



THE DEMOCRAT.

MONROE.

Thursday, May 20, 1847.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Particular attention is invited to our advertising columns this week.

What.—The Locomotive papers which accused General Irvin of giving 50 barrels of flour to the suffering Irish...

We clip the above morceau from the Federal organ, up street, of last week. It was undoubtedly penned to "soften" the "ignorant Irish," as it petulantly dubbed them in '44, and vividly calls to mind the manner in which it then belabored, and denigrated...

Gen. Irvin gave 50 barrels of flour: then the 300 barrels, as the story first ran in the Federal journals, is reduced five-sixths! Really, it cannot go through many more editions without being entirely spoiled—annihilated!

"A quiet donation"—What nonsense and hypocrisy! Who does not know that the story of this gift has been echoed and re-echoed by every Federal organ in the State, until it has become threadbare and stale!

But the most dastardly of all, is the insinuation that Gov. Shunk gave nothing but a message. If by this our neighbor means that he contributed nothing to aid in relieving the suffering of Ireland, we have the authority for pronouncing the allegation false.

The Centre Democrat, printed in the county in which resides the Federal candidate for Governor, is laboring vigorously and ably in support of the Democratic nominees.

ALAS, POOR YORICK!—Our Federal whig neighbors, in their resolutions on Wednesday evening, said not one word about the defunct tariff of 1842. Not a tender allusion made to the subject.

Can't our neighbor of the Register find some method of erasing or denying the charge that his "ruin" candidate, Irvin, voted for that most odious of all infamous acts, the bankrupt law, by which creditors were swindled out of their honest dues to the amount of many millions, and that, when the question to repeal it was pending he operated and voted against such repeal!

It is now ascertained that there have been 10 Democrats and 5 Federalists elected to Congress in Virginia. Two of them were chosen by majorities of one each, and two others of not to exceed a dozen.

Is the Register prepared to tell us anything about the "Ruin" yet?

Hard Pushed.—Our neighbor of the Register must really be hard pushed for an objection to Gov. Shunk, judging from the character of his late "milk and water" attack upon the old gentleman.

The Prospect in Pennsylvania.—We continue to receive the most encouraging news, says the Pennsylvania, from the interior. The war question is highly popular, and has united the Democratic party in one solid unit.

From the region of the Juniata—the region which is represented by the Federalists to be wild with the Irvin fever—we hear nothing but glad tidings. Centre county, where Mr. Irvin resides, so all accounts agree in saying, will be right side up for Shunk and Longstreth.

Under this head the New York Globe furnishes the following capital "hit off" upon the singular and somewhat strange condition of the Federal Whig party in regard to a Presidential knag for the race of 1848.

Our Whig friends are in a peck of trouble on the subject of the next President; and we cannot perceive how we can extricate them.—One wing has nominated General Taylor—subject to the decision of a National Convention;—another wing has nominated him without any questions at all.

ALL RIGHT.—Last week we had an opportunity of conversing with Democrats from every nook and corner of Centre county, and learn on all hands that the best feeling exists in the Democratic ranks from one end to the other.

Can't our neighbor of the Register find some method of erasing or denying the charge that his "ruin" candidate, Irvin, voted for that most odious of all infamous acts, the bankrupt law, by which creditors were swindled out of their honest dues to the amount of many millions, and that, when the question to repeal it was pending he operated and voted against such repeal!

A new argument with the Federalists in favor of their "Ruin" candidate, is that he voted for that bantling of Federalism the United States Bank. It will be remembered that this monster, which the fearless Jackson "nipped in the bud," was resurrected by the Federal Congress of 1811-2, but vetoed by President TAYLOR, an act which separated the Federalists from him from that moment.

What can we do to reconcile these conflicting opinions and unpleasant dissensions? The West will not support Scott—the Whigs of the East will not vote for Taylor or Clay, and neither section is quite ready for a compromise on McLean.

Comment is needless.

We do not see the Democratic papers assail General Taylor; they admire his patriotism—applaud his gallantry, and admit most cordially and sincerely that he merits the confidence of his country in any station in which he may be placed.

A paper in Mexico, in speaking of a suitable successor for Gen. Santa Anna, in the event of his death, brings forward the name of Daniel Webster, of the United States, and says, "his acceptance of the post would not only bring the sympathy of the Anti-Democratic party to their support, but also their bayonets!"

WHEAT CROP.—We regret to learn from our exchanges that the wheat crop this season is quite unpromising. It is said that in the southern portions of this State much of it has winter-killed.

The lovers of fun will remember that Howes & Co's mammoth Circus—probably the best in the country—will visit this Village this day week. Performance in the afternoon and evening. Admittance 25 cts.

LICENSE LAW IN N. Y.—The Albany Argus of Saturday mentions the total repeal of the late license law in that state by a vote of 25 to 2 in the Senate, and 68 to 33 in the House.

We see it stated that Lieut. HUNTER (who with one vessel) compelled the town of Alvarado to surrender, has been dismissed from the Squadron, reprimanded. This is the sentence of a Court Martial of Naval Officers, called to act on his case.

News has been received at New Orleans by the schooner Gen. Patterson, of the capture of Tuspan by Com. Perry.

FROM CHIHUAHUA.—Advices from Chihuahua to 20th March, via. Saltillo, states that Col. Doniphan was prepared to make a treaty with the Governor of that State, by which the Mexicans should guarantee the safety of the American residents, and keep themselves aloof from the war, and the American army to evacuate the country.

Gen. Pillow has won great reputation by his heroic conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo. His bearing was that of a brave soldier and skillful commander, and he led his troops among the storm of bullets like a man who felt the front rank in the fight to be the proper place for a leader.

GEN.—If Mexico persists in carrying on the war, she must establish a cannon foundry. We have captured from her in all 538 heavy pieces of cannon; many of them cast in old Spain.

From the New York Globe, May 14. LATER FROM MEXICO. Jalapa and Perote Taken. Santa Anna at Orizaba with 6,000 Men.—Mexican Army Dispersed!—Col. Childs Governor of Jalapa!—Gen. Shields not Dead!

By the arrival last evening of the steamship New Orleans, Capt. Wright, which left Vera Cruz on the 27th ult., we have received a mass of letters and papers from our friends and correspondents in that city.

The fact of this General not having fallen back on Jalapa, has left room for the supposition that his flight is prompted by the fear of being sacrificed for treason imputed to him, which has no other foundation than the adverse results experienced by the Mexican army in every encounter with the Americans.

Gen. Patterson has recovered his health in a great degree. Gen. Shields, I heard to-day, was in a doubtful state.

It is now certain that Santa Anna is now at Orizaba, a little town at the foot of the mountain of that name, with about one thousand troops.

The following is from the Mexican Chronicle of the 25th, by a person just arrived from Orizaba. He knows that Gen. Santa Anna had arrived there with about 200 dragoons, and immediately commenced recruiting, having under him about 6,000, including the fugitives from Cerro Gordo.

The navy are happy, and arrangements are in course of completion for the expedition to the Southward, and a start will soon be made after the ports along the Southern coast are secured.

A grand expedition is to be fitted out for the Pacific, not by way of Cape Horn, but by internal navigation. It has a real existence, and the movement is seriously contemplated.

In Puebla, Gen. Inclin is commanding. They are fortifying the town for resistance.

Gen. Scott is said to have despatched a messenger to Mexico or to the point occupied by the Legislative junta. This is the old song, and the olive branch.

General Scott was vigorously pressing the enemy, affording the defeated Mexicans no respite. Jalapa and Perote have been occupied; and the report was current, when the New Orleans set sail, that Gen. Scott was on the point of making a demonstration upon Puebla itself.

The Mexican army, after heavy losses of killed and wounded, has broken up altogether—not an officer or soldier remaining with their standard. Gen. Santa Anna, who commanded in chief, was the first, according to some, and the last, according to others, to leave the field, accompanied by only 25 dragoons, taking the by-ways, and a party is even found to assert that they saw him in one of the villages of the sierra, in search of horses to remount his escort.

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1847) bringing intelligence of the continued advance of Gen. Worth, and some disconnected rumors from the city of Mexico. The citizens are throwing up walls of sand, I fancy, around the place, and expect the soldiers to defend them. How far their expectations will be realized we may judge by the past.

The public voice is openly heard in opposition to the late Mexican demagogue, Santa Anna. "Coward, down with the traitor!" are the cries that are now heard in the capital.

From the City of Mexico. The New Orleans papers of the 2d inst, contain the following interesting news from the city of Mexico:

The moment Santa Anna left the city of Mexico to take command of the army, the powers of President would devolve upon Gomez Farias. His enemies tried every means to get rid of Farias. Finally a bill was passed by Congress, abolishing the office of Vice President, and granting Santa Anna permission to take command of the army; also providing that his duties should be discharged by a professional President, named by Congress.

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