



Democratic Whig Candidate For Canal Commissioner JAMES M. POWER, OF MERCER COUNTY.

Hon. Charles Hudson will please accept our thanks for a pub. doc.

By the News given in another column, it will be seen that Gen. Taylor and his gallant army are snugly located in Matamoras, ready to receive company.

GEN. SCOTT.

Men of eminent talents, who by their great services to the people, attract the favorable regard of the country, are always sure to be followed by the envy and slander of the unscrupulous.

Having by his daring bravery and consummate military skill in the last war, attained the highest pinnacle of military renown, it only remained for him to prove to his countrymen, by a long administration of the various details, both civil and military, connected with the government of the army in an extended period of peace, his entire fitness for the discharge of the whole duties of the Chief Magistracy.

The firm hand with which he has held the chord of discipline, and by which he has brought the army to its present unsurpassed state of moral firmness—no less than by his bland and courteous conduct to all such of his fellow citizens as have had occasion to meet him as citizens, manifest to the world his thorough and minute knowledge of the delicate but manifest distinctions which separate the soldier from the citizen.

A steady and undeviating Whig in his political principles, it has been no less his desire to place his country in an attitude of civil than of military independence upon foreign countries. Hence, whilst he has at all times enforced the most rigid and inflexible discipline in the army, he has constantly advocated the right of the farmer, the manufacturer and the mechanic, to be protected against the encroachments of foreign nations, by an efficient tariff of duties upon all such foreign fabrics as our own laborers could produce.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, an old and faithful Sentinel upon the watch tower of the Whig party, in an able article upon the subject of the next Governor, makes the following complimentary and correct remarks in regard to Gen. IRVIN:

"Gen. IRVIN, it will be recollected, was one of the prominent candidates before the Convention in 1844, and came within a few votes of being nominated. He was defeated, but he did not on that account falter in his duty.

Like a true hearted, noble Whig as he is, he was himself the first to rally in support of his more fortunate competitor, and with his whole host of warm and ardent friends, he labored earnestly in his behalf up to the hour of the election.

In common with his friends, we believed then, and we believe still, that if Irvin had been nominated he would have been elected; and the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency would have followed as a necessary consequence.

How much of evil to the country would have been avoided with such a result, and how much of good been realized, can be better imagined than expressed. We leave it for the reflection of the reader.

"The probability is, that unless our controversy with Mexico is brought to a termination within the present year, we shall have other enemies to combat than the swarthy children of Anahuac, and shall have to encamp on fields covered with snow, instead of basking on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Henry Horn has been re-nominated by the President, for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. The Senate, it is thought, will again reject him.

The Portage Railroad and the western division of the Canal, have been considerably damaged by the late heavy rains. We also learn that a breach occurred in the canal in the narrows below Lewistown, a few days since.

Sam Houston is said to be Mr. Polk's most confidential friend and adviser. Perhaps it is designed to push him forward for the succession.

The Whig Candidate for Governor.

We are happy to inform our readers that the best spirit prevails among the Whig presses of the State, on the subject of the next gubernatorial nomination.

The views we expressed a short time since, in an article announcing our preference, and those whom our paper represents, for the "popular Congressman" of Centre county, have been warmly applauded by our Whig cotemporaries in various parts of the State; some of whom, too, are supporting the claims of another gentleman.

As an evidence of what may be expected from the friends of another distinguished and able champion of Whig principles, we extract the following from the Gettysburg Star, published in the town in which the Hon. JAMES COOPER resides.

"The editor of the Journal is a friend of Gen. IRVIN, and warmly urges the propriety of his nomination, as the next Whig candidate for the office of Governor. Yet he deprecates any 'hickering and heart burnings between the friends of different candidates,' and cheerfully accords the same devotion to principles to the other gentlemen named, that he claims for his own favorite.

The general spirit of the above extract commends itself to the friends of the different candidates, and by none, we feel assured, will it be more cordially reciprocated than by those who have urged the nomination of our immediate fellow-citizen.

Should, however, a majority of the Whigs determine otherwise, and place in nomination Gen. IRVIN, Gen. Markle, or any other good Whig, no one will rally to his support with more ardor and good will than Mr. Cooper himself, and when the contest shall have been closed, from no county in the State will a better verdict be rendered than that which shall sent up by the Whigs of the 'Young Guard.'

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From the North American.

THE ADMINISTRATION & GEN. SCOTT. The statements made by our able Washington correspondent, in relation to the course pursued by the Administration towards Gen. Scott, cannot fail to excite apprehension and indignation among all parties.

What has occurred to excuse the capricious inconsistency of the Administration? Is not the hero of Chippewa as worthy now as then? If there be a reason for a step which so outrages the nation and our bravest defender, it must be a secret personal and political reason.

From the North American.

own officers, that three Generals of the regular army, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Worth and Gen. Wool, exclusive of the Commander-in-Chief are to be on the field, and therefore that no necessity, and no reasonable pretext exists for these new officers, and the mode by which this clause was inserted in the bill, is taken into consideration, it cannot but be inferred, there was some decided motive for such a movement upon the part of the Administration, when the personal agency of a member of the Cabinet, was necessary to procure its adoption.

Will the Government paper answer whether it was the President's purpose by this means to supersede Gen. Scott in the command of the army, or by securing places for his friends now, to retain them at the close of the war, when the peace establishment came to be formed, by giving the go-by to Scott and Gaines? These are pungent interrogatories and explicit answers are demanded by the country, of whose glory and greatness the reputation of GEN. WRIGHT SCOTT is no unimportant part.

In this connection let me venture a prediction—if this bill is passed Samuel Houston, of Texas, will be a General in the army of the United States, mark that! The inferences are left to those who choose to form them.

The length of this letter precludes me from extending the remarks which I intended to submit to the public, but I cannot close without the expression of one opinion. If Mr. Polk and his cabinet design to make this Mexican war a political war, as events have already indicated, the sooner they abandon their places the better for themselves; no exertion can be too long for such conduct—no penalty too severe.

WASHINGTON GUARDS, Capt. M. Criswell, McVeitown, Millin county, numbering 77 officers and men.

COLOMBIA GUARDS, Capt. J. M. Wilson, Danville, numbering 90 officers and men.

PATERSON GUARDS, Capt. W. A. Stokes Philadelphia, 77 officers and men.

THE HARRISBURG RIFLE, we learn are also full, and only awaiting inspection to tender their services; and the DAPHNIA GUARDS want but a few more men to fill up their ranks.

THE ST. LOUIS NEW ERA of the 26th ult., says: We learn that at sundown last evening, the number of volunteers who had enrolled themselves for the mounted rifle corps organizing by Thornton Grimley, was over 900 men. This will make a very effective troop.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE of the 27th ultimo, has the following: TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—It is with no small degree of pride that we refer to the action of our Legislature yesterday, in having made an appropriation of \$500 for the purchase of a sword on behalf of the State, to be presented to General Taylor as a token of the universal admiration with which the people of this State view his indomitable skill, as displayed in achieving two brilliant victories.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN THE GULF.—It may not be interesting at this juncture to have some knowledge of the strength of the Spanish squadron stationed among the West India islands. As near as we can ascertain, it is composed of one ship of the line, one frigate, one sloop of war, three steamships, five brigs of war, and several schooners and transports.

ORDERS FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—Orders have been received at Baltimore to ship as many men for the navy as possible. The Brandywine frigate is fitting out at Norfolk to join the Gulf squadron, and is waiting for men.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.—In Tennessee, upwards of 5,000 volunteers, says the Washington Union, have already offered their services to the Governor, being more than twice the number of volunteers called for by the federal government, in the course of two weeks.

THE MEXICAN STEAMSHIPS.—Information was received in this city yesterday from several sources stating that the Mexican steamships had escaped from Vera Cruz on the 18th ult., and had arrived at Havana on the 24th ult. under English colors.

We presume that the circumstances which induced this act may be stated as follows:—The two steamships were given as security by the Mexican Government to an English firm in Vera Cruz, Messrs. McIntosh and Manning, for a loan of between \$500,000 and 600,000. This firm having possession of them, and being desirous of protecting their own interests, took advantage of the absence of the American squadron under Com. Conner to send them to Havana, a neutral port under the colors of their own nation.

When it is remembered, that according to the recent act, the States are allowed to appoint their own officers, that three Generals of the regular army, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Worth and Gen. Wool, exclusive of the Commander-in-Chief are to be on the field, and therefore that no necessity, and no reasonable pretext exists for these new officers, and the mode by which this clause was inserted in the bill, is taken into consideration, it cannot but be inferred, there was some decided motive for such a movement upon the part of the Administration, when the personal agency of a member of the Cabinet, was necessary to procure its adoption.

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From Washington.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

In the House, the debate upon the supplemental bill (to appoint additional generals, &c.) was resumed and continued until two o'clock, the hour fixed for closing it. But the debate was without interest, and listened to by no one.

The Locomotives have not yet been able to agree among themselves as to what they will do with the Tariff and the Land graduation bill.

The escape of Capt. Thornton at the time his company was so badly cut up, is most incredible. After carrying him safely over a high hedge enclosure, into which he had been decoyed, his horse carried him safely over several very high fences and very deep ravines swimming the Rio Grande, above Matamoras, then passing down below the town, on the opposite side.

After the battle of the 9th, he was exchanged and restored to our army. Capt. Auld thinks the whole number of our killed and wounded must amount to more than 300, besides the wounded to be removed.

He communicates his thoughts by writing on a slate, and receives the necessary nutriment for the support of life with much difficulty; he does not desire to live, but converses with cheerfulness upon the success of our army.

THE MEXICANS. An American officer, writing to the New York Spirit of the Times in relation to the recent battles, says:—"The General had gained a glorious victory over the best appointed army that Mexico ever sent into the field, confident of success, in a position selected by herself, and with an overwhelming force of odds of more than 3 to 1. They had 2000 fresh troops, which were not in the battle of the 8th, and had come over in the morning expressly for the fight. They were veterans of twenty successful battles, and in their own country, upon which every side they fought, victory perched. Everything was in their favor—position, numbers and confidence, and yet with all these, they were badly whipped. History does not furnish a parallel with the battle of La Resaca de la Palma. Such is the name of the battle of the 9th. So confident were they of victory, that Ampudia, speaking to Capt. Thornton who was then their prisoner, said that 'it was utterly impossible that it should be otherwise—that their numbers alone were sufficient independent of those veteran regiments.' Gen. La Vega said that 'if he had \$100,000 in camp, he should have considered it as safe as if at the city of Mexico, and he would have bet that amount, that no ten thousand men could have beaten them!'

Gen. Scott Trauced. The report which has reached New Orleans that Gen. Scott was about to be appointed to supersede Gen. Taylor, has caused great excitement and dissatisfaction.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says:—"The Locomotives are here. The woods are vocal with their music. Untold millions cluster upon the boughs of the forest trees, and the orchards are literally black with them."

Hon. T. F. Marshall and Cassius M. Clay, have each raised a volunteer company for the war.

The citizens of Hagerstown, Md., have determined to erect a monument to the memory of Major Ringgold.

Further News From the ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Matamoras taken without Opposition by the American Army—Mexicans Soldiers deserting in great numbers.

From the Galveston News of May 22. The steamship Telegraph has just arrived from Point Isabel. Through the politeness of her obliging clerk, we have been furnished with the following information.

On the night of the 19th, an express arrived from General Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande, and taken the city of Matamoras without opposition—the Mexicans having fled from the city.

Col. McIntosh, Capt. Page, and all the others that was wounded in the action of the 8th and 9th are at Point Isabel, and were recovering. The Telegraph is 25 hours from Point Isabel.

The escape of Capt. Thornton at the time his company was so badly cut up, is most incredible. After carrying him safely over a high hedge enclosure, into which he had been decoyed, his horse carried him safely over several very high fences and very deep ravines swimming the Rio Grande, above Matamoras, then passing down below the town, on the opposite side.

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