

Bradford Meporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, July 28, 1817.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK. ÉGË CIVIL COUNISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MOSTGOMERY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING COM-MITTEE are requested to convene at the house of T. P. Woodruff, in the borough of Towanda, on Friday, the 6th day of August next, at 2, P.M. The committee is composed of the following named gentlemen : ULYSSES MERCUR, | EUWARD CRANDALL. A. F. LYON, F. S. WHITMAN,

JOHN PORTER. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.

Thankful for Small Favors.

The last Argus has, an article under the editorial head, with hile conspicuous words. "Gen. Tayfor accepts," if which it states, unqualifiedly, that Gen. Taylor yields himself to a Whig nomination, and gives as evidence the following letter from the old General, to the Secretary of a Pederal meeting, recently held at Trenton, N. J.;

FERRING ARTHUS ARTHOUGH, N. J.;

IER ARQUARTHES ARTHOUGH, W. L. 17.

Cramp from Monterey Mexico, June 21, 1; 17.

Sir: I have the former to a knowledge, with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the 3D mortate. Who go be the country of Mercer, N. J.

My thanks are specially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their dutteging approval and exteem, and which I can assure them is astruly receptained. I embrace this organism to remark, that it the people of the country devire to place me in the object of Chief Mag stracy, lide not feel myself at theiry in recises that, or the constant iff that position, as well as one more hability, it will every being greated and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess.

the ability I possess.
Please convey these my thanks and brief acknowledgments to the citizens of the County of Mercer. I wish them and yourself much prosperity and largemess.
With great respect. I remain your obedient servant for TAYLOR, May, Gen. on U.S. Army.
Dr. Joux T. Clarke, Secretary Public Meeting, Trenton N. J.

Call ye this yielding to a whig nomination? Such an acceptance as this would chill the aidor of any but a party in the last threes of desperation and dissolution. Let us look a little further, at this acceptance,—this yielding to a federal nomination. The words of the old General are, "My thanks are epecially due to my friends of the state of New Jetsey," &c. He does not say his Federal friends, nor Whig friends, nor even Whigs. Again, "I em- midistration which so honestly sustains them. brace this occasion to remark, that if the people desire to place me in that high office." Sec. Not the tv. In conclusion, he returns his thanks " to the citizens of Mercer county," not to the Whizs; nor to the Whig or Federal meeting which addressed him. Now, this is accepting, and "yielding to a Whig nomination," with a vengeance. As well might it have been said, that he vielded to a Democratic nomination, when he addressed his letter to the democratic editorsof the Cincinnati Signal. He said in that letter, he was willing to be the candidate of the people, but not of a party. We think the crumbs of comfort to be picked out of such a letter of acceptance as the foregoing, must be small indeed.

We would like to test the sincerity and honesty Taylor accepts," and in palming off such a statement lance and scincerity. The people are reaping the question? Is it willing, in behalf of the Federa party of this county, whose organ it professes to be. to support Gen. Taylor as the accepted candidate of its party, without my further yielding, on his part, to a regular Federal nomination! This will settle the question of the honesty of the statements made by the Argus, and the desperate state of its party feeling. Let the communication be yea, yea, or nay, nay. If it says yea, we are bound to believe that the statement of Gen. Taylor's acceptance was made in the simplicity of their understanding; but, if they equivocate, or fail to answer fairly and squarely, we must write them down as hypocrites and deceivers.

The Independent Treasury.

This fiscal agent of the government has now been in operation long enough to-enable us to judge of its effects upon the monetary interests of the country. It is said by those best capable of judging in such matters, that the system is, in many respects. working admirably, and in no respect, inferior to any other system yet practised upon. The uniformity and steadiness with which the financial and commercial affairs of the country have been conducted for some months past, is without a parallel in our history. The unisual export of the products of the country, and the millions of specie brought into it in return, under the old system of Deposites pansions and inflations equal to the famous Mississippi bubble-everything would now be rushing forward in a high gale-speculation would have rushed forward in a wild and fearful career.

The effect of expansions and contractions in Bank issues and operations, is always telt more readily and more sensibly in our commercial cities. ever ready to take advantage of the least change in financial affairs, to expand or emtract according to circumstances, and their own prospects of speculating upon the certain revulsions; that follow either the one extreme or the other.

. The unprecedented amount of specie which has arrived in the country within the last few months. had it been placed in the Banks, on deposite, would gave given them a false appearance of strength. and encouraged them to extend facilities to those engaged in speculating, until their discounts would have exceeded their real means, and a bubble equal to that of 1836; would have again burst over the country.

How different is the present state of things! Evrything is uniform and calm. All branches of indus ry, the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, and the manufacturer, are all-active and busy, all receiving a fair and bountiful return for their industry.

But a few weeks ago, and our government shipned two millions of specie to the South, to be used there in defraying its expenses, and scarcely a breath of sensation is felt at the North in consequence; not the least impression is produced on the Banks at the North, or in our great cities; nor the least alarm or panic has this circumstance created in the country. All is quiet and calm as when the money was in the vaults of the Treasury. The federal quidnunes are in a perfect quandary; the safety with which the public monies are kept and ma- I grace upon them."

naged under the present system, and the quiet and harmless manner in which millions can be changed from one paint to another, without the least embarrassment or excitement in financial circles, has effeetually overthrown their strongest arguments in favor of a "great regulator."

Under a Deposit system, the shipment of two millions, or one million, or even half a million of specie, from New York to New Orleans, would have realed a panic that would have shaken Wall street like an carthonake.

The Government is severing its connection with he Banks, without producing disaster; and the mo ney markets of the country exhibit more steadiners and uniformity, than at any former period for many

Democratic Prospectse

The prespects of the Democracy iliroughout the State are cheering. Why should it be otherwise The country was never more prosperous. The predictions that were so confidently made, a year agó, by federal panie makers, of the ruin and distress that was to follow the repeal of the farith of 1842, have not been realized. On the contrary, prospericy is smiling in every portion of our hand, and industry is everywhere commanding a fair reward. The honest voters who were led to believe that the -alvation of the country depended on partial and macqual laws, for the special benefit of the capirafists and manufacturers, and that a change would result disestrictedly to the country, have the most conclusive evidence that they were deceived, and that the line and cry raised by the federalists was solely for effect to accomplish the designs of speculators, and ambitious politicians; and they will not permit themselves to be again misled by such milices.

Every intelligent citizen knows and admits that here is an evident and important improvement. over former years, in the management of the liscal affairs of the Commonwealth. The public improvements are conducted with economy and are vielding a handsome income to the Treasury: while the most scrupulous care is being taken that the money is not lost by defaulters, or semandered on worthless objects of expenditure. We challenge for the official acts of the officers of the Administration, and the Canal Board, the most rigid scrutiny of the candid and intelligent of all parties. There nothing to conceal. All that is done, is done for the public, with a fiew to promoting the interests of the whole people, and is open to public inspection, and cheerfully submitted to the popular judgment. Will not the farmer, the mechanic, the honest and industrious of all classes, who contribute their money to support the expenses of their government, lend their aid to sustain and continue an ad-

"Honesty is the best policy," is an old mavim. but as durable as the hills and mountains of our na-Federal party, or the Whig party, or any other partitive land. , Let every honest man then do his duty towards sustaining an honest administration of the public business of the State. Make no compromiesfor bargains with those who are opposed to principles which have stood the test of time, and become more and more endeared to every lover of freedom and rational liberty. These principles have withstood the assaults of Federalism and of faction, and all kinds of specious and plausible opposition from the day they were proclaimed by the immortal Jefferson to the present time, and are now gloriously in the ascendant.

Let us not be found sleeping at our posts; but show to our wily enemy, that we can, and will of the Argus, in professing to believe that of Gen. succeed, and that we deserve success by our vigiupon its readers. Will that paper answer us one benefits of their own exertions, for the last few rears, in the re-establishment of confidence and prosperity in our public affairs. There is no mor raste or misapplication of the public money-no more stealings; but every dollar raised from the people by way of taxes, is faithfully applied to defray the legitimate public expense, in the most economical manner-this is the true comment upon Democratic principles.

> Waste and profligacy under a democratic name a counterfeit. Let us follow up our hand, fellow citizens, and by the election of our excellent Democratic ticket, continue the policy of economy and reform, and thus preserve our country from a profligate system of waste and extravegance such as Federalism would bring upon it. Let our mono be, Shunk and Longstreth, Virige and Economy,

> ERRATUM.-An error occurred in our account of he "Mountain Lake Celebration", in the Ode. sung by the Messrs. Sharters, which the Author wishes corrected. In the 4th line of the 7th verse, for "gloss the source" it should have read "gloze

Another Voice from the Camp.

The attempt of the Federal papers to show that he men in the army are so far lost to self-respect and reason as to favor their treasonable designs. has not been very favorably received by our troops f we may form an opinion from such matters a the burning in effigy of Mr. Corwin, and the dewith the Banks, would have been followed by ex- invaciations of John of York. The Hartford Times gives the following extract of a letter from a volunteer in Taylor's camp, to a gentleman in Hartford, as another evidence of the feeling which this attempt has created:

"All has been quiet here, since our little army achieved such a glorious victory upon the field, ex cept a political feeling which has been aroused by bearing of the conduct and the course pursued by our political opponents at home—the Whige-which than in the country: and the banks of the cities are is none other than the heaping of the vilest abuse upon the President and the Administration for car rying on, as they term it, if an unholy and purioba eons war against a sister republic." on the patriotic volunteers, who have denied themselves a quiet and peaceful threside, and left everything most dear o them, and who have taken up arms in defence of their country's rights-risking every thing, even life-are called by these Whigs, (the worst ene mies of our country.) a band of robbers and murlerers, taking the lives of innocent Mexicans. In this the treatment the soldiers deserve! I belong to the 3d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and have been with them from their organization up to the present time They are a strong and hearty set of men, number ing about 650, who are deserving of great creditor their good conduct as soldiers and American citizens. In many instances I have seen the poor and destitute Mexicans relieved from a needy situation by our men, and who, from joy, could not but shed a tear for the kindness shown to them.

... What will the whigs say when the war i brought to a close, and sufrounded by peace and prosperity! They will undoubtedly endeavor to tind something u on which to give yent to their nature, as it is acknowledged here by many who entered Mexico Whigs, but who will return to the nomes Democrats. Yes, many who came out with me as soldiers were Whigs, who are now, and ever will be, good and true Democrats; and the course pursued by our encinies at home is daily strengthening us as a party-adding new life and vigor to our ranks, and increasing our numbers rapidly, as you cannot but observe.

"I deeply regret that my native State should have shown in it so many Mexicans and traitors to their country-but their course will ever bring dis-

News from all Nations.

Mr.Ralph Ingersoll, oukenvoy Extraordinary to the court of Russia, reached his station, and was presented to the Emperor on the 31st May, with ils son, as secretary of legation, and Mr. Sanford as, attache. He passed the winter in enjoying the gay pleasures of Paris, and the spring in visiting his clatives scattered over the continent.

A large arch which had just been erected in the State Capital of Alabama, at Montgomery, fell down on Saturday week, killing two persons. Messrs. Ghents, and McGray, and injuring others.

The ships Tahmaroo and Jubilee, and the steamhip New Orleans, were to leave New Orleans on the 7th instant for Vera Cruz. The two former with five companies of the Indiana volunteers, and he latter with one company of the 4th infantry and Capt. Featherston's company of Louisiana voluneers. The whole force on three vessels being about 700 men.

A capital of fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed in Philadelphia and at Wilmington, Del., o establish an extensive Spinning and Weaving Factory in the latter place, which will do business to the amount of \$150,000 per annum, and employ 150 to 200 men and women, lovs and girls.

The French Steamer Union, which arrived at New York on Thursday morning, from Cherbourg. had a pa-sage of sixteen days; which was doing excellently well, under the circumstances. She is a remarkably handsome vessel, but cannot be compared to the Washington, in beauty of model or rig. She resembles more the Great Western than the Washington, and is rigged in pretty much the same way that vessel is.

The Boston advertiser says that Mr. Polk is the first President of the United States, who has celebrated the Anniversary of their Independence by passing through five of those States. nst., he honored Maine, New Hampshire, Massaclusens Bhode Island and Conneticut with his presence.

The French government has ordered that scientifle men in all the departments shall examine, miroscopically, every formight, the growing potatoes in the several districts with a view to discover if he plant be again tainted, and the cause, if such a

The splendid viaduct which carried the railway over the river Neurla in France, has fallenlamage \$500,000. A viaduct is in progress near Harrowgate, England, the masenry of which is one-third of a mile in length, across the Crimple falley. It consists of 32 arches of 32 feet span, and the lottiest 130 feet high. It is for the railroad

The captain of a canal boat chartered by an emigrant company at Albany to carry to Buffalo oad of German emigrants decamped on Thursday with the whole amount of freight money, Thaving he boat, with its load, fied to the dock.

Passengers that left New York at half past; five on Wednesday morning in the new and splejided steamer John Potter; reached Philadelphia, by the way of Camden and Amboy Railroad, at haif past en o'clock-just five hours from city to city.

The Mount Emmitt House, a large, fine building near Pittsburg, a summer resort, was burned down m Saturday. Loss 5 to \$6,000.

The officers of the Amaranth, says the St. Loui-Chion of the 5th, report that the small pox had abpeared at Fort Leavenworth, and that several perons had taken it.

The cholera infantum in creating much havoe among the invenile population of N. Y. Cholera ment. In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan forbears in morbus is also very prevalent, and a great many commenting open the closing passage of the last morbus is also very prevalent, and a great many adult citizens are suffering from it.

Mr. Bancroft made a speech at a meeting held n London on the 12th ult., to commemorate the introduction of printing into England, and to raise a monument to Caxon. Lord Morpeth presided at with which the Mexican government has seen

Contracts for completing the enlarged locks on the Erie canal from Franklort east, have been tutions had served as a model of its own. recently let, and the work will be immediately re sumed. Recruiting is going on pretty actively at New

Orleans under the new requisition upon that State, among the gueriallas are in the field: Among the deaths recorded in London is that

Mr. Carter, the wild beast tamer, well Known in this country as a competitor for public favor with The Legislature of Connecticut, at its recent

session, passed a law to exempt from attachment its action, for debt the poor man's homestead to the value of We lea **300**. We hear in all quarters of deaths from impro-

dence in drinking cold water whilst overheated.-Generally the unfortunate victims are laborers, ex posed to the sun. There are over 1.500 miles of magnetic telegra-

phs finished in the United States and in operation and 5,000 miles under contract and will be finished within a year.

¹The Millerites have not given up, their expectations of a general conflagration. They have pitched a tent at South Camben, N. J., and are holding meetings day and night

Cheap postage is working to a charm. At But falo the first quarter this year the increase over last year is \$1,273. The whole receipts for the quarter

The "twenty-eight gallon" law in Massachuseus is evaded by buying twenty-nine gallons, and selling twenty-eight back. Catch a Yankee of a wease

asleep, will you! During the mouth of July nine ocean steamships will have arrived at and departed from our shores Of these, only one is American, one French, and the remaining seven are English,

A meeting was held in Mobile, Alabama, on the 1st instant, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency.

Gov. Dorr was appointed chairman of the committee of reception to receive the President, by the emocrats of Providence, R.A. The water in the upper Lakes is a foot lower than

was last year, and nearly three feet lower than was five years ago. A Norwegian newspaper is to be established in

the town of Norway. Racine county, Wisconsin. Rev. Dr. Baird declines the appointment to the presidency of Jefferson College, near Pittsburg, Pa. So says the Hartford Courant.

Mr. Charles Stedman, of Leyden, Mass., was rushed to death by the falling of a tree, which he had cut down, on the 2d inst.

The Hon, Richard B ddle, formerly a member of ongress from the Pitssburgh (Pa.) district, died on Tuesday evening in that city.

The Government of France spends monthly a arge sum of money to keep down the price of

Several small lots of new Wheat have sold at Georgetown, D. C., at \$1 per bushel; India 'Rubber disserting gloves are advertised

in the English papers. Green corn and tomatoes have made their appearance in New York, after having been in Philadelphia markets for a fortnight.

The British have been making another attack ponthe Chinese, by which the Bogue Forts in the hina seas were captured. Another dreadful case of infant murder has

ome to light in New York, the details of which are too horrid to relate. There are between three and four hundred visi-

ters at Old Point Comfort. The Wheat crops in New Jersey are very good -very good.

published a communication from the Minister Foreign Affairs addressed to the members of the Mexican Congress, referring to them a despatch from Secretary Buchanan, announcing the appointment of Mr. Trist. Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated It arknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send Commissioners to Julapa, Havanna or any other point, refore the blockade of the Mexican territory was

Later from Mexico.

washated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such condition absolutely inadmissable, neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render wars interminable especially between contigious nations, unless by he complete submission of one of the belligerents He shows how puerlie a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantage it had won, and withdraw forces in order to induce negotiations, without any certainty or security that peace would custe from such

regotiations. He then cites the case of our last war with Great Britain to show that wee never considered for a moment that our nation required us to justs upon a withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent Commaioners to Ghent when portions of our territory were in possession of British troops, and it was notorious that while negotiations were going on at Ghent, hostilities were carries on upon both sides with unwonted vigorthe most memorable action of the war taking place ofter negativitions had been concluded.

Such a preliminary condition to negotiations cannot be cited in modern times; at least Mr. Buchanan knows of none. He then exposes the unusal conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President had desired to avoid the war; had sent a minister to negotiate a peace, even after the war was commenced by the attack of the Mexican croops upon General Taylor. The President had reiterated proposition with a view to open negotiations which should put an end to hostilities. He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties. and yet the Mexican government had refused to receive the Minister sent to her, and after declining to accede to the opening, of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon what basis she would consent to a settlement of the difference's between the two Republics.

There will never be a termination or hostilities Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Blexico refuses to listen to overtures which have been proffered, and which tend to the re-establishment of peace. The President will not therefore make further overtures for the opening of negotiations until he has reason to believe that such will be accepted by the Mexican government; nevertheless such is his desire for neace, that the exils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican government makes it absolutely necessary, to carry his determination into effect.

He had sent in the capacity of Commissioner to the head quarters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, chief clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. Mr. Trist is countrended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy that of the Mexican governletter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his pre-ent-note a less conciliatory character than he desires for it; he recurs with pleasure to altered, the cordial triendship which it had cultivated with this Republic, the continued advancement of which it had always admired, and whose insti-

Such sentiments, continues Mr. Buchanan, the President has strongest desires that the United Mexican States under such institutions as prevail with us, would protect and secure the liberty of their the nations of the earth.

This letter the Mexican Minister acknowledges on the 22d of April, saying that the President had instructed him to reply that the whole subject matter of it had been expressly reserved by the sovereign Congress of the nation for its own control, and that the letter would be at once transmitted to it for

We lear i by the Mexican papers that Congress was at once convened to take the matter into consideration, but up to the 29th June no quorum had been procured

By a letter from a source entitled to great respect ve further learn that Gen. Scott gafe the Mexican government until the 30th olt, to actupon the letter when, if nothing should be done he would march on. Nothing turther had been heard from Generals adwallader or Pillow at Vera Cruz: but it is presumed that they had arrived at Gent Scott's head-

From Gen. Scott's Army-Movement on the Mexican

Con tien, come and Con wal-bres de. Washington, July 22, 1847. Vera Cruz dates to the 8th. Tampico to the 10th, and Brazes to the 11th, have been received at New Ocleans by the arrival of the steamship Galveston. The New Orleans papers do not state that the overtures of peace had been rejected by the Mexican Congress. The dates from the capital are no

El Republicano of the 28th states that a council of var had been held by Gen. Scott; at Puebla, on the 24th to discuss the question whether the army should advance on the capital or not. A General, whose name is not given, expressed the opinion that it would be imprudent to advance with less than 20. 000 men. Gen. Worth differed from these views. Gene al Scott and the rest and of the officers agreed with Gen. Worth's views, and it was forthwith resolved to take up the line of march for the capitol on the 28th, but would halt at Rio Frio a few days, to give time to the Mexican Government to determine its answer to the propositions for negotia-tions of peace. The American force is estimated at 8,000 men.

The Commercial Times has authentic intelligence of these details, almost literally gornect. The Relieves the Americans have compromised their situ-ation beyond measures, and even if they won triumphs, those very victories will cause their ruin.

The Republicano of the 30th, publishes letters an nonheing the debarkation of troops at Vera Cruz, that Gen. Scott had ordered to advance with 15000 strong, with ten guns a mortar, towards the capital. out learning that the train was detained this side of but learning that the train was uppered and des-Puebla, had countermanded the order, and des-puebla, had countermanded the train. It also stated patched assistance to the train. It also stated that Scott had probably postponed his intention of reaching the capital to the 10th of July. The same paper thinks it probable that Gen. Taylor will abanlon Saltilla

Later from Vera Cruz-Escape of American Prismers FREDERIGKSBURG, July 13.
The Steamship Palmetto, arrived at New Oreans, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 9th inst. Nothing has been received from Gen. Scott's Army since the 1st. The Picayune is continued in the opinion that the momentous news published the day previous as received by the Galveston, was the result of a hoax at the Capital.

The expedition from Alvarado against Padre Inranta was not successful. This Mexican leader has given positive orders to take no prisoners, but to put to death not only the Americans, but every Mexican they can catch that has rendered services to our countrymen.

Gen. Pierce has not yet left Vera Cruz. Nonew has been received from Tampico or the Brazos. The 8 American prisoners arrived at New Orleans reported at Tampico that about 30 others had attempted to escape but were retaken, and 3 shot during the pursuit. It is supposed that Col. De Russy's expedition has failed.

The Chicago Convention.

The great Harbor and River Convention which Negatictions for peace-Mr. Buchanan's Letter-Gen by the arrival of the steamer McKim, which left by the arrival of the steamer McKim, which left by the arrival of the steamer McKim, which left by the Cruz on the 4th inst. files from the city of Mexico to the 27th ult. The Government Georgia. On calling to order, James L. Benton of Buffalo was appointed Chairman, and subsequent ly, Edward Bales of Missouri was chosen Presient, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. An attempt was made to thrust Thomas Corwin of Ohio forward, for the presiding officer, by some of his injudicious friends, but it was opposed and he himself had the good sense to decline.— Many of the prominent men of the several States were present; and letters were received from others, and incorporated in the proceedings.

The first letter laid before the Convention was that of Col. Benton. The Missouri Statesman takes judicious ground on the subject at issue, and shows by reference to the public acts of his long life, that he has always been a friend to the vas nterests embraced in the commerce and navigation of the lakes and rivers of the North and great

West. The next letter read to the Convention was tha of Silas Wright, which seems to have been hailed with a lively satisfaction by the vast assemblage: and to have been received with equal favor by the people and the press at large. Mr. Wright fully inderstands the value of our immense inland comnerce, and has no more doubt of the propriety and Constitutionality of constructing harbors, &c., by the general Government, on our great lakes, than he general Government, on our great takes, that he has of its ability to make like improvements on not be made in the quotations. Beef, prime means of its ability to make like improvements on the Atlantic coast. But Mr. Wright would discrimnate closely, and confine the public appropriations to such objects as are man lestly of pf blic and general utility. Mr. Wright's letter, which is already, we perceive, regarded as a chart for the future safe action of the Government, will be found in another olume.

Latters were also received from Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Clay. Webster, Cass and others. Mr. Webster's views are broad enough to cover every thing. He has no Constitutional scruples, and conceives that the general government, can with great propriety. mild harbors, and clear and deepen rivers, ad infinitum, who ever any one may desire.

The Conversion would seem to have taken this view of the questions before them; and in the resolutions they have sent forth, or declaration of principles, (understood to have been drawn by J. C. Spencer, of New York.) there is little or nothing objectionable. The tone is firm, but moderate and such as all, who admit the power of Government to provide for the common defence, to promole the general welfare, and regulate commerce and internal trade and navigation, can agree to.-The important positions assumed by the Conven-

1. The separate States having yielded to the General Government the revenues of commerce, and the right to regulate, it both with foreign nations and between the several States, it becomes obligatory on Congress to take care of it. to afford it all necessary facilities, and give it a free ex-

2. This obligation has almays been recognized since the foundation of the government, in the building of piers, lighthouses, harbors, and breakwaters, both on the Atlantic coast, to accommodate foreign commerce; and, though to a less extent, on our Lakes and navigable rivers for the benefit of trade between the States-and by removing obstructions from rivers—so that the general principle involved may now be considered settled; and this interpretation of the Constitution, to have been confirmed by the judgment of all administrations and

the People. 3. That in consequence of the peculiar dangers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from the want of harbors for shelter, and of the Western rivers from snags and other obstructions, there are parts of the United States more emphatically demanded the prompt and continued care of the Government to diminish those dangers, and to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard provisions for those purpose as sectional, local and not national; must be wanting information of the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of teeming population occupied or interested in that navigation.

4. That having regard to the relative population of the extent of commerce, the a tofore made for the interior rivers and lakes and the streams connecting them with the ocean, have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast, and that the time has arrived when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done by the united, determined and persevering efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked

5. That independent of this right to protection of "Commerce among the States," the right of "common defence" guarantied by the Constitution, entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers, to such safe and convenient harbors as may afford shelter to a Navy. whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with our neighbors, and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand immediate use.

The delegates in attendance numbered several thousands; the proceedings were harmonious; and good can hardly fail to accrue from the mere fact of turning the public eye on the importance of the vast and growing internal trade of our country.

Another Voice from Mexico.

A Soldier in Gen. Taylors army after having read/Tom Corwins speech writes home as follows. Corwin denounce: the soldiers as being "mercenary robbers," and hopes the Mexicans will welcome them to "hospitable graves"-he says their glory consists in having "murdered a Mexican wo-man," &c. You can but faintly imagine the feeling of our men, at seeing such language and sentiments in the speech of an Ohio Senator!

A soldier is sensitive of his honor-this feeling grows upon him by intuition—it is one of the peculiarities of his avocation-and yet nothing is more natural than that it should be so. He leaves his home, his friends, his associates, his comforts, and luxuries, and voluntarily takes upon himself the trials, hardships and sufferings of a soldier's life, and he does this not for the love of money or pecuniary gain-cight dollars a month present but slender temptations-but he does it to defend his country's rights, and to avenge her wrongs! Such men lose their philosophy when they read the jeers and insults of a cowardly miscreant—the falsehoods and calumnies of a traitorous scoundrel, like Tom Corwin, who would see his country forever ruined and disgraced before he would shoulder a musket in its defence. Let me say to you, sir, that we had him here about this time, the Ohio Regiments would ask no better sport than to avenge the reproach and insults aimed at them by this man, than HANGING HIM ON THE FIRST TREE, in lieu of his effigy! Many a better man has shared a similar fate! * *

We have no politics here among the Volunteers -like the handle of a jug, we are all on one side. We'll all go home democrats, no matter what were our predelictions when we left. It is whisperedround that our good old General will be made a candidate for President. How is it! Do the whigh or democrats claim him? No one here has heard any political expression from him, or can say what he is. One thing is certain, he partakes much of the Roman firmness of General Jackson, and whe ther the nominee of whigs or democrats, will be very apt to act upon the principle which actuated the emphatic declaration of the hero of New Orleans, "I'LL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY!" Such a man would not make a very acceptable whig President. His dare devil independence would be as vexations to them as was John Tyler's conscience! and that was as sore a terment to them, as was the "murder of a poor Mexican woman" Tom Corwin.

The Democratic Legislative Convention Maine, have appointed Delegates to the Democra tic Convention for the nomination of President and

The Philadelphia papers boast of having fine peaches in their market.

Arrival of the Brittannia.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS!

The Brittannia arrived at Boston on Saturday the 17th inst.

Liverpool, July 4th, 1847 A signal depression has taken place in the Com A signal depression has been place in the last steamer, at market since the department of the meaning attributable peculiarly to the prevalence of fine u at the money

market.
Prices have become unprecedently low and unusual gloom is every where felt. As the closing of our market yesterday afternoon, the lest would not tetch more than 34 64. Canal brands would not fetch more that 34s 6d per bbl, and in some few instances at 36s but the transactions were generally of the retail character, and do not indicate the elightest speculative display

Cargo quantities sold for \$4s but that is a price Large quantities continued for any considerawhich dould not now be requized for any considera-ble quantity; Richmond and Alexandria were pased at 33s; N. O. and Ohio 31; and U. S. and Canada some 28 and 29s.

ome 28 and 29s. Indian Corn likewise suffered a material de pression, and could not be quoted higher than the 6d: Long Island 45s per quarter: interior rous! ranges/from 32s upwards. The rumors of the potato disease are exceeding

ly conflicting, and not reliable; and the ground crops are in a state that there could scarrely be more favorable appearance than is rabilitied Provisions have been generally steady for the last formight, so that any important alteration can is worth per tierce 90 and 95s. ordinary s6 and 90s; these per bbl. 55 and 60s; for old prime and

mess no quotations could be made. Pork sant

at for prime mess new per barrel 70 and 76s of 65 and 70s; prime 57 and 62s. The money market has considerably imprant and greater confidence has been infused into even

branch of trade.
There not only is a growing liberality et media by the Bank of England : but the provincial Bank generally manifest a spirit of enlarged accommoda-

The Poor Man's Honesty Doubled

In the absence of any real objections to be election of Governor Shunk, the tederal prints are the poor, pitiful ones that he has held office for a few years and is a poor man. His benty and fice-holder cannot certainly be an objection to the in the eyes of federalism, for it is well know, the they never hesitate about taking office when the can get it-which thanks to the good sense of the people, is very seldom-and when once of ane hey hang to it with the tenacity of blood-socker t being almost impossible to ous them as then a empt to "treat an election as though a hadtaken place," and other instances, will about the

Their only objection, then, to House Oil Frank" must be his poverty. And that this is a we rious objection with the federalists their past co. luct leaves no doubt. The following from the U ed States Gazette abundantly establishes the perand also proves that the leaders of the federa, part hold the atrocious and duraning shee that queries ranted be as honest as a rich our, and is more in ble to be tempted from the path of virtue and tegrity :—

"If he is, poor, of what benefit can his power be to the people ! Does not poverty, in this wer expose a man to bad temptations! Parerly and specially be dangerous to one in high places! Here is a distinct avowal on the part of a leading federal paper. Says the Eastern 1,248, that Pol ERTY DISQUALIFIES A MAN FOR PURIS OFFICE! Here we have a deliberate sweeth that because Francis R. Shink is poor-broadhe does not happen to be an overbearing nel los Muster, it is dangerous to purform membrah pares We have always been taught from our young that HONESTY and INTEGRITY were the can ing atributes of a man in this country—that country ed how poor he might be, so that he was loos

spright and espable, he was worthy of mine be ighest station in the grit, of the people Wage the poor but honest farmers and med west or State think of such a doctrine ! Are they walket that such a test shall be made! Shall a be said that because old Frank Shunk is POOR account elected Covernor of Pennsy'vacat otic James Madison was poor! Thomas Jeneror was poor! Andrew Jackson was poor! Indie in the enlightened year of 1847, we mid the chief of a leading federal paper por language to the work the outrageous and auti-repul been ceremental honest, upright, steady, conscientions man' sont not be sustained because he is POOK the par English, it amounts to this and not her more. The man is poor-he has no fortune, and pevery and dishonesty go together. It he should be as was of money, and has none of his own he will make use of the people's. Whether the people will'r willing to sustain the men who preach such sections. ines doctrines which the venes and notes Furope would blush to own-the rest the steries tion will decide.

What brought on the War.

Jons M. Porrs, a Mexican Water of head is Mexican allies, puts in the lelevery as ast gainst our Government Gen. Taylor and the Americal amy 'as

rdered by the Prisidert to the lacks Grande. (which pareaut ex in week To this auti-American she has a blass the American hero pays 11 years howers 2 777. hial and patrio ic vindication

Extract from Gen. Taylors Prop. Via led States are at length constrained to ask own that a war exists between our Government Government of Mexico. For myon near 18th kens have been subjected to repeated from the in juries, our vessels and cargoes have been ear and confiscated, our merchants have been?" ed: maimed, imprisoned, without cause at reparation. At length your government ackers ledged the justice of our claims, and a good in ty to make satisfaction, by payment of severalle lions of dollars : but this treaty that been thank by your rulers, and the sumilared payment been withheld. Our last effort to fore spate a ficulties by peaceful negociations has been trees by the dictator Paredes, and our mouser a perwhom your rulers have agreed to receive the refused a hearing. He has been there " dignity and insult, and Parodes has among war exists between us. This wat, thus it's claimed by him, has been acknowledged as & isting fact by our President and Congress the feet unanimity, and will be proscented with and energy against your army and rules of the Mexican people who remain neptral

be molested." Who can wonder that such demagazates a emies to their country, as are willing to play country in the wrong—that can abuse and imthe war, and at the same time affect trient one who pronounces the war just, and a fought its glorious battle-who, we ask on der at the charge of their own partizan, demagagues are " men of desperate public tunes who would sell their party. and their God, for an ephemeral success

WHO TOLD THAT LIE '- The build parour soldiers can never be restranced by and mander. Neither helpless manes deem age, nor female loreliness, can arrest there gratification of their BRUTAL PASSING Cornein's speech, in the U. S. Senute.

6 No! public sentiment is not to be cream animated by falsehood. We have not peryour temples, non abused work in pieu, " your property, as they would have you bear -Gen. Seatt's Proclamation to the Mean his Here we have two statements both from here members of the opposition party, and me You Wha both aspiring to the Presidency Now with the one or the other most be wrong to the other most be wrong i beautiful problem for terbiral journals to Will the Whig tell us which is correct - E.s. Argus.