

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, June 30, 4847

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL CONVIRGIOVER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH. OF MOTTGOMENT COUNTY.

The Reporter for One Dollar! Premium to the Post Office procuring the great est 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.

Truth and Eloquence.

As much diversity of opinion prevails, in regard to the political opinions of Gen. Taylor, some of the Federal papers of the south have made a proposition to our Democratic friends to unite with them in support of him, as a common candidate for the Presidency, without distinction of party.

The Nashville Union, a sterling democratic print takes up the subject, and discourses in the following spirited strain:

"The Whigs sometimes say to us, "we are willing to take up Gen. Taylor without regard to his principles: now, why cannot you democrats do the same?" We answer: "You Whigs have nothing on earth to lose. Your old principles are all swept away. You dare not come before the people of see the advocates of tariff, bank or distribution. Having no principles, you may safely promise to go for any man. But we have principles, which have been established after having fought you for them for many years, and we cannot risk their loss. The game is not equal, when we risk everything and you nothing." We will have nothing to do with the Whigs as a party. We will enter into no alliances with them. We have whipped them on every issue they have submitted to the people, and we can keep them whipped on those issues. If they choose to renounce their errors, and come over to our side, we will receive them into our party, when they show proper evidences of reback door, stealing our men and our principles, and pompously claiming them as their own-we can't Before putting on our livery, they must acknowledge themselves corry for having worn that Atheus. of the bank and protective tariff.

In these remarks, we have expressed our own individual feelings only. Many democrats may differ from us. But believing, as we do, that the matter will finally be satisfactorily settled-that the candidate of the democracy at the next Presidential election will get the votes of all those who now call themselves democrats, and of half those who now call themselves whigs any differences of opinion which we may now entertain must not be permit ted at this crisis to disturb the harmony of the democratic party."

Our Relations with Mexico.

A communication appears in the Democratic Review for June, on the subject of our relations with dent, in the following pungent paragraph: the Mexican nation, in which the writer seems to speak "as one having authority," in regard to the plan our government intends to pursue in the premises. It sets out with an averment that the inforthe administration, comes from a source at the capital, which entitles it to great confidence. The important part is contained in the following paragraphs:

"We believe in the first place, that the administration is willing to make to Mexico every possible concession in point of form, and to allow the ed party in the war to prescribe its own rule of diplomatic etiquette in settling the preliminages of peace. It has for this purpose, clothed Gen Scott, the commander-in-chief of the American lurmy. with power to treat with the authorities he may find in Mexico, and sent Mr. Trist the second officer in the State Department down to aid and instruct him in carrying out the views of the President. Nav. should the Mexicans desire or consider it a special mark of attention, Mr. Buchanan, the distinguished Secretary of State, will himself go down and negotiate in the city of the Aztecs.

As to the cession of territory demanded of the Mexicans, the administration will not claim it as a forfeit, but offer to pay for it, so as to acquire it by purchase. We want a clear title of it, and the administration considers purchase the very best of all

The expense of the war we would not claim from the Mexicans; and the indemnity which she owes our citizens, will be assumed by the government of the United States. We shall then claim no money from Mexico in any shape, and are willing to accept

and in payment of our just demands.

As to the territory to be ceded or sold to us by Mexico, we are of opinion that it will comprise more than Upper California and New Mexico, and that our government will not in ist, as a condition of peace, on the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehnantepec: but rather make this a subject for subsequent friendly negotiations between the two sister republics.

The carrying out of these measures may require a necessity of an United States Loan, but with the certainty of peace, the improved credit of all the States (Penusylvania taking the lead) the eradication of the absurd and wicked doctrine of repudia tion, and the agricultural; manufacturing and commercial condition of the country being fully equal to the most sanguine expectations of the friends and supporters of the present low rate of duties, one or two hundred millions of dollars may be borrowed without rendering the government dependent apon either domestic or foreign capitalists.

A bill to establish District Free Schools has been adopted in Jefferson county, Virginia.

We rejoice with our political friends, at the cheef gevidence which how a upon us from evaluate, that he O tober election will the door refull and our forces armed for the conflict, and the ed with the confidence of victory. The prosper aging in Pennsylvania, than they are at the present time. If a correct opinion can be formed from the nea no the Democratic introduction of Gov. Shuak is every day becoming more certain.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is firmly united. They are sound to the core, and will acheive a glorious victory over the liosts of Federalism, on the second Tuesday of October.

The Federalists hoped to distract our party by noise and confusion, but their efforts proved unavailing, and all hostile feeling to our present excel- - New York 87 25. Grain in the same fatio." lent Governor is passing rapidly away. The great body of the veomanry are honest, and desire to see the state and themselves prosperous and happy .-alone. Governor Shurk, by his constant and untiring exertion to sustain the reputation and credit of the Commonwealth, has endeared himself to Pennsylvania, and is justly entitled to the lasting gratitude

of every son of her eoil. It is the duty of every citizen to watch over and protect his own interest, and all should unite in common cause to promote the interests of the Common wealth, and this can be best done by the re-election of Francis R. Shunk, the democratic candidate for Governor, who, as a public officer, has shown himself to be the faithful and fearless friend of the peo ple's rights-who has stood as their faithful sentinel, by protecting them from the wiles of Federal leaders, in their insidious attempts to procure special privileges by acts of special legislation-mo nopolists, who seek the aid of government in schemes of speculation, by procuring effactments the honest, industrious mechanic, who toils singlehanded, from all chance of competition.

It behaves every good citizen, who would sus tain the Democratic sentiment of " Equal rights," to come up fearlessly to the support of Francis R. Shunk, and show to the world, and to Federal monopolists, that they know and understand their rights, and knowing, dare and will maintain them.

"Aid and Comfort." The last Bradford Argus has a column or more devoted to the Mexican cause, by reiterating the slang of a Mexican letter-writer against Gen. Pillow, of the American army. The reason is obvious. Gen. Pillow is a democrat, and while the federalists groan bitterly if a word is uttered against any officer in the army, who is of their party, they are incessantly busy in traducing and villifying every prominent man in the service, who happens to be a democrat. Let but an intimation be given, or a thought breathed, that the military conduct of a federal favorite was not exactly the thing-that a capitulation was not duly weighed or carefully considered, and they are ready to pour out denunciations and slaughter upon any one who dares to question the immaculate purity and perfection of all that a tederal officer may do. But when a democratic officer is mentioned, they can change as suddenly as the chamelion. They are ready to pervert his actions and his motives, and to retail slander to his injury, as any old maid is to distribute neighborhood twattle.

Beware of their falsehoods, their "Roorbacks," and forged "passes."

The New Court House.

The contract for building a new Court House and

The plan adopted by the Commissioners, is said to combine, in an eminent degree, cheapness, convonience and elegance. The contractor is required by his bonds to execute the work in the very best manner, and to have it completed by the 15th of November next, 1

The work will be commenced in a few days, and the indefatigability and facilities of the contractor, ensure its completion within the time limited.

JUST THE THING. The Boston Post thus hits off the proposed Federal nomination of Gen. Taylor for President, and Senator Corwin for Vice Presi-

"There's a team for you—the antidote and the bane done up in one package! Taylor for the patrio's—Corwin for the traitors! Taylor for the fighting boys-Corwin-for the cow-boys, who delight to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy! Taylor for mation it contains in reference to the intentions of the slave-holders—Corwin for the abolitionists!— Taylor for the free-traders-Corwin for the monopolists, the manufacturers and money mongers! Taylor for the anti-bank and hard mone: —Corwin for the corporators and rag barons! Truly this ticket is worthy the ingenuity of the cutest pedler that ever left our goodly city with his cart full of notions. There's a ware for every market-a ribbon for nearly every customer.

> THE MORNON TEMPLE SOLP .- The Mormon Temple, at Nanvoo, Ill., has been sold to a committee of the Catholic church, for the sum of \$75,000. It is stated that the purchasers had also bought considetable other property in the city. At is understood the building is be devoted to educational purposes. connected with the Catholic church.

DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.-The last steam ship from England, brought the news of the death of the great Liberator, the most distinguished man of the Irish nation. He died at Genoa, in Italy, on the 15th of May last, in the 72d year of his age. Per-He has copied Jefferson and Snyder, and the peo haps no man of the present age has acquired great ple want no purer Democracy exemplified than that er notoriety, or secured greater respect from mankind, than Daniel O Connel. Certain it is, that no man ever flourished in Ireland, who enjoyed to the same extent the confidence and respect of the Irish people—a confidence fully justified by his tidelity and devotion to them under all circumstances.

Snow in June.—It is stated, on the authority of eye witnesses, that week before last, the Allegheny mountains were covered with snow, and presented

quite a wintery appearance. MURIERER CONVICTED .- Martin Shav, was tried last week, at Pottsville, for the marder of John Reese, in December last, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. When the vertict was renlered, the sister of the unfortunate man, who was sitting in the Court room, gave a piercing shrick, and fainted away. Application has been made for

Sona.-Our friend, the Post Master, has just put in operation at the "Drug Depot," a Soda Fountain, from which he dispenses a most agreeable bevarage, cool, refreshing, pure, and "sparkling and bright." It is worthy a trial.

various E. PIOLETT, of Pennsylvania, Paymaster, in th We are grad to be justice done and the by LETT, reflects credit upon the Administration. His

qualifications for the office, and his industry, tact first order. We vouch for him, that he will, discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself and honor to his country. Such appointments are worthly benowed to the fifth the

At Pittsburg, it is down to 55-at Philadelphia \$7

Shank and Longstreth.

The people of Pennsylvania are intelligent, en They are averse to change, when no good can reterprizing and industrious, and not susceptible of
those feverish excitements created by the speculations of stockjoblers and the terrors of a panic.— Past experience has sufficiently established this, and the federal wire-workers must resent to some other movements in order to produce even a temporary impression. Their tricks are stale and no onger deceive the people. But confiding in the supposed gullibility of our citizens, they are making the same denunciations as usual against our manner of regulating the currency and commerce It is true that all they say is only prating, falsehood and sophistry, and needs no refutation; for every one engaged in active life must be convinced of the uniformity of the currency and the general activity of business. Still, however, those discontented Federalists desire a change, for no other reason than from the belief that any change will do them good. They are so hampered by the folly of their own cunning, and so involved by their political treachery, that they eagerly covet any change in the hope that it will open an avenue for them to

scape from the corner into which they are driven.

But if we understand the character of the people of Pennsylvania, they will not suffer their interests incorporating masses of wealth with power to drive and happpness to be bandled about by politicians, in order that such a man may get into power, and this clever fellow, and that broken nabob, and that other good for nothing chap-of-all-work be provi ded with offices and salaries. The laborer, the farmer, the man of business, and every other citizen who honestly supports himself and family and pays his debts in obedience to the command of God, have other employment than wasting their time in aiding professed and confirmed politicians in carrying out their schemes of selfishnss and corruption. Such valuable citizens have certain fixed political principles which they faithfully support. and when the time arrives for them to vote, they discharge this important duty with care and discre-The Federalists may strive, but their efforts will be fruitless to seduce the people from their attachments to Gov. Shunk. They are in favor of republican principles, and they have presented for their suffrages one, who, as the Executive of the State, has sternly adhered to them and measured his political course by them. Under his adminis tration, the evil consequences of an unlimited banking system have been averted by his unwavering tirmness and democracy. He was assailed on every side by the friends of privileged corporations and bills, whose real design and object were concealed, were repeatedly presented for his ratifica-tion; but he resisted the influence of the former and promptly velocd the latter. In acting thus, Gov. Shunk confirmed the enmity of these men who were disappointed, but tightened the bond of affection connecting him and the people. Bitter and deep, lasting to and even beyond the grave. were the animosities which Gen. Jackson created when he demolished the United States Bank; but, for one enemy, he gained ten real friends among the people; and when he died, you could read the history of his life in the faces of the living monnments that attended his funeral in every city in the

Under his administration, that reproach of repu diation has been wiped away, and the credit of the State has been restored. Disregarding the calumnies on our honesty which were cast upon us from reputation of l'empsylvania, brought our debt to its Jail, to this Borough, was allotted by the Commis-sioners, on Thursday last to Mr. S. HAVDEN, of rance of the continued stability and solvency of our

Treasury.
Under this administration the State has risen to a high degree of prosperity, when a temporary hesitation in our manufacturing operations might have been anticipated in consequence of the modification of the tariff. Our farmers command the highest prices for their grain; iron and coal merchant are reaping satisfactory profits; the laborer is adequately paid: and every industrious man is re-ceiving the reward of his work. This happy condition of affairs exists under a Democratic administration that has rigidly carried out Democratic principles and measures, against which the Fedeal party have continued to protest, and to the enlire falsification of their prophecies of ruin. The Federalists predicted ruin, and the wish was futher to the thought when they portrayed the devastation which was to follow the success of Democratic measures. Where is the ruin they predicted? Is t in the groaning field and the ready barn? Is it n the rouring iron furnaces—the populated coal mines—the noisy machine shops and our crowded highways and seaports? All that pretended deprecation of ruin was a scarecrow. They sent mesengers to every factory to know how many hands had been discharged for the purpose of anticipating and forcing difficulties and embarrassments. In spite of all their efforts, they failed, as they always

will. "Fail" is stamped on their foreheads, and the next election will be a political Buena Vista. The Federalists have been forced from every po sition which they have taken, they have abandon ed their favorite measures, and broken through their principles, insomuch so, that it has been frequently seriously asked, what are Federal princi-This inquiry has been propounded to many Whig, and he has been unable to answer The fact is, they have changed so often, that they have no principles, and are now advocating a single cardinal doctrine, which is, opposition to everything

republican, right or wrong.

Let those who are dissatisfied vote for Gen. In vin, and we will be contented with the balance. Hopest Frank Shunk will receive such a yote as but one man ever polled in this State, He has conscientionsly discharged his duties, and the people are not unmindful of his ability and worth .which they demonstrated. He has governed the State well and the people desire no change and will have none. It requires no spirit of divination to foresee that Gen. Irvin will not be the next Governor of the State.- Dan. Union,

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED SLAVER .- The . barque hancellor, of New York, captured by the U. S. brig Dolphin, on the coast of Africa, as being engaged in the slave trade, arrived at New York on Thursday morning in charge of Lieut, Dulani and prize orew, and having also on board the captain. two mates, and six seamen of the Chancellor, who were taken in charge by Deputy Marshal Smith. There were no slaves on board the Chancellor a the time of her capture, but circumstances of suspicion existed which warranted, it is said, the Dolphir in sending her home. An examination into the matter was expected to have been made at N. Y. on Friday, but did not take place. The New York Sun, of Saturday, says :- The barque is registered, we understand, as belonging to Mr. C. D. Matthews merchant, of this city. The parties deny that she was engaged in slave trade, or other than a lawful calling, on the coast.' An examination into the facts will probably take place to-day.

The Fanners have commenced enting their grain at several parts of Virginia. The harvest will be more than an average.

in pieces of custon, captured at Eccramento. A fight occurred between an advanced guard of

60 men, belonging to Doniphan's command and which one Missourian was wounded, and 17 Indians killed, and several wounded. Six Mexican oys and two women were rotaten and liberated Further accounts state that the Camanches had

ince evinced a friendly disposition.

Desirate learning been received by Gen. Taylor from the Governor of San Luis, enquiring whether the design of the Commanding General to conduct it according to the usages of civilized nations, or after the manner adopted by the Camanches. Gener Taylor's answer is not given. No doubt was en-termined of General Thylor's march on San Luis, and from thence on tot he capital. A communication

loy to move as early as possible. But few of the old volunteers will continue by way of Tampico. The city of Mexico papers of the 29th ult. con ain Santa Anna's letter of resignation, and also a ong manifesto or address to the nation. A few days before there had been great confusion in the

received from General Scott, directs General Tay-

capital The resignation of Gen. Bravo includes his sta tion of General-in-Chief, as well of General of Divi-The reported arrest of Almonte is confirmed.

but the cause is not stated. The death of Gen. Scott was among the reports that prevailed at the Capital, and generally believed, but the error was discovered prior to the latest lates. Ampudia had been suspended from his command, and ordered to await for further commands of Cuero Avaca. Generals Valencia and Salas were ordered to leave the city on the 24th for San Luis, to take command of the army in the The reported defection in Zacatecas is confirmed. General Arista had refused to resume hi command until his conduct had been investigated. The result of the election so far stands thus: If the rote-of Ojaca is given to Santa Anna, where the old Legislature voted for Herrera and the new for Santa Anna, Herrera has 4 votes, Agaltrias 3. Acampo 1, Eltioraga 1, Almonte 1, Cafragua 1, and anta Anna 1.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.—By the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Gapt. Wood, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 16th, we have received dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst.

The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and

wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor, besides the following passengers: Mr. Sosepa Harris, Mr. Tudor, U. S. A. Purser Beyan, of the Navy, and Mr. Boswarth and two servants

The vomito is represented as on the increase a Vera Cruz.

We regret extremely to say that Paymasie Bosworth, who sailed from New Orleans on the 18th ult sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the vomito. His remains were brought back in the Masaachusetts in charge of his brother.

The most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerrillas, which was partially successful.

By the Fanny we learned that a train was to eave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst. for Puebla, under charge of Lieut. Col. Mackintosh.-The train had in charge \$225,000 in specie, of which sum one hundred thousand belonged to the Paymaster's department; the remainder to the

One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was

escorted by eight hundred troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst. and on Sunday the 8th, after advancing about lwenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile, broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans, to obstruct our advance.

The attack was made upon each extremity of the train, and upon the centre at the same time; the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represents that the o far successful that forty of our wagons were des royed, though not those containing the specie.

Two hundred mules loaded with vere taken, and thirty of our men kille The American Engle of the 9th says : "Our loss is variously estimated from four to twenty," but

private accounts, from responsible sources gives the oss at thirty men. The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back toward the Puente

Nucional, which some suppose they may attempt No later news from the train had been received

the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts Nothing later had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious For the

present, at least, the communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwallader will, no doubt, open a passance to lalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for a cavalry force upon the line, to telear away the brigands which infest it, and who are mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 800 troops. But the audacity of the guerillas des not stop

here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by their predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town.

News from the City of Mexico.

- Farpenicksburg, June 22. New Orleans papers of the 15th have been re seived by the Southern mail to-day. There have been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz, but the papers have additional items of Mexican intelli-

A letter from one of the American prisoners at the city of Mexico, dated the 28th ult., says that he expected his release on the 30th. Gen. Scott was xpected there within eight days, and no formidade opposition anticipated.

The papers published at the capital give extracts from the despatches intercepted when Col. Sour was murdered El Republicano charges the Americans at Puc

bla with having committed great excesses. Santa Anna, previous to his resignation, had ordered all prosecutions against officers of the army to be discontinued. Pacheco was named as the Minister of Justice

on the 27th. El Republicano urges the defence of the Capital but also advocates the removal, of the seat of Government, so that, in the event of its fall, they may have a rallying point. This paper stated, on the 26th, that the Capital would be garrisoned by 9000 men, to arrive immediately. Another paper ridi-

culed the idea of defence. Nothing is said in the papers of the formidable defence before reported as making at Rio Frio, and speaks only of the fortification in the immediate icinity of the city. It is mentioned that an advance party of Gen.

Worth's had reconnitered as far as Rio Frio. The resignations of Generals Brave and Rinco had been induced by an order of the government bestowing on Lombardino the command during heir indisposition. Gomez Farias was at the capital of Jalesco.

Gen. Ampudia had published an address to the nation, vindicating his conduct at Monterey. Further particulars are given of the arrest of Almonte. Gen. Alvarez writes to the Government that he

would arrive at Cuemavara on the 27th, with his forces, in readiness to defend the capital. The new Constitution is published, together with the addresses of Herrera, Santa Anna, and the Prefor carrying the mails in England, per railway.

are now truly free, and can never be conquered by

foreign invasions. He conjures the Maricans to
cast sade their publical animosities, and units in
the sadron of the laws and the constitution; his done he define of the independence of the common the common to the common that the common that

from Cerro Gordo without permission.

Great preparations were making at Gampitato for It was believed at Monterey that Gen. Taylor would move on to San Luis Potosi in the latter part of June. art of June. It is stated, on authority of an prival at Matzgor

do, that Col. Hays and his regiment had returned Col. Doniphan and his command were shortly

speciol to arrive at New Oriests:

The Tariff Tea and Coffee.

The Bedford Gazette, one of the most efficient Democratic papers, says, that on the 31st day of July 1811, the Federalists, who controlled the July 1841, the Federalists, who controlled the National House of Representatives, as one of their RELIEF measures passed a Bill imposing a Tax of 20 per cent upon TEA and COFFEE. The vote stood yeas 116—nays, 101—every democrat in the House voting against the tax! The Journals PROVE this—and the Federalists dare not deny it. The bill having passed the House was sent to the Senate for concurrence, and on the 4th of September, it was debated at great length in that body by HENRY CLAY and others. Mr. CLAY who is the acknowledged "embodiment" of Federalism,

said that.

(C)— He would vote for the Tax on Tea and Collee. It was necessary under his calculations, and, as he leared he was to be deserted by a portion of his friends, he trasted that some of those opposed to him would note for this Tax—if they did not the result would inevitably be, that, at the next session the Tax would be imposed!"

The questions was then taken on motion to strike TEA and COFFEE from among the articles paying a Tax, and was carried, yeas, 30-nays 10every Democrat in the Senate voting against this tax, and Henry Clay, the "embodiment," and nine other federalists voting for it-another fact that dare not be denied.

When the bill was under consideration, Jos. R. Chandler, Esq., the accredited mouth-peace of Federalism, said, in speaking of the Tax, on Tea, Coffee, &c.,
"We are aware that, by custom, those articles

once superfluities, have become something like necessaries of life, although it is probable that a new direction of taste (taxation) will hereafter reduce those articles nearer to their former stan-

The Baltimore American, another mouth-piece of Federalism, in speaking of the Tariti Bill said:-The protective features of the law appears to be strong enough. It would have been better for venue if a duty had been laid on TEA and Cof-

Thus it will be seen that TARIFFIZING Tea and Coffee has always been one of the leading and lavorite measures of federal, whiggery-but now, when it has been barely suggested to lay a temporary duty as on these articles for WAR PURPOSES the Federalists squam like so many vipers, and lenounce the measure as one of the most vile acts plunder the people, that could well enter the mind of man—although their candihate for the Presidency uged the tax, in time of Prace, as one

indispensably necessary.

The discussion which has taken place on this question will, however, do more to disabuse public opinion on the subject of the Tariff than any thing that has come up since 1840. It has compelled the federalists to admit that a TARIFF is a TAX. This is where we have been wanting to get them for a long time. Whilst the Federalists now look upon the Tariff on Tea and Coffee, for war purposes, as an awful outrage, they go in neck and heels for the Tariff of 1842 which puts a heavy Tariff (TAX) upon almost every article consumed by the FARMER, MECHANIC, and WORKING MAN, whilst gold Jewelry, rich laces, and elegant wises and carpets, used by the rich, are suffered to come into the country almost free of tax. We have got Cooney just where we want him, and on this issue we are ready to meet him on the stump, n the paper and at the ballot-box

The Democrats are now, ever have been, and ever will be opposed to putting a Tariff on tea and coffee-and they are opposed to taxing the work. ing man to keep up a rich loafing aristocrary, hence their deadly hostility to the taxing features contained in the Tariff of 1842 on the usual neces-

saries of life. If the Democrats will place this question properly before the people, in every county in the State, next fall will give us a majority of at least

tifly thousand, on this issue alone.

Let the fact be proclaimed by every honest man in the commonwealth that a Tarifl is a TAX. and nothing else, and that when whiggers, bawls out for a high Protective Tariff, they mean a HIGH TAX, that enables the dandies and aristograts of he country to live off the hard earnings thus PLUNDERED from the honest WORKING MAN !

DISASTER AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE UPON LAKE ERIF.—A collision occurred upon Lake Erie, near Conneaut, on Staurday the 12th inst., between the steamboat Chesapeak and the schooner Porter .-The schooner sunk, and her crew were taken on board the steamboat. Before reaching the shore the steamer also sunk, and the engineer and thirteen others are missing, and supposed to be lost.

Mr. D. A. Folsom, on his way from Buffalo to

Cleveland, it is thought, is among those lost. His wife and only child were with him, and are supposed to have been saved... Since the above was in type we have received an extra of the Cleveland Plaindealer, giving more full particulars, from which we extract the follow-

The Captain of the Chesapeaké advised all to stick by the week, but many notwithstanding left, and a shing as yet have been heard from them among whom was the Chief Engineer. After about half an hour she went down head foremost in forty feet water, her upper deck rising with the water. On this the passengers that remained held fast.— The Captain describes the scene here as awful such shrieks, he says, as he never wishes to hear

again. At this critical juncture the steamer Gen. Harrison hove in view and passed them, not hearing their cries for help. She put into Conneaut about 13 miles distant from the wreck, and then was informed by the clerk; who, with about fourteen others had made shore in the small boat, that her assistance was needed. She immediately put for the wreck, and rescued all on board:

There were about 45 passengers on board. How many got ashore safe after the wreck went down s not known.

Of those known to be drowned are the fellowing

Mrs. Honk, Watertown, N. Y.; G. Van Dozen, Sandusky E. Coon, Bellville, O.; S. York, Tiffin, O. Of the crew, R. Southerland, Chief Engineer Orson Ware, 2d Porter; R. McNab deck hand.

There has, no doubt, been a fearful loss of life, and much property. The clerk's books, and about \$8000 dollars in money, the property of private in-dividuals entrusted to his charge, went down with he boat. Not even a passenger's trunk was saved. The Chesapeake belonged to D. W. Barney & Co. The porter was loaded. A card of thanks from thirty-five of the passengers to the captain of the Gen. Harrison, for their fescue, shows that there

were that number of the 45 saved. SURNESS AMONG EMIGRANTS .- On the 5th inst. among the emigrants arrived in the St. Lawrence, 21.000 of whom were at Grosse Isle, 120 interments took place. On the voyage out/960 had died. 700 had already died at Grosse Isle, 1500 were sick on board the emigrant ships, and 1100 on the Isle.— The greater parts of the deaths occur among those

Forty-five miles an hour, is the contract time

News from all Nations

The New York boot and shoemakers have recen The New 1012 boot and shoemakers have recently introduced style of shoes with elastic springs, so managed as to form part of the upper, and to go of without the annoyance of strings or button. they are called the Congress boots, and are an merican invention—yet are said to be as fashious.

Let and popular in Europe as here.

The Letheon is used successfully in Mexico in surgical operations. Dr. Barton has introduced it

There are at present 600 hettspapen publisher in Great Britain and Ireland of which 230 are Libera 187 Tory, and 183 neutral. The total amount of the debts of the several

States in the Union, according to the American Almanac, compiled from official returns, is \$221.

Com. De Kay, and his officers, of the Macdonia have assumed a uniform, gold lace, &c. This is abound, since the M. goes out, by an express act of Congress, as a merchant vessel. In a report made to the Legislature of Maine or

which returns are made, here are 547 instate person and idiots, Miss Walter, of the Roston Transcript, expresses an opinion that to see a healthy babe in a bab jumper "is most amusing and satisfactors,"

Saturday last, it appears that in 157 towns from

Our countryman, Mr. Catin, has received a order from Louis. Phillippe to paint twenty-five large paintings for Versailles, from the designs he submitted to him of the travels of La Salle on the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and the great lakes North America.

We learn from the Pittsburg Journal, that D Breckenridge has resigned the Presidency of leferson College, in Cannonsburg, Pa. His place is to be supplied by the Rev. Dr. Baird, a gentleman well and favorably known for his lectures on Ea-

A portion of the Tennessee volunteers, " just from the wars, arrived at Nashville on the inst. The people turned out on masse and gave them a glorious welcome to their homes.

Fanny Wright was, at late dates, lectoring in London; her subject, The Mission of England considered with reference to the civilizational Hisory of Moderon Europe, and denouncement of the Difficulties of the hour."

A few days since a house in Fairhaven, Mass. to which a Mrs. Humphry Hathaway resoned when her own dwelling was burnt, took fire the day afterward from a defect in the chimner, and was destroyed, with the remains of her formitte.

THAT KISSING -It was the "German Reformed Synod" at Pittsburg, and not the Reformed Presbyterians who enspended a minister for kissing his nater n-law. So a Piusburg paper states. The first versel that has ever reached Lake Eine

from the ocean, is the canadian vatch. Alice, which lately arrived at Detroit, Michigan, direct from Montreal, bound to Santa Ste. Marie. The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is to be celebrated at Charlestown. Mass., in an appropriate manner on the seventeenth. The city ap-

thorities are making arrangements for it. COUNT MONTHOLON .- Among the nobility lately arrived in the Hibernia, is the worthy, intelligent and popular Brench consul in Richmond, Va. He returns with his family from a prelonged visit to his native land.

Among the passengers in the packet sho Admiral, at New York from Havre, is M. Alexandre Vatternare, the indefatigable philanthropis and originator of the plan of national interchanges iterary and other works,

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, rives a long account of a wonderful natural place nomenon, which he met with in Opelous, la. sering no less than a child with telescope power A subterranean cave, of large dimensions, la

een recently discovered in the lime quaries a Mr. John Rennedy. Montgomery county, Pennsyl-The money coined in the United States, dumm

silver and gold, amounts to \$122,500,000. What a mint of money! They make ice-cream in New York by seam.

The advertisements of the "American Patent Stan lee-Cream Company are in all the papers The city of New Bedford, Mass., appropriate \$21,500 for schools, out of the aggregate sum (66

000) to be raised by taxation this year. The venerable John Quincy Adams amrel a his residence in Quincy, Mass., on Saturday, wib his health considerably improved.

There was a dreadful storm and hurricane Cincinnati on the 9th instant, blowing of the upper works of the new government steamer lying after warf, by which M. E. Stoddart and two other men were dreadfully, and it was feared fatally injured being crushed by the falling mass. Mr. Stallar died the following day.

Silver is not a legal tender in England, and the Baring could not some time are raise money and silver bullion to the amount of £60,000; and neither Barings not Rothschilds could get paper, with the endorsement, discounted by the Bank!

It is said that Mr. Law, the owner of the Orem has offered to run that boat against the Bar Star on a wager of \$10,000. From amateur or cambine racing the practice will become habitual, to be great hazard of life. Gen. Vasquez who was in the fight at Burns

Mexican general officer who has fallen in lank during the war These Mexican Generals takeer rellent care of their persons. The Mississippi steam frigate cost \$520,000: the Missouri, built at New York; \$550,000; and the New steamer Washington, just started on her far ropean voyage, \$250,000. The tomage of these

Vista, and was killed at Cerro Gordo, is the out

essels is about the same The Post-Office Law has been construed by some individuals, so as to warrant the sending transient newspapers free of pushinge. This aree at understand from the Union, from an error in pure tuation in the pamphlet edition of the laws. sient newspapers are subject to a postage of the cents pre-paid. The Postmaster General has in structed the Postmasters to forward, without

pre-payment, all papers sent from the office of put The whole amount of the annual products the United States is about one thousand millions of

The Savanah Republican says that Mr. Welse has chille and fevers, and is, therefore, a Northern man with Southern feelings,

The collections of the United States in faror of reland, amount thus far, it is estimated, to than \$100,000.

A Cincinnati paper announces that Profes Mitchell has received advices of the discover of new cornet by Prof. Colla. of Perma, and this description. tranger was seen at the Cincinnati Observatory the night of the 8th instant. It further that this new comet is near Lumbda Ursa Majora The tonnage of the United States on the 30th

September last amounted to 1,562,084. It is stated that each gun of Bragg's Batters, Buena Vista, was discharged upwards of two hardered and fifty times during the battle

Mr. Astor has, in his will, left nearly a bull million of dollars for the establishment of a tree library a Philadelphia. He made this legacy, the Mail see not expecting, from his great age to survive low

Daniel O'Connell was born in the wilds of Land Ireland on the 5th of August, 1775, and died is Genoa, Italy, on the 15th of May, 1817 in the 121 year of this year of his age.