



CARLETON, PA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1848.

Cor. Shank of this State is rapidly recovering his health and strength.

The Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Pennsylvania, met in Philadelphia yesterday.

Holders of them are cautioned against sacrificing Erie Bank notes as the probability they will be fully redeemed.

The Court of Inquiry, after a few days session at New Orleans, will adjourn to Frederick, Md.

Another letter, from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay, it is rumored will make its appearance in due time.

The Whigs of the Connecticut Legislature have agreed upon the election of the Hon. Roger J. Baldwin and Hon. Truman Smith to the United States Senate.

The U. S. Senate have confirmed the nominations of Generals Twiggs and Wood, as Major Generals; Col. Churchill, as Brigadier General; Captains Washington and Bragg, and Major Thomas, as Lieutenants Colonel. The promotion of the veteran Col. Churchill, and Capt. Washington will be read with high pleasure by our citizens. They both served with distinguished gallantry at Buena Vista.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The large hall of the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, has been secured for the sittings of the Whig National Convention. It will afford ample room for the delegates and people.

An address from a committee of the Whig young men of the city invites the Whigs of the country to join in the grand Ratification Meeting on the 6th of June. We would suggest to this Committee that if they want to see a host from the country, it would be well to make an early arrangement for hall-price fare on the rail-roads, which we are informed has not yet been done.

LOCOFROICISM AND LITERATURE.—Time was when the Whigs were characterized as the party of "all the intelligence" in the country. But now locofroicism has assumed the high vantage of literature, and every stupid sheet of that party may be found lustily bellying "Gen. Scott is certainly a great military man but unfortunately he can't write."—Gen. Taylor, too, whose letters were regarded as such models of rhetoric last summer, is now turning himself as a letter-writer also, in the eyes of these critical Locos. And Henry Clay—that last letter of his, they say, has laid him out dead! We shall have to get Mr. May to open a class for the instruction of the Whig Generals of the army in letter-writing!

The leading Abolitionists of the North are certainly a pack of either the greatest fools or knaves that ever pretended to advocate a cause, right in itself. Their speeches at the Anniversaries in New York abound in bitter abuse and denunciation of Henry Clay, although the success of the great statesman in 1844, which was only frustrated by the course of these very abolitionists, would have prevented all the evils of slavery-extension which the Abolitionists now so loudly complain of! It is a singular fact that the ungodly slavery-extension party of Polk & Co. never receives any abuse from the abolitionists.

ANOTHER BLOW-UP!—According to the Erie Observer, the Erie (Pa.) Bank suspended payments on Friday week. The Cashier says he has means, but not at present available, to redeem all the bills in circulation. Gen. Reed has expressed a determination to step in to the aid of the Bank, but as the charter of the bank expires in two years it will probably now go into liquidation.

The New York Tribune, alluding to the Presidency, says: "We mean to hold such an attitude that, whatever candidate may be nominated at Philadelphia, we may act with regard to him as principle and public good, not passion and prejudice, may dictate. We consider and wait." So do we.

The Chambersburg Sentinel contains a letter from Gen. Worth, in reply to political questions addressed to him by Joseph Nill of that place. The Gen.'s answers come right up to the locofoco mark, and are given with an assurance that looks as if he expected to be made President right off.

We learn from the New Orleans Delta that Mr. Triet, after paying a visit to his brother near New River, will proceed to his residence in Albemarle county, Va., from whence he will issue an address to the people of the United States, in which he will define his course in Mexico.

Delegates to the Locofoco-National Convention begin to arrive in Washington. The Mississippi delegation complete, arrived a few days ago. They did not go there to get the great office-dispenser at the White House, of course!

The Locofoco National Convention will meet in the Universal Church, at Baltimore on the 22d instant. It is said that one-fourth of the members will consist of office-holders under the present Locofoco dynasty.

It is said that Gen. Cass will have a majority of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and that the candidates will therefore make a great struggle to put the "two-thirds rule" in force.

Lord Brougham, of England, applied to be naturalized as a French citizen, but could not get the thing arranged satisfactorily, and so stays where he is.

Mr. Marcy's Letter.

Our neighbors of the "Democrat" and "Volunteer" are in such ecstasies with the abusive tirade of Mr. Marcy against Gen. Scott, that they are quite sure the "Herald" ought in justice to publish it. We do not feel under any obligation to do so, however. Those of our readers who desire to "wade through" Mr. Marcy's heavy epistles can find it in the last Volunteer—we shall not lumber our columns with it.

The Locos boast that Mr. Marcy has completely demolished General Scott's charges against the Administration. But the people, who have been intelligent observers of the management of the war, from its beginning, who know that Gen. Taylor had the same embarrassments, plottings and intrigues to contend with that Gen. Scott complains of—who remember the repeated attempts to supersede Gen. Scott by a Lieutenant General, and who have seen the wrongs and insults lately heaped upon Gen. Scott—will be very apt to have a different opinion of Mr. Marcy's long and prosy essay. The Polks, and Pillsows, and Marcy's, may in vain attempt to blacken the fame of the illustrious old soldier.

The Court of Inquiry shows what infamous means this administration has resorted to to crush Gen. Scott. The intelligent and well-known correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Mexico, on the 7th of April, says:

"The evidence and documents brought out in the course of the trial, show, most conclusively to view, that the Administration, on the part of the Administration, to overthrow and break down Gen. Scott—to consign to infamy and disgrace the warrior, Chief who has accomplished a most wonderful achievement recorded on the pages of American history—who has done all this with the prejudices and influence of the Government, and home against him, and the political aspirants in his own camp playing second fiddle to them. The private bureau, and the confidential correspondents of the departments at Washington have been ransacked for every paper that could be brought to bear directly or indirectly on the questions at issue, have been copied and sent to the defence, in hopes to influence the decisions. But the Administration have made a great mistake when they aimed at the object of their destruction; they selected a gun of too small calibre.

The correspondent it must be recollected is a Locofoco, although no particular admirer of Gen. Pillow.

REV. MR. SLICER AND SLAVERY.—A communication to the Albany Evening Journal, signed by J. L. Slingerland, member of Congress from that State, gives a touching account of the starting for the Southern market of the slaves recently recaptured at Washington. He says—

"The men were ironed together, and the whole group looked sad and dejected. At each end of the car stood a ruffian-looking guard with large canes in their hands. In the middle of the car stands the notorious slave-dealer of Baltimore, who is a member of the Methodist Church, in good and regular standing. He had purchased the men and women around him, and was taking his departure for Georgia. While observing this old gray-headed dealer in the bodies and souls of men, the Chaplain of the Senate—a Methodist brother—entered the car, and took his brother Methodist by the hand, and chatted with him a short time, and seemed to view him with a peculiar interest. He was with little concern as we would look upon cattle! I know not whether he came with a view to sanctify the act, or to pronounce the parting blessing; but this I do know that the justifies slavery. A Presbyterian minister, who is a member of the Methodist Church in good regular standing. It is not my place here to discuss the nature of Mr. S's business, but to say plainly, for the information of the public, that he is not, nor has he ever been a member of the Methodist Church, so far as my knowledge extends. And I say, furthermore, that I have never known or heard of a member of the Methodist Church being engaged in the domestic slave trade, either here or further south, until I heard it through your letter; and you sir, have the unenviable responsibility of attempting to solify and alone, to put this imputation upon the largest denomination of Christians in the United States, and not inferior to any other in piety, usefulness and respectability."

Mr. Slingerland's story it appears is equally untrue with respect to the "Presbyterian Minister"—none of the slaves having been owned by a Presbyterian Minister.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The Whigs have been defeated in Wisconsin. As far as heard from, Nelson Dewey, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, leads Tweedy about 4,000. The Legislature is largely Looco in both branches. In the 1st Congressional district William Pitt Lynde, Looco, is elected by a large majority. Also M. C. Darling, Looco, in the 2d district.

YUCATAN ELECTION.—The Washington Union says the account will stand as follows: Last House of Delegates, 7 Whig majority; next House, 15 Looco Foco majority; Last Senate, 10 Looco Foco majority; next Senate, 12 Looco Foco majority. Looco Foco majority in joint ballot.

FROM YUCATAN.—A late arrival at New Orleans, brings intelligence from Yucatan, that the Indians continue their depredations. They have destroyed the town of Valcaila, by burning it to the ground.

Five hundred of the defenders had retired into forts, while the women and children were taking care of themselves as best they could, and were flying in all directions, without money or food.

Even the inhabitants of Baliza were threatened with an attack, and had prepared to meet it.

It is rumored from Washington, that Gen. Cameron has deserted Mr. Buchanan, and will be on Monday next, an efficient pro-police for Francis K. Polk.

Whig National Convention.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.—At a State Convention of the Whigs of Maryland held in Baltimore on Thursday last, the following appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and Presidential Electors, were made:

- Delegates, State at Large, Electors: Thomas G. Pratt, Wm. L. Gaither, John C. Groome, Joseph R. Cottman. From Congressional Districts: 1. Daniel Jenifer, Sr., J. M. S. Caisin, George Schley, J. P. Roman; 2. William E. Coale, Andrew G. Ego, Geo. R. Richardson, J. Morrison Harris, Lloyd Tighman, E. C. Wickes; 3. Saml. Hambleton, Jr., J. C. Derickson.

Resolutions were passed, pledging the party to the support of the candidate of the National Convention, and instructing the Delegates to support Henry Clay, and in case he cannot be nominated to support Gen. Taylor.

MICHIGAN WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Michigan met in State Convention at Detroit, on the 11th inst., and made the following appointments:

- Delegates, State at Large, Electors: Jos. R. Williams, Hon. J. M. Howard, Ad'n. C. Comstock, Hezekiah J. Wells. From Congressional Districts: Samuel Barstow, Henry E. Lathrop, Chas. R. Babcock, Hiram L. Miller, E. W. Peck, H. Waldron.

The delegates were unanimously instructed to support Henry Clay. Delegates are rapidly being appointed in all the States, both North and South, where it had not already been done, and the Whig National Convention will doubtless show a representation from every section of the Union.

From Washington.

Congress is doing little. A bill to take possession of Yucatan is under discussion in the Senate. In the House, the bill for the admission of Wisconsin as a State has passed Committee of the whole.

NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The following provisions of the new postage bill, as relating to newspapers and magazines, which has been reported by the Post-Office Committee of the House of Representatives, are so minutely just that we cannot doubt they will become a law. We hope so, at least:

"The circulation of all newspapers free of postage, within thirty miles of the place of publication, not above the superficies of 1,900 square inches. Under 100 miles, and over 30, one half cent; over 100, and for any distance, one cent.

Newspapers above 1,900 inches to pay pamphlet and magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for all greater distances. Newspapers under 500 square inches, go free for the first thirty miles, and pay a quarter of one cent for all greater distances. Transient newspapers pay two cents when not sent from the office of publication.

Publishers of pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, are allowed a free exchange, the same as the publishers of newspapers."

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—The York Republican, says—"Gen. Taylor reiterates his declaration that he is 'a Whig, but not an ultra Whig,' and gives his views on the veto power of the President, in terms which must meet the approval of all genuine Whig minds, and bear a striking analogy to those expressed by that true old patriot, our lamented HARRISON—the well beloved of the people. Taking his letter altogether, Gen. Taylor is evidently opposed to Executive interference with the legislative functions of Congress, and in favor of leaving to that Department its just powers unobscured. His views on the subject of War are noble, manly, humane, Christian. How fitly they come from such a brave old hero! His words deserve to be emblazoned every where in letters of gold. War, says he, is 'a National Calamity'—how true! 'The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest.' Is that not Whig doctrine? HENRY CLAY himself could not have more forcibly uttered a sublime truth. The great hero of the War has written his condemnation of its authors in those few words, and vindicated the cause of justice and humanity in language that cannot be misapprehended."

LOCOFOCO HARMONY.—The Calhounites of South Carolina will not be represented in the National Convention, and have contemptuously and unequivocally turned their back upon it, in spite of all the entreaties of the Government organs. The Charleston Mercury of the 5th, repudiates the appointment of Gen. Commodore as one of the Delegates. The Mercury thinks it is a pity to disturb the State with a matter which is evidently not to its taste, and concludes by saying that "the great body of the people of South Carolina rest quietly on the conviction that they can neither gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles."

TILLY'S OWN!—The Baltimore American publishes a letter from one of the members of the company of Volunteers, dated, Toledo, March 15, 1848, in which the writer says—"Much dissatisfaction, and many severe indignations, reigns in the army on account of the proceedings against General Scott. He is the darling—the idol of us, and even this regiment, (Tilly's pets) always distinguished and favored most of any in his division by General P., take up the 'bludgeons' against him in this case, and shout 'Scott forever!'"

UNION CONGRESS.—These words should be inscribed upon every Whig banner that floats in the breeze. They are peculiarly appropriate at this time, and we hope our brethren throughout the Union, will bear them in mind. With union in our ranks we shall be strong, with concord, added thereto stronger, and with harmony supported irresistible.

At the last accounts from the Court of Inquiry, in Mexico, the Government was trying to hatch up a charge against Gen. Scott for attempting to bribe Santa Anna into a treaty, or not to oppose the advance of the American Army upon the Capital. This, we presume, is Polk and Pillsow's last card to blacken up their disgraceful proceedings.

New York Anniversaries.

We have given on the first page several particulars of the anniversary meetings of various Missionary Societies, held in the city of New York. We subjoin several notices of different classes of societies, whose anniversaries came off last week in that city.

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—Arthur Tappan, President, met on Tuesday evening, and presented a series of resolutions, which express gratification at the progress of the cause, throw the blame and responsibility of continuing slavery entirely upon the church, demand of the American Bishops to supply the slaves with the means of speaking for themselves, and of the free people of color to engage in agricultural pursuits, and establish educational societies, denounce the Mexican war and the Whigs who voted supplies, congratulate the French on the freedom of the press, and urge the maintenance of a free press in Washington, speak of the progress of emancipation all over the world, turn thanks to Giddings, Hale, Palfrey and Tuck, for their exertions in Congress, approve the nominations and principles of the Liberty party, call on the people to support the candidates, and conclude with the usual assurance that they will not desert their effort until slavery is abolished. Addresses were delivered by Hon. John P. Hale, (the Liberty party candidate for President) and others.

The American Anti-Slavery Society—(a hostile organization to the Liberty party) met on Tuesday evening, and presented a series of resolutions. Speeches were made by the Rev. Theo. Parker, of Boston, Lucinda Mott, a Quakeress from Philadelphia, and by Wendell Phillips, one of the wildest fanatical abolitionists in the north. He presented and advocated the proposition that this society recognize and gratefully the wonderful progress the cause of anti-slavery has made during the last twenty years; yet, considering the effort that is made to impress the public mind with the idea that the church is able and willing to grasp the subject of slavery, this society deems it its duty to express its conviction that there is no excuse for the American slave from his bondage, but over the ruins of the American Church and of the American Union. The character of Mr. Phillips's speech was an appropriate appendage to the above resolutions, and concluding speech was made by Frederick Douglass, a colored man, formerly a slave in Maryland. It was stated in the meeting that funds would be raised, and counsel employed, for the defence of the men recently arrested in Washington, in the escape of the seventy-seven slaves.

The N. Y. State Vigilance Committee—another organization of practical abolition operators—also held a meeting. This society is composed of both white and colored persons, and it appears was instituted expressly for the management of the underground railroad, by which fugitive slaves are carried off to places of safety. According to the report, the Society has aided in securing freedom and safety to 166 fugitive slaves since October last. A paragraph in the report recites that the report in Washington, says, "While we cannot but deplore the unfortunate issue of the recent attempt to obtain their rights on the part of a large portion of our brethren and sisters, we would not be discouraged. Our rails have not been taken up—while trends and foes were earnestly discussing the affair, the fugitives were walking peacefully through the city of Washington, on their way from old Virginia, arrived safely in New York, and are now where their oppressors will not probably follow them."

The New York Colonization Society, also met on Tuesday evening, and a report of the Society was read by Dr. Deane, after speaking of the present condition of Liberia, and the important effects produced by implanting free principles of government on the soil of Africa, it referred to some length to the partitioning of the Republic of Liberia to this country. While though the citizens are free, who would forbid the annexation of free Liberia to free America? Our country ought rather to say to Liberia with more than parental affection, "many thanks to you, for having done virtuously, but this one better than all."

The report stated that unless \$50,000 be raised the coming year, the enterprise will be impeded on account of delay, so urgent are the calls for expeditions. (All the Liberator's need, is increase of numbers, and many families are going, and the Society would gladly send out an expedition next fall, were the means furnished. Addresses were made by Rev. J. B. Finney and Dr. Bethune.

Items.—The big Col. Howard, with 100 emigrants or Liberia, sailed on the 6th from Savannah. It is said the largest corn grower in America, is William Polk, Esq., of Arkansas, a brother of the President. His crop last year was estimated at \$100,000.

The London Morning Chronicle, speculating on the present state of Europe, says, "not a day, not an hour?"

At St. Louis, on the 1st inst., a large number of the journey men brick makers who had struck for higher wages, went to a brick yard, just beyond the northern limits of the city, and told the hands engaged in work there that they must desert and join their party. The hands refused to comply, but joined the employers and flogged the party making the demand, and ran them to the woods.

A letter from Mexico says: "Any observing, reflecting person, long since would have known that the gambling and debaucheries that prevail here amongst the American officers, to a great extent, and necessarily terminate in degradation to themselves, and distress and mortification to their friends. A great responsibility rests somewhere, for the outrages that are committed here against the welfare of society."

The Washington (Penn) Press states that the neighborhood of the residence of Mr. Charles Greer, on Rich Hill, were aroused from their slumbers by the appearance of fire, and on reaching the spot, found the residence of Mr. Greer wrapped in flames, and the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Greer stretched upon their bed and burnt to a cinder. It is supposed that the old couple had been murdered in their bed by some demon in human form, in order to possess himself of Mr. G's money, and that after committing the robbery, to cover the villainy, had set fire to the house.

At the residence of the late Gen. Greer, on Monday, the 14th of April, a man named John, who was crowned in the famous ruins of Chiriqui, on the 9th of April.

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Matters About Home.

BATTALION DAY!—Yesterday was an extensive day-in-town, not with life and animation. The public square was thronged with an excited crowd of the brave Militia, interspersed with blooming country-girls, like flowers in the woods. The pomp and circumstance of war was visible on all hands. Colonels and Majors dashed about on "hot and fiery steeds"—aspiring subalterns flourished their formidable swords and wore iron bristles—the drum sent forth its thrilling roll—small bare burst its coils like the booming of red artillery, and ginger-bread vanished as did the fleeing Mexican host at Buena Vista! The scene was gloriously exhilarating and patriotic.

Apart from the militia a very handsome parade was made by the Volunteer companies. Capt. Todd's Artillery, Capt. Crope's Light Infantry and Capt. Henderson's Cadets, appeared in full strength and elicited warm expressions of admiration by their elegant display and steady marching. Besides these the two companies of College Cadets, under Col. Sudler, re-appeared on parade, and attracted special attention by their neat uniform and soldier-like bearing and discipline. The troops were reviewed in the afternoon by Gen. Armor.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Our old friend, Mr. Messersmith, at the corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets, desires to inform the public through our columns that he has just received a supply of extra White Wheat Flour.

Whig Meeting in Newville.

In pursuance of a call previously given notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, a large and highly respectable audience assembled in the Hexagon at Newville, on Saturday, the 6th inst. The meeting was permanently organized by appointing the following officers:

- President—THOS. A. MCKINNEY, Newville. Vice Presidents—Jos. McDermond, Archibald Bricker, Newville; Wm. M. Glenn, John Laughlin, West Wrentham; James Kennedy, Samuel McElhenney, Millin; Wm. Davidson, Hugh B. McCune, Newton; Matthew Lackey, William Blosser, Frankford. Secretaries—Thomas Slough, Samuel M. Wightman, Newville; James McKeethan, West Wrentham; William Koons, William McFarlane, Newton.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the expression of the feelings of the community in regard to candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions containing the sense of the meeting: Col. Wm. Woodburn, Jos. Laughlin, Dr. A. Sharp, Scott, C. D. F. Miller.

The committee having retired a short time, reported the following: Resolved, That the recent letter from Gen. Scott, dated Mexico, Feb. 24, 1848, to Secretary Marcy, in connection with other developments at Washington, disclose a series of injuries to Gen. Scott (commencing with an attempt to create a bad place in command over him, a newly made Lieut. General, and sending in a packed card of inquiry sent to Mexico to crush the gallant hero of Chippewa and Land's Lane) unprecedented in the annals of partisan malice or personal hatred, and fully establishes the prediction that he left home with "a fire in the rear as well as the front."

Resolved, That in the daily increasing sense of disgust and deep abhorrence exhibited throughout the country, at the petty and contemptible efforts of the present administration to sacrifice one of the bravest soldiers, purest patriots, greatest statesmen, and best of men, we recognize the fact that republics are not ungrateful, and that there is a principle of retributive justice in the hearts of the American people; that will do justice to Gen. Scott.

Resolved, That while we regard with undiminished confidence and enthusiastic admiration the gallant and good CLAY, and hereby express our intention to yield a hearty concurrence in the nomination of him, or any other sound, true and known Whig, for the Presidency, by a National Convention, yet we cannot, without resisting the evidence bearing in upon us from all portions of the country, doubt that WINFIELD SCOTT is the man to whom the eyes of the Nation are turned, and with whom alone, as a candidate for the Presidency, success would be certain.

Resolved, That in J. C. CRITTENDEN, we recognize an honest, ardent, and consistent Whig—a politician whose character is unsullied by any political stain—and who, through a long life, has been untiring in his zeal for his country's best interests. On him we fondly rely as an able colleague of the old Hero.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the different Whig county papers. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and during the course of the evening some spirited remarks were made by different gentlemen. Every thing was conducted with harmony and great unanimity. (Signed by the Officers)

PEACH TREES.—A writer in the Horticulturist thinks that the shortening-in, mode of pruning and the use of ashes, will drive that most fatal malady to peach trees—the yellow-out of the country, if cultivators can be brought to estimate their joint value. He uses wood ashes, either leached or unleached—half a peck of the former, or half a bushel of the unleached, for a young tree just beginning to bear. The best time of applying it is in October, but it has been found to answer admirably as late as June. It is best to sweep the peach early, but the writer has seen no bad effect from shortening-in as late as the middle of May, and he advises those who have not performed that operation already, to take knife in hand, and rally forth immediately.

An arrival at New York from Barbadoes brings intelligence that great excitement had been produced in the French West India Islands by the news of the French revolution and the announcement that slavery was to be abolished in the islands. At Guadalupe and Martinique an insurrection of the slave population was hourly expected, and a general alarm pervaded the white inhabitants.

Francis P. Blair and Henry A. Wise are delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE! ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA—INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE—ENGLAND STILL QUIET—THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday, with seven days later intelligence. The European intelligence is highly interesting. The Cotton market was quiet. Breadstuffs of all kinds were in good demand, and from a variety of causes, prices had an upward tendency.

In England, the new government security bill, designated the government security gaging act, which has received the royal assent, appears calculated rather to increase than allay the political excitement in Ireland; it is calculated to sustain the cause of the Chartists in England and Scotland.

About fifty members of the House of Commons, comprising Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Bright, Kershaw, Sir J. Walmsley, Colonel Thompson, and other leading Reformers, have originated a movement in favor of four out of the six points of the Charter.

Reform meetings were taking place in all parts of England and in Scotland. The Chartists recommence their sittings in National Assembly on the 24th of May.

The Attorney General of Ireland has abandoned the two indictments against Mr. Mitchell in one-form-to-renew-them in another. The Repeal agitation were still going on, and martial law is talked of in some of the cities.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The French elections had taken place, and all passed off, as far as heard from, peacefully. The moderate republican candidates were in the ascendant in every arrondissement of Paris. The votes examined up to the evening of the 20th, gave an imposing majority in Paris, in the following order:—1, Lamartine; 2, Dupont (de l'Eure); 3, Garnier Pages; 4, M. Arago; 6, Marrast; 6, Marie; 7, Bethmont; 8, Cormouin; 9, Cassidiere; 10, Besson; 11, Creneux; 12, Ducher; 13, Durivier; 14, Carnot; 15, Berger; 16, Moreau; 17, Cavignac; 18, Lamoriciere. These all have at least 100,000 votes. After them come, as nearly as can be ascertained—19, Coquerel; 20, Laocordiere; 21, Lamennais; 22, Champion, (the man "au manteau bleu"); 23, Kardiquier; 24, Corbeau; 25, Clary, and some names of workmen.

There is some doubt if Ledrou Rollin will have sufficient votes to secure his return. MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Flocon, Raspail, and Cabret are distanced a long way. Mr. Lamartine has generally obtained 95 per cent, and Ledrou Rollin 36 per cent of the votes. Louis Blanc and Albert, each about 1 vote in 40. The Marquis d'Anoucourt, a large proprietor, and of the moderate party, is elected for the Pas de Calais. So far as it can be ascertained at present, it appears that not more than two-thirds of the qualified electors in Paris have exercised the right of voting.

The grand popular FETE to inaugurate the French Republic is to take place on the 4th day of May, which, from the preparations, would eclipse the demonstration of the 20th April, in which 300,000 persons joined.

At a meeting of the Council, a decree was adopted definitively abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic. The decree is to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. An indemnity is to be granted to the slave-owners, the amount and form of which will be fixed by the National Assembly.

Another explosion is reported to have taken place between M. Lamartine and Ledrou Rollin. The latter threatened the former with a demonstration of the people—the former treated the menace with contempt. Rollin afterwards spoke of resigning his place in the Provisional Government, and Lamartine promptly answered, that if offered it would be accepted. After this Rollin lowered his tone.

Political affairs on the continent generally continue of an exciting character, and of the highest interest to Americans. In commercial matters, there appears to be a general, though gradual improvement, notwithstanding the feverish state of affairs throughout Europe, and the political agitation in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Later from Mexico.

MORE ABOUT THE TREATY.—THE COURT OF INQUIRY AT NEW ORLEANS.—GEN. SCOTT EMBARKED FOR NEW YORK.

New Orleans papers announce the brig China, arrived at that city from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 29th ult. The Mexican papers state that Pena y Pena will assume the responsibility of ratifying the treaty, should a quorum of the Mexican Congress not be obtained in season.

The steamship New Orleans arrived on the 7th, having left Vera Cruz on the 3d of May. Generals Pillow, Towson, Cushing, and a large number of officers, are among her passengers. The Court of Inquiry is to be organized at New Orleans.

The prospects are in favor of the ratification of the peace treaty. The Commission on the part of the United States had arrived at Queretaro.

Gen. Scott and staff left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult.; and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th. They were embarked on board the ship St. Petersburg, for the city of New York, under a salute from Fort Conception. He was waited upon by the commander of the fleet, and received a salute from the flag ship Cumberland.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES.

Delegates from the following districts have already been chosen to the Whig National Convention:

- 1. John Lindsay, City and county of Philadelphia. 2. Henry White, Philadelphia. 3. Samuel Allen, Philadelphia. 4. Samuel Ware, Philadelphia. 5. Montgomery and Delaware—John G. Henderson. 6. Bucks and Lehigh—Henry King. 7. Chester, Berks and Lancaster—David Taggart. 8. Lancaster—Thomas E. Franklin. 9. Berks—Dr. Diller Lutzer. 10. Alexander E. Brown. 11. Luzerne, Co.—S. D. Phelps. 12. Susquehanna, Co.—A. Chamberlain. 13. Northampton and Dauphin—T. G. Taft. 14. Lebanon, Co.—Thos. M. Bingham. 15. York & Adams—Dr. Wm. M'Ilvaine. 16. Franklin, Co.—E. M. Biddle. 17. Huntington, Co.—Gen. James Irvin. 18. Bedford, Co.—Joseph Outager. 19. Allegheny—Dr. T. F. Dale. 21. Crawford, Co.—John J. Pearson.

State Central Committee.

The following is the new State Central Committee appointed by the late Whig State Convention.

- Alexander Ramsey, of Dauphin; Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia City; Thomas E. Cochran, of York; Robert Tiedel, of Montgomery; Washington Townsend, of Chester; John C. Kunkle, of Duppin; James Fox, of Lancaster; Francis N. Buck, of Philadelphia city; Benjamin Mallins, of Philadelphia city; George Lear, of Bucks; Thomas J. Watson, of Philadelphia Co.; George Erety, of York; H. H. Ester, of Perry; Paul S. Preston, of Wayne; Edward W. Darlington, of Lancaster; David W. Patterson, of Union; David Cooper, of Millin; Lot Benson, of Berks; Joseph H. Galloway, of Columbia; George V. Lawrence, of Washington; John Fenlon of Cambria; L. A. Finney, of Crawford; D. D. Wetmore, of Warren; John Morrison, of Allegheny; H. W. Parry, of Bradford; Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset; Alexander W. Taylor, of Indiana.

Gen. Lane left his residence in Indiana a few days ago to resume his command in Mexico.

All the following articles, which have obtained unbounded popularity, are sold by CHARLES CHERRY, the only agent for the genuine articles in this country. Buy only of him as all others are counterfeits.

AN UNEQUALLED REM