

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JULY 20.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER. FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. HENRY S. MOTT.

> WITTIAM A SMITH GEORGE C. K. ZAHM. FOR REGISTER & RECORDER, JAMES J. WILL. FOR COMMISSIONER. NICHOLAS NAGLE.

FOR AUDITOR. MICHAEL D. WAGONER FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS. William Orr. Michael Maguire. Authony Lambaugh

THE PROSPECT.

Since the County ticket has been formed, we have had an opportunity of conversing with a number of Democrats from different parts of the county, and are gratified to learn that the nominations are not only heartily responded to, but that a democratic victory next October was never better, and when the time arrives the party in little Cambria we feel assured will do their duty as heretofore in sustaining their County and State tickets.-The ticket is composed of good and true and as they are all known to be competent to dishonest, is he capable," so that all could cheerfully free provisions of the constitution themselves. yield them a warm and hearty support,-How far The disasterous results are not hard to be diswe dip from a late number of the Harrisburg "Keystone :"

"CAMBRIA COUNTY .- The democracy of Cambria met in couty convention on Tuesday the 27th ult., and nominated Dr. Wm. A. Smith for assembly. Mr. Smith is a tried democrat, and a man well qualified for the office. He filled it once with credit to himself and constituents, and will no doubt do so again. Mr. G. C. K. Zahm was nominated for prothonotary. An excellent nomina-

THE COUNTRY.

The "Philadelphia Inquirer" in an excellent article upon the condition and prospects of the country, alludes to the recent stupendous frauds which have been perpetrated in New York, and so completely stunned the whole mercantile community of our large cities. The disasters from these frauds will no doubt be felt far and wide by numerous persons, but caused as they have been by the spirit of extravagance which has been so rife in our cities, of late years they are hardly to be wondered at. In looking to the future it says "we can discover no indications of serious calamity in the national horizon; on the contrary, the prospect is of the most gratifying character. A great country like this, with resources in industry, in agriculture, in commerce, and in manufactures, to the extent of hundreds of millions per annum, is not likely to be affected but for a moment, by any individual fraud however stupendous, and especially by a mere stock-gambling

The conclusion of the article is a virtual acknowledgment of the present prosperity of the country, and of the wisdom of the policy of the democratic party under whose guidance the affairs of our state and national governments have been controlled almost since the days of the Revolution. Coming from one of the leading Whig papers of the state it connot fail to attract attention, and should stimulate every democrat to renewed exertions at the ensuing election to secure the success arranged with precision and accuracy. Not deof the time henored principles and measures of the

It concludes as follows:

"We repeat, the Republic at large is sound, epecially the commercial and manufacturing classee, and the check that has been given to legitimate pursuits will prove but temporary. Let us tack, and though the allegations are totally destilook at the facts:

- 1. The National Treasury is full to overflow-
- 2. The Government has just effected a treaty with Mexico, by which a right of way has been secured to the Pacific, and other important considerations and advantages.
- 3. The yield of gold in California continues to be abundant, while Australia is contributing its millions pear annum to the common stock.
- 4. The advices from Europe are favorable, money was easier, and the demand for American Se-
- curities was quite active. 5. A treaty with Japan has just been effected, and is now before the American Government.
- 6. The crops throughout the Union are full of promise, and the yield of grain is likely to surpass that of any former season: The chances are, that we shall have a surplus of many millions of bush-
- ets at our disposal. 7. The manufacturing interests of the country are in the full tide of successful experiment, and attempt is made to stigmatize Wm. Bigler as the for most qualities of goods, the demand is quite enemy of the common school system of this State, ticket for one hundred and twenty four persons, equal to the supply.

- and the rates of wages have been advanced in almost every mechanical pursuit.
- 9. A Treaty of Reciprocity and for the adjust ment of the Fishery Question, has been arranged between the United States and Great Britain, and thus a source of discord and apprehension will, in all probability, be speedily removed.
- 10. The Nation at large has not for many years experienced any serious calamity, but has been rapidly increasing in resources and extending

11. The Union is more firmly knit together than ever, and there are no signs of discord or disaffection worthy of note, in any section of the Re-

Surely these are cheerful features, and are calulated not only to inspire confidence, but to make us grateful to Divine Providence. Indeed, the disposition of the American people is to go too fast. It is well occasionally, therefore, that some wild scheme should burst before them, or that some bold fraud should be discovered, and made palpable to the popular mind, in order not only to admonish, but to check and restrain. In this aspect of the case, the Schuyler fraud, however painful and melanchely, will exercise a salutary influence. It has already done so in inducing more caution. But, we repeat, the country at large is full of prosperity. We are eminently favored by Providence. Let us have only confidence in each other, and without indulging in any extravagance or excess, avail ourselves of the many advantages that we enjoy, and the countless blessings that are poured upon us, and the FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC will realize the expectations of even the buoyant, the progressive

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL CONVENTION.

The able and patriotic address of the Democratic central committee of this state, will be read with pleasure and pride by the friends of republican principles.

After showing the dissolution of the old Whig party in the repudiation by the people of their fasty tenets and stand-still notions of public policy, the address takes up the position assumed by the Whigs at the time of the late presidential election and the ultra-opposition taken now by their most potent allies-the enemies of religious li-

The arguments centained in the address are unanswerable for the reason that they are of the very essence of truth. They are sustained by the good sense of every candid man. They are based upon the constitutions both federal and state, and the they will be warmly supported. The prospect of present great and flourishing condition of our country is but the resultant action of the doctrines

The flashing demonstrations of a diseased public mind in certain populous and peculiar localities, can no more last through any considerable time, men, who have always been found at their post, than the explosion of powder, or the giare of the battling for the success of democratic principles; meteor can remain long in sight. The past history of all false political contrivances, even down to charge the duties of the offices for which they have been nominated, we are not at all surprised to learn that the ticket is satisfactory to the peoples tipped and general tripped and ge learn that the ticket is satisfactory to the people- tinued and general triumph of a party like that matter of persecution as to birth-place and reli-The desire was never more strongly evinced than | which now constitutes the right wing of whiggery. at present, that we should have a good and strong must virtually abelish the constitutional franchise Revolutionary fathers. It is a compliment to our the country contended zealously for a denial to ticket framed, and that in the selection of the which says no man shall be proscribed for opinion worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the which says no man shall be proscribed for opinion worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the which says no man shall be proscribed for opinion worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that thus far in the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate, that the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate is the cambination of the worthy Chief Magistrate is the cambination of the worth of the cambination of the cambination of the worth of the cambination of the candidates the Jeffersonian standard should be ap- | sake, and its next step will be to advance from its | paign, not one point of his administration has been plied to them, regardless of their locality, "is he insidious lurking places, and boldly demolish the attached

the convention succeeded, is evinced by the cemed. Anarchy of the most abhorrent kind strong expressions of approval of their labors | would sucreed, and troubles, compared with which, both at home and abroad. The following notice all that have heretofore been mosted are pigmies, would come upon us.

> ty of the people, in their intelligence, in their love of peace, liberty and order, and in their attachment to conservative democracy to apprehend much evil from the cabaling delusives that now seek to undermine us

Fellow Domocrats, whose love of equal justice and the supremacy of constitutional law has held | Bigler, when assailed by Know-Nothing fabricayou firm in former times, be not swerved from | tion and intolerance , and upon this would we be your moovings. Stand fast in the right and God will vindicate it with success.

The Gubernatorial Election.

The recent triumph of Whiggery and Know-Nothingism at the municipal election in this city, has induced the allied journals to boast loudly of defeating Governor Bigler in October next. The most monstrous stories are promulgated of accessions to the ranks of opposition. Every village is represented as being the head-quarters of a branch of this secret order, the members of which are full | can rest content that the slanders and misrepreof wrath and vengeance at the Governor, and only wait for an opportunity to strike him down at the ballot-box. For the purpose of keeping up the courage of these conspirators against the Constitution and the equality of all men under that sacred instrument, every election, whether of a constable or a church-warden, is published as a Know-Nothing victory, and the friends devoted to their interests shout hozannas for the country saved. By this it is hoped to catch the unthinking, and impress the gullable with the most profound respect for the mysteries of this potent order. Agents are sent forth from this city to different sections of the State empowered to establish associations, and where a corporal's guard of Whigs and Natives can be induced to join, the fact is immediately announced as a conversion of the whole people of a county from the error of their ways to the fold of the true political church.

Bankrupted and degraded as the Whig party is, the only hope its leaders have, is to surrender at discretion to the summons of this faction, and elect Mr. Pollock by the tide of religious bigotry and intolerance which they may manage to produce by appeals to the prejudices of the people.

This is the programme, and all the aids have been siring to attack the administration of Governor Bigler, they will of course resort to secret calumnies, concocted in the midnight meetings of these secret orders, and circulated by means of their sworn members. Governor Bigler is to be represented as the enemy of the present common school system, and in favor of a division of the school fund for sectarian purposes. This is the first mode of attute of truth or foundation, still, they are to be affirmed by the members of this secret order, as a means of prejudicing the minds of the people against the Executive upon this question. facts are, that Governor Bigler is a most devoted friend of the common school system, and always has been. While in the Senate of the State, he was an ardent and active friend of all those measures which looked towards the perfection of the system, and since that time has never abated in his labors for the cause of popular education. In all the addresses he has made upon the subject, he has advocated the complete separation of the schools from all sectarian influence and is now, and always has been, opposed to attempts to di-vide the school fund, or taint the fountains of knowledge with the bitter waters of religious despotism. We speak without fear of contradiction when we aver our belief, that no act for the division of the school fund could obtain the signature of William Bigler. The past course and private position of the Governor fully warrants this bold and emphatic language. When, therefore, the the Democracy can, with pride and safety appeal and "all in one family" at that.

8. Labor is every where active and cheerful, ing the objectionable features of the Common School law of 1836 and 1849, which had been passed by Whig majorities in both branches of the Legislaof 1836 by Governor Ritner, and that of 1849 by Governor Johnston. The whole course of William Bigler with respect to the Common School System, has been fully and wholly in accordance with the best interest of these institutions, and the children committed to their care and tuition have been the special objects of his watchfulness and circumspection. No man in the Commonwealth has done more for the cause of popular education, and, therefore, it is important that those who are the friends of the Common School System, as it has been perfected by Democratic wisdom, and perseverance, should give Governor Bigler the full benefit of the position he has earned by his zeal and labor in behalf of this real foundation of a people's Of course Governor Bigler will be fully liable

to be attacked for a non-compliance with the requirements of the Know-Nothing associations. He will not swear to disfranchise a man because he does believe one religion, or does not believe anbirth-place happened to be in another country, though he has become a citizen of this under the Constitution, and sealed that compact with his blood upon the battle fields of the war of 1812, irrevocable bar to all hopes of promotion in this Jefferson platform. Is he honest, is he faithful, is | London and Paris are at the present time. he competent, were the questions of the Sage of Monticello to all applicants for office, and that the immortal Jefferson laid down as a rule for acrom, may serve as the guide for Democratiat this day. The equality of the States and he quality of the citizens of each State, is the moto of William Bigler, and on that broad platformhe has administered the affairs of this State for he past three years, and that is the promise he males for the future. He will not enter a secret over and swear to recognize a religious test at the balbtbox and in the distribution of the patronage ini dent to his official station, and then place his hand upon the holy book and swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Courtitution of this Commonwealth, both of which expressly forbid any such tests of a religious chanccittzen-beneath the office to which he is aspiring, and makes the person guilty of the offence, juitly chargeable with moral perjury. Governor Bigler stands upon the old Democratic platform which looks upon all men as equal under our free from of government. He will not pander either to the intolerance and prejudice of native citizens for the purpose of obtaining their support, nor stop asde from the straight path of party principles to court the gail that may promise to fill his sails from some opposit quarter. He is the candidate of the party-believes in its great principles-proclams its cardinal precepts, and upon this basis goes before the people for their support. He is the Democratic standard bearer for the coming fight, and therefore should and will receive the support of every man who claims to be attached to the party even in the remotest degree.

These are the points on which William Bigfer is to be assailed. Both can be defended, and the gious belief, he is right upon the Constitution, and have been managed, have extorted even from the | ect ?"? political enemies of the Governor the warmest exssions of approval. During the administration of Gov. Bigler, the individual liability clause has been applied to all chartered monotary corrora-tions, thus securing the interests of those who are obliged to depend upon these institutions-the log-But we have too much confidence in the integri- rolling system of legislation broken up, and thus each law is compelled to be placed upon its own merits—the cancellation of the worthless shinplasters continued, which were disseminated by Go vernor Johnson, and a host of other salutary measures projected and carried out, all having a tendency to increase the prosperity of the State, and the peace and comfort of the people. These are the facts which we present in defence of Gov. willing to trust the issue in the hands of the people of this good old Commonwealth. William Bigler is a son of this State. Here he was born, here he toiled for the support of his aged mother, here he educated himself by the midnight lamp, and here he has been rewarded by the confidence and esteem of those who have witnessed his carreer from boyhood to the present time. His private character is unsullied—unimpeached. His public course is a bright example for the emulation of all who wish to win an undying reputation for deeds of pro-priety and worth. With such a life as this to fall back upon in the hour of combat, Governor Bigler sentations of midnight cabals will fall harmless at his feet. The people have tested his worth, have witnessed his devotion to the interests of the State and their verdict will be a most triumphant one in his favor on the second Tuesday of Octeber

The Fisheries Treatics.

In alluding to the necessity that exists for immediate action upon the Fishery controversy, the Washington Union says:

"We implictly trust that Congress will not think of adjourning until this most important happiness in the far off future, and if we ever treaty shall have been ratified. The country expects the government to adjust all our outstanding differences with foreign nations in a just and honorable manner, and the State Department has exerted itfelf with an energy unsurpassed by former administrations to accomplish such a result. The faithful Secretary, with the earnest co-operation of the President, seems to be acting upon the adage that "nothing is done while anything is left | Heaven, where " triais, sickness, sorrow, pain and undone." Every international question presented to his considerations, engages his prompt attention, and is urged to a speedy solution. No one was prepared to learn that so momentous a mat-ter as the fisheries should have been brought to so speedy and favorable a termination. Two years ago, when Mr. Webster so boldly and unqualifiedly asserted that the fisherman should be protected. "hook and line, bob and sinker," there seemed to uncharitable, the bright and effulgent rays of be more than an even chance that the relations of Hope forsakes him not, but speaks to him with a the two country's would be disturbed. Diploma- gentie voice known to no one else, saying, son of cy of more than ordinary skill was required to prevent a resort to the ultima ratio of mighty pow- | I will never forsake thee, thou mayest yet be fishing schooner in the grounds in which she had been accustomated to enjoy her pursuit, would of imitation. Hope is one of the noblest incenhave excited the resentment of our people to such | tives to action; the hope of distinction will prompt a degree as to have rendered the avoidance of a war, extremely difficult. But the cloud has passed away, and forever, provided Congress will confirm that which has so auspiciously been consummated by the administration. There is, in our opinion, no good reason to be assigned for delay on the subject, while there are cogent, unanswerable ones, for immediate action."

Gov. Bigler, is at present, on a visit to his home in Clearfield, where the family is spending

105-A printer named Shindle has been judged in Philadelphia for marrying a second wife. The

105-The Lehigh county court refused, at its late sitting to license any new taverns. ATA German emigrant recently presented him self at a passenger office at Dunkirk with through

The Treaty with Japan.

The long-talked-of treaty between the United States and Japan. is by this time at Washington, and when it shall be ratified by our Government, ture, and approved by Whig Governors-the act its conditions will be publicly made known to the country. All that is promulgated with reference to it is that the document is simply a treaty of amity and peace, and not a full commercial treaty. Still it contains some features which are of great importance to us in a commercial point of view. The treaty, known as the "Treaty of Kanagowa," is drawn up in four languages-English, Dutch. Chinese and Japanese. The treaty provides for the opening of Simoda, Island of Niphon, lat. 34 deg. 38 min. N., lon. 138 deg. 58 min. E.; Napakiang, Loo Choo Islands; and Kakadade, on the Island of Yesso, near Natsmai. Simoda has been surveyed by Lieut. Burt. The harbor, though small, is easy of access, and will be useful to our whalers. Provisions and assistance are to be supplied to all American ships visiting the coast, and distressed seamen are to be provided for and protected. A treaty of commerce, and an established tariff, will be negotiated shortly, and thus the whole benefits of the trade of these two ports opened to the commerce of the United States. It other. He will not make the fact that a man's may be some time before the barrier of national exclusiveness is broken down which has for so many ages guarded Japan, still this is the entering wedge, and Yankee enterprise and energy may well be trusted to perform the balance of the work. and the more recent war with Mexico, a fatal ind | From our ports on the pacific, a line of steamships will soon branch off to these ports, and thus China Commonwealth. That is not the Washington or and Japan will became as familiar on Charge as

The Nebraska Question. For many years past few journals have been more popular with the Whig party, *particularly of the Northern States, than the Louisville "Journal." The bitter but often witty flings of PREN TICE at Democratic men and measures, have at one time or another found a place in the columns of perhaps every Whig paper in the land, and been eagerly quoted and endorsed by the rank and file of that party. At the outset of the Nebraska agitation, the "Journal" opposed the new bill ainly on the ground of the danger of its renew ig a bitter sectional strife, but it now decidedly enounces the absurd project of repealing it, and oncludes an article on this subject with the folowing unanswerable argument in favor of the This is beneath the dignity of an American | bill itself, which the old admirers of the "Journal" sayings will do well to pender on:

"And, after all, the main principle of the Nebraske bill is certainly in itself right. We do not ee how any man of good sense, who examines the bject, can come to any other conclusion. We m see no reason why the general government should say that the people living on one side of the parallel of latitude shall have the privilege of iding for themselves whether they will have a ertain institution or not, but that the people on the other side of the parallel shall not have that privilege. Such a discrimination appears to us to have no foundation in justice, reason, or common sense. We cannot but regard it as odious and wrong. Give to the people of all territories to choose their own institutions, or give it to none. We should almost suppose that the northern people would have too much sectional pride to be willing even to submit to the discrimination which they advocate. How can northern folks reconcile it to their feelings that northern folks should not have the same privileges of self-government as southern folks-that persons living north of thirty-six thirty, should be denied powers freely exercised by all persons south of thirty-six thirty? When before belonging to other sections? Will our northern eked. On the contrary, the purity, faithfuliess | friends do us the favor to bestow a thought or two, and fidelity with which the affairs or the State and a word or two upon this view of the sub-

The Fourth at Rochester. The Rochester "Democrat" relates the following in-itest at the colobration of the 4th in that city. Previous to the oration, the President of the day, Mr. Kempshall, announced that one of the martial airs of the Revolution would be played upon the tenor drum by a surviving soldier of that war, the venerable father of Hon. J. P. Millner, assisted by a soldier of the last war, on the snare drum, and a fifer attached to Scott's Band. This announcement created a sensation, and the old man was received with cheers. He played with a good deal of animation and correctness, for some minutes, and when the tune was completed, three stentorian cheers were given. The orator was next announced but the enthusiasm of the people had been awakened by the scene that had just transpired, led-on as of old. Too many of the inhabiand with one voice, they demanded to see the ve nerable patriot once more. He was brought to the front of the platform again, and was greeted with tremendous cheers. Another tune was played by the drummer of the Revolution, and again enthusiastic cheers were given and repeated. Mr. Millner is in his 93d year, was at Saratoga, at the surrender af Burgoyne, in the nine days' fight at Fort Stanwix, at Yorktown, where Cornwallia surrendered, and at other battles and Scenes of the great war. He still possesses many of his faculties in good state of preservation, and his martial soul seems to be animated by the sound of his own drum.

For the Democrat & Sentinel.

Messes. Editors :-When tossed to and fro on life's billowy waves till our very soul shrinks with instinctive horror from the veiled future, rest it should bring with it some new and untried scene of action that would quail an adamantine heart. Hope, buoyant hope, comes to cheer up our languishing spirits, and bids us brave the worst, and expect a haven of reach that haven of happiness we despair not, for hope is ever with us, like some guardian angel. softening life's present trying scenes and fitting us for the future, by saying Oh! mortal, thou hast had thy trials here, but thy sufferings and sorrowings will cease when the sand of this life shall have run out; if thou hast fulfilled thy appointed mission on earth, thou shalt go to thy home in

trouble," will mar thy happiness no more, In all the various scenes of human action and suffering, Hope is the true friend of man. It is Hope, that sustains the spirit of the friendless orphan and prompts him to meet with heroic manliness, the scorns, jeers and scoffs, of this selfish and unfriendly world; and when wandering from place to place dependent on the charities of the poverty, despised by thy fellow man, persevere, One shot fired from the British vessels at a ranked among the noblest lords of earth, and leave "foot-prints on the sands of time," worthy or cause one to do that which he would not otherwise think of dolng, and has often resulted in incalculable good to mankind. Had hope forsaken Columbus when his crew mutinized, and despair taken its place, in all probability, America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," would yet remain unknown to the Europeans, and still be what it was then, the abode of the wild

man of the forest, There is, indeed, no condition in which man can be placed so utterly deplorable that Hope does not seek it out to give relief. The poor sufferer lingering under some maiignant disease, which has well nigh destroyed all his physical powers. and almost rendered this earthly tenement a wreck, would cease to drink the bitter draughts of medicine, were it not that he hopes by so doing, to regain lost strength, and be made whole.

Muncy Lycoming Co., Pa; A branch of the Know Nothings has sprung up in Chambersburg.

R. A. M.

Whio Consistency.—During the canvass of 1832, the Whig presses of the Union constantly invoked the people of the United States to oppose the election of Gen. Pierce, on the ground that New Hampshire, contained in her Constitution a provision authorizing a religious test to all applicants for office-a test which it was utterly be yond its power to remove. In 1854, the Whis candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, basis his faint nopes for an election upon the fact, that he joined the secret order of "Know Nothings," one of whose avowed objects is to establish such a test in defiance of the Constitution of the United States and of this State. In 1835, 1838, and at an earlier period in our political history, the main spirit of opposition to the democratic party was on account of its refusal to join in an unconstitutional and tyrannical crusade against a secret charitable society, the Freemasons. In 1854, the Whig nominee makes it an object of primary importance to join a secret society identical in its character, and the democratic party is denounced because it will not unite in an unjust crusade against adopted citizens, and infringe upon the

The Revolution in Mexico.

rights of conscience.

Notwithstanding the boasts of Santa Anna that the revolution in Mexico had been extinguished, the last advices from that country show that the fire of resistance is still burning fiercely in many districts, and threatens to overthrow the Dictator himself. Already the standard of successful rebellion has been raised in Yucatan, Tehnantepec, Rio Verde, (State of San Luis) Chiautla and Chetla, (State of Puebla) Huajepan de Leon, (State of Oajaca) Tampico, Tula Tamaulipus, Tuzpan, (State of Vera Cruz;) and even the State of Mexico, which is under the immediate care and supervision of Santa Anna, murmurs at his rule, and chafes at the arbitrary and despotic manner in which the self-constituted head of affairs lords it over the people and tramples on their best interests. The government is simply a military despotism. No man's life or property is safe. Santa Anna's will is the supreme law, and as the army is subsidized, and the officers attached to the Dictator, either from fear or cupidity, there is no appeal from exactions, no matter how monstrous or distressing. The national legislature has also felt the withering influence of military rule. Some of the best men in the country are in exile; others, disgusted with the failures in obtaining redress for wrongs in a legal manner, are whetting their swords for the coming combat; while others still are at the head of the rebellion in the different States, determined to peril all in one last effort for the independence of their native country. In the midst of all this commotion and con-

fusion from his own people Santa Anna is likely to precipitate himself into a contest with the United States. The illegal seizure of thirty American citizens while on their way from San Francisco to Guayamas, and their confinement in Acapulco induced the United States ship Portsmouth to raise the blockade at that port and demand the immediate release of the prisoners. This was effected, and thus the matter rests at present. But each United States mail steamer that enters the port of the port of Acapulco is subjected to indignidening each day between the American and Mexican governments. The people with a few exceptions are warm friends of the United States, and, were it not for the troops, the inhabitants would speedily revolt in favor of General Alvarez. They are deadly opposed to Geneal Santa Anna, and will fight to the States, should the combat come in that shape. The daily increasing intercourse between the people of the Pacific States and the emigrants to California, the profitable trade they could of liberty, which must flourish under the faprosecute through that means if under wise vor of that divine Omnipotence which proand wholesome laws, all act as so many spurs | tects the just and righteons cause. The revoto prick the sides of the revolutionary move- lution has extended to the four quarters of ment and keep the flame of discontent fresh | the republic. Let, then, the tyrant tremand dangerous. The time has gone by when | ble; and let those traitors who have endeavthe people of the Mexican States, especially those on theroute to California can be tramptants have witnessed the effects of liberty and | Portsmouth, at Acapuleo, under date of the State and people to remain passive instru- tachment of Gen. Alvarez's troops gave battle

present outbreak in Mexico, the final des- na's soldier's were killed, and forty taken tiny of that country is fixed and certain. prisoners, with twenty pack mules and a large The ports on the Pacific in a few years will be quantity of baggage and stores. Santa Anwholly under the control of Americans, as na's troops then retreated. There are in Acwill also the border States. Thus cut off apulco about one thousand troops. The res from the maritime outlet, the inland districts of Gen. Alvarez's army are stationed at diffwill soon fall into the hands of the stronger erent points on the National road, between party. What other refere is there from the Acapulco and the city of Mexico. These frays of the red men of the plains? None, for Santa Anna will either be in exile, or too poor to aid those States remote from the Captol with means or men. The purchase money under the Gadsden treaty will soon melt away before incessant drafts upon the Mexican treasury to pay the army which is necessary to maintain the Dictator on his throne. Bankrupted in money and reputation, but one avanue of escape will be opened for the supreme ruler of Mexico, and that will be flight

This is the only future for Santa Anna But what star of hope is there for the real friends of Mexico: But one; and that is annevation to the United States. The old and time-worn policy of the Spanish rule needs invigorating with the young and vigorous blood of the Anglo-Saxon ministrations. Each day's intelligence from that country shows most conclusively that as a people the Mexicans are not capable of maintaining their nationalty against the adverse circumstances by which they are surrounded. France looks with a greedy appetite upon some of the Pacific States, while england has more than once hinted at an appropriation of a portion of the territory in Liquidation of bonds given for monetary transactions. Thus menaced from abroad, and at home troubled by the incursions of hostile tribes of Indians; the people must seek for relief from that nation from which it can come fraught with the most substantial blessings. The influx of Americans both from the Rio Grande frontier, and from California and the Pacific ports will soon open the path for successive annexations, until the whole becomes a part of our Union. This seems to be so manifestly the destiny of Mexco, that to dispute it is fighting the decrees of Providence. All this nation has to do is to prepare for the trust about being confided to it. A few years and the States of the Pacific will gluter in the flag of this Republic, and then one by one the interior divisions, whilst the halls of the Montezumas will become a part of the Nation, and peace, plenty and prosperity once more visit the lovely val-leys and productive fields of the South arm of the sisteroood of States.

My The sum of \$700 was paid at Louisville last week for a set of harness for "His Imperial Highness," Santa Anna.

Highly important from Mexico. We have received copies of the Buletin Offi-cial Gercito Restaurador de la Libertad organ of Alvarez to the 14th ultimo, and from them we gather some further particulars of the movements and successes of the Mexican revolutionists. An article on the present political and social condition of the country gives the following items of news, vouching for

their truth, as they were furnished by most

respectable parties of high standing in socie-

"The state of Yucatan has adopted the plan of Ayutla in the most splendid and victorious manner. Tehauntebec, Rio Verde (State of San Luis) Acatian, Chiautla, and Chetla, (Staic of Puebla) Haujepan de Leon, (State of Ojaca) Tejaplico, and many people of the State of Mexico, Sierra Gorda, and Arista, have declared their adherence to the republican flag, and we are assurd, on the most reliable information that the revolution has been equally successful in Tampico and Tolade Tamaulipus, Tuxpan, (State of Vera Cruz) and other towns of the North.

The perfect and principal commandant of guela asked for an additional armed force fro m the capital, with the expectation of meetng our valiant troops, who, under the command of Villaloa, occupy the Cerra del Limon. The government sent to his aid the battalion of Matamoras, reinforced with different unattached pickets. This troop, hearing the voice of the country, which demanded its services have refused to obey the instructions given them to fight against their own brethen, have joined the revolution, and at this time should be in the district of Cuautla, from

whence we are anticipating fovorable news The tyrant has returned to the capital where triumphant arches were prepared for is reception, and where, with much exterior display, he has sought to make the people believe the lying statesments of his exploits The people have looked upon all this with contempt, and the tyrant himself, whether from the ill-humor occasioned by his disgraceful flight, or from other causes easily understood, refused to pass under the triumphal portal, and while the immense crowd of weak sypocrites and corrupted courtiers were as embled to greet and to flatter him, they were advised of the arrival of the Serene High ness at the palace. The day following, the great Senor of Turbaco had a quarrel with his ministers, because these gentlemen, who undoubtedly desire the death of the tyrant, had boldly insisted on opening the document in which Santa Anna had named his success-

We do not know what other scenes followed this absurd and ridiculous one; but certain it is that in two days the ministers were dismissed from office

The intelligence from Puebla confirms in very particular the accounts from Mexico ity, inserted above, and the only additional news we have to communicate, is the march of troops stationed in the capital of Puebla to Jalisco Are the people of Jalisco on our side? Let our readers judge for themselves. In the Cerro del Galio the old patriot, Don Paschel Ascencio, is encamped with 800 men. and is waiting for orders to carry into execu-

The great majority of the people of Aja chitan have recognized the revolution, and are resolved to sustain the movement.

The assassin Cosio Bohumonde has escaped, in a cowardly manner from Michoscan. death for General Alvarez, or the United which State altogether, as the public know. has seconded our glorius movement.

Citizens! to your heroic valor and to your energy the country is indebted for a new era ored to wrong and malign the noblest people in the world suffer the penalties.

A letter from on board the U. S. ship equality apon the peace and prosperity of a 20th of June, says that on the 16th, a dements in the hands of a tyrant and usurper. | to Gen. Santa Anna's troops near the Mescalla Whatever, then, may be the result of the river. A captain and thirteen of Santa Antroops are well drilled, and are determined that the State shall be free from Santa Anna's tyranical yoke, or lose their lives in the attempt.

On the morning of the 16th news arrived at Acapulco that the city of Mexico, together with six of the States, had revolted in favor of Alvarez and against Santa Anna. A salute of one hundred guns was fired from the fort, the bells were rung, and it was a day of general rejoicing. This afternoon we shall go outside and cruise off the harbor until the steamers from San Francisco and Panama some along. (which will probably be tomorrow,) and convey them in and out of the port. It is expected that we shall leave for Callao about the 1st of July.

The following are the names of the Americans rescued at Mazatlan, from the Mexicans, by the U S. Steamship Portsmouth:

William Snelling, Boston,-W. Warren, New York,-John Lewis,-A. B. Clemens, N. Hampshire, -Beal Faton, Louisiana, -J. M. Lempark, Ohio, -S. Johanneson , California, -Ferois and Shang, Ohio, -Lewis Hatte, Penna., -Henry Commander, Ohio, Michael Kemp, -George Groff, N. York, Milon Courtright, Penn-,-John V. Morrison, Ohio, -S. Simpson, -George Henshone, N. York,-H. Longey, N. Hampshire, -J. A. Ellott, Missouri, -John Victor, Ohio,-Charles Herr, " - August Staba, Texas,-George Shiel, Indians, L'I Byrnes, South Boston,-Peter H. Hayes, R. Island, -Peter Blokin, New York,-Henry Holman, " -J. Kendall, Buffalo, N. Y. " - John Homster, Ohio, -George Lower Penn , -Philip Lehl, Missouri.

AT An Arkansas paper states that not less than one hundred horses have been killed in Union county by the gnats within the past two or three weeks.

Cincinnati contains 160,000 inhabitants, but there are still raccoons and wild rabbits within the corporation limits.

The public debt of the United States in 830,673,848,28. Beware of drinking ice-water while in

a heated condition.