



Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, July 21, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR. FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

From the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention of Georgia, we have taken the following resolution, which seems to have been unanimously adopted:—

Resolved further by this Convention, That the Democratic party of Georgia will give their support to no candidate for the presidency of the United States, who does not unconditionally, clearly and unequivocally declare his opposition to the principles and provisions of the Wilmot proviso.

Of the Wilmot proviso, our readers have already been informed. The Democratic party of the North has ever been united and resolute in its efforts to sustain and vindicate the rights of the South against every combination to disturb the harmony of the Union, by the agitation of a question believed to be clearly understood and definitely settled by the compromise of the Constitution. A just regard for that solemn exponent of the rights of the States, is, as it should be everywhere, the only consideration. Our party has a two-fold duty to perform. Its members have not been less zealous to oppose the enemies of the South, in the North, than it has the Federal party. Democrats of the North have ever been united and triumphant in the support of Southern men. The same cordiality on their part exists now; and we may with certainty say, that they will ever be true to their duty, ever cherishing as sacred, the solemn compact, by which the Union was, is, and "must be preserved." Since the adoption of the Constitution, the South has not been in want of evidence of how the Democratic party of the North stood in relation to them, and their institution of slavery.

We fear, from the above resolution, and other indications of late, at the South; that our actions have been attributed to other than the right motives, and that what we have done to sustain the rights of the South, is construed as an approval of slavery as it exists in the Southern States.

When did the Democratic party of the North ever say, that they would not support for the Presidency a candidate who did not "unconditionally, clearly and unequivocally declare his opposition to the principles" of slavery? They ever could with more propriety demand this, than can the South make the demand which they have. The Democrats of the North have not been more united in their determination to sustain the rights of the South than they have been on the question of slavery; and however paradoxical the South might appear, contending for democracy and slavery, yet the institutions guaranteed to them by the constitution, no Democrat could oppose, without being equally absurd.

We do not mean to be understood that the Democratic party of the North, as such, is organized to oppose African slavery; the people of the North, the whole people, are deeply convinced of its wrong; but as we have before mentioned, this unanimity of sentiment has not induced any Democratic body to adopt it as peculiarly their own, and declare war against the party in the South, if they did not come up to the same standard.

What are the principles of the Proviso, that the Democrats of Georgia should resolve to support no candidate who was in favor of them? It opposes the extension of slavery into territory hereafter acquired. Do the Democrats of Georgia stand alone in opposition to this measure? Are not the slaveholders of the South generally, of all parties, equally opposed to it? What object then, had the state convention of Georgia, in passing this resolution? Was it not to array the South against the North?—Not the Democratic party of the South alone, but her whole slave-holding population. This is not the first time the parties of the South have had common ground to occupy against Northern Democrats. What has induced this movement? Is it the apprehension that the Democratic party of the North may, for the second time since the organization of the government, assert its claim? If so, the resolution will be as futile, as those who adopted it, were arrogant.

We wish it to be remembered, that the issue is made by Southern Democrats. It is not the North against the South; but the reverse. They pronounce, that no candidate shall have their support, who is not opposed to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso. Now, we have no hesitation in saying, that no Northern Democrat can be nominated, who will unequivocally declare his opposition to the Proviso, and that no Southern Democrat can be elected, who will do it. This is the "fix" we are in. Northern Democrats never can look with indifference upon a resolution like the one from the South, until they have lost all self-respect, and are ready to be driven, like sheep to the shambles. The principles of the Proviso, if adopted, could in no way interfere with those rights of the South, secured by compromise. For their protection in these, the Democratic party have, and ever will, most rigidly adhere. Not because slavery, in the abstract, is right, but because the right is theirs by the Constitution. We know no distinction between the claims of the North and the South, on account of slavery in the latter. But we do protest against any attempt of the South to put its heel on our neck. If the sentiment of the foregoing resolution pervades generally the Democratic party of the South, it is time the issue was met. If the North has rights to maintain, let her dare maintain them. The South may find in a convention more difficultly in defeating the claims of the North, than it has heretofore had. And if they wish to render the difficulty insuperable, let them but continue to denounce the friends of the Wilmot Proviso.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The Democrats of Butler county have nominated Jacob Zeigler, the able Editor of the Herald, and the late Assistant Clerk of the Senate, as their candidate for the Legislature. Jacob, you have our hearty wishes for your success. As you have assisted us, on former occasions, we would now cheerfully be your assistant, if we could render you any service. We have well grounded hope that you will be elected.

LEAVYVILLE CELEBRATION.—We would have given the Leavysville celebration a place in our paper, if a copy had been furnished us in time. We did not see it until it appeared in the Argus, after our outside form had been put to press, and we have not the room inside to spare.

Right About Face.

If ever the adopted citizen of this country, had reason to regret having left his native land, it was when the persecuting spirit of the self styled Whig party was manifesting itself, in open and relentless hostility to the principles granted by our laws, to the honest emigrants from Foreign lands, to become citizens of our happy country: or when having become so, they dared to assert and exercise their rights. The Federalists were aware, that it was just as natural for the persecuted and oppressed of other lands, who sought refuge in this country, to sympathize and co-operate with the party of Equal rights, as it was for them to hate aristocracy and tyranny in any form. The Federal party, therefore, had nothing to hope from them, but opposition to their measures. They had groined under the burdens forced upon them, by the monied aristocracy of the old country, and fled from their oppression to seek an asylum in the "land of the free." It was not likely, under such circumstances, that they would consent to be "heavers of wood, or drawers of water" for the aristocracy of this country. They have, however, at different times, been coaxed and threatened, by the Federal party, just as the particular state of affairs seemed to require. At one time we have seen them holding meetings, just before an election, sympathizing with the Irish people, and calling aloud for the restoration of privileges to downtrodden Ireland. But the veil was too thin, the Irish saw through their false pretences and refused to vote the Federal ticket.—The Federalists, indignant at the constancy of the Irish to Democratic principles, next set to, to abuse them into an abandonment of their principles.—They denounced them in their meetings, and at the corners of the streets, as "the rabble"—"the scum of society"—"cattle"—"d—d ignorant Irish," &c., &c., and declaring that they ought not to be permitted to vote.

The Native American movement, got up only as a crusade against the Irish and their religion, met, at once with the hearty co-operation of the Federalists. It is not doubted that this organization was a part of the machinery of a certain religious association, to check the progress of Catholicism? But the Federal party gained nothing by their union with the Native Americans. Both have been defeated again and again by the steady and consistent action of the Democracy. Nothing daunted, however, they are again trying what virtue there is in coaxing, flattering and cajoling. Another election is at hand, and they have discovered, just in the nick of time, three very important things; and such is the ado they make about them that a stranger would be led to think that this Federal party was all devoted to the cause of philanthropy; a sort of anti-sectarian, benevolent society, for the relief of Ireland.

Mr. Crittenden, the Federal leader in the United States Senate, made a proposition to appropriate half a million of dollars for the relief of Ireland.—He knew that such an appropriation could not be made under the Constitution; but he was determined to make something out of it, if possible, for his party, which was in a minority in the Senate. He could, therefore, safely have the Federalists vote for it, without any risk of its passage. A Nov 10 say the Federalists to the Irish, "see what we tried to do for your country, but the Democrats would not help us. Will you vote for them now?"

The next attempt is made directly through the Federal candidate for Governor. Mr. Irvin, one of the wealthiest men in the State, made a donation of a quantity of flour to be shipped to Ireland, which was bruted about in all the Federal papers as an unparalleled act of charity. We have reason to believe his motive was to secure the vote of the Irish adopted citizen. Our reasons are founded upon the fact that the Federalists ask and expect the Irish vote upon the strength of it. Far less ostentatious would it have appeared in Mr. Irvin, just at this time, to have given his aims quietly and modestly, as other people did, than to have proclaimed it upon the house tops, and in every Federal paper through the length and breadth of the land.—We do not know that any such donation was ever made by Mr. Irvin, but if there was, a decent respect for himself should have permitted the transaction to remain unknown to the world, but when the contrary course is pursued, and every pains taken to proclaim it abroad, the legitimate inference is, that the object of the donation was to gain popularity.

The last, and most astonishing discovery is, that the Democrats have threatened to lay waste the Catholic church in Mexico. Ever sympathizing with the enemy of our country, the Federalists are now appealing to the Irish, and endeavoring to convince them that the armies of our country are about to desecrate the churches in Mexico—hypocritically pretending to sympathize with the Catholics. We have little fear of their being able to gull the Irish this time by their shallow pretences. They reckon without their host if they expect to induce naturalized citizens to turn against their country and calumniate it. They cannot be made to perpetrate such a treason. After all the scurrilous and abuse which has been heaped upon the Irish, and their religion, by the Federalists, it is but a manifestation of the meanest debasement, in the latter, to beg for their votes in the manner they are now doing.

Bradford County Erect!

JACOB REEL, Esq., the indefatigable Treasurer of Bradford county, has just returned from Harrisburg, whence he has been to pay the quota of State tax for this county, for 1847. He has paid off the whole sum, amounting to more than \$10,000. By this prompt and efficient action of Mr. REEL, and his assistant, Mr. PECK, the county has been saved this year, the sum of \$473 68. More than double the amount paid out of the County funds to the Treasurer for county services.

A sum nearly as large, (\$405 43) was saved to the County, last year, by the energy and efficiency of the financial officer, in collecting and paying over the public moneys—as may be seen on reference to the annual report of the Commissioners, in the item of "Premium on payment of State Tax," charged to the Treasurer, and by him paid into the county coffers.

Such facts speak volumes for the energy, honesty and patriotism of our tax payers. It is also an evidence of the prosperity and permanent increase of wealth, among the agricultural and industrial classes of our community, and of the rain produced by the tariff of 1846.

LEAVYVILLE CELEBRATION.—We would have given the Leavysville celebration a place in our paper, if a copy had been furnished us in time. We did not see it until it appeared in the Argus, after our outside form had been put to press, and we have not the room inside to spare.

To Arms! To Arms!

The second Tuesday of October is approaching. The contest between Democracy and Federalism, between equal rights and exclusive privileges must soon be determined. The work should be begun. We fear our friends, in the country, are resting supinely, in the confident assurance of certain victory. Depend upon it, it will not come unless you achieve it, and, to achieve it, you must improve the opportunity now afforded, of marshaling the hosts of Freedom for the fray. We have never been defeated, except when, relying in confident security that victory was certain, we have neglected to make preparation for the contest.

We believe the Democracy of Bradford, will give a glorious account of herself in October: but to do this they must work. The Federalists were never more active: silent, it is true, but nevertheless efficient, unless our friends bestir themselves, and counteract their operations. All the measures of the Democratic party have met with success, and approval at the hands of the people. The State is prosperous, beyond any former examples, under a Democratic administration. All branches of industry are flourishing. The Federalists can find nothing to openly and boldly oppose. For a while they most vehemently opposed the war, with Mexico; giving all the "aid and comfort" they could, to the enemy, but finding little sympathy in their opposition to their country, they have dropped the subject, but relinquished none of their hostility to the measures of a Democratic Administration.

The Tariff of 1846, which was to prove so ruinous, and to be so suddenly repealed, by the Federalists, has, of late, found them silent and mute in their opposition.—Their batteries are all silenced, but they have nevertheless adopted a kind of guerilla warfare: and are slyly and stealthily at work fighting, as it were, in ambush, in the shallow hope of giving us defeated before October arrives. We give the alarm to our friends, and would urge upon them the necessity of a more perfect organization—organize in every township, organize effectually. Have the requisite committees appointed, circulate the Documents, spread the truth, let the light shine, call the roll often: see that every Democratic voter is ready, armed and equipped as Democracy directs, for the battle in October.

"State Book of Pennsylvania."

We have been presented with a volume, just from the press, with the above title, by THOMAS H. BIKEROWS, Esq. We have given it a cursory examination, and believe it well adapted to the use of schools; we most cheerfully add our testimony to the many flattering notices taken of this work, and recommend the "State Book of Pennsylvania" to the favorable notice of teachers.

The author has long been known as the friend of education in our State, and the intimate acquaintance with the common school system, acquired while he was Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Superintendent of Common Schools, has enabled him to perfect his work far more successfully than he could otherwise have done. With some few unimportant inaccuracies, the State Book furnishes a knowledge of the history and resources of the various counties of the Commonwealth, given in a manner adapted to the comprehension of children. "Whether of larger or smaller growth."

Deranged Boy.

A young lad, apparently about 17 or 18 years of age, came to this place on Sunday evening last, in a state of mental derangement. He is thinly clad, having nothing on but shirt and pantaloons. He talks incoherently, though inoffensively. He says his name is Samuel P. O'Brien—that his father's name is Thomas O'Brien, and lives on the Lycoming creek, about seven miles from Williamsport. Should this notice meet the eye of any of his friends or relatives, it is hoped they will pay immediate attention to his wants.

A CURIOSITY IN NEW YORK.—A Chinese Junk, or vessel, arrived in New York, a few days ago, laden with a vast quantity of curiosities. She is owned by an enterprising American ship master, and is manned by a crew consisting of 40 Chinese and 20 Europeans. She is an object of a curiosity to the good people of Gotham, and attracts universal attention.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday week, a barn belonging to Simon Stevens, Esq., in Standing Stone township, was struck by lightning, and totally consumed, with its contents, of considerable value.

A PLAN TO END THE WAR.—Gen. Gaines has addressed a letter to Col. William Preston of Louisville, which appears in the New Orleans Delta of July 23, giving his views on the subject of national defence, and the best mode of terminating the war. More than a year ago he expressed the opinion that the war would be a long and costly one, and gave his plan for stopping it. His opinions have undergone no change. His plan is simply this: if Mexico will still continue obstinate, we must only one of our own distinguishing enterprises, by which, in a short time, the true spirit of our laws, our liberty, manners and customs, will be thoroughly infused into that country. Build a rail-road through Northern Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The locomotive is the best missionary of peace and good-will among our own States, and let fifty thousand volunteers, armed with the pickaxe and shovel, be sent forward as soon after Scott cannot come to terms as possible. If the terms of peace will not do, perhaps the prospects of peace may.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—Return to Washington.—The President left Portland on Monday morning, arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., at 10 o'clock. He stopped a few minutes in Newburyport, Salem and Lynn, from all of which places committees waited on him for the purpose. He proceeded on to Boston and thence directly to the fine steamer Bay State, at Fall River, where he remained half an hour, and about the same time at Newport. The Bay State arrived at this city early yesterday morning, and the President having breakfasted at the Astor House, took the nine o'clock train for Washington, business of great importance requiring his immediate return to the Capital.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT.—The following toast was drunk at the 4th of July celebration at Owego, by Judge Avery. It is a well merited compliment. By C. P. Avery. Hon. David Wilmot. The able and eloquent champion of our Nation's honor. A statesman as upright in motive as he has always been correct in principle. The whole North with one accord, points proudly to him as an honored and distinguished man among the "Northern Lights." Honor to the faithful Representative.—Elyria Gazette.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm at Fort Edward, on Sunday last, a small instance killing two men, and seriously injuring three others. The gentleman who brought the intelligence, said, that as he passed through Fort Edward yesterday, the dead bodies of the five men lay upon the grass, and the Coroner was holding an Inquest upon them. The building was literally torn to pieces.—Troy Post.

News from all Nations.

The steamboats built and registered at Pittsburg, from the 1st of January 1847, to July 1st, six months, were 27. This is an interesting item in the business of Pittsburg.

Fine, fully ripe, delicious peaches and mellow apples, of the most exquisite flavor, were being enjoyed at Vicksburg, Miss. on the 23d June.

A Georgian physician, in an attempt to prepare gun cotton, is said to have discovered a mode of making cotton entirely incombustible, so that cloth made of it is fire-proof.

A few days ago, as some dozen boys were bathing in the Miami (Ohio) Canal, they found a large lot of valuable watches. One boy got twenty-one watches, another eighteen, and none less than a watch a piece.

The "old curiosity shop" at Niagara Falls, was broken open on Friday evening, and a large quantity of muscavine, and other articles of Indian manufacture, taken therefrom, amounting to some \$200.

The Monitor announces that the importation of grain and flour into France during the second fortnight of April amounted to 790,445 hectolitres, or 59,280 tons.

Dr. Barton, who was sent by the President to Mexico, has been using successfully the lethean vapor in performing surgical operations on our wounded soldiers.

The colored people of New York have held a public meeting for the purpose of noticing in an appropriate manner, the death of Mr. O'Connell.

The appointment of Choctaw Agent, made vacant by the death of Major Armstrong, has been given to Col. Rutherford, of Arkansas.

By a rumor from Washington, it is stated that Mr. Trist has been recalled from Mexico, by the administration.

From the 1st of January 1847, to the 1st of June, the whole number of emigrants arrived at the port of New York was 87,954.

Green corn has made its appearance at Charleston, a few days since, and was sold at 6 cents an ear.

A newly invented wire buggy is attracting much attention at Cincinnati. The Signal says it looks in the distance like a cow-bug.

A lady from Alabama, while on the steamer Oregon on one of her late trips from Mobile to New-Orleans, threw herself overboard in a moment of mental alienation, and was drowned.

On account of a union of Federalists and abolitionists in New Hampshire, James Turk and James Wilson, both Federalists, are elected to Congress from the 1st and 3d districts.

The Boston Times says that the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, by a vote of 149 to 107, have conferred the privilege of citizenship upon T. W. Dorr.

Elijah Sexton, of Millport, saw this spring from one log, 264 feet of lumber, which he sold for \$69.22. This is perhaps the largest amount of lumber that ever was sawed from one log in this country.

Samuel Williston Esq., of Easthampton, has made another donation of \$20,000 to Amherst College, and Mr. Hutcheon, of Bromfield, \$10,000; both for Professorships.

Capt. Charles Barnett, harbor master of Buffalo, lost an eye on the 5th, by a serpent, fired by a boy in the street.

A blooming girl of 23 was lately married to a man of 74, at Lafayette, N. Y.

Explosions in English coal mines are of frequent occurrence. One happened not long since at St. Helen's, killing eight men. It was occasioned by the ignition of foul air.

Upwards of 1,300 wagons have passed through St. Joseph's and Independence, Mo., the past spring, for Oregon and California, which, at an average of five persons to each wagon, will swell the number of emigrants to 6,500!

Paris contains 989,000 inhabitants, besides 70,000 foreigners, of whom 25,000 are English residents.

A tremendous hurricane recently passed over Seneca county, Ohio, doing great damage to fences and crops. A number of buildings in the town of Tiffin, were very much injured.

A terrible hail storm took place in Washington county, Pa., on Wednesday evening last, which did great injury to the growing crops.

The Kent Md., News says that the wheat harvest is over in that country, and that the average yield is less than was anticipated.

The Milledgeville Ga. Recorder thinks the recent rains in that State have tended to lessen still more than ever the prospect of the cotton crop, and that it must be short.

The Annual Income of the East India Company amounts to twenty millions sterling.

One million of dollars in gold arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult., for the use of the U. S. Government.

There are over 1500 miles of electric telegraph finished in America, and in operation; and other 5000 miles are under contract, and will be finished before a twelvemonth.

The city of New York pays more sweeping her streets annually than Connecticut does for the support of her State Government.

The Collector of the Customs at Tampico, states that he has collected \$46,565 on imports and tonnage since the 7th of last May.

The money coined in the United States, during the five-year's operation of the Mint, in copper, silver and gold amounts to \$122,500,000.

The Milwaukee papers state, that the wheat crop throughout northern Wisconsin, looks magnificent and that there is a fair prospect of such a crop as has never before been harvested in the territory.

The revenue from the Mexican Tariff has thus far exceeded \$500,000.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, 22 years ago, left Canandaigua, in New York, for Jefferson, Ohio, and after 12 weeks performing the journey. Last week he was only sixteen hours in accomplishing the same journey.

A specimen of New Wheat was exhibited in New York last week. Held at \$2 per bushel.

Nearly six thousand passengers from Europe arrived at Quarantine below Quebec on the four days preceding the 5th inst., in 25 ships, a great many of them ill of the ship fever.

During a celebration at Canajoharie, (N. Y.) on the 4th, a staging game way, and was the means of seriously injuring several persons who were standing upon it.

The water in the upper Lake is a foot lower than it was last year, and nearly three feet lower than it was five years ago.

Later from Mexico.

Loan of one Million Demanded by Santa Anna, which he is raising at the point of the Bayonet.—The Fortifications of the Capital Progressing with great Energy.—General Scott has abandoned Jalapa.—Com. Perry returned from Tobasco &c. &c.

An extra of the New Orleans Times of July 7th, announces the arrival of the steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. The latest dates from Mexico by this arrival are to the 19th of June. Santa Anna, it is said, has demanded a forced loan of one million, and is raising the money at the point of the bayonet.

A letter further states that the work of fortifying the approaches to the Capital is progressing with great energy, but with very little judgment. No further tidings have been received from Gen. Scott, except that he has abandoned Jalapa, and it was in possession of the guerrillas.

Comodoro Perry has returned from Tobasco. He found the river impassable, and consequently landed his troops, and marched to the town. He found the enemy ready to receive him, and having drawn up his forces, they fired, which the Commodore returned, when they retreated. A number of men were wounded. Lieut. May, among the number, lost an arm.

The Fitzgents has direct advices from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 29th ult., and Puebla to the 30th. Gen. Scott still remained at Puebla, awaiting the reinforcements on the road under Gen. Calwallader and Pillow.

The news from the capital was indefinite. Gen. Scott states that he had informed the Mexican Government that Mr. Trist was with him, and authorized to enter into negotiations of peace. Santa Anna had vainly endeavored to procure a quorum of the members of Congress to consider Gen. Scott's communication. It is supposed that Gen. Scott will have to march into Mexico to secure peace. The censorship of the press prevents the knowledge of what measures of defence are contemplated.—Santa Anna was to leave in three days from the 30th.

It is stated that every avenue to the city is fortified, but the success of the Americans was not doubted. Gen. Pillow, it is said, had been compelled to retreat the road with guerrillas parties every where to retard his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

The government of Puebla has been entrusted to Col. Belton, of the 3d Artillery. Gen. Alvarez was at Alisco on the 14th June, with 300 cavalry. The American Star, of Puebla, says there is three months provisions for the troops in the city, and that the fields around supply the necessary forage.

A Mexican had been detected by his countrymen, while on the way from the capital to Puebla, with drawings of the different fortifications around the capital. He was tried and condemned to die, but escaped. The Mexicans used every means to induce our men to desert and then used them shamefully.

Perry's expedition to Tobasco, was entirely successful. A rumor was current at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 14, that Gen. Scott had entered the capital, and that Gen. Pillow had been captured by the guerrillas. The former is false, and no faith placed in the latter.

Governor Shunk.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, one of the ablest and most candid "neutrals" on our exchange list, edited by J. H. Foster, Esq., who is known to be a thorough Whig in principle, lets slip at his neighbor of the Telegraph in this fashion:—"We are no special friend of Gov. Shunk, but we think our neighbor of the 'Telegraph' is piling up the official salaries rather high, in starting that he received over seventy thousand dollars for services rendered the 'dear people' whom our politicians are so anxious to serve. Fair play's a jewel, neighbor—and you mustn't overcharge. That Governor Shunk has held office some thirty years is most true, but let us examine some of the items; you say that he received:

For two years' services as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$1,000 per year \$ 2,000 For nineteen years' service, as chief Clerk of the House, \$2,000 per year, including perquisites, 38,000 For five days' services as Clerk of the House, in 1843, at \$30 per day, 150

These comprise \$40,150 of the \$70,150 charged to the Governor. The salary of a Clerk of the House being but \$450 per session, reduces these to \$9,015—certainly not over ten thousand dollars.—However, according to political arithmetic the "Telegraph" may be correct."

THE YOUNG QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The following is her mode of employing time: At 3 o'clock, not of the morning, but of the afternoon, she rises. Hardly dressed, for her toilet is the least of her cares, she has a very light and elegant equestrian harness, a present from the Queen of England, in which she often seats herself alone, though sometimes with her noble lord, to the great terror of the latter, who looks upon his safe return to the palace as a miracle, for his royal highness drives the mettlesome animals at a furious rate. At 5 o'clock dinner is served; and as soon as the repast is over, Isabel II exercises at fencing, which she varies by changing the pistol for the sword according to the fancy; after which she mounts a saddle horse. These exercises ended, she plays, dances, sings, and the like, till one of the morning, when the council of ministers, at which she always presides, takes place. When the functionaries communicate their wish to sleep, she dismisses them and remains alone till seven, the hour at which the evening, rises, which is precisely the moment when she retires. We here add an anecdote that perfectly depicts the character of this young Queen. Some days since she was preparing to a ceremony accompanied by her suite, when one of the officers about her fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot. The animal was vicious. The Queen ordered it to be led to her court-yard, all saddled, and bridled, which was done.

Despite the caresses of the affrighted courtiers, she mounted the animal and drove several times around the yard, controlling him with the aid of a long whip, which she said with the utmost sang froid, "You see that it is only those that are unskillful that are killed." This was the funeral oration complete of the poor officer.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—About ten minutes after 12 o'clock, the house of Mr. Wm. Matthews, No. 28 Wilder street, just north of the Towanda Railroad, was struck by lightning, the light entering the chimney on the gable end of the house, and thence passing down the stove-pipe, through the opening in the stove door. In consequence of the warmth of the night, the feather bed had been removed to the floor near the stove, and on which Mr. Matthews, his wife, and daughter Sophia, a little girl about ten years of age, lay sleeping. As the fire leapt the stove, and wife instantly, and bed, killing the husband and wife, and the child, then made its way through the side of the house. The daughter lived until about 3 o'clock, vomiting considerable blood at different times, but leaving no perceptible injuries upon her body. The parents were slightly burned. Another daughter, Emma, slept in the same bed, or beside it, and wonderful as it may seem, escaped uninjured.

The two sons of Mr. Matthews slept in the chamber above, and being awakened by the shock, called to their parents but received no answer. They immediately ran down stairs, and discovered the bed on fire. On extinguishing the flames they found their parents lifeless.

Mr. Matthews was an Englishman, about 45 years of age, and had been in this country some five or six years.—Rock Daily Ad.

PUT THAT AND THAT TOGETHER.—The Whigs will claim that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. The editor of the Hickman (Ky.) Standard has seen a letter received from a distinguished officer connected with Gen. Taylor's command, in which the writer states, "I know that Old Zach is with the Democratic party on the Bank and Tariff questions, and is amused at the idea of being run as a Whig."

Col. Doniphan and the Whigs.

At the recent welcome of Col. Doniphan and his brave troops in St. Louis, on their return from New Mexico, in reply to a congratulatory speech from New Col. Benton, Col. D. spoke in regard to the merits of the war. Being a Whig, his remarks on this subject, are worthy of perusal:

Col. D. observed, very emphatically, that this was a strange war. It was strange at home, and strange abroad. It was branded by Col. D.'s own party, as an unjust war, and yet opponents as well as supporters rallied to sustain it. Whigs, Democrats composed the same masses and slept in the same tents: he was only sorry that the same unity had not been evinced in the councils of the Government. As an instance of Whig feeling while in the field, Col. D. said that after long marches, during which nothing had been heard from the States, and while all hearts were yearning to hear from home, the first thing met with in America was the complete shew of Corwin, Ohio: "It was a shock—a shudder! After having overcome weary leagues, impracticable mountains, and cutting their way through the enemy, all their thoughts were to be told that they were robbed and cut-throats!" Col. D. indignantly denounced every syllable and every paragraph which went to deprecate the prosecution of the war to a prompt close. It was said that those who made such speeches belonged to the peace party; no such thing! They would, on the contrary, propose peace to eternity. Prompt cessation of all efforts were in vain. Col. Benton achieved all. Taylor would have been in force, Santa Anna would have been crushed forever, and the dominant, the Democratic party would have had dictated a government to Mexico. Nothing could have interposed to prevent instant negotiation. The war would have been terminated. Santa Anna's efforts have been cramped by the universal voice of means. Gen. Taylor after his four unvalued victories may be said to have arrived at no result. It was like a man in a fever, his most violent efforts were followed by corresponding exhaustion! Taylor's line of operation, at this point, is as far as Jefferson barracks. He is where he was last September, and there will be found next October! Scott is nearly as badly off. He has won victories only to remind him how much he was crippled, while Santa Anna was left to find fresh resources, and to give further trouble. Col. D. appreciated fully the moral effect which this war must have upon the Nation. He saw the triumphant contradiction to the slanderous charge of the bravery of citizens soldiers. It was a war, without the loss of a single battle.

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor. Old Rough and Ready is out with another letter, eleven days later than the one to the Cincinnati Signal. We find it in the Troy Daily Post of Tuesday. It will be seen that the old hero reiterates his rebuke of the Whig "schemers" or "cliques," as he calls them, who have sought to appropriate his name and reputation to the furtherance of their party schemes. He says again, emphatically, "I will not be the candidate of any party or clique, and should the Nation at large place me in the chair of Chief Magistracy, the good of all parties and the national good would be my great and abiding aim."

Will the Whigs doubt the genuineness of this, and stigmatize it as a "silly letter," as they did the other? We shall see. The Troy Post, from which we copy, is a Whig paper.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

[From the Troy Daily Post, July 6.]

We take great pleasure in laying the following correspondence before our readers, not only on account of the pure and patriotic sentiments expressed by Gen. Taylor, but because we know the public feel a deep interest in everything which falls from his pen.

The gentleman to whom Gen. Taylor's letter is addressed is one of the most respectable citizens of our country, and though from motives of delicacy he withholds his name, yet his communications to us, and the original letter from General Taylor, which are now before us, bespeak an intimacy between them, which accounts for the frankness and freedom of expression, which characterize the latter.

LANINGBORO, July 3, 1847.

My dear Editor: It is with inexpressible pleasure that I transmit herewith enclosed a letter which I had the honor to receive this morning from Gen. Taylor, "the Hero of Many battles, and as many victories." It amply speaks for itself. With characteristic brevity and pointedness, it strikingly exhibits the exalted and ennobling sentiments and disinterested patriotism which have ever marked the career of its author, which have won the utmost confidence of the American people, and which no distant day will be rewarded by the highest and most honorable gift which a grateful Republic can bestow.