

try. They made the like predictions in regard to the operations of the Constitutional Treasury; yet it has been in operation about a year, and the country has never enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity.

Their opposition to the Democratic party on account of the Mexican war, is entirely consistent with their former conduct and practice.

In speaking of our opponents we are compelled to call them by their proper name of Federalists—not in derision or unkindness, but because it is impossible to designate them by all the names they have, at various times, assumed to suit the emergency in which they were placed, and to avoid the guilt and odium of their political offences.

There is no fact which goes further to establish guilt than that of the accused changing his name so that he may not be known. This the federalists have done over and over again until many of them have persuaded themselves that they are not Federalists but good honest Democratic Whigs.

It is, however, a fatal self delusion, and a mere hallucination of the mind. They have no just claim to the name. There were men in that day who took sides with the enemy against the Whigs of the Revolution, just as the leaders of the present opposition party take sides now against the constituted authorities of their country.

The Whigs of that day were the advocates of the rights of their country, and were willing to sacrifice every thing but honor in resisting the tyranny and oppression of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and for the establishment of a free and independent government.

Taking then their sentiments and conduct as the test by which to determine what constitutes a Whig, what just claim can the Federalists make to the name?—May we not appeal to the fathers of Democracy who are yet amongst us to prove that from the establishment of the constitution to the present day, the leading federalists, in all the difficulties we have had with foreign powers, took sides against the Democrats and justified the enemies of their country, just as they are now justifying the Mexicans, and condemning Mr. Polk and the Democratic party?

When Great Britain was insulting our flag, impressing our seamen, naturalized and native, and seizing and condemning our ships and merchandize under various false pretences prior to the declaration of the war of 1812, Mr. Jefferson was anxious to bring them to a sense of justice without resorting to war by the adoption of peaceful measures. It was for this purpose the embargo and non-intercourse laws were adopted. These laws were denounced by the Federalists from one end of the Union to the other as unconstitutional and oppressive; and such was the feeling amongst the New England portion of them, that the laws could not be executed, and thus was their object defeated.

They then denounced Mr. Jefferson, and the whole Democratic party as pusillanimous, and said they could not be kicked into a war.

At length, when Mr. Madison, who had succeeded Mr. Jefferson, recommended war as the only alternative left to preserve the rights and honor of the nation, the Federal tune was changed. The Democrats were then denounced for making war without preparation, and by many the war was declared wicked and unjust, as the leading Corwin Federalists now denounce the Mexican war.

Many of the New England orators declared it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories," and thus was the opposition to the war continued, and the arm of the nation in a degree paralyzed by the machinations of Federalism, until it ended in the unparalleled victory of the 8th of January, 1815, at New Orleans, achieved under the auspices of Andrew Jackson. The result of this war gave almost a death blow to Federalism, and then it was that they began to deny their ancient name, and to seek for others more popular, in order to deceive the people and screen themselves from the odium of their traitorous conduct.

But their opposition to Democratic men and measures, with a few honorable exceptions, continues the same, no matter what name they may assume.

During the administration of General Jackson, a treaty was concluded with France, by which indemnity was secured to some extent to our citizens, for spoliation on our commerce by that nation. For some cause, after the treaty was concluded, the French Chamber of Deputies refused to make the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect and to pay what the treaty stipulated should be paid, and the draft of our government for one of the instalments was dishonored. This was an act of bad faith on the part of France, to which the administration was determined not to submit, even at the risk of war; and Gen. Jackson suggested that if the treaty was not carried into effect in good faith, we would have a right to make reprisals. How did the Federal party behave on this occasion? Their newspapers were filled with denunciation from one end of the Union to the other, against the administration for its rash and uncalled for recommendations which would, as they said, involve the country in a war.

Mr. Livingston, who was then in France as our Minister, urging upon the French government the necessity of the execution of the treaty to preserve the amicable relations of the two governments, said the greatest obstacle he found in the way of effecting the object was the Federal press, particularly the National Intelligencer, at Washington, which he requested the Secretary of State to strike from the papers

sent to the legation, on account of its anti-American character, which was done. It will also be recollected that during this difficulty, it was anticipated, from news received just at the close of the session of Congress in the year 1835, that France might take advantage of the then unprepared condition of the country and make a sudden declaration of war. It was there fore proposed to place an appropriation of three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to meet the contingency.—The proposition was at once acceded to by a Democratic House of Representatives, and the appropriation was granted by an overwhelming vote of that body. But how was it treated by a Federal Senate? Rejected instantly in the most unparliamentary and indignant manner. One of the leading and most distinguished members of that body, and the head and front of Federalism, declaring that he would not vote for it, "if the enemy were at the walls of the Capitol battering it down!"

The appropriation was lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. Nothing daunted, however, by the anti-American conduct of the Senate, Gen. Jackson adhered resolutely to his purpose until he compelled Louis Philippe to make a virtue of necessity by paying the indemnity. Now we know that our opponents, who call themselves Whigs, insist that they are not the old Federal party. This, however, as we have before said, is a mere evasion to avoid the odium of their former deeds. We know there have been individual changes; that some Federalists have come into the Democratic ranks, and some who were Democrats have gone into the ranks of Federalism. Such changes will no doubt be constantly occurring; but the great body of the parties are essentially the same, and their principles identical. Has not Philadelphia been always a Federal city—and is it not now a Whig city? Were not Lancaster and Adams counties always Federal counties—and are they not now Whig counties?—Were not Massachusetts and Rhode Island always Federal States—and are they not now Whig States?

Do not these facts show conclusively that modern Whiggery is old Federalism. Again, look at old Berks and old Northampton counties, in this State. Were they not strongly Whig counties in 1778—Democratic in 1799, for Jefferson against Adams—Democratic in the war of 1812—and are they not Democratic still? And again, look at the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia—were they not Democratic in the days of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and are they not still Democratic? Do not these facts show clearly that parties are essentially the same at this time as they were in the early days of the Republic? Of this fact, however, we have further evidence, growing out of the relations of the parties to the present war. The Democrats believe that the unjust conduct of the Mexicans towards our citizens, and their repeated aggressions upon our National rights, and especially their assassination of our officers and soldiers upon our own soil, prior to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, fully justify the course of the present administration in the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace shall be obtained, and some guaranty given that it will be observed.

It is, indeed, a matter of history that we had just cause of war with them long since, but, knowing our own strength and their weakness, we forbore, and have endured more wrongs at their hands than would have been tolerated by us from Great Britain, France, or any other nation on the face of the globe. At length, emboldened by our forbearance, and mistaking our magnanimity for weakness or cowardice, Mexico declared and commenced the war herself. Now the Federal party, especially the leaders, labour in their papers and in their speeches to prove that this is an unjust and wicked war, for which the Democrats are alone responsible—just as they did during the war of 1812, with Great Britain, and as they indicated their course in 1835, in our threatened difficulties with France.

If the present opposition to the Democratic party is really a Whig opposition, the word must have some meaning very different from what it had in the days of the Revolution. In those days the Whigs took part with their country, and the Tories with the enemy. It seems, however, that our opponents have found out that if they cannot alter things, they can change names.

For a full history of the causes which led to the war, we respectfully refer to the annexed extracts from the last annual message of the President, and from the proclamation of General Scott to the Mexicans, the latter of which, we presume, our opponents will at least admit is good authority.

We regret the existence of the war, and the causes which brought it on; but we deem it the duty of every good citizen to sustain the administration in its vigorous prosecution until the enemy shall evince a disposition to make peace on fair and honorable terms. The Mexicans commenced it, and they, and those in our own country who take sides with them by denouncing the constituted authorities of the country and placing our own government in the wrong, are responsible for its continuance.

If the Federal press, and especially the National Intelligencer, caused so much difficulty to Mr. Livingston, in France, in adjusting our differences with that Government, what must be the effect of the same press, and all others of like stamp, now on the Mexicans, a people much less intelligent as a body than the French, on the question of peace.

This is a question worthy of the attention of the arithmeticians of our Federal opponents.

Here we will drop the subject for the present, simply remarking that we know that there are many good and patriotic men in the ranks of our opponents, who do not approve of the course of their leaders; and who ought not to render themselves subject to our remarks by their adherence to a party that is habitually wrong.

To such we say, in all kindness and sincerity, examine your position, and if you find yourselves with those who are opposing their country, come over to the Democratic party. It is the party of the country, and whatever may be its errors, it will never be found taking sides in time of war with the common enemy.

It was our intention when we commenced this address to call your attention particularly to the affairs of our own State, and contrast the present condition of the Commonwealth with its condition a few years ago. We have, however, extended our remarks in relation to matters connected with the general government, because that was what we intended, and will not therefore weary your patience at this time, by going at length into the administration of affairs in our own State. We shall reserve this for the subject of another address.

The State improvements are doing well, and will, from the most authentic information we have been able to obtain, clear at least one million of dollars to the treasury during the present fiscal year, after the payment of all expenses, unless some unforeseen casualty should occur. We know of no waste or frauds that are being perpetrated on the funds of the Commonwealth. We believe they are faithfully collected and applied to their proper use. The accounting department has been assiduously engaged in settling old accounts, and enforcing the payment of arrearages, from which a very considerable sum has, within the last year or two, been realized. The interest on the public debt, we believe, will be punctually paid on the 1st of August, and, if the same sound policy and economy is continued in the administration of our affairs that has prevailed during the present administration, it will continue to be paid promptly for all time to come. Not only so, but we feel assured that in a very short time a respectable sinking fund can be established, to extinguish a portion of the public debt annually, without any increased taxation.

The administration of Governor Shunk has fully realized the expectations of his most sanguine friends. He is honest and capable, sound in his principles and firm in their maintenance. To his firmness we are greatly indebted for the prevention of many bad measures during the last session when the federalists were in the ascendant. We believe the prosperity and well being of the Commonwealth demand his re-election, and therefore urge you to be active, united and energetic in his support.

Our candidate for Canal Commissioner is admitted on all hands to be a most unexceptionable and excellent man, well qualified for the situation, and will add strength to our party.

The accounts we have of our prospects, from all parts of the Commonwealth, are highly flattering to our success. We must not, however, suffer this to make us too confident. We have a vigilant and never tiring opposition to contend with, ever ready to avail itself of our indifference, errors or negligence. It therefore behooves every Democrat to be at his post, and to perform his duty to himself, to the well tried candidates of the party, to his State, and his country.

L. REILY, Ch'n.

ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, Sec'y.

Latest from Mexico.

Battle of the National Bridge, between Gen. Cadwallader and the Mexicans—The Mexicans Defeated.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 20. The following highly important intelligence was communicated to us by Lieuts. Floyd and McWilliams, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who came over in the steamship Galveston this morning.

On the 8th, a small reconnoitering party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Capt. Bainbridge, of the 3d artillery.

On leaving Jalapa, and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 4000 Mexicans in the chapparal along the pass.

Previous to this, the officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chapparal. At the mouth of the pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy. Arrived at the bridge that evening, whilst bivouacking on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricaded on the bridge. A guard was then stationed between the bridge and the encampment, to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were distinctly seen. Before daylight the scouting party was sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge, which was done without any opposition.

The main body of the party then passed over the bridge, every thing appearing to be safe, all danger being passed. Lieut. Frazer was sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. Just

as they were entering the bridge, a party of twenty-five Mexicans appeared on the ridge and fired several volleys on them. The wagon train and four others, who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five killed, and the wagon was captured, which, however, was of no great value.

After the firing had ceased, a party of lancers appeared on the bridge, and seemed to be preparing to charge, but seeing that Capt. Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, wheeled their horses and galloped off. Bainbridge pursued his march in good order, followed by 400 or 500 foot lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectful distance. Thus hemmed in, this little party pursued its way until it arrived where Col. McIntosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexican who had attacked Bainbridge's party, the same who had compelled Col. McIntosh to halt and wait reinforcements, the party remained that night in McIntosh's camp, and during the whole time the Mexican kept up a continual fire on the camp, approaching with the greatest boldness, very near our sentinels.

On the next day Captain Bainbridge's party resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined by Capt. Duperu's United States dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses.

This company, with its gallant captain, had behaved very handsomely at the attack on McIntosh's camp. Indeed it was generally admitted that Col. McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Duperu's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety.

In the meantime, Duperu's party, having a long return train to guard, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy, and suffering no loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off, and the drivers taken prisoners.

Captain Duperu arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

On the day Captain Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp, Gen. Cadwallader had arrived with a force of 800 men, and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making in all about 1,600 men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwallader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge. Gen. C. occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans posted on the ridges and chapparal, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours; the Mexicans losing more than one hundred men, and Gen. Cadwallader losing some fifteen killed and thirty or forty wounded.

The Mexicans were repulsed, and the bridge was successfully passed by General Cadwallader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

Since the above was written, we have learned that in the affair between General Cadwallader and the Mexicans at the National Bridge, the company of Lieutenant Blakey, of the newly raised voltigeurs, with two howitzers, charged the barricades and swept them with a few charges from the howitzers. On passing through, however, Lieut. Blakey received a heavy fire from the enemy on the ridge, which commands the road, by which he sustained a loss of one killed and four wounded. The Lieutenant himself being wounded in the leg. They also lost several horses.—The heights were then charged on the right and left of the road, and gallantly carried—the enemy flying from before them in great confusion. When Gen. Cadwallader had passed the bridge, he was attacked by a large party of guerrillas, who kept up a continual fire on his men for a long distance at Cerro Gordo. It was thought, from reports of hearing firing, that the enemy had made a stand in great numbers, though no apprehension was entertained for the safety of Gen. Cadwallader's command, who was moving in a bold and steady manner, the only way to deal with the Mexicans. Capt. Gate's company of third dragoons being sent by Gen. Cadwallader to the rear to reinforce the guards of the train, who were attacked by a large force of lancers, which they repulsed with considerable loss. There is much sickness in Vera Cruz, but very little in the Castle.

Gen. Cadwallader is much praised for the energy and promptness of his movements to the rescue of McIntosh, and for the bravery and skill with which he scattered the swarms of guerrillas, grown confident by the success of their previous enterprises.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about \$40,000. For miles the road is strewn with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up, by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed.

Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuzpan, from which, in future, all our stores and men will be sent in preference to the old road. The success of the attack on McIntosh's command has given great confidence to the guerrillas, who are swarming in great numbers thro' the country, and attacking all our parties, large and small.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Capt. Bennett, the Paymaster, that the specie wagons in charge of the party were saved. He was in one of them himself had a full supply.

when the wagon was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

There are about 1,000 men encamped at Vera Cruz. Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him at Puebla.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla at the last accounts. The editors of El Arco Iris had received dates from the capital 2d of June. Santa Anna had a second time sent in his resignation of the Presidency; Congress had not, however, up to that time, accepted it; he had also made a formal resignation of his office as commander-in-chief of the army, which, like his resignation of the presidency, remain in abeyance, Congress not having acted upon either. Regjon and five other Generals, whose names are not given, have been arrested and sent to the different States for confinement.

The gallant Crpt. Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerrillas. On the morning of the 8th inst. he started with his command from Perote, on an expedition of some distance in the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing 19 guerrillas and an Alcalde. He has employed them in cleansing the streets and sinks.

It was rumored that Almonte had been sentenced to be shot. He was certainly in prison.

The Church party at Puebla is opposed to Santa Anna. The clergy are treated with great respect. During a recent visit of the Bishops, Gen. Scott's entire guard was turned out until they passed in and out again.

All was doubt, hesitation and confusion at the capital, and the Mexican troops collected there for its defence are badly disciplined, and worse armed, so that no formidable resistance was expected.

Still Later!

From the New Orleans Delta, June 21. Threatened Attack on Tampico.—Arrival of Gen. Scott at Rio Frio.—Proposals for peace.

The steamer James L. Day, Captain Wood, arrived this morning. She left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th inst., touching at Tampico on the morning of the 17th, and Brazos St. Jago on the afternoon of the 18th.

Her news is one day later from Vera Cruz. The main interest excited by this arrival centres in the report communicated to the James L. Day by Mr. Clifton, the pilot. He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1,500 strong in the vicinity of the city. On the night of the 12th instant a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement, and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th inst. a party of Mexican lancers attacked the outpost at Tampico and drove the sentinels into the city. On the 16th a party of rancheros attacked the pilot station and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated.

The most important part of the intelligence brought by this arrival is the flattering prospect of peace. Capt. Wood, of the James L. Day, informs us that information had been received at Vera Cruz before the Day left, that Gen. Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army had advanced as far as Rio Frio, without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital, with propositions for peace. The exact tenor of the propositions was not known; they were, however, of such a nature, that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital.—From the deep anxiety felt by the new government (if the term government can be applied to any party or power in Mexico) to stay the march of our forces on the capital, it was thought that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

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C-O-PARTNERSHIP having been entered into by the subscribers on the 21st day of April last, respectfully announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by one of the above firm, adjoining George D. Lannich's hotel, in the borough of Clearfield, where they will be glad to receive a liberal share of public patronage, pledging themselves to do all their work in the best manner, at reasonable prices, and at the shortest notice.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, and a reasonable credit allowed.

RICHARD MOSSOP,
JOHN H. HILBURN.

May 27, 1847.

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Are the regularly authorized agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines, and have on hand a very large supply.— They also intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply.

June 10, 47.