

**Guerrillas of the Interior.**  
**LATE MEXICAN INTERLUDE.**  
**American Prisoners anticipating release.**  
**Intercepted Despatches Published.**  
**Address of Herrera—Gen. Worth's Alliance at Rio Frio—Not Fortified—Capital to be garrisoned with 9000 men.**

**FREDERICKSBURG, June 22.**  
New Orleans papers of the 15th have been received by the Southern mail of to-day. There have been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz, but the papers have additional items of Mexican intelligence.

A letter from one of the American prisoners at the city of Mexico, dated the 28th ult., says that he expected his release on the 30th.—Gen. Scott was expected there within eight days, and no formidable opposition anticipated.

The papers published at the capital give extracts from the despatches intercepted when Col. Suro was murdered.

It is Republican charges the Americans at Puebla with having committed great excesses. Santa Anna, previous to his resignation, had ordered all prosecutions against officers of the army to be discontinued.

Facheco was named as the Minister of Justice on the 27th.

It is Republican urged the defence of the capital, but also advocates the removal of the seat of government, so that, in the event of its fall, they may have a rallying point. This paper stated, on the 26th, that the capital would be garrisoned by 9000 men, to arrive immediately. Another paper ridiculed the idea of defence.

Nothing is said in the papers of the formidable defences before reported as making at Rio Frio, and speak only of the fortifications in the immediate vicinity of the city.

It is mentioned that an advance party of General Worth's had reconnoitered as far as Rio Frio.

The resignations of Generals Bravo and Rincon had been induced by an order of the government bestowing on Lombardino the command during their indisposition.

Gomez Farias was at the capital of Jalisco. General Ampudia had published an address to the nation vindicating his conduct at Monterey.

Further particulars are given of the arrest of Almonte.

Gen. Alvarez writes to the government that he would arrive at Cuernavaca on the 27, with his forces, in readiness to defend the capital.

The new Constitution is published, together with the addresses of Herrera, Santa Anna and the President of the Supreme Court, upon the promulgation of the new law. Herrera says that the people are now truly free, and can never be conquered by a foreign invasion. He conjures the Mexicans to cast aside their political animosities, and unite in the support of the laws and the constitution; this done, the defence of the independence of the country was easy.

It was said that the administration had deprived all officers of their commissions who had retired from Cerro Gordo without permission.

Great preparations were making at Guanajuato for the supply of the army with artillery.

**Guerrilla Attack on the Specie Train—Seven Americans killed—Forty wagons Destroyed—Death of Major Bosworth.**

By the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Captain Wood, which arrived at New Orleans on the 16th, we have received dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst.

The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor, besides the following passengers: Mr. Joseph Harris, Mr. Tudor, U. S. A., Purser Bryan, of the navy, and Mr. Bosworth and two servants. The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz.

We regret extremely that paymaster Bosworth—who sailed from New Orleans on the 18th ult.—sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the vomito. His remains were brought back on the Massachusetts in charge of his brother.

The most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerrillas, which was partially successful.

By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst. for Puebla, under charge of Lieut. Col. Mackintosh. The train had in charge \$225,000, of which sum one hundred thousand belonged to the paymaster's department; the remainder to the Quarter Master.

One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six mules were in the train, which was escorted by eight hundred troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 5th inst., and on Sunday the 6th, after advancing about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a dense, broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans, to obstruct our advance.

The attack was made upon each extremity of the train, and upon the centre, at the same time; the principal point, however, being the wagons which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed, though not those containing the specie.

Two hundred mules loaded with substance were taken, and seven of our men killed.

The American Eagle of the 9th says, "Our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty," but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss at seven men.

The check was so severe, that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and dispatches were sent on to General Cadwallader at Vera Cruz. The General left on Monday evening the 7th inst. with a large force of about five hundred men and four howitzers.

Private accounts say further, that on the 10th a part of the Volunteers also left, with 400 men, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend.

No later news from the train had been received up to the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts left.

Nothing later had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The Spanish is obvious. For the present, at least, the communication has been cut off. This is not regarded as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwallader will, doubt, open a passage to Jalapa at once; but

it indicates a necessity for a cavalry force upon the line, to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who are mustered in greater force than had been anticipated, to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of the guerrillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz, and stealing. For several nights alarms have been created in the city by their predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen, in the immediate vicinity of the town.

A regiment of Texas Rangers, it seems to us, would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

**Additional Particulars—Prospect of Peace—Movements of the Naval Force—Health of Lt. Mahan—Ureca again in the Field.**

**FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 25.**  
The New Orleans papers of the 18th give additional details of the attack upon the train. Our loss is now stated to be only five to seven killed. A most desperate charge was made upon a portion of the wagons carrying ammunition, probably mistaking the powder kegs for specie kegs.

An old Priest of great distinction at Alvarado, received a letter on the 8th inst., from his brother in the city of Mexico, to the effect that Herrera's election was to take place on the 20th June, and would be supported by the United Church party, deciding the issue as to peace or a continuance of the war. The letter declares that the continuation of the struggle would be the downfall of the church, and it therefore behoves them to unite with the peace party and put an end to the war. That immediately on Herrera's election, a decision in favor of the propositions of peace will be made to our government, and the terms concluded in a short time afterwards. Information received through this source has always been found to be reliable.

Commodore Perry has sailed with his squadron for Tobacco. The Mexicans appear determined to station troops along the banks of the river, and fire upon the squadron as they go up. The enemy has two thousand good troops, while Commodore Perry has but one thousand troops and marines to oppose this force.

The Matamoros Flag, of the 9th inst., gives the particulars of the wreck of the brig Mobile, bound to Brazos from New York, with 180 troops; part of them were saved by the schooner Madonna of Philadelphia, which has since arrived at the Brazos.

General Taylor is not to advance on San Luis. Gen. Scott has required seven of Taylor's ten regiments to join him by the way of Vera Cruz. It is thought, however, that there will be some skirmishing between Monterey and Camargo, as Ureca is in that vicinity with four thousand cavalry.

**COL. DONIPHAN AT NEW ORLEANS.**—The ship Republic which sailed from the Brazos on the 10th, has arrived at New Orleans bringing seven companies of Col. Doniphan's command. Three companies left previously.—The regiment will be paid off, and trusted out of service immediately.

Preparations for a brilliant reception of Col. Doniphan were making at New Orleans. Nothing later from Gen. Taylor.

**CHARITY CONDEMNED.**—The London Times notices with dissatisfaction the sympathy that Ireland's sufferings have excited, and the aid which it has evoked. It says such sympathy is neither flattering nor safe in England. The same journal sneers at the supposed abundance in the United States to supply the wants of Europe. The Times seem desirous of starving the poor. It would neither allow us to feed, gratuitously, the perishing wretches whose miseries have been caused by bad government, nor believe we have enough to sell to supply the deficiencies. What an amiable disposition it possesses, and how ludicrously it exhibits it!—*Scott's Weekly Paper.*

**SERIOUS AFFRAY AT YORKTOWN.**—A most serious affray took place at Yorktown, Va. on Friday last, between P. A. Southall, formerly a Purser in the U. S. Navy, and Thomas Nelson, U. S. Collector, and Mr. Parker. It seems that it originated about the removal of a fence. Explanations were sought which led to a quarrel, and finally to a fight, during which Southall shot Nelson in the abdomen, with a pistol, immediately on which the latter drew a knife, sticking Southall in the back of the neck, and laying open his neck and face wide to the corner of the mouth. Nelson also fired a rifle at his antagonist, but fortunately missed him.

**MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.**—Captain Ingersoll, of the Barque Nautilus, at Boston from Gibraltar, states, that four feluccas, under Mexican commissions, were known to be cruising in the Mediterranean, and one, formerly belonging to G. Bratler, was said to have been stopped by the French authorities while fitting out at or near Oran, on the coast of Barbary. A river to the south of Mogadore, on the Barbary Coast, was said to be the place where they carried their prizes. One of these feluccas was said to be cruising to the westward of the Straits.

**AN UNEXAMPLED MARCH.**—Col. Doniphan, who returns home, via of Saltillo, will have marched with his column 4180 miles since it left Missouri, without reckoning its side expeditions to different parts of New Mexico, the Navajo country, &c. This is an expedition unparalleled in history. A march of that distance through an enemy's country, and through wilderness, fighting two battles, and relying for supplies mainly on transportation for a distance of 1000 or 1200 miles, was never before made in twelve months.

**"WHICH IS THE RASCAL?"**—It appears from the Boston Chronotype that Mr. Marrett, late President of the New England Bank, in that city, was not exactly a "defaulter," but was only in the habit of appropriating to himself the "extra share" on notes and bills over legal interest! By such transactions he laid up, it seems, a treasure for himself of some thousands of dollars, instead of laying it up for the Bank! The question is, which is the most culpable—the Bank or Mr. Marrett?—*Scott's Weekly Paper.*

**SNOWERS OF FISH.**—In coming early to our office this morning, we saw numbers of live fish from two to six inches long, floating upon the pavement in Pearl and Beazer streets. They came down last night during the heavy showers of rain—not from the skies as would have been inferred at New Haven, but from a Pond at the head of Hudson street, whose banks overflowed.—*Albany Eccl. Journal.*

One of the daughters of Gen. Scott died at the convent at Georgetown, where she had been confined, by her another daughter receiving her education at that institution.

**They Dare not do it.**  
**So far as our own State is concerned, the Federal Mexican party dare not mark out a line of policy, to which they would adhere, should they unfortunately succeed to power, and proclaim it in all parts of the State. They find no difficulty in hating LIZ and professions by the hundred, but we are at a loss to discover what FAVORABLE REASONS they will be able to urge for a change in the State Administration. That Gov. Shunk will be traduced and slandered, we expect, but we challenge any man to say aught against him or his administration in truth. That Federal promises will flow in abundance, we have testimony in the previous conduct of that party. Promises cost nothing so long as they are not fulfilled, and Federalism has found them very convenient bait for catching voters. But they are the last men in existence to redeem their promises unless they find it necessary to prolong their period of office, or to accomplish their base party purposes.**

But why, we ask, should Governor Shunk be cast aside, to give place to a horde of unscrupulous men, whose characters are not above suspicion, some of whom, at least figured conspicuously during the memorable era of Riteism? Has not Governor Shunk administered the affairs of State to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced man in Pennsylvania? We ask the Federal press to point out a single act in our worthy Governor which they can conscientiously condemn, or which has not tended to benefit the condition of the State? We ask them to lay aside their prejudices and party bias, and answer the above questions according to their conscience, if they have any.

Knowing to our own satisfaction, that the people of this State heartily approve of all the acts of "honest old Shunk"—we will not insult our readers by supposing them capable of dropping him and cleaving unto another. The good people of Pennsylvania were once litten by the election of Joseph Ritner—they will never suffer another such calamity so long as the effects of a bite is visible. The ghost of the UNITED STATES BANK must vanish from before their eyes—the serpentine winding of Stevens' TAPE WORM must be lost in the mountains—the three millions of debt created to raise funds for carrying on that infamous project must be paid; and all evidence of it obliterated from the records—the corruption and plunderings of these days must be forgotten—BUCKSHOT AND BALL must cease to terrify the minds of the people, and the names of Stevens, Ritner, Penrose & Co., buried in oblivion, before the Federal Mexican party can reasonably hope to carry their ends in Pennsylvania.

Let the honest voters of the Keystone State reflect, that by electing JAMES IRVY, they not only revive the scenes of Riteism as portrayed above, but they endorse emphatically his votes and course on the odious Bankrupt Law, U. S. Bank, and his taxing the poor man's Tea and Coffee, and his opposition to Mexican war, while by sustaining Gov. Shunk they are only rewarding honesty, integrity and capability, and adhering firmly to Democratic principles—principles that we as a party, not only profess, but which we CARRY OUT IN PRACTICE. SHENK and LONGSTRETH are emphatically the people's candidates.—*Wilkesbarre Farmer.*

**THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.**—The President's absence from the seat of Government will not, at most, exceed a fortnight, and may not extend to half that time. He will be advised daily by the Cabinet of the state of the public business; and though he does not anticipate any occurrence which will prevent him from completing his intended tour, yet, if such should unexpectedly be the case, he will feel it to be his duty, at once to return from any point at that intelligence making it necessary may reach him.

He has, we learn, been invited by the Legislatures of New Hampshire and Maine to extend his visit to the capitals of those States; and we hope he may have it in his power to do so. His visit is wholly unconnected with party politics, or any political object; but is one which, at the same time that it will afford him a brief relaxation from his arduous public duties, will enable him to pay his respects to his fellow-citizens of the northern section of the Union, and to take a cursory view of their institutions, their public works, and other interesting objects.—*Union.*

**MORE REINS.**—The "Miltonian," a paper than which none in the country were louder in its vociferations against the "destructive policy" of the National Administration upon the passage of the present tariff law, now publishes the following:

"Messrs. White and Merwin, two enterprising mechanics, have erected a large building for a foundry, and will no doubt do a large business. This will be the third foundry in Milton, all of which are propelled by steam.

On the borders of Lake Michigan, there are now in store, ready for transportation, a million of bushels of breadstuffs. It is estimated that the means of transportation will not clear out the old stock before the new comes in. The crops in Ohio laid fair for a full average.

A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered by the Governor of New Jersey, for the apprehension of the murderer of the young female, whose body was found near Camden a week or two ago.

**DEATH OF MR. BEASLY.**—The American Consul at Havre, Reuben G. Beasly, Esq., died on the 1st instant. All the American ships at that port had their flags half-mast during the day.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—The Postmaster General has instructed his deputies throughout the Union to forward in the mails, without paying, all newspapers coming from the offices of publication.

**COUNTERFEITS.**—Drexel & Co., report counterfeit 10's Cayuga County Bank, New York, letter A, July 31, 1843—paper thin and discolored defective—signatures written in same ink.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** holds his estate in the town of Quincy, under the original Indian deed; the old parchment deed, with its arrow head mark, being the only visible title.

The American Union is now composed of twenty-six States. The number of delegates in Congress is 286.

The collections of the United States in favor of Ireland amount thus far, it is estimated, to more than \$400,000.

The Sovereigns of Great Britain, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, are under 30 years of age. The first three are females.

**From the New York Globe.**  
**The Religious Crusade.**  
**For infancy of design and for traitorous objects, we do not know that ever led an article, equal in falsehood and profligacy, to the leader in the Express of Monday morning last. It is an appeal to the Irish and German Catholics of the United States, to take a stand against the Government, in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, upon the ground that the war was waged on our part, to destroy the Roman Catholic religion, and introduce and establish upon its ruins the Protestant religion of the Anglo Saxon race; and although this appeal is made to the Ballot-Boxes, the whole article in itself properly understood, indirectly recommends a Religious Crusade, against the "Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, or other of the numerous Protestant sects of the United States," engaged in the war to destroy the Roman Catholics. On reading the article attentively, we could not persuade ourselves that it was written by the responsible editor of that paper; it is in itself so infamous in character, abounds with so many transparent falsehoods, so untenable in all its positions, so easily and readily refuted, that some incendiary correspondent, secretly the enemy of the Catholics, has obtained a column in that paper, to propagate such infamous doctrines, and make such incendiary appeals. The writer invokes the Catholics to take ground against the war with Mexico, for the preservation of their religion, and prophesies the entire downfall of the Catholic faith on this continent, if the United States succeeds in its just defence against the uncalculated war declared against us by Mexico. Hear him:**

"This very natural impulse, or wish, of the Protestants of the United States, ought not, however, to be without its effect upon the Roman Catholic population here. They cannot but see and feel that the conquests we are making as Protestant conquests, that the volunteers who go there as invaders are Protestants, and that the inevitable consequence of such invasion is the subjection of the Mexican religion to the Protestant religion of the invaders. The Mexicans and their religion, it is clear, will disappear before our settlements, as clear before the wind, wherever we settle in Mexico.

"What Texas is in religion and feeling, all Mexico will become. Just as it has been with the French Catholics in Michigan, in Illinois, in Missouri, just so it will be in the Mexican States which we conquer and keep. Only a vestige of Roman Catholicism will be left for the religion. The men of the West, and of the South, who are now conquering Mexico, have no sort of respect for Roman Catholic customs or prejudices, and the first thing in the conquered territories that will disappear, will be Roman Catholic Priesthood, whose places will be filled by Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, or others of the numerous Protestant sects of the United States, which are alive to such missionary enterprises.

"The manifest destiny, however, of this country, of which we hear so much, to overrun other countries, means this sort of religious, as well as of territorial conquest. It means, if it means anything, the expiration of the Spanish race with the Roman Catholic faith on this continent, by the Anglo-Saxons with their Protestant religion.

"To wish for the subversion of a church is one thing, but to vilify it is another, or to attempt its conquest by force of arms yet another, and a more unjustifiable thing. Whatever manifest destiny may have, all reasonable men must feel, must in due time work out itself, whereas this attempted forcible conquest of a neighbor's territory, or a neighbor's religion, is but robbery, arson, and murder, when things are called exclusively by their right names."

The above extracts are sufficient to give an impression of the whole coloring of this strange article. From the moment our army entered Mexico to the present day, the utmost respect has been paid to the religion of the country. In the capture and occupation of Matamoros, of Reynosa, Camargo, Monterey, Saltillo, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Puebla, and other large cities, renowned for the wealth and magnificence of their cathedrals, not a solitary instance occurred on the part of our officers or soldiers to treat religion with disrespect, or to desecrate the temples consecrated to the Catholic faith. On the contrary, the service of the cathedrals has not been for a moment suspended; and what is a remarkable fact in the history of this war, the moment a town or city was occupied by the American troops, the Catholic soldiers in our army repaired to the cathedrals, and kneeling down with the enemy, gave thanks to the same God for his protecting mercies. Although golden and silver images, and candelabras, images and consecrated articles of the same precious metals, met the eye of the conquerors in every direction, not a sacrilegious hand was laid on a single thing.—When General Scott left Vera Cruz, the government prepared for him a proclamation, in which respect and protection to the Catholic religion constituted a prominent feature; and General Scott, himself a Protestant, walked in procession with the Catholic priesthood and authorities of Vera Cruz, carrying in his hand a lighted candle, out of respect to the religious prejudices of a conquered people. Civilization can go no further. The writer says, just as it has been with the Catholics in Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, so it will be with the Catholics in Mexico. The Catholics in the above States are as numerous, as they ever have been. Maryland and Louisiana are Catholic States—whoever has complained of that fact, or sought to put them down? A great portion of our army is composed of Catholics; and the religion of the residue is not so very bigoted as to trouble itself about matters of faith.

The real object of the article in the Express beyond its mischievous and false representations, is to ask the Irish and German Catholics simply to vote against the Democratic party—to vote for the Whigs and the remnant of the old Federal dynasty. Let us see how that proposition can be reasonably sustained.—Let us see the nature of the claims which the old Federal party has on the Catholics.

During the administration of the elder Adams, Rufus King, then Minister at the Court of St. James, refused to grant passports to Irish Catholics to emigrate to the United States, on the ground that we did not want that class of population; and for the purpose of preventing Emmet, MacNevin, Sampson, and a host of Irish patriots, seeking an asylum in this country from the prisons and persecutions of the British military. The Whigs appealing to the Catholics for political support! Im-

pudence unparalleled. Why it was but a few years ago that they denounced Martin Van Buren as an emissary of the Pope of Rome, and appealed on this ground to all other faithful voters against him. Who burnt the convent in Massachusetts, and turned poor aged Catholic females in the streets? The Whigs; and to this day the State has refused to pay the damage of this outrage. Who burnt the churches and shot down the Catholics in the streets of Philadelphia? The allies of the Whigs, the Tories, so-called. The Whig journals are filled with constant attacks on the Catholics, upon the influence of the Pope, upon the "Scarlet Lady of Babylon"—and yet the Express, an undisguised Whig journal, has the effrontery to say to the Catholics, "vote with us, vote against the Democratic party, or your religion is gone—the Protestants will over-power you." To what a desperate condition have the Whigs arrived—how fallen, beaten and defeated they must be, and how humiliated they must feel, when compelled to solicit the political aid of a religion which they have so much abused and so much outraged. We presume, however, that the Whigs are not all such arrant fools as to endorse the ridiculous and incendiary article in the Express—an article calculated to elicit the contempt of the honest men of all parties.

**The Condition, Policy, and Prospects of the Whig Party.**

The subjoined article which we take from the National Era, an able, candid, and judicious Abolition paper published at Washington city, dissects the condition and policy of the Federal party in a masterly manner.—Among the many good things which that paper contains, we know not of a better. It is from the pen of the editor, Mr. BAILY, who is writing from Sussex County, Va.:

DEAR READER: On the first page of the Era you will find materials for the formation of an opinion of the present condition of the Whig party. A few Whigs in some of the free States, chiefly in Northern Ohio, stand pledged against the support of General Taylor, or any other slaveholding candidate for the Presidency. A larger and more influential class is unfriendly to his nomination, hostile to any slaveholding nomination, but not prepared to carry this feeling to the extent of separation from the party. It will acquiesce in the action of the majority, and the special class, embracing the majority, and specially represented by the press of the cities, unqualifiedly, in the attempt to make non-slaveholding a condition to party nomination, with a few exceptions, is decidedly favorable to the claims of General Taylor, and, although professing strong repugnance to the extension of slavery, (a profession in most instances sincere,) would, in the last resort, rather yield a little on this point, than forego a party triumph. This class is the controlling element of the party, and will undoubtedly dictate its policy.

So much for the Whigs, in the free States. Their brethren in the slave States are of course identified with slavery, and can have no sympathy with the first class of Whigs. For the sake of reconciling the second class, and relieving the third from an unfavorable position, they had tacitly yielded to a sort of understanding, according to which the Presidential candidate for 1848 was to be furnished by their free State brethren; and had it not been for an unexpected disturbing force, we have little doubt that the favored personage would have been a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court. That force was the sudden enthusiasm created by the achievements of General Taylor—an enthusiasm rendered more fervid by reports of persecution and exposure to which he had been subjected, it was said, by a jealous Administration. New light broke in upon party councils. The old Clay papers, unfriendly to the claims of any other civilian than the Great Rejected, sent up a shout to Heaven in favor of Taylor. The whole tribe of *apollitiano*-men, who had distrusted the previous arrangements of the party, and had been tossed about among distressing doubts, saw terra firma again, and at once pronounced Taylor the man for the hour. And "our Southern brethren" were relieved. What a god-send! just when they had made up their minds to swallow a Northern nomination, to be saved from the necessity of taking such a pill! But they were discreet. Not too eager did they seem, willing rather that Northern presses should take the lead in nominating, by acclamation, a slaveholder for the Presidency. And so, by the united voices of nearly two hundred Whig papers, and many public meetings, General Taylor is the candidate for the great Whig party. A few Whig journals still pretend that the question of a nomination is unsettled; but this is mere pretence. So large is the majority already committed, that a National Convention will have nothing to do but ratify the nomination. Some had cherished a faint hope that the Military Chieftain would decline; but, although he is modest, as all great men should be, like all great men, too, he does not "feel at liberty" to decline any service to which the voice of his country may call him.

If a mere change of Administration; if the success of the Whigs, so that they might enjoy the spoils; if the temporary cohesion of the party; if the continued predominance of the slave power; if any one or all of these objects be alone contemplated by this movement, it may be safely pronounced a most abortive one. That it will succeed, we have little doubt. The "glory" of the warrior is always attractive to the multitude. Physical daring, the achievements of Force, can be appreciated by the most vulgar-minded. There is enough uncertainty, too, about General Taylor's politics to afford many a martial Democrat an excuse for indulging his taste for glory. And in the South, being, as is often said here, the only Southern man who can be elected, it is no wonder that so many meetings "without distinction of party" should be held in his favor.

But, apart from the objects specified; what a strange movement does this seem! It involves, on the part of the Whigs, an utter abnegation of all principle, all consistency. They have denounced the policy of making the camp the stepping-stone to the Presidential chair. Now they are anxious to place in that chair a man smoking with the blood of battle, and known only as a warrior! They have anathematized this Mexican war as wicked and infamous, but they are resolved to crown with highest honor him who has made wickedness triumphant, and infamy glorious. They pass sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Polk for having ordered the march of the army to the Rio Grande—a step which they declare was the immediate cause of the war—and then would make a President of the man who first recommended that measure. They pronounce the extension of slavery the greatest curse that can befall this nation, and yet can think of nothing else

than electing to the Presidency, and investing with the veto power, one whose whole interest is identified with slavery; and who would doubtless veto any bill excluding it from new territory! They affect to believe that their principles in relation to domestic industry and tariffs, finance and banking, internal improvements and public lands, are vital to the Republic, the only true basis of its welfare; and yet they not only know nothing certainly of the political principles of their favorite candidate, but have taken extraordinary pains to keep themselves in the dark. Sumner, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, publishes a letter, in which he declares that he has understood, from intimate friends of General Taylor, that he was always regarded as democratic in his views of public policy; and we have seen no opposing testimony of equal weight. But the Whig leaders wear no light upon the subject, though they are firmly convinced the country will be ruined unless their principles are carried out. Their "principles!" The committee of correspondence, appointed by the great meeting at Philadelphia, (a meeting reported to be "without distinction of party") to notify General Taylor of his nomination, announces to him its desire that he should occupy the Presidential chair, "with no pledges but those contained in the official oath, at his inauguration," and "with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution" as his "guides;" and it closes its letter with the following paragraph:

"The undersigned, under these circumstances, take the liberty of assuring you that they neither desire nor expect an answer to this communication."

"Look before you leap," is a maxim of ordinary prudence. But these men profited so hugely by disregarding it in 1840, that they must try the experiment again. They will leap, then look, and perhaps catch—a Tyler. Such stultification too often marks the shabby politics of this country. Think of it—the whole Whig party tying itself hand and foot, blinding itself, and then delivering itself over, soul, body, and spirit, to the safekeeping of a man whose political principles they know nothing about, and whose ability to govern they only guess at! Such a movement may succeed for the time, but in the end will prove the death of the party responsible for it. Tactics like these will teach the people to discredit its principles, and laugh at its professions.

For ourselves, regarding this movement, and also those in the Democratic party, of which we gave some account two weeks ago, as calculated to weaken old party attachments, to invite inordinate veneration for old political dogmas, and to contribute towards revolutionizing, if not breaking up, existing party organizations, we have concluded to take the advice of David—"Fret not thyself because of evil doers." G. B.

**Slavery in Mexico.**

It is one of the favorite allegations of the Federalists that Mexico is a free country. On this subject, however, the correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, writing from "Camp Buena Vista," says:

In my estimation a worse state of slavery could not be devised by the cruelty of man than that enforced by the Mexican Government.

Every person here, of whatever complexion, sex, or age, is liable to be sold, into slavery, provided he be so unfortunate as to be poor.

I speak what I do know, and I write what I have seen. An individual may be sold for debt, and a parent, whether white or black, may contract a debt and give in pledge for its payment his or her child. Should the debt not be paid at the time, (and nine-tenths of the Mexicans are too improvident to do so,) the child is sold.

A small sum per month, say from one to five dollars, is allowed and credited on the debt; but after furnishing the child with food and drink, at the master's own prices, the indebtedness is seldom diminished, but rather increased; so that not one in ten, who has ever felt the galling chains of slavery, ever breathes the air of freedom.

In illustration of this system of slavery, against which neither the boasted philanthropy of New England has yet been enlisted, nor the pompous bulwark of British religion been raised, I will relate an incident occurred at Camargo, under my eye, not many months since.

A sooty Mexican, in no respects superior to the strongest scented harkey in Columbus, dived upon the commandant of that post and demanded his assistance in securing an eloped slave. An investigation followed. A septuagenarian of much fair complexion, and superior in every respect to her master, her mistress's wife, or any of his children, had fallen, as her fair sisters of the north often do, into Cupid's snare. She married. Her *hombre*, either not having the means or the inclination to pay the debt for which she had been enslaved by her parents, the difficulty alluded to ensued. The then commandant, though not an abolitionist, had too much gallantry to comply with the sordid demand of the sooty master. The newly wedded pair still love, and live together in the full enjoyment of all the conjugal bliss of Mexican matrimony. Should Mexican laws, however, be again extended over Camargo, neither the tears of our heroine, nor the eloquence of Messrs. Corwin and Delano, nor all of their abolition brethren, could save her from the heartless grasp of her former master's tyranny.

The above is but one of many like occurrences that I have witnessed in this country. Would to God that every honest man, of whatever party or faction, could but see and know the true condition of these unfortunate and mis-governed people.

In digging up the foundations of Grace Church, at the corner of Broadway and Rector streets, N. Y., a coffin, apparently of silver, was discovered 2 1/2 feet long, containing the body of a child, with an inscription bearing date 1767. It had a glass over the face, and a little farther down on the coffin a looking-glass set in the metal. Near the foot of the coffin was an aperture covered by a glass stopper, which being opened it appeared that the coffin was filled with spirits of turpentine, in which the body was preserved, so that the features, though somewhat collapsed, were seen through the glass. The whole was enclosed in a strong lead outer coffin.

MAJOR GAINES, Major Borland, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, Middleman Rogers, and all the other American officers who are prisoners in the city of Mexico, have been given the liberty of the city.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—Martin Shay, who was tried last week at Potsville, charged with murdering John Reese, in that borough, in December last, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.