

by William Cost Johnson, (Federalist), that the bill lie upon the table, and the question being put, the yeas were 87, nays 66. Among the yeas is recorded the name of JAMES IRVIN. See Journal of the House of the 27th Congress, page 905.

According to our recollection of the names of members, every Federalist in the House voted as Irvin did, and every Democrat voted in favor of the bill. It will not avail Mr. Irvin to say that he did not vote against the bill, but merely favored laying it on the table, as every body knows that the latter practice is always adopted to defeat a bill by those not having the courage to meet it fairly. It was disposed of by the aid of Mr. Irvin's vote, and there the bill slept, was never again called up, as it required two-thirds of the House to take it out of its order. No more effective plan to defeat the bill could have been adopted. How honorable such a course as we will leave to others to say.

Fellow-citizens, we have submitted to you the evidence upon which we have charged the Federal candidate with an attempt to abridge the right of free suffrage. We have appealed to the record—to the law and the testimony. It is for you to say whether such a candidate is worthy of your suffrage. That this vote will recommend him to the confidence of the aristocracy, is very true, but that the humblest of you will cast a vote for such a man, is more than we will believe.—*Pennsylvania.*

**IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.**  
**Advance of Santa Anna—Rumor of Resignation at Puebla—Continued Robberies—From Taylor's Division, and the safety of Col. Doniphan's Gallant Command—Death of Gen. Hammond, of Mexico.**

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 14.  
The *New Orleans Picayune* published an extra at noon on the 13th inst., containing the intelligence brought by the arrival of the steamship *New Orleans* from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 1st inst. She also touched at the Brazos on the 14th.

Gen. Scott had left Jalapa, at the head of six thousand troops. Gen. Twiggs with his division, entered Puebla on the 20th. It was not positively known what Gen. Scott's intentions were, but the general supposition was that he would advance upon the capital with his present force. Accounts from the capital, state that Santa Anna resigned the Presidency on the 28th, but it is not known whether Congress had accepted it or not. This step was taken by him in consequence of the opposition to his views in relation to the defence of the capital, as well as the defamatory articles in the public prints of Puebla.

The American army was generally expected to be at the capital by the 15th of the present month, and a slight resistance anticipated. Santa Anna had commenced the fortification of Guadalupe in person, and ordered the same measures at Mojicating, near the suburbs, but this causing general disapprobation, his resignation followed. It was believed that it would be accepted, and Herrera nominated. The troops at the capital were but three thousand in number.

There are later dates from General Taylor's army, but very little of importance. The Massachusetts regiment had started for Monterey. Lt. Col. Wright had been elected to the vacant Colonelcy; Maj. Abbot chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Webster, Major of the Regiment.

Part of Col. Doniphan's force had arrived at Saltillo, and the remainder was expected in a few days. A speedy movement by Gen. Taylor towards San Luis was still anticipated. About 800 officers and men came passengers in the steamship from Vera Cruz and the Brazos. Major Hammond, U. S. Paymaster, died on the passage.

**Later from Mexico.**

**The Fortifications at Rio Frio Progressing Rapidly—Ten Thousand Men at the City of Mexico—The Seat of Government about to be Removed—Gen. Worth's Men not Cut Off—Cavalry at Vera Cruz.**

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 15.  
The *New Orleans papers*, of the 8th inst., bring further details brought by the arrival of the steamship *New Orleans*, but no later dates. The intelligence is very contradictory.

Capt. Lanman, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, informs the *Picayune* that the fortifications at Rio Frio were rapidly progressing, and that an English courier who arrived at Vera Cruz the night before the steamer left, stated positively that twenty thousand Mexicans were engaged in the works. Another account reduces the number engaged to twelve thousand.

Capt. Lanman estimates the total effective men that Gen. Scott can concentrate at Puebla at five thousand six hundred, independent of those recently arrived.

General Alvarez is also said to have ten thousand men with him in the vicinity of the capital.

The seat of Government was about being removed to a small place South of the Capital, and the city was a beautiful state of confusion.

Gen. Cadwalader, with a portion of his command, had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

Guerrilla parties had laid waste all the rancheros on the road up, and driven off all the peacefully disposed proprietors.

**Later from Mexico.**  
**Santa Anna invited to take possession of the Capital—Rumor of the being stoned not confirmed—Results of Election for President not yet known.**

FREDERICKSBURG, June 17th, 1847.  
The *Picayune* due yesterday, has not yet arrived. *New Orleans papers* of the 10th, furnish additional items by the Oregon. The *Picayune* publishes Santa Anna's dispatch to the President substituting a vigorous prosecution of the war until ample justice is obtained for the unjust aggression of the United States, and declaring that the salvation of the Capital is indispensable, and proposing to resign his office as Commander in Chief and First Magistrate, if necessary. It also gives Anaya's reply, coinciding with the views of Santa Anna, and inviting him to take formal possession of the Capital.

Nothing is mentioned in the papers at the Capital in regard to Santa Anna's reception, whether stoned or insulted by the populace or not. His countrymen are evidently indignant at his repeated failures. There is nothing indicating a design of Santa Anna on the President. The election was determined so far as the States are concerned, on the 15th ult.—The results are not known, and Congress may have to elect a President.

letter of Santa Anna's resigning the Presidency, under date of the 29th inst. Congress had not acted upon it at the latest accounts. The *Eagle* says that his resignation has been followed by that of General Bravo, as Vice President, but there is probably some confusion in this, as the Vice Presidency was abolished in order to get rid of Gomez Farias, and had not been established again. Bravo was recently in command of Puebla, and yet more recently at the head of the army of the Centre.

The *Eagle* says that the election of President was to take place on the 15th inst., meaning probably that the vote would there be officially counted and the result be made known. This paper thinks Herrera will be President.

Gen. Scott reached Puebla on the 28th, the day before Twiggs arrived there. Everything remained quiet in the city, our soldiers and the inhabitants being upon the best terms.

A small reconnoitering party of our troops had been sent some twenty miles beyond Puebla, and encountered no enemy thus far.

The Mexicans are erecting works a short distance this side of the Capital, but the *Eagle* treats them as unimportant and not likely to be completed.

The *Eagle* gives a report that Almonte had been imprisoned on an accusation of holding correspondence with Gen. Scott.

It has been ascertained that only one man was killed at the time Col. Sour was murdered.

A naval expedition against Tobacco under the Commodore in person, was about to start. The schooner *Morris*, arrived from Tampico, brings dates to the 3d inst. The health of that place was quite unfavorable. Many cases of the yellow fever had occurred.

Thomas Gibbons, of Baltimore, was mortally stabbed on the 1st inst. by George Norris, of the Baltimore Battalion.

**Later from the City of Mexico.**  
The schooner *Oregon*, Capt. Whitney, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst. from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 2d inst.—She brought over twenty-two discharged soldiers of the Baltimore battalion—the remainder had sailed on the schooner *Morris* and other vessels for New Orleans. The *Picayune* says:

The report of Santa Anna's resignation had reached Tampico, but we are still uncertain if it has been accepted by Congress. The feelings of the people are manifestly much embittered against him.

From Tampico we have no local news of any interest.

By the arrival of the *Oregon* we are in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 22d of May. The latest papers previously received were to the 19th.

Although these papers are not so late as some extracts from a letter we have already given, they contain interesting news. And first of the Presidential election.

The election occurred on the 15th ult., and the returns are slowly coming in. We now learn that the States of San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato voted for Gen. Herrera. So too, did Michoacan, he receiving eight votes and Santa Anna two.

Thus, then, stands the result, so far as we have any certain knowledge. Angel Trias has received the votes of the States of Mexico, San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato. Gen. Herrera has the votes of Queretaro, Vera Cruz and Michoacan.

Senor Ocampo has received the vote of Puebla. This we think looks favorable for Gen. Herrera, who is much better known at home and abroad than Angel Trias. General Santa Anna, so far as the papers inform us, has not been a candidate save in Michoacan.

The Legislature of the great State of Jalisco declared by a vote of 14 to 42 that the decree of Congress ordering the election, was unconstitutional, and they refused to go on with it. This is regarded as a step toward revolution and the ultimate independence of this State.

We have Santa Anna's address, published on the 29th ult., but it is too long to give this morning. One of his first acts upon resuming power was to annul the law restricting the freedom of the press. His administration aims to consult the public sentiment—so says the Minister's new rescript—which can only be known through an untrammelled press.

Senores Rosa and Ruedero have left the ministry. Baranda was still Secretary of State, and Gen. Alcega of War. The two other portfolios were vacant on the 22d, the Ministers having tendered their resignations.

The proceedings against Gen. Arista for the loss of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, and the surrender of Matamoros, have been relinquished with a view to his employment in the defence of the Capital.

The excesses of Gen. Urrea and his subordinates, committed towards the Mexicans themselves, are loudly complained of, while his services in harassing the Americans are cheerfully acknowledged. We have all along felt sure that the Mexicans would be the first to cry out against guerrillas.

The order of Gen. Worth's entrance into Puebla is given with minuteness. His force is set down by the Mexicans at 4,280 men, with thirteen pieces of artillery.

*El Republicano* has a long denunciatory article upon the "Parisians of Peace." It is almost the first acknowledgment from this source of the existence of such a party. Its strength is imputed to the divisions among the advocates of war.

On the 21st ult., the new Constitution, founded upon that of 1824, was formally adopted. Santa Anna, Herrera, and the members of Congress swore to observe it, and the ceremony being over, they marched to the Cathedral, where a solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated. The papers give accounts of revolutionary movements on the Oajaca, some 200 troops having revolted on the 8th ult., and declared against the State authorities.

**Later from General Taylor.**  
By the steamship *New Orleans*, the *Picayune* has later advices from the Rio Grande, and the army of General Taylor. A portion of Col. Doniphan's command had reached Saltillo, after a sharp encounter with a body of hostile Indians.

The troops remaining at Matamoros, after the departure of the Massachusetts regiment, will be three companies of the 3d Dragoons, Hager's, Butler's and Merrick's. These dragoon companies are not yet furnished with horses, and it is uncertain whether they will be mounted—probably, says the *Flag*, not until they are called into active service, without affording an opportunity to drill.

Col. Jack Hays was at Palo Alto with his regiment of Texas Rangers—described as being a body of remarkably hardy men. He was waiting for orders to march to the camp of Gen. Taylor.

From the *Matamoros Flag* of the 2d inst., we learn that Lieut. Col. Abbott, with four companies of Massachusetts volunteers, escorting a wagon train and a number of artillery horses, took up the line of march for Cerralvo on the 29th ult. Col. Wright, with the remaining six companies, was to proceed by boat to Camargo, thence to Monterey, as soon as transportation could be had.

**Terrible Steamboat Disaster.**  
The Buffalo Express of the 11th inst. gives the following brief particulars of a shocking collision on Lake Erie:

"About one o'clock, yesterday morning, an unfortunate collision occurred between the steamer *Chesapeake* and schooner *J. F. Porter*, off Conneaut—the steamer bound up with passengers and merchandise, the schooner bound down with a full cargo of wheat and corn. The latter sunk in 8 fathoms water, and crew were saved by getting on board the *Chesapeake*, which made for Conneaut harbor. She unfortunately sunk, however, about two miles out.

The passengers and crew were picked up by the Steamer *Harrison* about 4 hours after the disaster. The number of lives lost is not ascertained. Report says three of the crew are missing. Mr. D. A. Folsom, of Cleveland, is probably lost.

After the *Harrison* left, the Cleveland came down, visited the wreck, and would have rendered all the assistance she could, had persons been found floating on planks or doors, but none was found.

**A BOY CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.**  
We learn from Col. John Fisk that a melancholy accident occurred at Niagara Falls on Sunday last. A fine lad, of the name of John Murphy, aged about 13 years, in the employ of J. Porter, in crossing to Chippewa in a canoe, was drawn into the rapids on the Canada side, and into the "Great Horse Shoe Fall." When first discovered, he was beyond the reach of all earthly assistance; and although the little fellow did all that his courage and strength could do—holding his canoe for nearly twenty minutes almost stationary, and when tired nature gave up contending longer, with the wind and current against him, the little fellow plunged headward, and with the courage and perseverance of a man, for some time breasted the current—but alas, too late! He was within one hundred yards of the shore, he was in the embrace of the rushing cataract, which never releases its victims!

The broken fragments of his frail bark were all that were found of the little mariner. A widowed mother and three children mourn the loss of a son and brother, and many strangers lament the fate of a noble and excellent boy.—*Rochester Daily Ad.*

**REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY UNDER MAJOR GEN. SCOTT.**—We learn that the measures adopted by the government to send forward reinforcements to replace the twelve months' volunteers withdrawn from the army under the immediate orders of Major General Scott, have been very successful; and that, although the twelve months' troops have left the seat of war some weeks before the expiration of their term, their places will soon be supplied by other troops.

It is calculated that nearly 7,000 regulars, old and new regiments, will soon reinforce the main army via Vera Cruz—of which between 2,000 and 3,000 doubtless have arrived at Vera Cruz in all April and May; and of the residue, by the middle of June.—*Washington Union.*

**LIEUT. ROBINSON.**—Lieut. JOHN C. ROBINSON, of the 5th Infantry of the U. S. Army, is spending a brief leave of absence at his father's, Hon. Tracy Robinson, in this place. Lieut. R. was in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; at the storming of Monterey, and the capture of Vera Cruz; and in all escaped with nothing worse than a slightly bruised limb, from the bursting of a shell at Monterey. His health has generally been good. At Cerro Gordo, his regiment arrived too late to share in the conflict. After this last defeat of the enemy in Mexico, the recent demise of Lieut. R.'s two children having come to the knowledge of his commanding officer, the gallant Worth, he kindly dispatched him to the United States, on the recruiting service; which gives him an opportunity to see his family.—Lieut. R. is stationed, for the present, at Rochester.—*Bing's Courier.*

**A REMARKABLE CAVERN.**—The Ledger states that a remarkable cavern has been discovered in the limestone quarry of Mr. John Kennedy, in Part Kennedy, Montgomery county. This cavern is 160 feet in length and sixty feet wide, and twenty to forty feet deep. The interior shows some beautiful specimens of nature's architectural power. There are arches, piers and cornices, exhibiting almost the same regularity of workmanship as though executed by the hand of man after the strictest rules of art. When lighted, the scene is beautiful. Forty or fifty lights splendidly radiate the scene, and give a magnificent effect. Such a beautiful natural curiosity will no doubt attract much attention.

**PROGRESS OF SPEED.**—When the old steamboat "Chancellor Livingston," made her trip to Albany in twenty-eight hours, all the people were in ecstasies at the remarkable short passage. But when the old "North America" steamed it through in twelve hours, why the whole population from New York to Albany were perfectly thunderstruck. When locomotives first got into active operation the whole of America was up in transports of astonishment, and deemed it perfection in swiftness of travelling. But again, comes the Telegraph, and turns these notions all over—time itself is distanced in the race. There is speaking by Telegraph, writing by Telegraph, and we shall soon have printing by the Telegraph—noting will be able to go ahead of it then.—*Scientific American.*

**INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COAL.**—It is ascertained from reliable data that the new line of thirty steamers formed to run between New York and Europe, of which the Washington is the pioneer, will consume, in their outward voyages, the enormous quantity of 113,000 tons of coal per annum—a quantity sufficient to freight a fleet of 375 vessels of the burthen of 300 tons each, or equal to one-ninth of the quantity brought to the tide water on the railroad the past year. This immense rail-road with all its extensive machinery of cars and engines would have full occupation for forty days to bring an amount of coal equal to the supply required for their purposes.

**THE CHILDREN OF LAFAYETTE.**—The spirit of the father is beaming in the son. George Washington Lafayette is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and at the last election, Oscar, the grandson of the old republican hero, was elected to a seat beside his virtuous and noble father, who inherits the name of the immortal Washington. Thus the children of the mighty dead, are nobly sustaining by their virtue and patriotism, the fame of their fathers. They both sit among the liberal members.

**THE LATE DEED IN THE ARMY.**—A letter received here from the army in Mexico, furnishes an account of the late duel between Mumford, of Carrington's company and Lieut. Mahan, both of Virginia. They fought with muskets—both wounded at the first fire, Mumford receiving seven buckshot. Mahan's friends have three letters, written on the evening of the duel (21st May) when both were living, but not expected to recover.—*Globe.*

**The Jackson Monument Committee** held a meeting at Washington on Thursday week. It was decided that the foundation of the monument shall consist of one solid block of rough stone, estimated to weigh at least one thousand tons. The design of the statue, which is to be of bronze, is after the model of that of Peter the Great. Congress will be applied to for the old cannon taken during the present war to be thereto appropriated.

**NEW SPECULATIONS.**—Mahomet Ali has found a new source of revenue, in the fine linen which the immense deposits of mummies are wrapped by applying it to the manufacture of paper. Calculators, founded upon mummy statistics, make the linen swaddings of the ancient Egyptians worth \$21,000,000.

This is better than stealing pennies from the eyes of dead men.

**TURNING THE PENNY.**—An instance of the freight mania, at Buffalo, has been related to us. A poor man on the Ohio canal, bought a scow for \$550; and freighted with flour to Cleveland, his profits paying for the scow.—He then hired it towed to Buffalo, and in a few hours sold the old scow for \$1100! So much for twenty days work, and a little enterprise.

**ALL MAY LEARN.**—A little girl went to the study of a learned philosopher for fire.—"But you have nothing to carry it in," said he. The girl took up some cold ashes in her hand and placed the live coals upon it. The philosopher threw down his book, exclaiming, "with all my learning I never should have thought of so simple an expedient!"

The people of Pennsylvania will bear with great regret the death of GEN. B. H. HAMMOND, who died while on his way from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. He resided in Milton, Northumberland county, in this State, and was appointed one of the quartermasters in the regular service a few months ago. He had served in Congress, and the State Legislature, and other public positions, and was remarkable for intelligence and firmness of character. His son, Lieut. HAMMOND, was killed a few months ago, while fighting under General Kearney in California.—*Easton Argus.*

Some silly Mexican Whig was endeavoring to confound an active democrat the other day, in speaking of the war, and wanted to know why, if he was so strongly in favor of fighting the Mexicans, he didn't shoulder his musket and join the army?

Said the Democrat: "If you will go and join your side, I'll go and join mine."

Whiggery sloped instanter.—*East'n Argus.*

**A GIFT.**—Abbott Lawrence, of Mass. has made a donation of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings and endowing Professorships in the University of Harvard. His new department is to form a school of Practical Science. The donor specifies three branches, viz. Mining, Engineering and Machinery.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—The British ship *Columbian*, Capt. Marshall, was struck by lightning last Monday off Cape Henry, and sank. Four of the crew were drowned. The remainder arrived at Baltimore to-day.—*Globe.*

More than thirteen of the fixed stars, it is said, have disappeared within the last two centuries. One of these presented such a brilliant appearance for about sixteen months, as to be visible to the naked eye at midnight. La Place supposed it was burning up, as it has never been seen since.

From the Custom House books, it appears that from the 1st of April to the 10th June, a little over two months, seven thousand four hundred and thirty-eight passengers have arrived at that port, nearly all of whom are immigrants.

Our countryman Mr. Catlin, has received an order from Louis Philippe to paint twenty-five large paintings for Versailles, from the designs he submitted to him of the travels of La Salle on the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and the great lakes of N. America.

**WHALE FISHERIES IN CONNECTICUT.**—The district Judge, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury stated that there were engaged in this business 125 vessels, with 5000 seamen and a capital of about \$5,000,000.

**TIGHT LACING.**—A learned doctor, referring to tight lacing, avers that it is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow to be women.

**GEN. PATTERSON** has been tendered a Public Dinner by the citizens of Harrisburg without distinction of party, as a mark of respect for the highly valuable services he has rendered his country in the war with Mexico.

**SUICIDE.**—Geo. F. KRILL, of Milton, Northumberland co., Pa., committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret of his house, on Sunday the 6th inst.

The harvesting has already commenced in some portions of our southern country, and the accounts are generally favorable.

**Federal Sympathies—The Catholics.**  
It is a new thing under the sun for our Government to recommend the seizure of Church property, there being both robbery and sacrilege involved in the recommendation. The organ of the Administration seeing the effect of its original purpose upon the public mind, seeks now to weaken the force of its nefarious design, but without success, since it is concurred in by many of the party. From the first, the proposition alarmed us, for we knew not what church or creed might come next.—If the Mexican Catholics are to be robbed to-day, Mexican Protestants may fare as badly to-morrow. Once begun this barbarous war upon Churches and sects, Bishops and Priests, and the end may be a war upon our own altars and religion.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, June 10.*

We have, for some time past, perceived indications, on the part of the Federal presses of our country, of a disposition to try and excite a feeling of distrust towards our national administration, in the minds of our Roman Catholic fellow citizens. We have abstained from referring to the matter until this time, preferring to let these pure patriots—these devoted friends of civil and religious liberty—these special friends of Catholicism take such length of line as would enable us to "play" them at pleasure. We think they are now fairly "hooked," and will therefore try and secure the prize—if indeed it shall prove to be such. In the management of fishing, however, there is much of disappointment. Sometimes, when the angler supposes he has secured a fine specimen of the lily tribe, he is doomed to find that he has only caught an eel; and often, after waiting for hours, without obtaining a "glorious nibble," he has experienced the mortification of drawing up a little minnow! At any rate, we have looked something—the result will show whether it is an eel, a minnow, or something even less gratifying to the sight of the fisherman than either of these.

The Gazette of yesterday morning is very solemnly, benevolently—ay, religiously impressed with a sense of the deep and crying wrongs about to be inflicted upon our Roman Catholic countrymen, and more especially upon the Church in Mexico, by our government.—"It is a new thing for our government to recommend the seizure of Church property!"—This is no doubt deemed a discovery on the part of the Gazette; and, so far as it would imply that any such recommendation has been made, either directly or indirectly, by the Executive of our country, or any responsible officer or authority under our government, it is a discovery, for which the Gazette and its Federal coadjutors deserve all the credit. No officer of our government, in his official capacity—no one amenable to the people, (except as all citizens of our country are amenable to the rest of their countrymen,) has made such a recommendation, so far as we have any knowledge. If it is meant to be asserted that the President of the United States, either officially or otherwise, has made any such recommendation, either directly or indirectly, we are authorized to say that the whole statement, in all its bearings, is unqualifiedly false; and we hesitate not to say, that even a majority of those who are making use of it, with a view to bring discredit upon the administration, know it to be false. They know it to be in character with the attacks which they and their forerunners heretofore made, upon the great Apostle of American Democracy himself; and that it is now most vigorously made by the identical prints which once circulated the infamous assertion, that the election of Thomas Jefferson as President, would lead to the entire banishment of the Bible from our country, and that nothing but one vast scene of infidelity and moral ruin would overpread the nation! Such were Federal prophecies years ago; and the tendencies of Federalism to misrepresentation and falsehood, in order to defeat democratic and democratic measures now, are not less strong than they were forty years ago.

The organ of the administration" has, however, it seems, given circulation to sentiments which have been construed into a recommendation, that the money of the Church in Mexico should be seized upon, in order to pay the expenses of the war! Now, however unwise and impolitic it may have been, in the editor of the *Union*, to admit into the columns of his paper, any article, calculated, in the least degree, to favor the idea of such a course being advisable—since he has positively declared that no one connected with the administration of our general government had any knowledge whatever of the article—we think it is not exactly fair, or just, or honorable, to hold the administration responsible for the sentiments which may have been favored by the article, even if there were any facts going to prove that the Executive exerts any influence whatever over the columns of the paper. Indeed, we have good reasons for doubting that the editor of the *Union* himself saw the article which has been referred to, previous to its publication in the paper.

However, we care not, so far as the article itself is concerned; whether it was a direct emanation from the mind of Mr. Polk himself, the editor of the *Union*, or any other Democrat. We utterly condemn the sentiment which it is construed to favor;—and in this sentence of condemnation, (so far as any expression has been given on the subject,) every leading Democratic paper in the country has been plain and unequivocal. They could not, indeed, be otherwise: for the most extended and comprehensive ground of civil and religious toleration and protection, is a fundamental doctrine of Jeffersonian Democracy. The man who would for a moment forget this, would at once lose all power and influence over his fellow citizens;—and if he were in the enjoyment of political distinction and honor, would inevitably be consigned to insignificance and ignominy.

But, while defending the administration, and the Democratic party, from a charge so utterly groundless, it may not be amiss to give an idea of the quarter from whence comes this charge—of the party who manifest such a marked sympathy for the members of the Catholic Church; such a holy horror at the idea of Roman Catholics being deprived of the equal religious privileges, which they enjoy in common with all others; and which they must and will enjoy, until the time shall come, (and this we think can never be in our country,) when the spirit of Whiggery—of old Federalism—shall prevail.

All know that the great mass of emigrants to our country are from Germany and Ireland; and at least four fifths, perhaps, of these emigrants, are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Here is a specimen of the sympathy for this class by the Federal party in the city of New York. It is from the *Times*, a leading Whig paper:

"We share the injuries which Ireland suffers. Her wrongs have become our scourge."

"This starving ejection from the ignorance and superstition of European population," this "refuge of foreign nations," now claims the special care, and condoleance, and protection of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*—a paper which supports the men and the measures of the party in our country, who, from the days of the elder Adams until this moment, have laid their lives firmly set against "the oppressed and starving poor" of Europe who have sought to gain liberty, and happiness; and plenty, in our country.

Another extract, and we dismiss this subject for the present. The following is from *Banker Hill Aurora*, one of the leading Whig papers of Massachusetts:

"Our country is literally being overrun with the miserable, wretched, vicious and unclean hordes of the old country. They are not only introducing wretchedness and disease among us, but, if ever they recover from these plagues, they have a worse, which will overspread the country, in their religion. We think there is much to fear from the augmentation, by such armies of deluded adherents of Romanism in this country—the evidences and fruits of which remain to be seen and felt hereafter. In my view that can be taken of the subject, the consequences of the influx of foreigners, and of foreign papers, on the future welfare of this country are greatly to be feared."

The worst plague—worse than wretchedness and disease—which "the oppressed and starving poor" from Europe bring with them to our country, is their "RELIGIOUS BELIEFS." These "armies of deluded adherents of Romanism," they dread. And why do they dread them? Why in the *Whig* cities of Charleston and Philadelphia, have their churches and other edifices for religious purposes, been razed to the ground, or fired by the torch of the incendiary? Why have their innocent and unoffending wives and daughters been left to the insults of a mob, headed by leading Whigs? The answer is at hand. They left Europe to enjoy freedom, and when they reach our shores, they instinctively attach themselves to the democratic party! In this lies the secret of the persecutions which they have endured here;—and which they must expect to endure under Whig rule. But the Roman Catholics of Pittsburgh are not to be deceived by this sudden burst of concern for the safety of their property, and zeal for their religious rights. They have some recollections connected with their former condition here; and remembrance does not revert to Federal leaders and Federal presses, as those who sympathized with their afflictions or sustained their rights.

**SENATOR CORWIN HOAXED.**—Senator Corwin, who is said to be very fond of a practical joke, and equally fond of his own dull rhetoric, was recently the victim of an elaborate hoax. Mr. Knapp, the editor of the *Marion Democrat Mirror*, gravely wrote to the Senator asking his consent to have the recent anti-war speech of Corwin read in the Common Schools of the country, and whether he thought it desirable! Mr. Corwin, not perceiving the irony of his correspondent, and emulous of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," but run away, half consented, half refused, and suggested that the strength and profundity of his feelings had hurried him into occasional negligence of style.

Mr. Knapp, says the *Detroit Free Press* finding his victim gullible to the last, then proposed to have portions of the speech selected by the teachers and read by them to the pupils every morning, with suitable explanations. To lead on his victim, he wrote to him that the "great moral influence which the patriotic speeches and orations of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Jackson, Henry, Webster, Clay, and many other eminent statesmen and gifted orators, have produced upon the minds of pupils in common schools, is acknowledged and appreciated by all," and then intimated that "the friends and admirers of the Mexican Senator" think his speech second to none ever before delivered! This compliment had the desired effect, and Mr. Corwin replied, gladly consents, and assures his tormentor that he can "have no sort of objection to the use" of the speech proposed, for he says "the motive, general tenor and tendency of the sentiments, he feels strongly confident, will forever remain unimpeachable, and with the lovers of truth and sound practical morality, always acceptable!" Mr. Knapp, immediately on the receipt of the last letter, publishes the whole correspondence to the great mirth of the public; even of the boys in the Common Schools, who have a double cause of pleasure in the happy escape from the Senator's dullness; and in the enjoyment of a joke, which they can appreciate.—*Albany Atlas.*

The revenue under the new Tariff, received at Vera Cruz, has been almost \$400,000.

**Myriads of her oppressed and starving poor are thrown upon our shores and our charity. They throng our streets; they fill our poor houses; they infect our very atmosphere, and spread sickness and death among our people.** "What business," says the *London Times*, "have 20,000 Irish paupers in the streets of Liverpool? What business, we ask, have ten times that number in the cities of America? They are British subjects, they belong to Liverpool, for their countrymen live there. But why are they here in New York? Why are we taxed to give them bread?"

The Democratic party welcome these "oppressed and starving poor," whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, to the shores of our beloved, and prosperous country—where they need not endure the pangs of starvation; but where they may become happy and prosperous citizens of this "land of the free, and the home of the brave." This extract may not be sufficient for the *Gazette*, to show the extent of sympathy prevailing for Roman Catholics in the Federal party. We will therefore give another. Here it is. "It came to light less than three years ago; and its paternity is traced to the regularly nominated candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, for the county of Albany, at the recent judicial election in the State of New York. It is a gem of sympathy for the Roman Catholic portion of our fellow citizens:

"But we have seen a new principle infused into the contest—a principle, which as Americans, as Protestants, we cannot but denounce. We have seen the foreign Catholics banding themselves together, as strong as ignorance, and bigotry can make men; marching in a body to the polls, and casting as one man casting their votes, as Catholics."

We have seen this refuse of foreign countries, this importation of Catholicism, this starveling ejection from the ignorance and superstition of European population, attempting to control the policy of our country, and attempting to override the intelligent and patriotic people of our own land!"

"This starveling ejection from the ignorance and superstition of European population," this "refuge of foreign nations," now claims the special care, and condoleance, and protection of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*—a paper which supports the men and the measures of the party in our country, who, from the days of the elder Adams until this moment, have laid their lives firmly set against "the oppressed and starving poor" of Europe who have sought to gain liberty, and happiness; and plenty, in our country.

Another extract, and we dismiss this subject for the present. The following is from *Banker Hill Aurora*, one of the leading Whig papers of Massachusetts:

"Our country is literally being overrun with the miserable, wretched, vicious and unclean hordes of the old country. They are not only introducing wretchedness and disease among us, but, if ever they recover from these plagues, they have a worse, which will overspread the country, in their religion. We think there is much to fear from the augmentation, by such armies of deluded adherents of Romanism in this country—the evidences and fruits of which remain to be seen and felt hereafter. In my view that can be taken of the subject, the consequences of the influx of foreigners, and of foreign papers, on the future welfare of this country are greatly to be feared."

The worst plague—worse than wretchedness and disease—which "the oppressed and starving poor" from Europe bring with them to our country, is their "RELIGIOUS BELIEFS." These "armies of deluded adherents of Romanism," they