Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, July 14, 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.

General Taylor and the Presidency.

Gen. Taylor has written another letter, to a namesake of his, in Cincinnatti, Ohio, the Editor and publisher of the "*Cincinnatti Signal*", avowing his willingness to accept the office of President, if called by the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large; but stating in the most emphatic terms, that, "*In no case will he be the candidate of any party*, or yield himself to party schemes."

This letter has taken the federal party and press by surprise: in some places it is boldly attacked: in others it is passed over with a silence indicative of the deepest disappointment and mortification, while the more desperate denounce it as a forgery.—One thing, however, is certain. The positive refusal of the distinguished General, to become the candidate of the Federal party, has proved an effectual damper upon their enthusiasm. It not only forever prevents him from accepting a nomination at their hands, but it more than indicates a hostile feeling to that party, on some of the leading questions of the day.

The effect, of this letter will be to remove Gen. Taylor out of the hands of the Federalists, who have been making an unauthorized use of his name! He now promptly disclaims all connexion with that party, *as a party*. What they will do, for an avilable, remains to be seen. It will take some little time for them to recover from the shock they have received, from this announcement of old "Rough and Ready," and when they make another demonstration, we have no doubt it will be under another and more subservient leader. At present "the glory of Ichabod is departed."

The following is the letter, with the remarks of the Editor of the *Signal*, in giving it publicity.

"The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the editor are regarded as a warrant for its publication. We felt it our duty, when the first demonstrations were made in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of General Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journalist.—In reply to that communication, we have received the admirable and significant letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers."

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the *Signal* of the 13th April.

At this time my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be comprised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and decided approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself most truly and respectfully your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. General U. S. Army.
Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

GEN. PILLOW has greatly distinguished himself in fighting the Guerrillas, on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and the Federal papers are now trying to injure him by stories, in regard to his want of Generalship.

The Difference.

Modern "whigs" seem to have but little relish for their ancient name "Federalist.' The odium of the alien and sedition laws, the stamp act, the semi-monarchial government proposed by their leaders, the "aid and comfort" given, by them, to the enemy in the last war, adhere to them like plagie spots: while as many efforts are tried to shield them from the effects, and with about as much success, as the thousand newly invented nostrums called "patent medicines." If they would but admit their errors, and plead guilty to want of correct judgment, in their opinions of the honesty and capability of the people; or if they would insist on the justice of their federal principles, they might escape the contempt of trying to sneak out of the responsibility. It is as much in vain for the Federal party to cast off the name they have so long and so justly worn, as for the leopard to change his spots.

No effort to appropriate to themselves the name of Democrats, will ever succeed. The Federal, or whig party, and the Democratic party, are, and will forever remain seperate and distinct. There is no sympathy or affinity of principles between Democracy and modern whiggery, alias ancient Federalism. Let them be called by what name they will, donkies will have long ears; so the Federalists may call themselves democrats or Democratic whigs as long as they please, it dont change their principles—the long ears will stick out, they are federalists still. That party has undergone no change in sentiment; and as vehemently despise the liberal and progressive doctrine of "equal rights," now as they did in the days of the elder Adams. They seem to be aware that their principles are held in detestation by the great mass of the people, hence they try to conceal their deformity; yet the long ears will occasionally stick out. It is not often that they more unwittingly expose themselves than was done, recently, in an article published in the Athens Banner, Ga., said to be a Democratic paper, and copied into the Bradford Argus of last week. The Argus regards the article as triumphant evidence that Gen. Taylor is not a Democrat. It flatly asserts that the old General "is a member of the *Whig* party, and, of course an unfit representative of Democratic principles." It is alleged in the article alluded to, that the farthest the General ever went in favor of Democracy, was to intimate that a President should enforce a "strict observance of the Constitution."

The Argus, *admitting this difference*, copies the article as an admission, by a Democratic paper, that General Taylor is not a Democrat. No man, therefore, it is admitted, can be a Democrat, unless he is in favor of a strict observance of the Constitution—that no man entertaining whig, or Federal principles can truly represent Democracy. Why will not our neighbor Argus always keep this difference before the people? Why will it not tell the people that the right to establish a National Bank, and a thousand other projects of national enterprise are grounds of difference between the two parties, as to the power of the government, under the Constitution.—That the Democratic party are for a *strict construction* of that instrument, while the Federalists as they ever have been, are for a *liberal* construction, or drawing power from it by inference. Let this difference, and the honest difference between the two parties, upon all important questions, be kept constantly and fairly before the people, and the federal party would be spared the miserable necessity of seeking refuge *from themselves*.

The Presidency.

We notice a movement in several states for the next Presidency. We are yet unable to learn whether it is a movement of one or both parties for the same man. This question is now undergoing discussion between those immediately interested. One side avers it to be a Democratic movement for Gen. Taylor, because the Gen. is a democrat—the other side avers it to be a whig movement, and that the Gen. is a whig of the old school. This is the issue; a very plain one too; but we suppose the issue in fact, is only between the combatants, and with them it is a question of great importance, neither more nor less, than if the Gen. is elected, who shall have the spoils. We apprehend from the anomalous character of those concerned, the blending of so many hues, streaked or striped, that there will be no difficulty in adjusting all difficulties, on the basis of share and share alike: and the candidate baptized the "People's candidate." But whether Gen. Taylor will countenance such a scheme of rascality, there can be but one opinion. It seems to us that he will promptly rebuke the conspiracy; that he is a man of such sterling integrity and fervent patriotism, that no set of men can make game of him. It is impossible for any man to be elevated to the Presidency, who has no settled convictions as to the principles on which the government should be administered. No party, nor the people irrespective of party would agree to this. If Gen. Taylor consents to be the nominee of the whig party, or the democratic party, it will, in either case, amount to a declaration of principle. If, however, he can suit neither party, in order that he may be acceptable to a portion of both, they must know his principles: otherwise they have no common ground to occupy, or meet upon. Let us wait the development of this matter. It must be made, and when made, then it will be time enough to canvass the Gen.'s claims to democracy or whiggery. We think the General has served his country too well, and is too deserving to be bamboozled about by huckster politicians: and if some of those who have been *indefatigable* to nominate him thus prematurely, is any indication of the company the Gen. keeps, we have our private opinion of his stripe. Our public opinion is, that if the Gen. should be judged by some of those who are anxious to keep his company, that he would be very much abused.

Gen. Taylor's name, however, is bamboozled about by politicians in this state, in more than one way. We have looked on with amusement, at the sanguine exertions of the whigs to make capital out of the General's whiggery, for the fall election.—They took it for granted that the people would go blind for Irvin, if it could only be made out that the same party which were in favor of HONEST FRANK SHUNK were opposed to Irvin and Taylor. Of course the people would go for Mr. Irvin, because he is a whig, and so is the Hero of Buena Vista. But it turns out like the old woman's bread, which was all dough. The Gen. has written a letter by which it seems that he is as much a democrat as whig, with no pretension to either. So Mr. Irvin must go along on his own hook, as we presume the Hero of Buena Vista prefers he should do.

Mr. CLAY was recently baptized, in a small lake on his own farm, and has united with the Episcopal church.

Federal Slander.

Does the Mexican Argus suppose we are bound to *prove* the falsity of such slanders as it published last week, against Gov. Shunk? If so, they are mistaken. Their slanders are too gross, and their falsehoods too glaring to require refutation; and we referred to them last week, only to remind our readers that the federalists were pursuing exactly such a course of vituperation, and defamation of private character, as we had predicted they would, and warned our readers to look out for. Deplorable indeed, must be the prospects of a party, for success, when its accredited organs can find no better arguments in favor of their cause, than falsehood, slander and coarse personal abuse; yet such are the weapons used by the federal party. Our readers will recollect that the same system was pursued by the same party, towards the lamented *Muhlenburg*, while he was before the people, as the candidate of the Democratic party. A licentious print, in Berks county, started the malicious falsehood, that he was in the daily practice of swearing, gambling, and drunkenness. This infamous slander, upon *one of the best men in the Commonwealth*, was caught up and repeated, and reiterated by nearly the entire federal press in the state. The Argus seized upon this as a delicate morsel, and gloated upon it for weeks. It is now serving up a similar dish in relation to Gov. Shunk; and after uttering the most shameless and unmitigated falsehoods, charging him with drunkenness and going about among the low grog shops, procuring liquor and treating topers until they reeled with very drunkenness, coolly and impudently tells us that we have not, and dare not attempt to prove the charges false; and hence would have their readers receive them as established facts. Admirable logic!—worthy the sapient Editors of the Bradford Argus. Surely such brliancy of genius cannot fail to illuminate the world!!

NEWSPAPER UNION.—The United States Gazette, and the North American, of Philadelphia, have been united. Mr. Chandler, having sold the Gazette to the proprietors of the North American, retires from the corps Editorial, forever. "The North American and United States Gazette" is the title of the paper since the union. It is a spirited and efficient paper, and commands our admiration in every respect, but its politics. It is decidedly Federal.

RIOT AT ANNAPOLIS.—A bloody riot occurred at Annapolis on the 4th inst. between a portion of the citizens of that place, and a party of Baltimoreans, civil and military, who went there on an excursion in a steamboat. The conflict is described by the Baltimore papers as "awful to behold." Brickbats and other missiles, and even fire arms were freely used. Several persons were killed and others severely wounded.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNED.—President Polk, returned to the seat of government on Wednesday last, after two weeks absence, in good health and spirits. "He returned too," says the Union "delighted with the reception, he has every where enjoyed, and with the liberal spirit of a free people, and with the brilliant signs of the prosperity which he every where witnessed."

THE MEXICAN WAR.—*Opinions of the Spanish Press.*—The N. O. Patria, of the 3d inst., publishes an extract from an editoral article, in the Madrid Heraldo of the 26th April, on the subject of the war between the United States and Mexico, which is not a little interesting, from the candor and ability with which it is written. The writer, after commenting on the victory (as the Mexican account made it appear) at Augostura or Buena Vista, which the Mexicans, under Santa Anna had obtained over General Taylor, news of which had just been received, expresses his conviction, that notwithstanding this temporary success, Mexico was *doomed to fall in the struggle*, and her name to be *razed* from the list of nations. It is, according to him, a war of races, which could only terminate in the complete overthrow of the Spanish, by the victorious Anglo-Saxons. Lamenting, as a descendant from the common stock of Spaniards and Mexicans, this sad destiny of the ancient kingdom of Montezuma, he says nothing else could have been expected, seeing the constant occurrence of revolutions in that unhappy country, whose natural effect was to unsettle men's mind, and ressolve the whole social system into its primeval elemates, causing the total neglect of every thing calculated to raise the standard of intelligence and industry therein.

The clergy are severely reproved for their selfishness, in not parting with a portion of their immense wealth to support the national cause. The course of the United States is then commented on. The writer points to the rapidity with which this country has increased in every element of commercial and political greatness. The European nations are warned against our gigantic power, which is rapidly acquiring such extraordinary size, that the most powerful nations in the Old Continent are but figures in comparison. The United States, according to the Spanish editor, is destined to acquire the dominion of the seas; she will monopolize the commerce of the world; and no human power can prevent Cuba and the West India group of islands from falling into her power, since they will thereby obey the force of irresistable attraction.—*N. O. Times.*

WORSE THAN A MEXICAN.—The Washington City correspondent of the Pennsylvanian says:—

"A gentleman now in this city, just from the army of Gen. Taylor, related to me an incident which I deem worthy of repetition. The gentleman was sitting in the tent of "old Rough and Ready" in conversation, when they were interrupted by the appearance of a young officer who handed the old General a bundle of newspapers. "Here is one, General, that has your name up for the Presidency." "Let me see it, sir." The old Gen. looked at it for some minutes, scanning it with seeming interest. "Take it away, sir," said the old hero gruffly, "I don't believe in it—no one can support me who opposes the war—he's worse than a Mexican!" The Editors of the North American will please "stick a pin there.

SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The correspondent of the Montreal Herald gives some particulars of the loss of three emigrant ships, bound for Quebec from England and Ireland, and that several hundred human being had found a watery grave. In addition to the Miracle, wrecked near the Magdalen Islands, with the loss of sixty-four drowned and thirty dead from fever, (some account of which we have before published,) the Zenobia, with 179 passengers, has also been wrecked at Manadieu, and the brig Carricks also, about four miles estward of Cape Rosier. Out of 167 passengers in the latter vessel, only 48 reached the shore. These disasters all happened in the latter part of May.

FAMILY POISONED BY A SLAVE.—A letter from Anne Arundel county, in this State, states that there was a daring attempt at poisoning perpetrated upon the family of Mr. William Sucker of West River, on Sunday morning, by their cook, who is a slave of Mr. T. She mixed arsenic with the coffee, and in ten minutes after they drank the coffee, every member of the family were attacked with the effect of the poison. Medical aid was immediately obtained, and in the afternoon they were out of immediate danger. The woman has confessed that she administered the poison, and is now lodged in jail at Annapolis. This is the second attempt of a servant to poison their masters' family that has occurred in the same section of country within the last three months.

Mountain Lake Celebration.

[Reported for the Bradford Reporter.]

Agreeably to previous arrangement by the Committee, the friends of National Reform met on Monday, the 5th inst., on the borders of Mountain Lake in Burlington, Bradford county, Pa., for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our national independence, attended by the Smithfield band and Artillery. Exercises of the day commenced at ten o'clock, A. M. Dr. C. DRAKE appeared as Marshal of the day, when the following order was observed, (guns at intervals):

Maj. JEDEDIAH HUNT, of Canton township, one of the participators in the victory of Bridgewater, was unanimously chosen President of the day. Proceedings commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. ALLEN, of Burlington township, who ably supplicated for the rights of man. Declaration of Independence read by Mr. AXTELL, Principal of Troy Academy, preceded by appropriate remarks.

Oration by ULYSSES MERCUR, Esq., of Towanda.

Address by Hon. DAVID WILMOT, M. C.—ably defending and defining the *rights of man.*

Measures of Reform illustrated by H. E. LEACH, of Owego, N. Y., after which remarks were offered by several gentlemen present. An immense audience were then conducted by the Marshal of the day, to a most bountiful and well-spread board, served up in pic-nic style, by the ladies of Mountain Lake and vicinity, where, notwithstanding the ample extension of two well-spread boards of more than two hundred feet, yet not more than one-half of the ladies (to whom precedence was, of course, by the gallantry of the gentlemen, given) could be seated. After partaking of a bountiful collation—with the most hearty cheer, by the whole concourse, all of whom seemed to vie with each other in the general glee, the audience were again summoned to stand by the discharge of ordnance, when they were entertained by the following ode sung by the Messrs. SLUTTERS, and furnished by the Marshal of the day, for the occasion, followed by other patriotic songs:

NOW'S THE TIME—AN ODE.

The day has come, the hour is near
That men no longer Tyrants fear;
Oppression trembles at the sight
When FREEMEN gather in their might!
"Let *good-enough* alone," 's the cry;
"We'll have it better, by-and-by"—
But, rouse ye, FREEMEN, in your prime!
No longer tarry, *now's the time!*

"All men are born with *nat'ral rights*"
They 're sacred as Heaven's blazing lights!
And shall we see them trampled down
With but a *disapproving* frown?
No!—rally FREEMEN in your might!
Your *voice* can set the Nation right;
And with you every tongue shall chime;
Come forward, FREEMEN, *now's the time!*

"The proper impulse has been given";
The bands that bound our race are riven;
And FREEDOM'S ray our azure streaks;
And every FREEMAN boldly speaks;
Then why the proffered *right* delay!
Or why protract th' auspicious day!
The cause is just, the theme sublime!
On! onward! FREEMEN, *now's the time!*

"The Reformation has begun"—
Arouse thee, every mother's son!
Sweep Ignorance from off the earth;
VIRTUE reward, and real WORTH;
Dispel hereditary blight:
Give every man his *nat'ral right*,
Embrace the subject of my rhyme;
The battle 's entered—*now's the time!*

"A little longer wait," you say,
"And soon we'll see a better day"—
Delays are dangerous, life is vain—
We cannot live it o'er again—
Then list not to Deception's cry;
Indulge not Knavery's lullaby;
Wipe from your eyes this spurious slime,
And conquer, FREEMEN, *now's the time!*

MONOPOLY still tugs and strains
To guide the State with *broken reins*;
It stands, it sits, it claws the grass;
Nor brooks to see the Treasure pass
That pampered up its bloated pride,
Depressing VIRTUE by its side—
Drive from the world this pantomime!
And save the PEOPLE, *now's the time!*

The crafty Politician's out
Partaking foremost in the rout;
Nor spares the pains of nods or winks
To gloss the *source* that never thinks;
At *Superstition* gloats most rare;
Gives *Sycophancy* promise fair—
To foil the knave in every clime,
Is, FREEMEN, yours, and *now's the time!*

The artful Drone's intriguing smile,
That would purloin your sweat the while,
The Tyrant's cold, insulting frown,
That aims to crush his fellow down;
They are but POWER'S froth and foam;
Imagination's earth-wrapt gnome!
Emerge from out this fog and grime,
And, triumph, FREEMEN, *now's the time!*

Shall these vile hordes upon you live,
That *precepts*, not *examples*, give!
Who *yesterday* well of you wot,
But who to-morrow know you not!
No longer to their treachery bow!
Call Cincinnatus from the plough!
POWER'S *smile* or *frown* counts not a dime—
Strike, FREEMEN, strike! for *now's the time!*

No longer crouch, the foeman meet;
He sits ensconced in Honor's seat,
With graceful, hypocritic smile
The *thoughtless* rabble to beguile—
But, *thought* 's a weapon strong as Fate!
Then, FREEMEN, *think* before too late—
Neglect of duty is a crime—
Up! to the rescue! *now's the time!*

After which the following sentiments were offered:

By the Marshal of the Day: *Our Location*—
Here seated on the *Mountain Lake*,
A view of our location take—
There distant, broad Armenia spreads,
Here Pisgah rears its many heads,
While in the south Towanda bold,
For ages shall its stores unfold;
Her wealthy treasures under ground,
Her lofty top with forests crowned,
The stern adventurer invite
To trace its depths, to reach its height;
While Freedom's banner o'er us waves
Proclaiming that we can't be slaves!

By Hon. D. Wilmot: *The Smithfield Band*—Their performance to-day reflects equal credit upon their musical acquirements, and upon their patriotic devotion to their country. May prosperity attend its individual members.

By Dr. C. Drake: *The Smithfield Artillerists*—The next time they are summoned at the tap of the drum, may it be to face Santa Anna.

By the Smithfield Band: *The flag of our country*—The striped apron with which the Goddess of Liberty adorns herself. May its ample folds soon wave over the Halls of the Montezumas.

By A. H. Seward: *The Ladies of Mountain Lake*—They smile sweetly; may they always be as happy as they are this day.

By Dr. Drake: *Democracy*—May it ever be progressive. I go for freedom of soil on the principle that when the landlords drive us off from *their* homes here, we shall have a *home of our own* to flee to.

By Jerome Powell: *The Day we celebrate*—As the 4th July, 1776, was a glorious epoch in the history of our nation, so may the 4th July, 1847, mark a new era in the history of our Nation's reformation, by engrafting firmly upon the heart of every American the principle of *equal rights to all* and special privileges to *none*.

By J. W. Miller:

Hark! hark, the sound, free soil 's the thing,
That makes the people wonder—
Had I a voice as Stenter strong,
With it these hills should thunder.

By Dr. Drake: *The Starving Irish*—Ships loaded with bread for their mouths, and rifles loaded with bullets for their hands.

By A. H. Seward: *The Orator of the day*—May his progress in *Virtue* and in the cause that sustains *the rights of the people*, ever run hand in hand.

By Philip Hart: *The United States of America*—By the grace of God free and independent, may they continue to increase in piety as long as a plant grows on the soil, or a sea rolls in the ocean.

By Dr. Drake: *Our "Foreign Relations"*—Johnny Bull and Brother Jonathan, how stand they connected? Let Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Monmouth and Yorktown—nay, let Chippeway, Bridgewater, Plattsburg, Thames and New Orleans answer. "And still our glorious banner waves." Three cheers for Buena Vista!

By a Guest: *American citizens*—The worthy sons of noble sires. Mexico we shall soon be through with—but we are not yet done!!

By J. W. Miller:

God made the earth for all alike—
Then for his *right* let each man strike,
In this let every one unite,
Is not the soil he tills his right!

By Dr. Drake: *Johnny Bull*—When he employs his boasted wealth in feeding his starving millions, instead of idly and greedily grasping the donations of industrious FREEMEN, whose hard earnings he has, on more than occasion, destroyed by fire and sword—then may his obsequious minions whom we are nourishing in our bosoms here, with a better grace boast of his power and greatness.

By H. E. Leach: *The Hon. D. Wilmot*—Our trusty Representative in Congress—a bolder freeman never lived. Behold him face the power of party for the people's rights.

By W. A. Sluyter: "*Young America*"—The organ of Reform: may its columns ever be as they are now, open to all. A free press for a free people.

By H. E. Leach: *The Land sharks of Northern Pennsylvania*—They may find it easier to close *their mortgages*, than to close *our* mouths.

The proceedings of the day were closed with the following resolution, offered by the Marshal of the day:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this celebration be published in the newspapers in this county, and in "Young America," in New York city, and in every other newspaper in the Universe,

Where Power would the world enslave,
Where Freemen breathe or Tyrants rave.

Important from Mexico.

Americans expelled—Gen. Arista Imprisoned—Movements of Santa Anna—Reinforcements in the Capital.

The New Orleans Delta of Sunday, the 27th June, announces the receipt of Mexican papers from the 30th of May to the 5th June inclusive, and gives the following brief synopsis of their contents. Gen. Arista has been arrested and confined. Gen. Almonte was still in prison. On the 1st June all the natives of the United States were ordered to leave the city of Mexico for the states of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the laws of nations. Gens. Gutierez, Goana, Martinez and Polomino are entrusted with the command of the lines of defence of the city. Bodies of the National Guard are said to be on their way and constantly arriving from the adjoining states, and it is believed that from seventeen to twenty thousand troops will be concentrated for the protection of the city. The papers are filled with accounts of great feats performed by the Guerrillas.—The Mexicans have certain information that Gen. Scott cannot expect reinforcements to a greater extent than two thousand men and money to the amount of $200,000, and nothing more. They therefore think it doubtful whether he will march to the capital, and talk loudly in that city of marching out to meet him. There are but 6,000 Americans, they say, from Vera Cruz to Puebla, who lord it over a population of a million of inhabitants which the two states contain. This they say can be believed only because it is seen.

The letter of Santa Anna withdrawing his resignation is published. The following paragraph will show its character—"During the time since I gave in my resignation, I have received singular tokens of the confidence of all classes and of all persons the most influential in society. All have besought me not to persist in my intentions. I see in them a determined purpose to force me to remain, founded in the necessity of preserving the present state of things without innovation, in order not to endanger the fate of this populous city, and on the motion the excitement has been very general, and even the troops in the garrison and most numerous portion of the people, have been constant in their solicitations and their prayers.

A Monarchy established at the Capital—Santa Anna Proclaimed Dictator, or King of Mexico—his plan of defence—Rumored fortification of the Capital—Gen. Scott's movements—Complete route of the Guerillas.

Later advices have been received from the city of Mexico by the steamer New Orleans from Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Congress had postponed the election of President to the 25th of November, and made Santa Anna Dictator. The preparations for the defence of the Capitol were of the most thorough character, and it was the intention to attack Gen. Scott at three different points of the road.

Gen. Cadwalder's rout of the Guerillas is represented to have been most complete; he took them by surprise, killing fifty, wounding about forty, and taking a number of prisioners, without losing a single man.

A letter also states that Gen. Alvarez is between Perote and Puebla, and is making great exertions with a view to attack and destroy Gen. Cadwalder. His force is reported to be 5000 men and increasing.

Gen. Cadwallader, it will be recollected, left Vera Cruz with about 1400 men, and he will probably hear of this Mexican force before reaching Perote.

He will no doubt halt until joined by Gen. Pillow, who has 1800 men. The two detachments joined will no doubt be able to trace their way to Gen. Scott's head quarters.

Gen. Pillow also routed the Guerillas was attacked his train, in a most creditable manner; the Dragoons cut them to pieces, leaving thirty dead and fifty wounded. He however lost ten men in killed and wounded.

Mr. Kendall writes to the Picayune under date Puebla, June 14th, that prospects of peace are further off than ever, and that our government will be compelled to take possession of the whole country and govern it too. The Picayune, with regard to this news, says—

"The news by the N. Orleans which will be found in detail in our columns to-day is the most serious and consistent that we have received for many weeks.

It is now no longer doubted that General Scott's march upon the Capital will be disputed with no inconsiderable determination for Mexicans.

It is supposed that he will be resisted in force at three several points between Puebla and Mexico. The Guerrillas, too, are becoming bolder in their attacks upon bodies of men moving along the roads. Indications of obstinate resistance are rife on every quarter, nor can any presage of peace be drawn from any source unless there be comfort in the adage, that the darkest hour of the night is just before day."

A ROYAL RELIC.—Workmen engaged in the demolition of the old Church of the Celestices in the *Rue du Petit Muse* for the purpose of new constructions, disturbed many ancient tombs, among them was discovered one 10 feet below the surface, which turned out to be that of a daughter of John, King of England, surnamed Lackland, who granted Magna Charta. She died probably about the year 1250.

A GLORIOUS ACCESSION.—Among a number of emigrants arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, was an old man in the fifty-eighth year of his age, who had with him ten sons, four daughters, five daughters-in-laws, three sons-in-law, twenty-eigth grand-children, and two great grand-children. He was smoking his pipe quite leisurely, and seemed happy. They intended to locate themselves in the western country and till the soil. Success to them.

News from all Nations.

The two daily trains upon the Erie Railroad bring to New York Market 50,000 quarts of milk per day, giving the road a revenue of $250 per day, and making to the city a benefit of $350,000 a year in the article of milk only. The quantity of strawberries brought down this week exceeds 60,000 baskets a day.

In the process of digging for the foundation of a new building at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, last week, an immense bone was found at the depth of 17 feet below the surface of the ground. It is apparently the thigh bone of a Mastodon. 3 feet 6 inches in length, and weighs 28 lbs. A rusty bayonet of an ancient fashion, was found near it, at the same depth.

The number of letters that pass through the post office, annually, for London and its environs alone, is 75,000,000. They average four inches in length and three inches wide. If this immense number of letters were laid in a horizontal position, lengthways, they would reach to the extent of 4,634 miles.

Sir. Fitzroy Kelly, of England, has stated that since the year 1800, no less than fourteen persons have suffered death for crimes in that country, for which it was afterwards clearly shown that they were innocent.

The whole road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is paved in a manner that streets in our cities are—The bridges over the streams and ravines are of solid masonry, and excellent workmanship.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The public grounds at the Capital comprises 540 acres, as follows: President Square, 83 acres; Park 28 acres; Capital Square and Mall 227 acres; other squares, 202 acres.—The Government has expended there, since the year 1800, the sum of $10,035,454. The President's house and treasury building, each cost $700,000. The patent office and general post-office, each $500,000.

Arthur, of the Whig, and Jenkins, of the Sentinel croessed the Mississippi at Vicksburg, on the 7th inst., to shoot and to be shot at, but postponed the matter to another day.

Connecticut Legislature adjourned on Thursday. The legislature voted to submit the question of giving the colored men of Connecticut the right of suffrage, to the people.

The steamboat Newark was sunk on Tuesday night, about eleven miles below Pittsburg. She was loaded with groceries and dry goods, which will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat was partially insured.

The most remarkable case of the use of the Letheon is that of a rich man in New York, who, while under its influence, had "extracted from him fifty dollars for charitable purpose, without experiencing the least pain or regret."

Not far from $5,000,000 are yearly earned in Massachusetts, by females employed in the various factories and manufactaries of straw hats, straw, &c. About 40,000 females are thus annually employed.

The Lowell Advertiser says: It is reported about the city, very confidently, that the time for ending the day of labor, in some of the mills, after the last of July, will be changed from 7 to 6 o'clock.

An Alabama editor makes an apology for a lack of "editorials" because Sal, his better half has the scissors. "The babies," he says, "must have shirts and Sal won't cut out shirts with a handsaw no how."

Several flour speculators in New York have failed in consequence of the heavy decline in prices. They were quite confident that the Cambria would bring intelligence of a still further advance in breadstuffs.

The hay crop in England this season is said to exceed all past experience. It is there considered more important and valuable than all the other crops.

General Cadwallader, the hero of the National Bridge, is said to be a relation of the late lamented Ringgold, and like him, is game to the back bone.

The volunteers returning from Mexico, are receiving gratifying and appropriate receptions in the different sections of the West to which they belong.

The annual examination at West Point was made last week. The graduating class numbered thirty eight, most or all of whom expect to be ordered into immediate service with the army in Mexico.

A Marriage in High Life took place in New York, on Tuesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The parties were Col. Willam H. Polk, brother of the President, and Miss Mary L. Corse, daughter of the late Israel Corse. The happy pair are now in Philadelphia.

The accounts of the growing crops throughout the State of Texas, of cotton, corn and sugar, continue to be highly encouraging.

The Sea Serpent has appeared off Nahant. This intimates that the hotel keepers there are all ready for their summer custom.

The bar of the U. S. Hotel at Cincinnati was robbed on wednesday night last, of between five and six hundred dollars.

Many farms in the vicinity of Boston are cutting up for house lots, as land sells better by the foot than by the acre, especially that usually sold for building.

Flounces are by gones in the world of Parisian fashion.

The Saratoga Whig and the Saratoga Republican have resumed their daily publications for the summer. Their register of visiters show that the fashionables are beginning to arrive at the Springs.

NAMES OF RIVERS.—Monongahela—Falling in of banks. Muskingum—The elk's eye. Mississippi—Father of rivers. Ohio—Fine or fair river—Potomac, signifies the river of Swans.

The fruit crop is so abundant in New York, that the farmers are at a loss as to the best means of preserving their trees against the evil effects of too great bearing.

From the 18th to the 21st inst. inclusive, some 250 visiters arrived at the hotels at Saratoga.

A lad only fourteen years of age committed suicide lately, in Tatnall county, (Ga.) by hanging himself.

29,248 immigrants have reached Quebec and Montreal, up to 21st inst. Several hundred of the thousands in hospital these cities, are yet sick of the ship fever, and many are dying daily.

Two persons died in New York on Tuesday from sun-stroke.

Tomatoes, green corn, citrons and watermelons were received at New York, on Tuesday, from Charleston.

Capt. Piper, of the Baltimore volunteers, was robbed on the night of the 1st instant, at Tampico, of more than $200.

An ecclesiastical court in England has decided that here is no scripture or canonical authority under which the marrying of the sister of a deceased wife can be condemned.

Ashburton stated in the House of Lords, that England suffered annually to the amount of £1,000,000 in bad debts.

One of the Westmoreland, Pa., volunteers lately returned from Mexico with a trophy of victory in the shape of a live Mexican wife, with black eyes, long flowing black hair, &c.

Great complaints in Philadelphia with the thermometer, on Friday at 89, and Saturday at 90.

A private entertainment was given on Thursday evening, Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, to the gallant Col. May.