

eral measures, and that notwithstanding their denial of some of them, at least if they had the power they would call them all into effect. If they have really abandoned a Bank of the United States, why did they denounce John Tyler as a traitor to Whig principles, for his veto of the Bank?

There is one measure, however, of State policy, that we know the Federal party is in favor of, and on that we join issue most cheerfully. On this we have their names on the record as late as the last session of the Legislature: we allude to the act providing for a transfer of the public improvements to a company.

On the 9th of February last, Mr. Williams, a Federal member from Chester county, read in his place a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, and to provide a sinking fund for the State debt," which was laid on the table. On the 12th of the same month, this bill was committed to the Committee of Internal Improvements, and on the 17th it was reported to the Senate. On the 22d it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and on the same day reported back to the Senate, and in motion of Messrs. Carson and Johnson, both conspicuous Whigs, the bill was immediately read a second time, and on the question, shall the bill pass? the question was, on motion of Messrs. Bigler and Dimmick, postponed for the present. On the 27th, Messrs. Johnson and Smyser, both Whigs, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, when a motion was made by Messrs. Black and Anderson to postpone, which was negatived by a party vote—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Federalists in the negative. The question then recurring on the first section of the bill, passed in the affirmative by a party vote—16 to 9, and then the remaining sections passed.

On the 2d March it was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. On the 8th March it passed a third reading by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darac, Gillie, Harris, Johnson, Jordan, Lewis, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williams and Gibbons, 19, all Federalists except Mr. Gillie. Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Crecraft, Hill, Hoover, Mason, Overfield, Potteiger and Ross, 11, all Democrats.

Now we unhesitatingly pronounce the passage of this bill as the boldest and most reckless measure and the greatest fraud on the people of this State, and has been attempted since the passage of the Bank of the United States in 1836, by a most corrupt and foul combination. Mark the low citizens how these Federal Legislators attempt to deceive you when they contemplate a fraud upon the people. The bill which contained the charter of the Bank of the United States, was originally entitled "an act to repeal the State taxes and provide for a continuation of the public improvements." The one under consideration was a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad company, and provide a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

Mark the deception: the one was to repeal the State taxes—the other to provide a sinking fund, but both in reality calculated to rob the people and entail perpetual taxation on them. Now fellow citizens are not curious to know what this measure for providing a sinking fund to pay the State debt was? We will tell you. It was an act to take from you the control of your whole line of public improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, including the Columbia and Portage railways, and to place them under the control of a company for the miserable pittance of between seven and eight millions of dollars at most. That is, the whole line was to be valued at twenty millions of dollars, and form a stock to that amount in shares of one hundred dollars each, ten millions of which were to be sold to individuals and paid for in State stocks which were then worth not more than seventy dollars in the hundred. At this rate the cost to the individual stockholders of the one-half, would not have exceeded seven millions of dollars. By the provisions of the bill the individual stockholders were to receive five per cent on the amount of their stock before the State should receive any dividend whatever. After payment of the expenses and five per cent to the individual stockholders, then the State was to come in for her dividend on the stock retained, but it was provided that in no event could she receive more than five per cent. If the profits of the company should ever exceed five per cent on the whole capital, then the surplus was to go to the individual stockholders, and this its authors had the impudence to call an act providing a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

But the bill contained other still more extraordinary provisions, which we cannot advert to in detail, such as conferring on the company, power to construct lateral railroads and canals, and also authority to become transporters and to establish lines of steamboats on the Ohio river. Now how did it happen that this bill was defeated. It passed the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives, on the 10th of March. On the 13th March, being Saturday, and the day of final adjournment being fixed for Tuesday the 16th, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill in the afternoon, and the Federal members attempted to force it through the House without debate or amendment under the previous question, which they were only prevented from doing by the energy and determination of the minority, who, finding that the majority was determined to perpetrate an act, which would

rob the people of their property and inflict an irreparable injury upon the Commonwealth, resorted to all the rights and privileges which the rules of the House afforded them, and thereby prevented final action until the hour of adjournment arrived. On Monday other business intervened and the bill could not be taken up out of order without two thirds agreeing, and on Tuesday the Legislature adjourned. Thus was the consummation of this outrage upon the interests of the people, prevented, and for which the Democratic members were denounced as rioters and blackguards by a leading Federal paper of this place.

This very year we feel assured that the public works will net a million of dollars, and what their value may be twenty five years hence, with the increasing population and resources of the country, no man can now tell.

To this measure then the Federalists are pledged on the record, and if they again obtain a majority in the Legislature, and a pliant Governor of kindred feeling in the person of General Irwin, we have a right to anticipate its consummation next session.

In opposition to this measure, Governor Shunk has recommended that the net tolls of the public works, together with the present taxes on real and personal estate, be pledged to the payment of the interest on the public debt and to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of a portion of the principal, and has shown in the most satisfactory manner that the debt can be so far diminished within a reasonable time, as to allow of a material reduction of the present taxes. Here, fellow-citizens, are two distinct lines of policy presented.—It is for you to decide which you will prefer.

Is it not, fellow citizens, most extraordinary that in a party embracing so much talent as the Federalists claim, that they have on all occasions when in possession of power, shown themselves incapable of administering the government? It has been so in regard to the General Government, as well as in our own State. They have been aptly called "The party of the Incapables." In 1835, when they obtained power by a division of the Democratic party, they outraged the public feeling in the re-charter of the United States Bank, and other dangerous measures, until they closed their career in the crawling scene of the Buckshot war. And last winter when accident placed power in their hands, so far as the Legislature was concerned, they only distinguish themselves by attempting to give away the public improvements and passing some corporation acts, and foreign divorce bills for itinerant applicants over the veto of the Governor.

L. REILLY, Ch'n.

ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, Sec'y.

Late War News.

An outline of the war news brought by the Alabama to New Orleans, was given yesterday in our telegraphic despatch.—The New Orleans papers of the 8th contain particulars.

There does not appear to be any later news from Gen. Taylor's army, nor is any arrival mentioned by the Flag from above. Great preparations were making to celebrate the Fourth of July at Matamoros with eclat. Capt. Merrick of the 3d dragoons, was selected to read the Declaration of Independence, and Rice Garland to pronounce an oration.

A Mexican was shot in the plaza of that town on the 2d inst. by a soldier. A party quarrel about a melon led to the affray. The wound was not fatal.

The sloop Sarah was captured at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 30th ult. The crew were rescued from drowning by the daring Government Pilots, Messrs. Puter and Conbs.

By this arrival direct advices from Mexico to the morning of the 29th of June, and from Puebla to the 30th, have been received.

Santa Anna was to leave the capital on the 30th ult. intending to pass three days in the country for the benefit of his health. It is said that every avenue of entrance into the city is fortified, but the writer in Mexico, upon whom we very much rely, thinks the American army will easily overcome all such obstacles—that the defence of their fortifications will only embarrass the Mexicans.

The government of the city of Puebla has been entrusted to Lieut. Col. Belton, of the 3d Artillery.

The Star tells a good story of a party of guerrilleros who stopped some Mexicans who were driving hogs into Puebla. They first compelled the drivers to pay the usual city tax on their swine for entering the city, and then drove the swine off in another direction.

The Star says there is three months' provisions in the city for the army, and that the fields around the city supply all forage necessary.

A German and a Mexican, have been tried by a court martial for tampering with our soldiers and persuading them to desert. The Mexican was acquitted—the German found guilty and condemned to be shot. Being recommended to mercy his sentence was remitted.

The following narrative is from the Star of the 24th ult.:

On Sunday morning last, the 20th, a party of Americans, not connected with the army, left here for a hacienda on the road to Mexico—say about eighteen miles distant. The object in view by the party, eight in number, was the purchasing of mules for the Government; and after they had bargained for a number, to be brought in the next day to Puebla, they prepared to leave, but were prevailed on to delay their departure until after dinner. The repast was served up in good style, and af-

ter it was partaken of, the host refusing to receive any pay whatever, the horses were brought out and the party mounted. They were warned not to go too near a village on their left, as some five or six hundred soldiers were quartered there, and if we mistake not, a Mexican was preparing a horse to accompany them along a bye path in the mountains, when a party of lancers were discovered riding up to the hacienda. The little party of Americans started off in a slow gallop, their leader telling them to save their horses until it would be necessary to run. In this way they proceeded some distance, the soldiers continuing to decrease the distance between them, when it was proposed to go a little faster. A half a minute had not elapsed with the increased gait, before they came upon another party of the enemy, formed across the road. To attempt to pass them would have been foolishness; so they halted, and through their interpreter, informed the captain that they were Americans, but not connected with the army. The pursuing lancers were now close upon them, and before a proper answer had been returned, came charging down the hill in such a manner as to leave the boys doubtful as to their intentions; so they prepared themselves for an attack, which was soon commenced by the Mexican force, numbering eighty men. After a brief engagement, during which the Mexicans crowded upon one another so fast that they could scarcely use their arms, Mr. Dickinson, who had been severely wounded in the thigh with a lance, touched his blooded mare with the spur, and she made an opening in the enemy's ranks, running down one or two horses, and showing the others aside so as to effect his escape. During this operation another of the party who had been unhorsed and wounded, slid off into a ditch, where he concealed himself until night, and got into the city next morning. Dickinson was chased by two lancers to the river close by, at which place he shot the foremost one, and then making his way to an Indian hut, concealed himself until the next morning, when he started for and entered the city about nine o'clock.

All the Americans in this affair were wounded, and one named John Kinsey is supposed to have been killed. Another named Wallbridge, has written a letter back to Puebla from Atlixco. He had been ordered to Mexico. The rest of the party not named, are supposed to be prisoners also, although there was a report that all had been shot. The star does not credit this report.

VERA CRUZ, June 28.

On Saturday last about 800 horses and mules escaped from the pen through either the carelessness of the man in charge, or, as some suppose, it may have been done intentionally, and although a considerable mounted force has been sent out to try and recover them, they returned last night without success. There is no doubt but that the guerrillas had a hand in it, and as soon as the horses and mules reached the point where they were prepared to receive them, they no doubt hurried them out of the reach of the party sent to recover them. The misfortune will be severely felt by the Quartermaster's department here, as these horses and mules were intended particularly for the transportation of the baggage and provisions of the troops which are daily arriving, and who may be detained for the want of them. There may be a sufficient number left to despatch the troops now here, who will doubtless leave the latter part of this week, but for the others that are expected I fear that we shall have to look to New Orleans for the means of transportation, and in the meantime our poor soldiers will have to lie here subject to all the diseases of the climate.

The stock keeper has been confined in the castle of San Juan de Ulua, and the affair will undergo a legal investigation. This makes, at a small calculation about 1,000 horses and mules which have been lost and stolen within about a month, and I have heard it set down by men who ought to know all about it, as high as 1,500.

The only article I have seen in any of the Mexican journals, relating particularly to the action of the Congress on the question of Peace, is the following in the El Monitor Republicano of the 22d instant. The editor says:

"A communication has been addressed to our Government from Gen. Scott, at Puebla, in which the arrival there of a Commissioner from the United States, fully empowered for the adjustment of a peace, is announced; but it has been sent to the Congress for that body to deliberate on so important an affair. We think that a sufficient number of deputies will not assemble; and should this be the case, the absentees will appear in our columns, in order that the public, being made acquainted with them, may never return them again."

This is the English of the entire article, but what the Editor is driving at in the last clause, it is difficult to make out. It may be that he threatens to expose the absent members because he wishes them to appear and vote against listening to any proposition for peace, and it may be exactly the reverse.

Later from Mexico.

Letter from Mr. Buchanan to Santa Anna, no, etc.

The Express of the Baltimore Sun and Ledger brings New Orleans papers of the 12th, containing later news from Mexico, by steamship McKim, which arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, the 11th inst. The McKim left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. There had been nothing later received from the city of Mexico than was

brought down the night of the 1st instant, but fuller accounts had transpired at Vera Cruz than were received by the Alabama. We have no further information of the march of Gen. Pillow. Had any disaster occurred to him, the news of it could scarcely have failed to reach Vera Cruz promptly. Our letters make no mention whatever of him or his command.

By this arrival we have files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th inst., inclusive. In the Diario del Gobierno, of the 26th June, appeared an important diplomatic correspondence.

The first note is from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretaries of Congress, referring to that body a communication from Mr. Buchanan which announces Mr. Trist's appointment. We learn that this letter was communicated to Santa Anna by or through the British minister at Mexico, Mr. Bakhead, who has exerted himself to bring about a negotiation for peace between the two nations.

Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 15. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter on the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send commissioners to Jalapa, Havana, or other point before the blockade of the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such a condition absolutely inadmissible—neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render war interminable, especially between contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents.

He shows how puerile 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 advantages it had won, and withdraw its forces in order to induce negotiations.

He then cites the case of our war with Great Britain to show that we never considered for a moment that our nation required us to insist upon the withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent commissioners to Ghent when portions of our territory were in the possession of British troops; and it was notorious that while negotiations were going on at Ghent, hostilities were carried on upon both sides with unwonted vigor; the most memorable actions of the war taking place after negotiations had been concluded. Such a preliminary condition to negotiation cannot be cited in modern times; at least Mr. Buchanan knows of none.

He then exposes the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President in his desire to avoid the war, had sent a Minister to negotiate a peace. Even after the war had commenced, by the attack of the Mexican troops upon Gen. Taylor, the President had reiterated propositions with a view to opening 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 differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities, Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico refuses to listen to the 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; but nevertheless, such is his desire for peace, that the evils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican Government makes it absolutely necessary. Accordingly, to carry his determination into effect, he has sent in the quality of Commissioner, to the head quarters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, first clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. Mr. Trist is recommended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy of that of the Mexican Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan forbears from commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican minister, lest it should give to his present note a less conciliatory character than he desires for it. He recurs with pleasure to another passage in the same letter, wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican Government has seen altered the cordial friendship which it had cultivated with this republic, the continued advancement of which it had always admired, and whose institutions had served as a model of its own. Such sentiments, continues Mr. Buchanan, the President deeply feels; his strongest desires are that the United Mexican States, under such institutions as prevail with us, may protect and secure the liberty of their citizens, and maintain an elevated position among the nations of the earth.

Such is the outline of Mr. Buchanan's letter of April 15th. There is no indication in it of the basis upon which Mr. Trist is authorized to conclude a treaty.

This letter, the Mexican minister acknowledges on the 23d of April, saying that the President had instructed them 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 latter would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

We learn by the Mexican papers that Congress was at once convened to take the matter into consideration, but up to the

29th of June, no quorum had been procured. By a letter from a source entitled to great respect, we further learn that General Scott gave the Mexican government to the 30th ult. to act upon the letter, when if nothing should be done, he would march on.

The best opinion in Mexico, in our judgment, we have had an opportunity of learning by this arrival. That opinion gives but poor encouragement for peace, but does not entirely despair. Other gentlemen, with very ample opportunities for judging, write from the city of Mexico, that there is no hope of a settlement of the difficulties; that the Mexicans have not yet been sufficiently whipped, and that Gen. Scott will have to march into the city of Mexico. None of the letters we have seen mention anything about the number or position of the Mexican troops.

JOHN F. WEAVER,
Attorney at Law,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the firm of Bigler, Boynton & Powell, was dissolved by mutual consent, in April last.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Wm. Bigler, Wm. Powell and John F. Weaver, under the firm of Wm. Bigler & Co.

WILLIAM BIGLER,
JONATHAN BOYNTON,
WILLIAM POWELL.

June 26, 1847.

**NEW & CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS.**

BIGLER & CO. are now disposing of their large and well assorted stock of SUMMER GOODS. Their selections were made with particular regard to the wants of the community, and for neatness, cheapness, and service, their entire stock, from the garret to the cellar, will compare with any other assortment that is now, or ever has been in the country.

They have a large supply of the usual variety of

Dry-Goods, Groceries,
Queens-ware, Hard-ware,
Boots and Shoes, Drugs,
Paints, Oils, etc.,

Their supply of Fashionable BONE'S HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c. are particularly worthy of notice.

All of which they will dispose of upon terms as accommodating as they have done in times past.

June 19, '47.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the GOODS remaining in the store of McGlirk & Perks, at Philipsburg, and intends carrying on the mercantile business at their old stand. He has replenished the stock with an entire stock of

New and Seasonable Goods,
consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets,
Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

Together with all such articles as are generally kept in a country store.

Also,

A large assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, warranted genuine. Persons sending to the store for medicines may rely upon the accuracy of his compounding, and filling all prescriptions with care.

All kinds of country produce received in payment.

CHARLES R. FOSTER,
Philipsburg, June 26, 1847.

Going it alone in opposition to all
Monopoly! AND NO PUFF!

**NEW GOODS
AT CLEARFIELD BRIDGE.**

THE subscriber has just received a large stock of very desirable goods, selected with great care, and particularly adapted to the wants of this section of the country. In this assortment will be found

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cloths
and Cassimeres, Tinware,
Hard-ware, Queens-ware,
Drugs and Medicines, Dye-
stuffs, etc., and a complete
assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of superior quality, all of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms for Cash, Lumber, or Country Produce.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock of goods and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FORREST.

Clearfield Bridge, July, 1847.

BLANKS for sale at this office.