Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1847.

EXCUSES.—Some of the Federal papers are trying to frame plausible excuses for their defeat in this State; others are denouncing their own party for their remissness in not turning out to the election &c. Our opinion is that there is but one true reason, to which they must all come at last viz.—There are more Democrats in Pennsylvania than Federalists. As to the Federalists who did not go to the polls, it is very likely they had become sensible that their leaders were on the wrong side; that their false alarms of ruin were all gross deception and humbug, that the open opposition of the Federal party to the war with Mexico, or the more traitorous conduct of their leaders and presses in giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, deserved open rebuke and condemnation at the hands of all honest men; together with the fact that, knowing Francis R. Shunk to be honest and competent, and distrusting all further pretensions or promises of the Federalists, they were content to let well-enough alone. With all these things before the people, we have no doubt that, had every vote in the commonwealth been placed in the ballot-box, the majority for Honest Frank Shunk would have been greatly increased.

MORE FROTH.—The Mexican Argus is still raving under continued and protracted paroxysms of Whig Hydrophobia. We kicked the thing aside, last week, to escape its froth, and hoped it would hide itself in its kennel and expire in quietness.—But it is still raving and foaming, and snapping at every one it meets. Venomous as it is, no one need fear it much. It is too small and feeble a thing to do injury. On meeting it again, on Saturday last, it was scattering its froth, as usual. Our first impulse was to give it another kick; but, on reflection, we thought it cruel to chastise *poor sick puppies*, and so we give them a "pass"—too filthy to touch—let it go home to Mexico.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—The Senatorial convention for the district composed of the counties of Steuben and Chemung, in the State of New York, met at Painted Post, on the 15th inst. and placed in nomination William M. Hawley of Steuben. The Elmira Gazette says: The convention passed strong resolutions in favor of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso. The democracy of Steuben and Chemung is *sound to the core* on this question.—Mr. HAWLEY, the nominee of the convention, is one of the ablest and soundest democrats in the district, and we cannot for a moment doubt his election.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We have not yet received the official returns from all the counties; but those we have, with the reported majorities, place Gov. Shunk more than 18,000 ahead. The official may vary somewhat from accounts received, but the majority for Shunk and Longstreth will fall but little, if any below those figures.

LIBERTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Liberty party (Abolitionists) held a convention at Buffalo, on the 20th inst., to make nominations for President and vice President. We learn the convention was pretty fully attended; delegates being present from all the free states, JOHN P. HALE of New Hampshire, was nominated for President, and Hon. LESTER KING, of Ohio for vice President.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Sergeant F. P. MINIER, of the U. S. Army, is now in this place for the purpose of enlisting troops for the United States Service. Young men, desirous of learning the "art of war" can now have an opportunity, by calling on Mr. Minier at his head quarters at Woodruff's Hotel.

OHIO ELECTION.—The election in Ohio has left the Democrats where they were before, with a federal majority against them, unless the votes of her democratic sons, now in Mexico, should change the present prospect. A United States Senator is to be elected in that State.

GEORGIA has elected a democratic Governor—the legislature will be federal by a very small majority, which will give that party a United States Senator.

The Governor of Maine has appointed the 25th of November as a day of public thanksgiving.—This makes six States in which this festival is to be celebrated on the same day.

For the Bradford Reporter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the Bradford Argus of the 25th of September, under the head of "August elections," speaking of the position the Whigs took in reference to the Mexican War, the writer says "they (the Whigs) knew also that this Mexican war was brought on by the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the President." I would have been much pleased if the writer had condescended so far as to give us some evidence to support his assertion. If I have understood the whigs, they say that the war was in consequence of the annexation of Texas. If this position is true, then it would remain for the writer to prove that the annexation of Texas was brought about by the "arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the President." A portion of the whig party take the ground that the war was in consequence of invasion of Mexican territory, by troops of the U. S. If the writer assumes that position it will remain for him to prove, 1st, that our troops invaded the territory of Mexico, 2d that they done so by the "arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the President," and 3d, that the war was in consequence of said invasion. Let us examine these two positions and see how far the evidence in the case will support them. In the first place, no one will deny, that the annexation of Texas to this Union took place, in the main, under the administration of John Tyler. That in 1844 it was made one of the issues before the people, that a majority declared in favor of annexation, and that the representatives of the people passed a law annexing Texas to this Union. So far, then, from its being done by the "arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the President," it was done by the people themselves, in accordance with the known and expressed wish of the people of Texas. It will be found by consulting the history of Texas, by Hon. L. T. Pease, which will be found annexed to a history of S. America and Mexico, by Hon. John M. Niles, page 356, that, on the first Monday of September 1836, an expression of public sentiment upon the question of the annexation of Texas to the U. S. was obtained which was found to be 3279 in favor, and only 91 against annexation. It is well known that the Congress of Texas convened by the President of that Republic, by proclamation in 1845 for the purpose of considering terms of annexation as proposed by the U. S., accepted of said terms. These facts show conclusively that annexation was brought about by the people of the two governments, and not by the "arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the President." Perhaps the writer may say that Texas was not a government, but a part of Mexico. I would just refer him to the remarks of the Secretary of the U. S. in a dispatch to our Minister in Mexico under date of the 8th of July 1842. "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider, Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing a rebellious province. But the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter from the battle of San Jacinto in April 1836 to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same signs of national independence as Mexico herself and with quite as much stability of government." Texas had been an independent State with an organized government exercising all the functions of a government defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or re-conquer her for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States.

The independence of Texas had been acknowledged by the United States, England, France, and Belgium, and all these powers had entered into treaties with her, they had received her Ministers at their courts and they commissioned Ministers to the government of Texas. If Mexico refused to acknowledge the independence of Texas she was none the less independent on that account. It is the exercise of the proper functions of government that constitute a government, and not the acknowledgment as such, by another power—it should be remembered that before Texas was annexed to the United States that Mexico by an act of her government had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true that she did, without any power or authority to impose it, prescribe a condition that Texas should not annex herself to any other power, but this does not detract from the recognition that Mexico made of her actual independence. We find, then, upon an examination of the evidence that Texas was a government, and, as such, had a right to annex herself to this Union, Whiggery to the contrary notwithstanding, and now, Messrs. Editors a few remarks on the second position and I have done. The charge of invasion is based upon the ground that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande did not belong to Texas. It will be found, upon examining the history above refered to, (which is a disinterested work having been published as long since as 1837) that the historian regards the Rio Grande as the true western boundary. On page 213 he says, It is "bounded North and east by the United States, south by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by the river Bravo Del Nort which separates it from Mexico," again, on page 228, he says "the western division, or prairie region of Texas, extends from the La Baca west, to the Bravo Del Nort, the western boundary of the country," again, on page 239, speaking of the rivers in Texas together with those that form her boundary lines, the Rio Bravo Del Nort is named as one of them.

Perhaps no Whig will feel disposed to deny that Texas includes all that territory that once belonged to the United States as obtained by us of France in 1803. Louisiana was acquired by treaty from France in 1803 by Mr. Jefferson and in a letter of Mr. Madison the secretary of state, dated March 31st, 1804, he says "Louisiana extended westward to the Rio Bravo otherwise called Rio Del Nort," and in his letter of the 31st of June 1804, Mr. Madison declares, that Mr. Laussat the French commissioner who delivered the possession of Louisiana to us, announced the "Del Nort as its true boundary," in the letter of James Monroe of the 8th Nov. 1803 he encloses documents which he says "prove incontestibly" that the boundary of Louisiana is the Rio, Bravo to the west, in his letter as secretary of state to Don Onis of the 12 of March 1818 John Quincy Adams says "the claim of France always did extend westward to the Rio Bravo," and again in the same letter Mr. Adams says, "well might Messrs. Pinckney and Monroe write to Mr. Cevallos, in 1805, that the claim of the United States to the boundary of the Rio Bravo was as clear as their right to the Island of New Orleans." We find, then, upon examination, that the Rio Grande has always been the known and acknowledged boundary of Texas. Our troops, then, in moving from Corpus Christi to the east bank of the Rio Grande, did not pass the boundary of Texas. Why, then, blame the President, whether the territory between the Nueces and the Bravo was American ground, the Pesident had no right to determine. Several acts of Congress had made it his duty to consider it American, his predecessors, from the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, deemed the Bravo the boundary between the United States and Mexico. The Texas declaration of Independence, and a Texas law in 1836, expresly asserted it—the war could not, then, have been in consequence of invasion. The writer of the above quotation from the Argus and Gen. Scott seem to take different views of the cause of the war, the one says that it was brought on by the "arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the President," the other in his Proclamation charges it home upon the Mexicans themselves. I hope the writer will try to clear up the matter and either prove that he is right, or else admit that Gen. Scott is, and retrace his steps like an honest man.

PLOW BOY.

SALE OF A WIFE.—On Monday says the St. Louis Organ, a man by the name of Callahoon, sold his wife, to James Todd, for fifty dollars. The circumstances which led to the sale as we have been informed are as follows: Callahoon left the city early in the season, for the purpose of rafting lumber from the upper country: previously, however, providing a boarding place for his wife until his return in the fall. During his absence, not being provided with a sufficiency of the needful, she placed herself under the care of Todd, whom she now refuses to leave, and hence the bill of sale by the husband regularly made and properly delivered.—We consider the second one a better match than the first. Todd himself was sold not long since at public auction in front of the Court House, we believe for a dollar and a half according to her own value then, Callahoon has not made a bad speculation.

FASHION BEATEN.—The great race at the Union Course on Wednesday, between Fashion and Passenger, resulted in the defeat of the former, to the great disappointment of the majority of the sporting world. Before the race, the betting was two to one in favor of Fashion. A large amount of money changed hands. Only two heats were ran—the first in 7.45¼ and the second in 7,45¼.

News from all Nations.

The New York Courier states that the Hamilton Fish, just nominated as the whig candidate for Lieut. Governor of New York, declines the nomination.

At the recent meeting of naturalists in Boston, Prof. Henry demonstrated that two rays of heat might be so combined as to produce cold.

All the late accounts from California agree in saying that the country has been greatly *overrated*. Neither cotton nor sugar can be cultivated in Upper California, and it is probable that the climate and other causes render it unsuitable for tobacco.

The New York Canal Commissioners have announced that the revenue from the public works is so great that the "mill-tax will be suspended. This shows the value of the public works of that State, and the wisdom of their projectors.

The New Orleans papers announce the arrival of an immense number of volunteers from the West, including nearly all of the second regiment from Ohio.

A New York letter of Monday says:—"So generally is wheat and grain withheld from the market by the farmers of the interior, that the receipts by our canals are now ranging something like 20,000 bbls. per week less than they averaged last year at this season. The surplus over last year now stands at 1,110,000 bbls."

The ship-fever is abating somewhat at Montreal. On the 5th instant, there were 783 emigrants sick in fever hospital, viz: 373 men, 295 women and 115 children. The deaths average from thirteen to seventeen per day.

In Salem (Mass.) post-office the increase on receipts for nine months of 1847 over the same period of 1846, is $1,116 72; increase in number of letters, 9,312.

The Sarah Sands sailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon. She took out some gold, as remitters look with distrust on all bills.

The U. S. vessels of war distributed along the coast between Guymas and San Francisco, have prevented much smuggling, and captured many small vessels belonging to the Mexicans.

Mr. John Randolph Clay, charge to Lima, and Mr. Seth Barton, charge to Chili, left Washington on Saturday, to embark for New York in a few days, for Chagres, to their respective destinations

The Prison Discipline Convention, at New York brought their session to a close on Thursday evening, to meet again in June next, in Philadelphia.

Late arrival bring accounts of the release of all the Encarnacion prisoners. These were the same that were the object of Col. De Russey's late expedition from Tampico. Sixty of them have returned in the McKim.

Yankee Doodle, the only American comic journal, is defunct.

There is a great call for boats on the Schuylkill navigation. The demand for coal by canal is increasing, and freight to New York has advanced to $2.

The Glasgow (Mo.) News says, that Gen. Price has applied to the War Department for permission to raise a company of mounted men, to act as an escort for him across the plains to Santa Fe.

A writer in the Courant estimates the annual trade and commerce of that city at $6,900,000, being more than double what it was ten years ago.

A pig has arrived at Pittsburg, having six legs, the hindermost ones operating contrarily, though simultaneously with the others.

An engineer of Glasgow asserts, that he has discovered a mode of propelling vessels on rivers and canals at the same speed as locomotive engines on railways, and at half the cost.

A Telescopic Comet was discovered by a lady of Nantucket, on the morning of the 1st inst., in the consteliation Cephens. It is now visible to the naked eye.

A steam saw mill exploded at St. John, N. B., badly scalding three persons, and a man was crushed to death between two vessels.

A store in Pittsfield, Mass., was robbed on Tuesday night of $3,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

The Manufacturing Company of Charleston, S. C., laid the corner-stone of a new factory on Saturday last.

A patridge of perfectly white plumage was shot on the 1st of Sept., near Carmel, England.

A line of electric telegraph is in active preparation along the railway from Vienna to Prague.

The steamship Great Britain, lately got off the shoals, is to be put up at auction at Liverpool.

The abolitionist of New Hampshire have nominated John P. Hale for the presidency.

CENTRE COUNTY.—This county, the residence of "Ironsides!" the Mexican Whig canidate for Govenor, has won imperishable Democratic glory! It will be perceived, on reference to our official table, that Irvin has *five* votes less than Markle had in 1844, and Shunk has increased his vote 93. Centre is, in reality, an Iron County, and the Democracy had to contend against a host of Ironmasters and their dependants, but one Ironmaster supporting Gov. Shunk. All honor, then to the unbending, unflinching, indomitable Democracy of good "old Centre!"—*Democratic Union.*

Mr. Hewett, a respectable farmer, at Killoscully, N. J., died of hydrophobia from the bite of a cat in the finger.

A bridge is to be erected across the Illinois river at Peoria. It will be two thousand feet long.

The Harrisburg Bridge, which was swept away by the great freshet of 1846 was opened for general travel on Monday last.

Major Webster has left Boston for Mexico. He goes direct to Vera Cruz, where he expects to overtake Gen. Cushing.

One hundred and twenty two companies have been formed for mining in Lake Superior mineral region.

Mr. Swain, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has started for England, on a visit of business and relaxation.

The Government of New Grenada continues to keep up a large garrison at Panama, to resist the landing of Flores.

One thousand of Colt's Patent Revolving Rifles have been made at Hartford, Con., for the use of the U. S. Mounted Rifle Regiment.

The brick work of the main building of the Mount Vernon Cotton Factory, at Alexandria, was finished on Saturday last.

A bill is before the N. Y. Senate for the repeal of the usury law.

During the freshet of Friday last, as Mr. Charles Cassiday was crossing the river at Norristown, Pa., in a boat, he was carried over the dam. His body has not as yet been recovered. He leaves a wife and several children.

Midshipman Pollock, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Jewell, of the Buffalo Advertiser, has been sentenced to five years hard labor at Auburn State Prison. We suppose, then, he has had a second trial and been convicted.

A letter in the Mobile Herald states that Gen. Worth was wounded in one of his legs, by a spent ball. The limb was considerable shattered but it was not considered dangerous.

In Boston the city authorities get $8,000 per year from contractors for the privilege of collecting, and applying to their own purposes, the house offal of the entire town.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—A passenger on board the Penobscot, from Bangor to Boston, on Monday night, was robbed of $350. The thief his out valise.

[From the Democratic Union.]

The Recent Election—Its Results and its Application.

To every Democrat who fully apprehends and appreciates the principles of the party to which he belongs, the result of the late election affords cause for the most sincere and profound gratitude. The re-election of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, by a majority so decisive over all the combined elements of opposition, is a victory, the real value of which can only be fully estimated by those who understand the character of the opposition, and the means relied upon by the Federal party, and their allies, who have been appropriately called *guerrillas*, to secure his defeat. Governor SHUNK was admitted on all hands to be an honest man; the course of his administration was acknowledged to be in accordance with the avowed principles and policy of the Democratic party; and no sound or solid objection was urged by any Democrat against a solitary measure of it. Yet there were many professing Democrats who made opposition to his administration from its commencement; raised the cry of "one term," and boldly predicted his defeat in case his friends insisted on his re-nomination. The bold assertions of these men intimidated for a time many honest and good members of the party who said, although they saw no cause of objection themselves to the administration of Gov. SHUNK, yet they thought it would be better to sacrifice him and nominate a new man, rather than hazard a defeat of the party. To these men his decided friends replied, "Gov. SHUNK is an honest man; he has adhered as closely to the principles of the party as any of his predecessors; his administration has been distinguished by fair ability, unquestionable integrity and strict economy: it has been the custom of the party to re-elect for a second term; there is no reason why he should be an exception: it would be an act of gross injustice to yield to the unfounded clamor of disappointed men, and discard a faithful public servant contrary to party usages.—Place him before the people—the masses are honest and discerning, and with them the disaffected and disappointed are comparatively powerless."

Happily these views prevailed, and Gov. SHUNK was re-nominated by an immense majority of the delegates in the Convention, and the result of the election has fully sustained the wisdom and justice of the decision. It has done more. It has dispelled the delusion that a few factious and unprincipled individuals, even though they may have heretofore held high places and once enjoyed the confidence of the party, which they have betrayed, are capable of distracting its councils or dividing its ranks, when their treacherous character is fairly exposed to an insulted and deceived people.

Under all these circumstances, therefore, we regard the glorious result of our late election, as placing the Democratic party of Pennsylvania upon a more substantial foundation, both as regards State and national politics, than it has occupied for many years. It is a great moral as well as political triumph, in which the honest and virtuous have been sustained and upheld, and the unprincipled and factious rebuked by the stern voice of the indomitable yeomanry of the country; and proves conclusively that honesty in politics, as well as in every thing else, is the best policy. This victory should act, and we have no doubt it will operate as a stimulous to all honest public men to adhere to correct principles, to do right and place their confidence in the integrity, intelligence and good judgment of the people for support. A departure from sound fundamental principles, to accomplish temporary objects, or the conciliation of vascillating politicians, at the expense of principle and honesty will sooner or later drag down those who practise such a policy, no matter how elevated they may be, to the level of the corrupt demagogue who seeks reward as the price of his adhesion to the party.

Our remarks in regard to the opposition to Gov. Shunk are only intended to apply to those who, having failed to defeat his nomination, continued their opposition, either openly or covertly, to his election. Those who opposed his nomination, but after it was made gave it their support, did no more than they had a right to do, as every man is entled to his preferences until after a nomination. As Democrats, the men who pursued this course are entitled to the respect and confidence of the party, and to stand on the same platform with their Democratic brethren; but those who either openly or coverly afforded "aid and comfort to the enemy," either by *advising, dectioneering or voting*, are deserving of nothing but contempt and indignation.—They are in every way traitors to the principles they professed, and are unworthy the confidence of honest men of all parties.

The Democratic party and its principles are now completely in the ascendant in Pennsylvania. We have met and rolled back the Federal torrent which has been sweeping over the land, and it is our duty so to use the victory we have achieved as to make it redound to the permanent advantage of the country, and not disappoint the confidence the people have reposed in us. We must remember that we have a vigilant and never ceasing opposition to contend with in the Federal party—a party as powerful in means, and as unscrupulous in their use, as their principles are obnoxious to the interests and sentiments of a large majority of the people of the country. Against the schemes and machinations and wealth of this party we have nothing to interpose but the simple principles of Democracy, and their universal adaptation to the rights and interests of the masses when honestly and faithfully administered. To concentrate the force of these principles, and give them practical effect, ORGANIZATION IS INDISPENSABLE among those who believe in them, so as to secure concert of action. We should hereafter, as heretofore, adhere to the established and recognized usages of the party in reference to nominations, both STATE and NATIONAL. They have heretofore proved a successful means of uniting the Democratic party, and securing the triumph of its principles, and no good reasons can now be given for their abandonment.

In fact we are almost ready to distrust the sincerity of those who profess to be Democrats, who would venture to suggest that our party usages and principles ought to be discarded to secure the election of any man, no matter how distinguished, without reference to his political sentiments. Have we not been contending for principles, the ascendency of which, we have been telling the people, is essential to their happiness and independence? And are we prepared now to turn round, just when our measures have been attained, and are in successful operation, and say to the yeomanry of the country, we have been playing the part of demagogues heretofore, and we now advise you to give up all your party organization, amalgamate with those who hold political sentiments diametrically opposed to those you have been taught to believe correct, and go for any man you can elect, without reference to his political views? Can the men who thus advise have been honest in their professions heretofore? or can the inconsistency of their present course recommend and entitle them to the confidence of the Democracy of the country?

For ourselves, the old fashioned principles of the Democratic party, and its established usages, are good enough for us; we have no disposition to abandon them, and to this sentiment we feel that every honest Democrat in the country will respond with a right hearty good will. We shall, therefore, continue to advocate what we believe to be the embodiment of the sentiments of the party, as ascertained by the resolutions of nearly every meeting and convention recently held in the State—*Democratic conventions, State and National—the best means of concentrating the strength of the party and maintaining its principles in their purity.*

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—In the borough of Harrisburg in 1844, Govenor Shunk had a majority of 196.—This election he was beaten 48, making a difference of 244. In 1844, Markle had a majority in the county of 861. This election, Irvin has a majority of 918, the gain being 57. It will thus be perceived that Govenor Shunk's increase in the county, independent of the borough, was 187! The guerrillas of the borough stood alone in their glory, not having a particle of influence out of it. What a wonderful influence these disappointed office hunters possess—Wonderful! most Wonderful!!—*Democratic union.*

The Governor of New York has appointed the 25th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Mighty Important from Mexico.

Safety of Scott's Forces—Santa Anna Declared a Traitor—Our loss in the Battle of Mexico—Meeting of the Mexican Congress.

New Orleans, Oct. 14th.

The steamer Fashion arrived here late last night from Vera Cruz. There is a great amount of news brought by her, but the chief points are: That the city of Mexico is in quiet possession of Gen. Scott's army. Several of the Northern States have declared Santa Anna a traitor, and have pledged themselves to raise a considerable amount of troops, which were to be placed undur the command of Gen. Paredes and Bustamente. The whereabouts of Santa Anna was supposed to be in the neighborhood at Peimila.

Neither Generals Pillow or Worth, or any of our Generals, were killed in the battle of the city of Mexico, and none wounded except Worth, slightly.

The total loss of Scott was found to be 1621, in killed and wounded—mostly the latter.

The Mexican Congress was to meet on the 5th October, [at what place is not mentioned.]

Gen. Quitman was acting as Governor of Mexico, of which our army is in quiet possession, the stores being open.

Santa Anna has actually resigned the Presidency, but not the army. Pena is charged with that office, with whom are associated the Generals Perrera and Alconta.

Santa Anna has about 2000 cavalry with him and was hanging about the Capital.

Gen. Scott was busy in establishing a civil government in Mexico. As early as the 16th he began his work. He commmenced the organization of an "Ayuntamiento," that with 600 policemen should protect the peace of the city, to be supported by the army. On the 18th were published some "rescripts" of Gen. Scott, relating to the judicial tribunals, &c.

General Scott is reported to have called on the Mexican States for Commissioners, to be vested with full powers to make a treaty.

It is also stated, that he has asked of the Ayuntamiento, a contribution of $50.000, $30,000 right off, and the rest in parts afterwards, aswanted.

The Mexican prisoners of war have been ordered to to the city of Mexico.

The reported expedition of General Scott to Toluca with 1500 men, was not entirely resolved upon, but was prepared.

The Supreme Government of Mexico is, "by authority," declared to be at Queretaro.

Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded and missing, Kendall sets down at full 3000. Another authority makes it 4000, and yet Gen. Scott entered the valley of Mexico with an army of only little exceeding 10.000 men

The Mexican accounts representing that we were at any time seriously repulsed, are not true.

The Mexican loss is not definitely ascertained, but was *enormous* Gen. Bravo was not killed, but taken prisoner.

Santa Anna has returned to Toluca, fifteen Miles from Guadaloupe, with the remains of his army, intending it is thought, to attack our trains.

Many more deserters have been hung, but the reader will be grieved to hear that Riley, the commander of the Foreign Legion, escaped that punishment, on some ground, and was flogged.

All will be glad to hear that the American prisoners, Capt. Clay and others, have joined General Scott.

Copy of a letter written by a Foreigner to one of his countrymen, a Frenchmen, at Vera Cruz, dated.

Mexico, Sept. 28, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Availing myself of the departure of the British courier, I send you a sketch of scenes which I have witnessed in the capital and in its immediate environs. The Mexicans were beaten at all points and in every manner in the battles and skirmishes, which took place from the 8th to the 13th inst.

Santa Anna left the capital on the evening of the 13th and took the road for the interior. The Americans entered the city on the morning of the 14th in very quiet, orderly manner, and Gen. Scott had taken possession of the palace, when suddenly the lower class of the people, who had congregated upon the house tops, commenced throwing stones upon the American soldiers, and guns were fired from the windows and balconies.

General Scott ordered pieces of artillery to be placed so as to command the different streets and grape shot to be discharged upon the mob. This was found, however, insufficient to quell the insurrection. Companies were then sent in every direction with orders to sack every house out of which firing should proceed and to put to sword every Mexican found therein.

This order was promptly executed, but with great moderation, owing to the secret instructions with which Gen. Scott accompined his orders. This plan effectually subdued the insurrection, which lasted three days from the 14th, to the 16th inst., during which time scenes of the most heart rending character were enacted.

I assure you we were much alarmed during the whole time. All foreigners, including those imbued in other respects with prejudice against the Americans, agree on one point, viz—that the American Army has not done the hundreth part of the injury it had a right to do, and which European armies would have done in similar circumstances.

A foreigner myself, and having been an eye witness to European warfare about the close of Napoleon's military career, I, judging by comparison, give it as my candid opinion, that if a Continental army had been stoned and fired upon by the population of a vanquished city, the inhabitants would have been dealt rather more roughly.

Now we are tranquil, but it is a sad tranquillity, living as we do in dread of new disturbances.

Our precarious situation will not be improved until peace be concluded or the Americans send at least 15,000 men more. The army of invasion a much to small. Fancy to yourself 7000 men in possession of a city containing upwards of 20,000 hostile inhabitants.

The Americans have gained great glory in all the battles—they are collectively and individually heroes. It is a wonderful sight to see a handful of men cut their way through three hundred miles of densely populated country, and hoist the Star Spangled Banner on the dome of the Capitol. They have only 1500 men in Puebla, against a population of more than 50,000.

Ex-President General Herrera has gone to Queretaro where a Congress is to assemble next month, he took with him 4000 men, and Santa Anna fell back upon Puebla with 2000 mounted troops. These two bodies are the remnants of the 20,000 regular troops which defended the City only two weeks ago.

Some persons hope that several members of next Congress at Queratarro will advocate an immediate peace—but I doubt it.

EXECUTING DESERTERS.—On the morning of the 9th were hung at San Angel sixteen deserters from the American army, who had taken up arms against their government. Immediately after some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek with the letter D. Riley, the chief of the San Patricia crowd came in for a share of the whipping and right well was the former laid on by a Mexican muleteer, Gen. Twiggs deeming it too much honor to the major to be flogged by an American soldier. He did not stand the operation with that stoicism we expected.

The next morning four others of the same company were executed at Mixcoac, and on the 13th thirty more were hung upon one gallows at the same place. The thirty were brought out for execution about the same time that Chapultepec was being stormed, and Col. Harney, pointing to that place, told them that they should live long enough to see the American flag hoisted upon the battlements of that fortress, and no longer. In a few moments our colors were raised, and after it was shown to them they were launched into eternity.

The clergy of San Angel pleaded hard to save the lives of these men, but it was in vain. Gen. Twiggs told them that to Ampudia, Arista and Santa Anna, did these men owe their deaths, for they scooped to the low business of soliciting desertion from our ranks, and had succeeded in seducing from duty and allegiance the poor wretches who had to pay so dearly for their crimes.

Day of Thanksgiving.

It will be seen by the annexed official proclamation of the Executive of Pennsylvania, that THURSDAY, the 25th day of November next, is recommended as a day to be publicly dedicated to the duties of prayer, thanksgiving and praise. Never have a people had greater reason to return thanks to the Giver of all good for the many blessings bestowed upon them, and we have no doubt this day will be appropriately observed throughout this Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—God is great and good: It is our duty to adore His greatness, to acknowledge His goodness, to confess to Him our sins, and humbly implore their forgivness. It is fit and becoming that we should do so, not only as individuals, but as a Commonwealth of free citizens, who, during the past year, have received unnumbered benefits at his hand.

Under his guardianship our free institutions, founded by the wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic have been preserved to us inviolate. We have richly enjoyed all our civil and social privileges, and the right to worship God as our consciences dictate. We have been preserved from wasting pestilence. Enterprise, in its various forms has been earnestly put forth, and has yielded a rich return. The fruits of the earth have been gathered in abundance and safety. Our garners are filled with the finest of the wheat, to minister to our own wants and to the necessities of the destitute. Intelligence and morality have steadly advanced, sustained and invigorated by a pure and heavenly religion, whose institutions and ordinances, unsullied by any alliance with the State, continue to be cherished by the voluntary devotion of the people, and though in the righteous judgments of God we have been involved in the direful calamities of war, yet we have not been given up to faintness of heart, but the noble courage and conduct of our soldiery have wrought for us victory in the midst of danger

In view of all this goodness, I do hereby recommend Thursday, the 25th day of November next, to be observed as a day of solemn thank-giving to Almighty God; and that the citizens of this Commonwealth do abstain on that day from all their ordinary worldly avocations—assemble in their respective places of worship—humble themselves before the Almighty, for their sins, individual and national—render Him their hearty thanks for His many and great mercies, deprecate the judgments our transgression have merited—beseech Him that peace may be speedly restored, and the blessings we now so richly enjoy may be continued to us and to ours down to the latest generation, and the whole family of man, united in one vast brotherhood, may share in His richest mercies.

Given under my had, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this nineteeth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-second.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
J. MILLER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Several democratic papers in New England seem to be very much in favor of holding the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the presidency upon the anniversary of our national independence. They urge several weighty considerations in support of their views, while they believe that no good reason can be given against them. Beside the enthusiasm and kind feeling and harmony which that glorious event is calculated to inspire, they consider a short and vigorous campaign more likely to ensure success than a long and spiritless one. Amongst the papers which recommend this course, are the Bangor Democrat and Frontier Journal in Maine, and the Boston Post and Barnstable Patriot in Massachusetts. Several other highly respectable journals have taken the same ground. The patriot says:

"What day so *appropriate*, for this great national as the Fourth of July! What happy, harmonizing influences always affect us on that glorious day!—What a spirit of unity and concession would inspire the councils of the convention?" * * "We hope to see the democratic press of the whole country recommending the Fourth of July as the proper day of holding the democratic national convention."

For ourselves, we see no objection certainly to the Fourth of July, 1848, as the time for holding the convention. We shall cheerfully acquiesce in the selection of any day most convenient for the meeting. At all events, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that it would be better to hold it at a later period than May, 1848.—*Washington Union.*

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Canal Commissioners not having returned from their inspection of the public works, we are unable to give an accurate statement of the damage sustained by the late flood.

On the main line, from Columbia to Duncan's Island, the canal is now in navigable order. From that point to Hollidaysburg, although the damage is not as great as was at first supposed, the character of the necessary repairs is such as to render it doubtful whether the whole line can be put in order before the close of the season. The commissioners are actively engaged in ordering the repairs to be immediately prosecuted with an efficient force, and we learn that hopes are entertained that a portion of the Juniata line may be rendered navigable before the season closes. From Hollidaysburg to Pittsburg, navigation has been resumed, and we perceive that Leech & Co. are running their passenger lines between those points.

The breach on the Susquehanna Division, at the head of Duncan's Island will be repaired in about two weeks, which will re-open the trade between the coal region on the North Branch, and Tide water.

There are numerous breaches on the West Branch, but we have not been able to learn whether that line can be repaired throughout its whole extent before winter.

We are gratified to state that the whole of the works will be repaired without delay, and that not a doubt exists that they will all be in the most complete order, if no unusual freshet occurs, long before the opening of the Spring business.