Bradford Aleporter.

Towarda, Wednesday, June 9, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR FRANCIS R. BHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONED, MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTBOMENT COUNTY. Governor Shunk.

The evidences 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 a surance, that, withstanding the exertions of his enemies to do him injury and lesion 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 appro-Never has Pennsylvania had a chief magistrate me

incerely and ardently attached to her prosperity and best tereste 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. His disating mind, even at a dark and gloomy period of financial embarrasement, forcesive the future greatness of the State, and understood her ability to meet all her limbilities; and smid all the fears of the timid and the doubts of the desponding, he pursued a bold, sraight-forward, manly and enterprising course, until the clouds and darkness which for a time overshadowed our prospacts, have disappeared and a new era has dawned upon us. Had he been timid or time-serving, or listened to the forebodings and "fell augeries" of the half resolved, he would have quailed before the storm and suffered the Commonwealth to grope in the dark shades of repudiation, and continue to groun beneath the burden fastened upon her by an injudicious system of legislation. Had he been disposed to shrink from the responsibility, he might have taken advantage of abundant opportunities to extricate himself from what then appeared to be the falling fortunes of the State. But such a course was not characteristic of Gov. Shunk. Relying upon the rectitude of his motives, and confiding in the justice and intalligence of the people, he shrunk from no responsibility, and sought no concealment, and under his judicious mariagement the credit of the commonwealth has been restored and secured upon a permanent basis—the character of the State has been redeemed and preserved from the foul stain of repudiation; and the impetus with which she is now proudly careering on the road to greatness, will crown his administration with the plaudits and gratitude of a prosperous and happy community.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist among the members of the Democratic party on other subjects, no diversity of sentiment prevails on the subject of the wisdom and policy of Gov. Shunk's administration.

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

showing that the war-spirit is rather increasing than abating, which goes to confirm the opinion of Gen. Patterson in another column.

ple to fly to the rescue of the country, and the press of Mexico breathe nothing but the most inveterate harred a palatable and nutritious food. We think the suggestowards us. The government has suspended the liberty of the press. Sents Anna is still manageving shoet as though he intended to give Gen. Scott another battle before he surrendered the Capital. He is in the neighberhood of Puebla, which Gen. Worth is supposed to have occupied by this time. But his movement in this quarter is imputed to a desire to be near the Capital to control the election for President, which was about to take place. His army appears to be in a wretched condition to meet the gallant Worth. Accessions are however being made to it, and he may gather a respectable army to meet Gen. Scott at the Capital.

Mr. Trist, the person supposed to have been sent on, with proposals for peace, has arrived at Gen. Scott's

Tom Corwin the Hon. Senator from Ohio, who made such an able defence for Mexico, at the last session of Congress, has been burnt in effigy by the b'hoys at Buena Vista.

"Do THE PROPER DESIRE A CHANGE?"-A few weeks ago we published an editorial article with the foregoing title, in which we endeavored to show that the tration 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. We notice that several of our exchanges have copied our article entire, with approbatory remarks; but it seems to be unfortunate in beving lost its paternity immediately on leaving our office. In the first place, the Pennsylvanian gave it a jog on its journey, without even making the inquiry whence it came. It afterwards, however, made the amende, and requested the brothress of the press to do likewise. It heurever continued to make its appearance in several papers without credit, and we were about to conclude it would be obliged to sees down the current of time with no acknowledged origin, until we met it again yesterday in the Westchester Republican, with an editorial perfixed, stating that it emenated from the Harrisburg Argus. Well, we must be estimed with that, as Dr. Salisbury, the editor of the Aurus, bails from Bradford county, and the asstiments of the article are fully endorsed by the Bradford county. Democracy.

POLITICS OF GEN. TATLOR .- A correspondent of the Galaine Gazotte, seys: Gen. Taylor, from his serliest venth, has been a warm admirer of Thomas Jefferson. and, on his marriage, vowed that if blessed with children. his first-born should be named after the sage of Monticello. . He had children, but it happened, somewhat unfortunately, that his first was a girl. Determined, howeyes, to exceute his purpose, he called her Thomas Jefferson! She became the wife of Col. Jefferson Davis. ender of the lat regiment of Mis-issippi infantry, in Gen. Taylor's army.

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 uctionist of the constitution, which probably means, that like Mr. Calhoun, he opposes a National Benk, a high Tariff and appropriating the proceeds of the public lands to pay the State debts."

Amalgamation of Parties.

The Personalization says :-- "It is stored great incine which have divided men have been more less actiled—that there are now few or no causes for tical differences and that Therefore, it would be emi rently proper to allow General Taxten's name to lead

oth parties in the next Presidential efection. principles of Democracy and Federalism. They are naturally and implacably antagonistic. You may atempt to mingle them to-day, but they will separate tonorrow. Even in the absence of all immediate causes of difference and supposing the political world to be ready for a fresh start, with all its ancient disputes disposed of; there is not a question that will bereafter 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

slike proud of a common country, and ready to defend it. Thus, while the latter attracts, the former repels them; thus it is that if they do not hate, like the two nations alluded to by the learned historian, they at least watch and control, each other. Hence the imperative necessity of parties in this country-growing as they do from that luxuriant soil of freedom, in which various opinions are left to contend against and to correct each other. If in the collisions that ensue-in the storms that follow-bad feelings should be engendered-the very riolence of the contest—the very power of the storm serves not only to leave a pure atmosphere behind, but to test anew that mighty fabric of government which, reated for these purposes, approves its consummate wisdom and strength, the more its vast qualities are tried, or the broader and deeper the responsibility devolved upon it. He that attacks the spirit of party, or he that hopes to eradicate or destroy it, either reasons upon a most absurd philosophy, or else he adopts with cool complacency, what must really be one of the most efficient

instruments of his nation's rain. 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 proof that he is about to arouse and awake. If by ruse like this he can obtain power he will soon unde ceive those who are credulous enough to think him sincere in his professions. We scarcely know what he would propose in such a contingency; but we know that the Democratic principle would repel and denounce, and finally defeat it.

We are not to be fooled by such a cry as this. Ever the name of General TATLOR 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 rain. Let us not be misled by suggestions which, dangerous as they seem to be, are scarcely plausible, be cause 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 CHOPS -Present appearances indicate the alcost total destruction of the wheat crop in this vicinity 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 hood within the next twelvemonth. 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 Bran. It is tion 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 Bean crop, even 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."

CARPAIGN 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 petronized by members of the Democratic, party.

The Democratic Union of the 2d inst., says Governor Shunk left the seat of Government on Monday afternoon last, by the Pennsylvania Improvements for Pittsburg, with a view of making a brief visit to Cincinnati. He will probably be absent some three weeks.

The first American who ever crossed the plains to Santa Pe, was Mr. James Pursley. This he did in 1805. The first goods transported to Santa Fe in wagons were in 1824, by a company of traders, about 80 in

Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has appointed Col. Jefferson Davis U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Mr. Speight.

THE ALBANY AROUS records a distresing case of ship fever, which occured recently in the family of Mr. Mead, of Duanesburg, 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 dant 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 or 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

Wir are informed by an old acquaintance of Gen. Taylor, says the St. Louis Union, that there was not a more enthusiastic admirer and

Important from Mexico.

By the arrival of the propeller Promball, Brasos files to the 9th metant have been received.

Letters to the 1% O Picayane lated Walgnut Springs May 3d give a report that Col. Deniphan a force and been attacked at the page of Sierra Gordon, about half way between Saltillo and Chihushus, by a Mexican force from Durango, ander Gen Rieso. Col. Doniphan was defeated with the loss of seven men and all his artillery. 😘

An English gentleman, who arrived at Sal illo on the 3d insta, says Col. Doniphan started from Chihuahua on the Ist of April, via San Jose del Parral, and Salillo papers think that his command must be within a few days.

march of that place. L. Gen. Cadwallader and staff, Col. Ramsey, Major Morgan, Captains Carr, Syberg, But ler, Bernard, Biddle and others had arrived at

Palo Alto. Gen. Cadwallader forthwith proceeded with his command, except the dragroons 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 approvedand the personal courage but not the capacity

The latest Monterey Pioneer thinks that an advance on San Luis is designed by General Taylor, as unusual activity prevails in every General Urrea has isued proclamation fo

Vera Cruz dates to the evening of the 15th

inst., furnish nothing later from Gen. Scott. Puchla taken by Gen. Worth-Gen. Valencia between Puebla and the Capital with four-

teen thousand men-Death of Capt. Maison S.c., S.e. By the steamship Palmetto at New Orleans iom Vera Cruz, we have advices from the

lattet port to the 22d day of May. Gen. Worth e stered 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 lest and pushed on towards the capital,

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

The result of the President Pelection was not known. Santa Anna, Elesiaga, and Herrera were among the candidates.

Santa Anna is said to have had a considerable force with him when he passed through Puebla, variously estimated, from fitteen hundred

Capt. Mayo, of the Navy, who is now Gorerner of Alvarado, started on the thirteenth ult., for Laliscoya. At his arrival, the town surrendered to him without any resistance. On his return he was fired upon, and Passed Midshipman Pringle, with five seamen, weis bad v wounded

Dr. Barton has been appointed the President of the Board of Health at Vera Cruz.

A party of Guerrillas was surprised and taken, close by Vera Cruz. They where fifteen in

Capt. Maison, of the Rifles, died on the 15th. There is a rumor affoat that the Mexicans had captured a waggon train.

Jalapa-The Despatches of Gen. Worth cut off, &c., &c.

An Extra Picayune issued on the afternoon of the 27th ult., contains correspondence from Kendall, at Jalapa, up to nuon of the 21st.

All was quiet at Puebla; the people appea d satisfied under the presence of Gen. Worth. Reports state that Sant Anna had halted a San Martin, 28 miles from Puebla; but it was not generally conceded that the main force of twelve thousand men at Rio Frio were preparing for another engagement at that naturally strong point. It is also stated that 15 batallions of the National Guard, were being thoroughly organized at the Capital, and there was a prosnect of another hard fight, considered by many

It was rumored that Gen. Worth was in pur suit of Santa Anna, beyound Puebla.

Mr. Trist was still at Jalapa, the object of his mission kept secret. The train from Vera Cruz under the escort of

Capt. Walker, had arrived. Gen. Shields had suffered an attack of pleu-

tiey, but was recovering.

Three guerrilles were killed, one wounded nine taken prisoners-a large number of horses muskets, pistols, and amountion, &c., captured in the affair heretofore mentioned.

News from Vera Cruz states that the prison ers brought to trial were severely dealt with. The town of Montala has surrender to Capt.

-, of the sloop-of-war Germantown, but was retaken by 200 Mexicans. The schooner Fraternity, at Mantala, had

been boarded by thirty armed men, stripped of cargo, and burned Mair Dommerld, with portions of the 5th and

7th infantry, arrived at Vera Cruz from the U. States, on the 18th. Col. Sowers arrived at vera Cruz on the 22d

with despatches from Gen. Scott. Some fears are enter's ned that Gen. Worth's despatches were ent off, as none have been received at Jalapa or Vera Cruz.

FRANCIS BASLER, taken at last !- This individual, who escaped from the jail of this county, 22d Jan. 1845, under senteace of death for the murder of Robert Atkinson, and for whom a reward of \$200 and expenses paid was offered, has been found, put in irons, and is probably now on his way to this place. He was recognized at Buena Vistain Mexico, by Luther Adkins, who resides here at the time of Basler's Ohio, where he joined the Ohio volunteers, for the Mexican war. Gen. Wool we learn took immediate measures to place the convicted manin the hands of justice. A member of an Indiana regiment writes to a friend in this county as follows, (after noticing Basler's being apprehended:

"He was immediately handcuffed; and everything done to secure him; but, notwithstanding, he came very near making his escape. He succeeded in gening out of the guard-house after night, and with the assistance of another man he bribed, he got his irons off, but he was Taylor has not since avowed any change of ty of a tenmuter, having got with the Illinoisians somewhomen Texas.

The Past and Present.

· 通道 · 通道

Ten years no there was a bloated, deceptive, artificial ates of things brought about by the gracky of the Bank.—Bust was Whiggery yes pure and phadelic fraced Whiggery. Now, realify and not fiction, the substance and not the shadow, present themselves to our view. We can all see, and feel, and realize something of a

durable nature, This is Democracy—old-fashioned Democracy. 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 tiends 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 de what, I pray you? To plunge headlong headlong into the troubled and uncertain ocean of speculation, with the sweet hope of amousing stupendous fortunes, at one giant auide. 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. would buy a plantation and negroes of B. for. say thirty thousand dollars, parable 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 Mexico, so says the Malamoras flag of the chaser should fail to meet his engagements, if one link if the chain should happen to break down would tumble the whole fabric, and the poor unfortunate parties would look around hem amidst the wreck and the ruin, anxious to discover some person upon whom they could east the blame of their own folly. At last a bright idea would strike them, and they would turn right round and d-n Gen. Jackson for vetoing 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, ra 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 at the coming election for Governor—if they 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 stray 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 Cogniac, smoking their cigars, and talking over their affairs. One had been Caluboosed for therey 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 the, 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 Santa Anna at San Martin-Gen. Worth in | bolt had knocked the roof off the building, he could not have looked more astonished. instructively shrank back from me, and with an air of the most perfect contempt, exclaimed, let's raise, the money, and turn him out."but these were mellow times. Some magni-

"Curse your pitiful soul-why, gentlemen, They were determined that a fifteen hundred dollar cut should not be their associate. O! ficent 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 Whigery on one side and then t'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 soubt 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 Poindexter 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 Ritner's administration, is still à Jeading object of federalism, the proceedings of the last legislature conclusively prove; and to the vigilence 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 sprrits of federalism, and sustained by every fed eral 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 fornished it with sixty millimus 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 revulsions 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 Russel, the "Original Maniac," and only legitieaught'again early the next morning within mate "woodman who spared, that tree," has supporter of Gen. Jackson and his policy in about four miles of camp; he is now secured taken the theatre, on a lease of three hours, for the whole Union, during the Presidency of in such a manner that it will be impossible to the purpose of giving his popular entertainment, the here of New Orleans ; and that General get away. Basler was setting here in the capaci- and is expected to sing the "Ship on Fire," with a real ship lent by the Admiralty expressly for the occasion.

The Videralists and the Irian.

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 freemen of our land into the support of the sederal sandidate. They, at heart, have no love and friends ship for the trish; 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 ocious Alien Law by which the Irish and

garb of Nativism, 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 sornple or heatate at any effort, however destitute of truth and fairness, to mislead and prejudice the mind of the Irish voter. The Harrisburg

all foreigners were reduced to a condition but

little removed from that of negro slavery; and

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 offered the Mexicans immediately after the bat

crimson. "What are we witnessing-why that political party in America, who have always been found in union and barmony 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 Emeral lale into the unnatural work of sustaining and comforting their ancient enemies.

"Every impulse of the lrishman'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 naturalallies and and members of Congress, who, by their facfriends—have ever given them a hearty wel- rious opposition to the administration, have come 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 ntire distrust upon the adopted Irish citizen. They regard Ireland as being inferior and reat her generous sons with assumed contempt. Do the Federal party in Pennsylvania now propose to bring Irishmen to the rescue, 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.

The noble and lofty impulses of liberty are the same, whether it animates an Irish or an American bosom, and democracy sympathizes jority to confer office upon them. The peoequally with the adopted and native born citt zen, in this " lane of the free and home of the deeds, and will not again trust with power a brave." Let the "green banner," then of oppressed Ireland be unfolded to the breeze with he "starry flag of America,"

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY .-The New Orleans Bulletin has been furnished by Wm. L Hodge, Esq., of Baton Rogue, eralists were in power in 1798, they enacted with the following extract from a private letter the INFAMOUS ALIEN AND SEDITION addressed to him by Gen. Taylorr

u In regard to the that I would not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes, for I am free to say that I have no aspiration for the their opinions, and threatened to HANG MEN situation. My greatest, perhaps only wish, for sustaining liberal principles. has been to bring or aid in bringing, this war to a speedy and honorable close. It has ever been, and still is, my anxious wish, that some THOMAS JEFFERSON was elected, and the Demone of the most experienced, talented, and virtuous statesmen of the country, should be chosen to that high place at the next election. 1 am satisfied that, if our friends do their duty, that such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and reponsible a station, and whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of a free people.

"I go for the country-the whole country; and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the NEW ORLEANS. individual placed at the head of the nation who, by a strict observance of the constitution. (be he whom he may) can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad.

LATER FROM SANTA FE. -Five days later news from Santa Fe was brought to St. Louis on the 22d inst., by Mr. J. McKnight, a trader from Santa Fe. He represents the coontry to be in a most critical state, and that a rev. olution was daily anticipated. The executions which had taken place, had caused a great sensation, particularly at Puebla.

And Indian express had been received at Vegas, from Taos, for a large body of men to hold themselves in readiness to march there. It was the general opinion that another and speedy effort would be made by the Mexicans to revolutionize the country from American

The chief alcalde and others at Vegas, who were peacefully disposed, were trying to prevent such a movement, but it is evident that nothing can effect it except the presence of a strong force to overawe them.

The Camanche Indians are very troubleome, and have announced their intentions to attack every party.

THE WAY TO AAVERTISE .- The New York Express says—We were shown a receipt for nine hundred eighteen dollars and seventy five cents, the amount paid in advance for one year's advertising, by Dr. Townsend, in a Philadelphia paper. The Dr. paid one of the New York papers more than double that amount ast year and this. It is not astonishing that his medicine has gained the great popularity it has attained throughout the country, for he knows how and is not afraid to advertise.

RIOT AND FIRE .- The building at Ravenwood, opposite. Blackwell's Island, known as the Long Island Farms, and formerly occupied by the orphan children in the care of the city. was attacked by a mob last night (May 26) about 12 o'clock, and partly destroyed by viobeen constructed about ten years. The cause of this violence was making the building a hospital for pauper emigrants.

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 reinforced—at least I hope he is.

Mr. Trist, whom romor had already suffered to be captured by the Mexican rancheroe, has safely reached Jalapa. whence a new formal proposition to treat will be made to the Mexicans. I trust the Mexican Government, how. it is Pederalism which would now, under the ever vainglorious its elements may be renowned to be, will avail itself of this kind and generous offer for which they are principally indebted to the forbearance and statesmanship of Me. Buchanan, and thus close a war which can eventuate in their entire everthrow and defeat

This offer to treat after every great achieve, ment of our troops, does, indeed, honor to our character as a nation. It has scarcely a parallel in history, and must put the calumniators 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 tle of Monterey, what becomes of the charge of the administration aiming at the subjugation of the whole of Mexico! And if peace crown the work of our brave soldiers, through the efforts of skillul diplomacy and statesmanship, and lay the permanent foundation to an increased commercial intercourse with our Southern neighbors, what will become inf the crockers who could see no other prospects ahead than embarrasments 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 statesmen, Senators filled Mexico with hopes of a change in our own Government, which, in their opinion, would necessairly change our relation to the Mexicans. This is a cruel deception practised on an ignorant people, naturally disposed to believe what most corresponds with their hopes,

however abourd and improbable. The last war with England, and according to the best historians, that of the fevolution itself, produced a similar set of croakers and factions 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 adaption of measures which rendered the rupture complete, and the war a protracted one. When will men and partizans ever derive instruction from the history of the past.

What the Prople Remember.

The Federalists make great pretensions of regard for the people, when out of power, and are liberal in their promises, to induce the maple however remember former Federal mis. 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 TORIES OF THE REVOLUTION The People remember that when the Fed-

LAWS. under these iniquitous laws, the Black Cockade Federalists cut down the Liberty Poles. SCOURGED FREEMEN for expressing

The People remember the general remicings which prevailed throughout the Union when ocrais REPEALED the ODIOUS ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

. The People remember that the Federalists opposed the SECOND WAR OF INDE-PENDENCE, refused to vote for supplying our armies with provisions and clothing, and declared it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at victories gained over out BRITISH ENEMIES.

The People remember that that war was calried on by the Democracy of the country, and it was ended in a blaze of glory by the Pt TRIOTIC JACKSON on the PLAINS OF

The People remember that during the whole of that war, the Federalists, as, a paris, were the BRITISH PARTY.

The People remember that the Federalish have always been in favor of HIGH TALES and a STRONG GOVERNMENT, and opposed to the extension of the RIGHT OF SUFFRACE. The People remember that the Federalists

staked their reputation as a party, that the country would be ruined if the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES was not re-chartered.

. The People remember that the country was as prosperous after the, bank had exploded a The People remember that the Federalish

have ever been opposed to the EXTENSION OF THE AERA OF FREEDOM. The People remember that the Democration

party, by its wise policy, added an EMPIRE to the OLD THIRTEEN STATES. The People remember that the Federal par of the Present day opposes the WAR

WITH MEXICO, gives AID AND COM. FORT to the enemy, and is emphatically the MEXICAN PARTY in these United States The People remember that the Federalis threatened to IMPEACH the PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES for sustaining the rights of the country. The People remember that the Federalis have DENOUNCED our Generals in Netro MURDERERS AND ASSASSINS and

have INVOKED DEFEAT upon our sings The People remember that the dodicine the Federalists is to TAKE CARE OF THE RICH, and let rich take care of the poot.
The People remember that the Federalists are the exclusive friends of MONOPOLICE BANKS, BANKERS and BANKER LAWS, and the enemies of the MAJEST

OF LABOR. The People WILL REMEMBER these things, and WILL NEVER CONFE POWER ON THE FEDERALISTS

Democratic Union. STRANGE.—A few days since, at Rochester.