Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, June 23, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Reporter for One Dollar!

Premium to the Post Office procuring the greatest number of New Subscribers!

Two Propositions.—We propose to furnish the Bradford Reporter to clubs of not less than ten, at any Post-office for *one dollar* per year. The order for the same to be accompanied with the *cash in* all cases. Present subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this offer, will be required to settle up all arrearages.

We will send the Reporter free of charge to all new subscribers, at any Post-office, where we obtain the greatest number of new subscribers during the year, or until the close of the present volume. Present subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this offer, can do so by settling up arrearages, and commencing anew.

Our object is not so much to make money, as to render service to the cause of Democracy during the coming canvass. The Federalists are putting forth extraordinary efforts to defeat the Democratic nominees for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

It will be the aim of the Reporter to meet them and give them battle at every "pass" on the route they are marching—to refute their calumnies and inconsistencies, and to place them in their true position before the people, in their dishonorable and factious opposition to their country in time of trouble.

We appeal to our friends for "aid and comfort" by way of "volunteers" to our subscription list.

Canal Commissioner.

Ask a Federalist for a satisfactory reason *why* the nominee of his party for Canal Commissioner should succeed, and he will be puzzled to find a plausible answer. In truth, no good reason can be given. The Federalists once had control of the public works for three years; and we would ask the people if any good resulted to the Commonwealth from their administration? Did their government of the public works, for the three years they had them in charge, establish any character for honesty of purpose and integrity of action? Nay, was not their administration of the affairs of our canals and rail roads for that period signalized by a more open and reckless disregard of public opinion—a more complete and utter prostitution of the commonwealth's resources for purposes of private gain and the perpetuation of their political power, than was ever witnessed in any country! Who has forgotten the boast of the master spirit of that *iniquitous administration*, that he would purchase so many men for the defeat of the candidate for Congress in the Centre, Mifflin and Huntingdon District? The scenes of fraudulent voting in Morris township, by which this threat was to be executed in that district, are still fresh in the recollection of the people. And who furnished the corruption fund to accomplish these frauds? Who passed along our public improvements prior to the election, proclaiming unblushingly that he would effect this and that object with the means of the Common wealth? An anti-masonic canal commissioner.—The most prominent member of that party whose accidental elevation to power has been productive of more evil to the morals of the community than all the other fruitful causes of vice combined. And yet this party, that was hurled indignantly from the place it had occupied, to the disgrace, dishonor and fatal injury of the character of our State and its interests, want the people to "try them again."—Pennsylvanians! will you call back upon your public works the marauders of '36-'7 and '8?—Will you consign your public works to the keeping of men who have blackened the annals of your history by the fraudulent incorporation of the United States Bank in order to procure, on the credit of the State, the means upon which peculation was to riot, and upon which it did riot? We say no. We feel certain that you will reject the nominees of that party to whom you owe no debt but a debt of vengeance for the outrages they have already perpetrated; and we feel just as certain that you will elect Morris Longstreth, whose private life and official character give a sure guaranty that your interests—the interests of the whole commonwealth, will be carefully guarded and protected.

Visit of the President.—The President of the United States has determined to visit the Eastern cities, and it is announced that he will leave Washington this week. The New York Sun in announcing this event, says:—"Unless something extraordinary should occur, he will leave Washington on Tuesday, Baltimore Wednesday, and Philadelphia Thursday, arriving here about noon of that day. Our Common Council are making arrangements to receive him in a manner becoming the high office he holds, and the respect due from American people to their Chief Magistrate. He will remain but short time with us, in consequence of his pressing business duties; and, after visiting the Navy Yard, Harbor Defences, West Point, and probably Albany and Boston, return to Washington. We hope our citizens, generally, will prepare to receive him independent of all party feeling, and make him welcome to our great city. We should ever be proud to receive a visit from the President of the United States.

Gen. R. H. Hammond.—In the news received from Mexico, is contained the painful intelligence of the death of Gen. R. H. Hammond of this State. He died on his way from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. Gen. Hammond was appointed last season a Paymaster in the United States army, and has ever since been in Mexico, in the discharge of his duties, and it seems he has fallen a victim to the diseases of the country. He had served in our State Legislature and in Congress, and had an extensive circle of acquaintances who will mourn his loss. He was the father of Lieut. Hammond, who fell in Gen. Kearney's battle with the Californians, and we believe there are two of his sons still connected with the service.

Trial of James P. Lougford.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for this county, which adjourned after the 12th of the present month, for the purpose of trying this individual, charged with the murder of his wife, was engaged nearly all of last week in hearing the testimony and argument of counsel engaged in the cause. The case was conducted with signal tact and ability by Messrs. Hazard, Elwell and Adams, Esqrs., on behalf of the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Wilmot, Knox and Baird for the prisoner. The cause was concluded and submitted to the jury, under a very lucid charge from his Honor Judge Conyngham, on Saturday about 5 o'clock, P. M. At half past eight the same evening, the jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" of murder in the first degree. The Court immediately adjourned over to eight o'clock on Monday morning.

At the opening of the Court on Monday morning, the Court room and galleries were filled to overflowing, with anxious spectators curious to hear the sentence of the Court pronounced upon the wretched criminal at the bar. A deathlike silence pervaded the house, and solemnity marked every countenance. The counsel for the prisoner arose and asked the Court to grant a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted, and urged in support of the motion, two points—1st, that the verdict of the jury was against the evidence—2d, that the jurors had, during the progress of the trial, on one or two occasions been separated, contrary to the express instructions of the Court. The motion was ably and eloquently argued by Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Baird.

The court granted the rule to show cause, on the 2d position taken, viz:—Separation of the jury; as a *possibility* existed that, when so separated, improper influences *might have been used*, although no proof was offered to sustain the presumption. Sentence was accordingly suspended until the motion for a new trial can be fully argued, which will take place at the regular term in September next.

We had the proceedings of the trial fully reported and prepared for publication, and intended to give them to our readers in this week's paper—but we have deferred their publication at the instance and especial direction of the court, as highly improper during the pending of the motion for a new trial. Whenever the matter is fully disposed of we will to give a full report of the proceedings.

Rebuke to Mexican Federalism.

The following extract of a letter, is from the pen of William C. Toby, better known among the newspaper fraternity and letter writers, as "John of York"—a racy and spirited writer, who is now in Mexico in the service of our common country. The rebuke is most just, and we trust it will have a salutary effect upon these enemies of their own country.

The writer has been a regular correspondent to the North American, ever since he left for Mexico, and of course it is from that paper he learns the part the Federalists take with the Mexicans.

The wonder is that the editors of that Journal ever permitted it to appear in their columns. It certainly could not have been read by them previous to its publication, or the public would never have seen them cringing under such a lashing.

"Anti-war Folks!—There are now in Mexico many thousands of your fellow citizens, who, at the call of their and your government, left homes, kindred, all that was comfortable and productive of happiness on earth, to sustain the decrees of that government and the honor of the nation. Whether the war is wrong or right, this is not the time to discuss it. If wrong, it must be brought to an honorable termination, and to do this all should be united. *The people we war against need not your encouragement to lay in wait for your brothers, and murder them with the lasso and machette. They need not your pious curses upon our heads to incite them to hatred of every thing American. We should have your aid and support; we need your encouragement to sustain us in the trials and hardships we encounter in this unfriendly climate.* Our love of country and our patriotic impulses made us fly to the rescue of our flag at the first call, and we can bear all the burdens war imposes without murmuring; *but we cannot brook your cold sneers at our sufferings, and your hypocritical prayers for our defeat.* Thousands now here will never see home not kindred. The hail-storm of battle and the unhealthy climate will thin our ranks more than even you may desire, *though your veins swell full of tory blood.* Even should it be clear that the President was wrong in the course he has pursued towards Mexico, *is it fair, is it patriotic in you as Americans, to embarrass him and aid our enemy to destroy us?* We, here, know no party: no political considerations influence us, and why should they influence you at such a time? We care nothing for Mr. Polk as a man, and if he does wrong we shall not be behind any in avowing it when the proper time comes. *But we can see other work to do just now, and it is a pity you are not better employed,—If you will take part with the enemy, come here and do it like men; show that you have as much courage as treachery in your hearts, and that you are not afraid to do that you wish done by our foes. If you want to fling Mr. Polk, go ahead, but do not cut our throats in the doing of it,* for there are a pretty snug party of us here who may have a quarrel to settle with him and his administration when this war is ended. That will be when Mexico is thoroughly whipped, and as it will not take us long to do that, her friends in the United States will find the few that are left of us ready and willing to do them the same favor on our return home. Desiring you to understand that the American volunteers have generally minds to appreciate your efforts, and excellent memories, I shall not waste paper by saying anything further to you while in Mexico.

"I expect that the foregoing paragraph is so much lost time and paper, but I feel at present very much like taking a grand round through the Massachusetts Legislature, and wallopping the entire grocery, from the Speaker to the spittoon cleaners. *The sentiments so bunglingly put together here are but the echo of what is felt and spoken by every man in the army.*"

Gov. Shunk.—We learn from the Pittsburg Post, of the 11th inst., that Gov. Shunk, had been on a visit to Beaver county, for a few days, where he had met with the warmest reception from the people, Whigs as well as Democrats. He returned to Pittsburg on the evening of Friday the 10th, and was to take his departure for Cincinnati on the Monday following.

Wherever Gov. Shunk goes he meets with the warmest greetings of the people.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The ship Newport, from New York for Galaway, fell in, on the 22d ult., with two boats belonging to the Spanish ship Guello, from Havana for St. Sebastian, which vessel ran foul of an iceberg on the preceeding day, stove in her bows, filled and sunk immediately.—There were on board the ship 58 persons, of whom 25 only were saved, who were taken on board the Newport.

The Buffalo Courier gives the following cut direct to our neighbor the *Tribune*.

"*Will our friend Lieut. Col. Fay speak an exchange for us with the Mexican Diaro, when he arrives at the city of the Montezumas?* The Tribune has "cut" us for our showings up, and we have now no authentic Mexican organ upon our list, and as we wish to be advised of what our national enemies say and think of us, we shall have to contrive some means to obtain a substitute."—*N. Y. Globe.*

News from all Nations.

Some scoundrels in Boston have been throwing boiling lard, with tar and grease through the house windows of Deacon Grant, the well known Temperance advocate and friend of Gough. Considerable damage was done to the carpets and furniture.

Gen. Vega is to be retained as a hostage for the safety of Midshipman Rogers, now a prisoner in Mexico, and will be executed, by orders from our government, in case violence should be done to the midshipman.

We regret to announce the death of James G. Sturgeon, eldest son of Senator Sturgeon, and Military Store keeper at the Pittsburgh Arsenal.—He died at Uniontown, Pennsylvanian, on the [illegible] instant.

The Post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vacated by the death of the Earl of Beesborough, is worth £25,000 per annum. Equal to 4 years of our President's salary.

Pittsburgh and Connelsville Rail Road.—In the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland $100,000 have been subscribed. The Pittsburgers are confident of raising $250,000 between that place and Connelsville.

A Large Fire occured at Columbus, Pa., on the 6th inst. Loss, about $16,000. Mr. Geetches was the heaviest sufferer.

They have invented a new appliance at Pittsburgh by which a nail cutting machine feeds itself. One boy can attend two of these, his only duty being to supply the iron.

A clerk in the collector's office at Rome, in New York, lately found thirty-seven dollars in a mouse nest in the corner of his desk. He had repeatedly missed money, and how it was taken remained a profound mystery until this discovery.

In Erie county, Pa. on the 22d ult. two lads, aged 12 and 13 years, took shelter under a tree during a thunder storm, when the tree was soon after struck by lightning, torn into fragments, and both lads killed.

It appears from an article in the English papers, that Queen Victoria is about to re-establish the old Scotch families, whose honors and titles were suspended in consequence of the rebellion and difficulties of 1715 and 1745.

The official returns of the New Hampshire election, show that the Democrats had a majority over the Whigs of eight thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.

The Van Ness and Conner case was before the Circuit Court of Washington, on Thursday, when an appeal was granted.

From nearly every section of the "Great West," reports are heard of uncommonly promising crops of grain,

The harvesting has already commenced in some portions of our southern country, and the accounts are generally favorable.

A load of new wheat, raised on the plantation of D. H. Ruff, Esq., near columbia, S. C., was sold in that place on the 8th inst.

George F. Kull, of Milton, Northumberland county Pennsylvania committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret of his house, on Sunday the 6th inst.

The crops in New York never promised better, and those in Massachusetts, though backward, promise ample returns. The fruit crop also is unusually promising.

A letter from Mexico, in the Journal of Commerce, say that Gen. Scott has taken the guerrilla business in hand, "and by his order every murder that the Mexicans may commit takes $3,000 out of the nearest Alcades pocket."

Lieut. Hunter is to be presented in New York with a magnificent belt and epaulettes by the citizens. It is said the President intends to appoint him to the command of another vessel.

Santa Anna is the best runner of the day. He out-run the American army with one leg.

The Picayune gives a list of 27 American steamboats, now running on the Rio Gande, of which 22 belong to the Government, and 15 to individuals, besides which, eleven have been lost.

A degree of latitude, is equal to a degree of Fahrenheit, and 400 feet of elevation is the same. This fact, though curious, is of a demonstrative character, and will go far in enabling us to ascertain important facts in reference to climate.

We hear no complaints about the wheat prospect in this section. Every thing looks promising throughout this and the neighboring counties. Indeed the papers throughout the state, that say anything on the subject, speak well of the prospects.

The Revenue under the new tariff, received at Vera Cruz, has been almost $300,000.

Destroy Insects on Trees, Shrubs &c., Tie up some flour of sulphur in a piece of gauze and dust the plants with it.

The amount of specie brought over by the steamer Britannia, as entered at the custom house, is $731,381.

Capt. John Tyler has resigned his commission as Captain under the ten regiment law.

Mr. Calhoun's organ, the Charleston Mercury, has come out for Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

The Hon. Richard Rush, Minister to France, accompained by his family, sailed from New York on Saturday in the packet ship Duchess d'Orleans for Harve.

Gen Scott says, in his last despatch, that the United States were "*forced* to undertake" the war with Mexico, "by irremediable cause,"

Capt. Marcy, who has been recruiting for some time at Harrisburg, is ordered to join his regiment in Mexico. He is a gallant officer and estimable gentleman.

A subterranean cave, of large dimensions has been recently discovered in the lime quarries of Mr. John Kennedy, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Lord John Russell, Premier of England, has announced that Government intend to suspend the operation of the British Navigation and Corn Laws for three months longer.

John S. Wilson, Esq., late a Representative from Allegheney county, in our Legislature, died last week.

The Hon. Richard Rush, accompained by his family, sailed from New York on Saturday, in the packet ship Duches d'Orleans for Havre.

The New Orleans Southerner of the 6th inst., says:—"We have some foundation for the belief that Gen, Taylor will return to the United States in about a month, on a temporary leave of absence."

The term of service of thirteen regiments now in General Taylor's columns, expire in May and June.

A couple of enterprising Yankees have opened a news depot at Matamoras.

Mr. Milan, of Lowell, Mass., committed suicide by cutting his throat on board the steamboat St. Louis, near Buffalo, 12th inst.

One of the daughters of Gen. Scott died recently at the convent at Georgetown, where she had taken the veil: the has another daughter receiving her education in that institution.

Col. Jeff. Davis.—The Union says, the sttlement that this distinguished officer has been appointed U. States Senator, is premature.

A whig endeavored to confound an active democrat the other day about the war, and wanted to know why, if he was so strongly in favor of fighting the Mexicans, he did not shoulder his musket and join the army? Said the democrat, "if you will go and join your side, I'll go and join mine very quick."

Later from the City of Mexico.

The schooner Orleans, Capt. Maloney, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst., from Tampico whence she sailed on the 2d inst. She brought over twenty-two discharged soldiers of the Baltimore battalion the remainder had sailed on the schooner Morris and other vessels for New Orleans. The Picayune says:

The report of Santa Anna's resignation had reached Tampico, but we are still uncertain if it has been accepted by Congress. The feelings of the people are manifestly much embittered against him.

From Tampico we have no local news of any interest.

By the arrival of the Oregon we are in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 22d of May. The latest papers previously received were to the 19th.

Although these papers are not so late as some extracts from a letter we have already given, they contain interesting news. And first of the Presidential election.

The Election occured on the 15th ult., and the returns are slowly coming in. We now learn that the States of San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato voted for Gen. Herrera. So too, did Michoacan; he receiving eight votes and Santa Anna two.

Thus, then, stands the result, so far as we have any certain knowledge. Angel Trias has received the votes of the State of Mexico, San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato. Gen. Herrera has the votes of Queretaro. Vera Cruz and Michoacan.

Senor Ocampo has received the vote of Puebla. This we think looks favorable for Gen. Herrera, who is much better known at home and abroad than Angel Trias. General Santa Anna, so far as the papers inform us, has not been a candidate save in Michoacan.

The Legislature of the great state of Jalisco declared by a vote of 14 to 12 that the decree of Congress ordering the election, as unconstitutional, and they refused to go on with it. This is regarded as a step toward revolution and the ultimate independence of this State.

We have Santa Anna's address, published on the 29th ult., but it is too long to give this morning.—One of his first acts upon resuming power was to annul the law restricting the freedom of the press. His administration aims to consult the public sentiment—so says the Minister's new rescript—which can only be known through an unframmelled press.

Senores Ross and Roudere have left the ministry. Baranda was still Secretary of State, and Gen. Alcorta of War. The two other portfolios were vacant on the 22d, the Ministers having tendered their resignation.

The proceedings against Gen. Arista for the loss of the battles on the 8th and 9th of May, and the surrender of Matamoras, have been relinquished with a view to his employment in the defence of the capital.

The excesses of Gen. Urrea and his subordinates, committed toward the Mexicans themselves, are loudly complained of, while his services in harrassing the Americans are cheerfully acknowledged. We have all along felt sure that the Mexicans would be the first to cry out against guerrillas.

The order of Gen. Worth's entrance into Puebla is given with minuteness. His force is set down by the Mexicans at 4 290 men, with thirteen pieces of artillery.

El Republicano has a long denunciatory article upon the "Partisans of Peace." It is almost the first acknowledgment from this source of the existence of such a party. Its strength is imputed to the divisions among the advocates of war.

On the 21st ult., the new Constitution, founded upon that of 1824, was formally adopted. Santa Anna, Herrera, and the members of Congress swore to observe it, and the ceremony being over, they marched to the Cathedral, where a solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated.

The papers give accounts of revolutionary movements on the Oajaca, some 200 troops having revolted on the 8th ult., and declared against the State authorities.

We have only time to add that a paper has been started in the capital entitled *El Razonidor*, which is opposed to the war, although it roundly denounces the conduct of the United States.

Singularly Alike!

The reader of the news from Mexico cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary similarity between the angry denunciations of the Mexicans, and the arguments of their allies in this country, the Federal leaders and newspapers. There is the same absence of all allusion to the causes which led to the difficulties between the two countries—the same studied attempt to place the blame upon the Government of the United States—the same pictures of the excesses of our soldiery—the disposition to magnify the spirit and resources of Mexico. The newspapers and politicians of Mexico, in these particulars, enjoy a common sympathy with the Federlists here. The address of the clergy of San Luis Potosi is singularly like the speech of Corwine

To this hour, what is the burden of the Federal press on the subject of the war? Abuse of the executive exaggeration of our losses and expenditures—false statement of the excesses of our soldiers—and daily misrepresentations in regard to the origin of the contest. There is never to be seen a single allusion to the wrongs Mexico has heaped upon us. We hear nothing of the murders she committed, or the property she sequestered, in her intercourse with this country for twenty years. We hear nothing of her violations of treaties with the United States—nothing of her treatment of the unoffending Texans—nothing of the scenes of the Alamo—nothing of the horrid cruelties inflicted upon all who fell into her hands during the difficulties with Texas: on these subjects there is a studied and unbroken silence, that contrasts singularly with the silence of the Mexicans themselves on the same subjects. Even the English press, up to this moment, has said less against our country on account of the war with Mexico than the Federalists, and if it should fall into the strain of the opposition, it would only be because it would believe the Whigs before it would credit the Democrats.

The men who sympathised with England in the revolution and the late war—who sympathised with the Indians during the Seminole and Florida wars, cannot degrade themselves now, by sympathising with the Mexicans. But it is to be hoped that their pestilential praises of General Taylor will not save them from the doom which there opposition to their country has so richly entitled them to.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The *North American* is indignant at the determination of the Democratic press to give to the opposition the name they deserve—the name of Federalists: a title which our cotemporary chooses to think insulting, because, as is alleged, there is no reason for applying it. This is a mistake. The name is applied with the best intentions, in the kindest spirit, and from the very strongest reasons. Let us refer to a very few of these reasons: As the Federal party opposed the late war, it opposes the present; as it opposed the purchase of Louisiana, it opposed, and still denounces, the annexation of Texas;—the Federal party, during the late war, favored a great bank, so does the present Federal party; the one thought we had territory enough, and was alarmed at the idea of getting any more, so does the other. About the only relic of the old Federal creed, that is now insisted upon, is the ancient horror of military chieftains, but even this is qualified by opposition to the country's war.

The term tory, which the *North American* proposes to give to the Democrats, as it is understood in this country, means a party that opposes the country and sympathizes with the country's foes. A mere name is nothing; but our cotemporary, with a little respect for the propriety of things, should be merciful, and defer calling the Democrats tories until the present war is over, and its friends and enemies have been forgotten.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The British ship Columbia, Capt. Marshall, was struck by lightning last Monday off Cape Henry, and sunk. Four of the crew were drowned. The remainder arrived at Baltimore to-day.

Later from Mexico.

General Scott's Advance reported in the Capitals—Gen. Taylor moving in the same direction—Representations of Santa Anna's Resigning Rumors.

Fredericksburg, June 14, 1847.

The N. O. Picayune Extra, issued at 2 o'clock, 7th inst., announced the arrival of the Steamship New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, 1st inst. She touched at Brazos on the 4th.

Gen. Scott had left Jalapa at the head of six thousand troops. General Twiggs and his division entered Puebla on the 17th. It was not positively known, but supposed, that Gen. Scott would advance on the capital with his present force.

Authentic news has been received that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency on the 28th, but it was not known whether Congress had accepted the resignation or not.

He took the step in consequence of opposition to his views of the defence of the capital, and defamatory articles in the public prints.

The American army was generally expected at Mexico on the 15th of the present month, and but slight resistance was anticipated.

Santa Anna commenced fortifying Guadaloupe in person, and Moicaezingo, near the suburbs; but unusual disapprobation was manifested, and his resignation followed.

It was believed that his resignation would be accepted, and Herrera nominated.

About 3,000 troops were collected at the capital.

Exciting rumors prevailed at Vera Cruz, from Puebla, to the effect that the citizens had risen upon General Worth, and cut off six or seven hundred of his men. The rumor was in every man's mouth, and much evidence given to support it.—The Picayune and its Vera Cruz correspondent are skeptical.

The murder of Col. Sowers' party, officers and men, is confirmed. A wagon master and a quartermaster's clerk, named Lathrope, supposed to have been murdered between Camargo and Monterey, are prisoners in the city of Mexico.

Suspicions are entertained at Jalapa of an attempt to retake the place.

Further roberies have been perpetrated between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and the ranchero force on the route is estimated at five hundred.

A private letter from Jalapa says that Col. Lawrence, bearer of despatches, and one of his escort were killed on the Vera Cruz road. This, doubtless, is a mistake for Sowers.

About eight officers and men came passengers in this steamship from Vera Cruz and the Brazos. Major Hammond, paymaster, passengar, died on the 2d inst.

Later dates from Gen. Taylor's army bring nothing important. The Massachusetts regiment had started for Monterey. Wright was elected Col., Major Abbott Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Webster Major of the Regiment.

Part of Col. Doniphan's force had arrived at Saltillo. The whole force was expected in a few days.

A speedy movement by Gen. Taylor on San Luis Potosi was spoken of and expected daily.

June 18th, 1847.

The schooner Zenobia, arrived at New Orleans, brings Vera Cruz dates of the 3d inst. The American Eagle of the 2d contains the letter of Santa Anna resigning the Presidency, under date of the 29th ult. Congress had not acted upon it at the latest accounts. The Eagle says his resignation has been followed by that of Gen. Bravo as Vice-President; but there is probably some confusion in this, as the Vice Presidency was abolished in order to get rid of Gomez Farias, and had not been established again. Bravo was recently in command of Puebla, and yet more recently at the head of the army of the centre.

The Eagle says that the election of President was to take place on the 15th inst., meaning probably that the votes would then be officially counted and the result be made known. This paper thinks Herrera will be President.

Gen. Scott reached Puebla on the 28th, the day before Twiggs arrived there. Everything remained quiet in the city, our soldiers and the inhabitants being upon the best terms.

A small reconnoitering party of our troops had been sent some twenty miles beyond Puebla, and encountered no enemy thus far.

The Mexicans are erecting works a short distance this side of the capital, but the Eagle treats them as unimportant, and not likely to be completed.

The Eagle gives a report that Almonte had been imprisoned on an accusation of holding correspondence with Gen. Scott.

It has been ascertained that only one man was killed at the time Col. Sour was murdered. A naval expedition against Tobasco under the Commodore in person was about to start.

The schooner Morris, arrived from Tampico, brings dates to the 3d inst. The health of that place was quite unfavorable. Many cases of the yellow fever had occurred. Thomas Gibbons, of Baltimore, was mortally stabbed on the 1st inst. by George Norris, of the Baltimore battalion.

Santa Anna's Pass.

For some months past the Federalists have been ringing the changes on the Santa Anna Pass.—"Who gave Santa Anna a Pass to return to Mexico," has been the answer to every thing said by the Democratic papers in regard to the war. And they have even gone so far as to reduce the pass to writing in regular form, as though Polk had sent the wooden legged hero a written card of admission to visit the country of his nativity. The following is the form which Federalism has given to this celebrated pass.

The commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico is hereby notified, not to obstruct the passage of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither. JAS. K. POLK.

May 15, 1746.

Now we believe it is well authenticated that President Polk never gave Santa Anna this or any other *pass*, but even if he had done so, it would only have been admitting a *foreigner* into *his own country*, and there certainly was no treason in such an act.

Treason consists in citizens conspiring against their own country to bring injury upon her, in introducing foreign spies into her bosom and giving aid and comfort to traitors; and in this the Federalists have always acted a conspicuous part. Who but the Federalists during the last war, introduced into the New England States, the notorious British spy John Henry! The Federalists gave him their countenance, aided, abetted and comforted him.—He held council with them and denominated them the "*British party in the United States*," in one of his letters to his own government. They have always been the *British party* in this country, and have ever advocated British interest. When the god-like, Daniel Webster, whom they are now worshipping and dining, was Secretary of State, be granted a *free pass* to all the subjects of the British Queen to *come into, possess and hold* nearly one quarter of the State of Maine, a tract of country fifty miles wide and nearly two hundred long, which had been secured to us by solemn treaty in 1793, and the boundary marked in *red lines*, by King George the Third with his own hand. This was *no pass* to allow a foreigner to return to his own country, but a *pass*, to allow the subjects of the British Queen to occupy and hold forever an extensive territory in the United States, secured to us by a treaty, and the accurate boundary claimed by us, marked by the hand of the British King himself.

In addition to this the Federalists to a man voted, in the U. S. Senate for giving to the British one half the Territory of Oregon. It was not enough to give them *a quarter of Maine*, but they must have *half of Oregon* also,

After such conduct ought not the blush of shame to rise on the cheek of every Federalists, when he charges a Democratic administration with favoring a foreign enemy.—*Dem. Union.*

The New Orleans Southerner of the 7th inst. says: "We have some foundation for the belief that Gen. Taylor will return to the United States in about a month, on a temporary leave of absence."

[From the New York Globe, June 16th

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

The royal mail steamship Cambria, Capt. Judson, reached her wharf at East Boston yesterday morning at a quarter before 9 o'clock. By the magnetic telegraph we have the following sketch of the intelligence brought by the vessel.

The principle items of general intelligence communicated are the death of Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Chalmers, and the loss of the Eastern barque Mary Ellen, on her voyage from Canton to this port with a cargo of teas.

Liverpool, June 4th, 1847

Corn Market.—Notwithstanding the strong expectations entertained previous to the departure of the last steamer, that the corn market would maintain its upward tendency, the unusual fineness of the weather, promising a favorable home harvest, had the effect of materially depressing prices, and of course contracting the extent of average transactions. The advices, however, taken over by the Caledonia, of light stocks in the American ports, had created considerable activity, aided by the decided relaxation that had taken place in the pressure of the money market, which had largely tended to re-establish a freer desire to speculate. The reports, though unauthenticated, of a probable failure of the potato crop, both in Ireland and Jersey, had also had their influence.

The markets had, in point of fact, fallen 20 shillings per quarter from the highest point; but though flour had declined to 40 shillings per bbl., it was worth 42 shillings at the latest dates, and may be fairly quoted at 43 shillings for best Western. Sour averaged 37 to 38 shillings per bbl. American wheat, 40 shillings and 6 pence to 12 shillings and 6 pence 70 lbs. Indian corn was tolerably steady at 52 shillings for prime yellow, and in some instances owing to the increased demand from Ireland, white had commanded 2 shillings per quarter above the currency of yellow. Corn meal ranged between 26 shillings and 31 shillings, with a tendency to the higher quotations.

Cotton.—The tone of this market since the departure of the last steamer had materially improved. The apprehension of short receipts and of the backward season for the growing crop had caused a decided advance. The improvement was likewise in a great manner attributable to the greater ease in the money market, so that on the whole the condition and prospects of the cotton trade presented a very encouraging aspect.

Provisions.—The supply was moderately fair, but the demand languid. Beef was not plentiful nor was it in much demand. Butter and cheese maintained a fair price, and the consumption had been unusually great within the last three months. Hams were generally dull, with a tendency to the accumulation of inferior stocks. Altogether there was no disposition to do largely in provisions.

Financial.—The financial prospects of the country were on the whole exceedingly animating.—The disposition which the Bank of England lately evinced to discount more freely had become largely developed, and a greater degree of confidence had been imparted to all branches of trade. The weekly returns published on Friday the 28th ultimo, show the amount of notes in actual circulation for the week ending the 22d ult., including seven days and other bills, to have been 19,618,283 pounds.

The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the hands of the Bank was £9,958,630, showing an increase of 786,400 pounds in the week, and a monthly increase of 734,713 pounds.

Loss of the Barque Mary Ellen, from Canton for New York.—By the overland mail from India advices from Singapore to the 8th of April had been received, by which it appears that the barque Mary Ellen, Capt. Dearborn, had been totally lost and three of the crew. She sailed from Whampoa on the 3d of February for New York, with a full cargo, chiefly teas, and struck at 8 P. M., on the 9th of the same month, on a large ledge of reefs on the East side of the Island of Subi. Soon after striking, as the ship went over the starboard side, the masts were cut away and she righted soon, broken in two in the middle, a heavy sea and surf washing every thing out of her.

In the evening, it still blowing very hard, and thick, with rain, Capt. Dearborn and twenty of the party made out to reach the shore, with the help of pieces of plank, after wading through the surf for upwards of six hours, but not without losing three of their party, whose strength gave out, and who were washed off and drowned. The remainder of the crew arrived at Singapore on the 15th of March.

General Intelligence.—Mr. O'Connell died at Genoa, May 15. He has directed his heart to be deposited in Rome, and his body to be buried in Ireland.

Dr. Chalmers, the eminent theologian, has also died suddenly.

Lord Besborough is succeeded as Lord Lieut. of Ireland by Lord Clarendon.

The first meeting of the Irish Council, a confederation of classes for national purposes, has been held. It professes to combine Irishmen of every grade and section of opinion, to watch over the rights and interests of the common country, to mirror its wants and wishes, and to create, foster and develope a sound Irish opinion, irrespective of party.

What will follow Federal Success.—The Federalists make loud professions of friendship for the people when out of power, but the people have a right to enquire what will follow Federal success. What a man has been is almost invariably a good index to what he is. By judging in this way the people can readily determine for themselves what is to follow Federal success.

When the Federlists were in power they passed the infamous allen and sedition laws.

When the Federalists were in power they established the reign of terror.

When the Federalist were in power they were always the friends of British interests.

When the Federalists were in power in the New England States, during the year 1812, they held council with British spies, denounced their own Government, and threatened a dissolution of the union.

Where the Federalists had the power they passed resolutions, declaring it unbecoming a moral religious people to rejoice over victories gained by our armies.

When the Federalists had the power in Congress they passed the unconstitutional Bankrupt law, by which rogues were released from their debts and honest men swindled.

Whenever the Federalists were in power they were the friends of monopolies and privileged classes.

Where the Federalists are now in power they are the enemies of our own government and the friends of our governments enemies.

And if the Federalists were now in power in Congress, the people might well suspect that they would be the friends of the Mexicans, as they are the enemies of the gallant troops who are fighting the battles of our country in a foreign land.

But the people know what will follow Federal success, and will not trust that reckless party with power.—*Dem. Union.*

Plenty of Grain in the Country.—The Charlestown (Va) Free Press say that the upper counties of the Valley, for the last few weeks, have been pouring out from ther granaries, wheat, corn, &c., that has been stowed away for years. Thousands of wagons have visited Winchester, within a few weeks past, all laden with the product of the soil. In the course of a short ride above Winchester, a few days since, the editor counted upwards of *hundred wagons* on the turnpike! The high price for breadstuffs has acted like a charm on the old German farmers of Shenandoah, Rockingham, &c.

The Late Duel in the Army.—A letter received here from the army in Mexico, furnishes an account of the late duel between Lieut. Mumford, of Cartington's company, and Lieut. Mahan, both of Virginia. They fought with muskets—both wounded at the first fire, Mumford receiving seven buckshot. Mahan's friends have three letters, written on the evening of the duel (21st May) when both were living, but not expected to recover.