to the blush, who would make the world believe that the administration is waging this war "for the sole purpose of conquest and plunder."

If, as it is whispered here, the terms offered now are even more liberal than those which we offered the Mexicans immediately after the battle of Monterey, what becomes of the charge of the administration aiming at the subjugation of the whole of Mexico? And if peace crowns the work of our brave soldiers, through the efforts of skillful diplomacy and statesmanship, and lay the permanent foundation to an increased commercial intercourse with our Southern neighbors, what will become of the cross which could see no other prospects ahead than embarrassment with which they wished the administration surrounded, in order the better to carry on their war upon the Democratic institutions of the country.

It is impossible to deny the fact, that it is our own press—and our own statements, Senators and members of Congress, who, by their factious opposition to the administration, have filled Mexico with hopes of a change in our own Government, which, in their opinion, would necessarily change our relation to the Mexicans. This is a cruel deception practiced on an ignorant people, naturally disposed to believe what most corresponds with their hopes, however absurd and improbable.

The last war with England, and according to the best historians, that of the revolution itself, produced a similar set of croakers and factious opponents, who, for a time enhanced the hopes and expectations of the enemy. It is they, as Graham—a British historian observed—who hurried and misguided England into the adoption of measures which rendered the rupture complete, and the war a protracted one. When will men and partisans ever derive instruction from the history of the past.

What the People Remember. The Federalists make great pretensions of regard for the people, when out of power, and are liberal in their promises, to induce the majority to confer office upon them. The people however remember former Federal misdeeds, and will not again trust with power a party that has been guilty of so many acts of hostility to the free institutions of our country. The People remember that the Federal party of the present day are the lineal descendants of the TORRES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The People remember that when the Federalists were in power in 1798, they enacted the INFAMOUS ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

The People of Pennsylvania remember that under these iniquitous laws, the Black Cockade Federalists cut down the Liberty Poles, SCOURGED FREEMEN for expressing their opinions, and threatened to HANG MEN for sustaining liberal principles.

The People remember the general rejoicing which prevailed throughout the Union when THOMAS JEFFERSON was elected U. S. President, and the Democrats REPEALED the ODIOUS ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1847. Col. Doniphan is not yet given up as lost, though great anxiety is felt for his fate. It is still hoped that, learning of the insurrection, he may have returned to Chihuahua, where in all probability he is now safe till he can be re-joined.—at least I hope he is.

Mr. Trist, whom rumor had already suffered to be captured by the Mexican rancheros, has safely reached Jalapa, whence a new formal proposition to treat will be made to the Mexicans. I trust the Mexican Government, however vainglorious its elements may be renewed to be, will avail itself of this kind and generous offer for which they are principally indebted to the forbearance and statesmanship of Mr. Buchanan, and thus close a war which can eventuate in their entire overthrow and defeat.

This offer to treat after every great achievement of our troops, does, indeed, honor to our character as a nation. It has scarcely a parallel in history, and must put the calculators of our country here and abroad, to the blush, who would make the world believe that the administration is waging this war "for the sole purpose of conquest and plunder."

If, as it is whispered here, the terms offered now are even more liberal than those which we offered the Mexicans immediately after the battle of Monterey, what becomes of the charge of the administration aiming at the subjugation of the whole of Mexico? And if peace crowns the work of our brave soldiers, through the efforts of skillful diplomacy and statesmanship, and lay the permanent foundation to an increased commercial intercourse with our Southern neighbors, what will become of the cross which could see no other prospects ahead than embarrassment with which they wished the administration surrounded, in order the better to carry on their war upon the Democratic institutions of the country.

It is impossible to deny the fact, that it is our own press—and our own statements, Senators and members of Congress, who, by their factious opposition to the administration, have filled Mexico with hopes of a change in our own Government, which, in their opinion, would necessarily change our relation to the Mexicans. This is a cruel deception practiced on an ignorant people, naturally disposed to believe what most corresponds with their hopes, however absurd and improbable.

The last war with England, and according to the best historians, that of the revolution itself, produced a similar set of croakers and factious opponents, who, for a time enhanced the hopes and expectations of the enemy. It is they, as Graham—a British historian observed—who hurried and misguided England into the adoption of measures which rendered the rupture complete, and the war a protracted one. When will men and partisans ever derive instruction from the history of the past.

What the People Remember. The Federalists make great pretensions of regard for the people, when out of power, and are liberal in their promises, to induce the majority to confer office upon them. The people however remember former Federal misdeeds, and will not again trust with power a party that has been guilty of so many acts of hostility to the free institutions of our country. The People remember that the Federal party of the present day are the lineal descendants of the TORRES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The People remember that when the Federalists were in power in 1798, they enacted the INFAMOUS ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

The People of Pennsylvania remember that under these iniquitous laws, the Black Cockade Federalists cut down the Liberty Poles, SCOURGED FREEMEN for expressing their opinions, and threatened to HANG MEN for sustaining liberal principles.

The People remember the general rejoicing which prevailed throughout the Union when THOMAS JEFFERSON was elected U. S. President, and the Democrats REPEALED the ODIOUS ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.