

just claim to the name. There were men in that day who took sides with the enemy against the Whigs of the Revolution, just as the leaders of the opposition present party take sides now against the constituent authorities of their country.

The Whigs of that day were the advocates of the rights of their country, and were willing to sacrifice everything but honor in resisting the tyranny and oppression of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and for the establishment of a free and independent government.

Taking then their sentiments and conduct as the test by which to determine what constitutes a Whig, what just claim can the Federalists make to the name? May we not appeal to the fathers of Democracy who are yet amongst us to prove that from the establishment of the constitution to the present day, the leading Federalists, in all the difficulties we have had with foreign powers, took sides against the Democrats and justified the enemies of their country, just as they are now justifying the Mexicans, condemning Mr. Polk and the Democratic party?

When Great Britain insulted our flag, impressing our seamen, naturalized and native, and seizing and condemning our ships and merchandise under various false pretences prior to the declaration of the war of 1812, Mr. Jefferson was anxious to bring them to a sense of justice without resorting to war by the adoption of peaceful measures. It was for this purpose the embargo and non-intercourse laws were adopted. These laws were denounced by the Federalists from one end of the Union to the other as unconstitutional and oppressive; and such was the feeling among the New England portion of them, that the laws could not be executed, and thus was their object defeated.

They then denounced Mr. Jefferson, and the whole Democratic party as pusillanimous, and said they could not be kicked into a war.

At length, when Mr. Madison, who succeeded Mr. Jefferson, recommended war as the only alternative to preserve the rights and honor of the nation, the Federal tone was changed.—Democrats were then denounced for making war without preparation, and by many the war was declared as wicked and unjust, as the leading Corvix Federalists now denounce the Mexican war.

Many of the New England orators declared it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories," and thus was the opposition of the war continued, and the arm of the nation in a degree paralyzed by the machinations of Federalism, until it ended in the unparalleled victory of the 8th of January, 1815, at New Orleans, achieved under the auspices of General Jackson. The result of this war gave almost a death-blow to Federalism, and then it was that they began to dery their ancient name, and to seek for others more popular, in order to deceive the people and screen themselves from the odium of their traitorous conduct.

But their opposition to Democratic men and measures, with a few honorable exceptions, continues the same, no matter what they may assume.

During the administration of General Jackson, a treaty was concluded with France, by which indemnity was secured to some extent, to our citizens, for spoliation on our commerce by that nation. For some cause, after the treaty was concluded, the French Chamber of Deputies refused to make the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect and to pay what the treaty stipulated should be paid, and the draft of our government for one of the instalments was dishonored. This was an act of bad faith on the part of France, to which the administration was determined not to submit, even at the risk of war; and General Jackson suggested that if the treaty was not carried into effect in good faith, we would have a right to make reprisals. How did the Federal party behave on this occasion? Their newspapers were filled with denunciations from one end of the Union to the other, against the administration for its rash and uncalled for recommendations which would, as they said, involve the country in a war.

Mr. Livingston, who was then in France as our Minister, urging upon the French government the necessity of the execution of the treaty to preserve the amicable relations of the governments, said the greatest obstacle he found in the way of effecting the object was the Federal press, particularly the National Intelligencer, at Washington, which he requested the Secretary of State to strike from the paper sent to the Legation, on account of the anti-American character, which was done. It will also be recollected that during this difficulty, it was anticipated, from news just received at the close of the session of Congress in the year 1825, that France might take advantage of the then unprepared condition of the country and make a sudden declaration of war. It was therefore proposed to place an appropriation of three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to meet the contingency. The proposition was once presented by the Democratic House of Representatives, and the appropriation was granted; but how was it treated by a Federal Senate? Rejected instantly in the most unparliamentary and indignant manner. One of the leaders and most distinguished members of that body, and the head and front of Federalism, declaring that he would not vote for it, "if the enemy were at the walls of the Capital battering it down."

The appropriation was lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. Nothing daunted, however, by the anti-American conduct of the Senate, General Jackson adhered resolutely to his purpose until he compelled Louis Philippe to make a virtue of necessity by paying the indemnity. Now we know that our opponents, who call themselves Whigs, insist that they are not the old Federal party.—This, however, as we before said, is a mere evasion to avoid the odium of their former deeds. We know there have been individual changes, that some Federalists have become Democrats, and some who were Democrats have gone into the ranks of Federalism. Such changes will no doubt be constantly occurring; but the great body of the parties are essentially the same, and their principles identical.—Has not Philadelphia been always a Federal city—and is it not now a Whig city? Were not Lancaster and Adams counties always Federal counties—and are they not now Whig counties? Were not Massachusetts and Rhode Island always Federal States—and are they not now Whig States?

Do not these facts show, convincingly that modern Whigism is old Federalism. Again, look at old Berks and Northampton counties, in this State. Were not they strongly Whig counties in 1776—Democratic in 1799, for Jefferson, against Adams—Democratic in the war of 1812—and are they not Democratic still?

And again, look at the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia—were they not Democratic in the days of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and are they not still Democratic? Do not these few facts show clearly that parties are essentially the same at this time as they were in the early days of the Republic? Of this fact, however, we have further evidence, growing out of the relations of the parties to the present war. The Democrats believe that the unjust conduct of the Mexicans towards our citizens, and their repeated aggressions upon our National rights, and especially their assassination of our officers and soldiers upon our own soil, prior to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, fully justify the course of the present administration in the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace shall be obtained, and some guaranty given that it will be observed. It is, indeed, a matter of history that we had just cause of war with them long since, but, knowing our own strength and their weakness, we forbore, and we have endured more wrongs at their hands than would have been tolerated by us from Great Britain, France or any other nation on the face of the globe. At length emboldened by our forbearance, and magnanimity for weakness or cowardice, Mexico declared and commenced the war herself. Now the Federal party, especially the leaders, labor in their papers and in their speeches to prove that this unjust and wicked war, for which the Democrats are alone responsible—just as they did during the war of 1812, with Great Britain, and as they indicated their course in 1835, in our threatened difficulties with France.

If the present opposition to the Democratic party is really a Whig opposition, the word must have some meaning very different from what it had in the days of the Revolution. In those days Whigs took part with their country, and the Tories with the enemy. It seems, however, that our opponents have found out that if they cannot alter things they can change names.

For a full history of the causes which led to the war, we respectfully refer to the annexed extracts from the last annual message of the President, and from the proclamation of General Scott to the Mexicans, the latter of which, we presume, our opponents will at least admit is good authority. We regret the existence of the war, and the causes which brought it on; and we deem it the duty of every good citizen to sustain the administration in its vigorous prosecution until the enemy shall evince a disposition to make peace on fair and honorable terms. The Mexicans commenced it, and they, and those in our own country who take sides with them by denouncing the constituted authorities and placing our own government in the wrong, are responsible for its continuance.

If the Federal press, and especially the National Intelligencer, caused so much difficulty to Mr. Livingston, in France, in adjusting our differences with that government, what must be the effect of the same press, and all others like stamp, now on the Mexicans, a people much less intelligent as a body than the French, on the question of peace.

This is a question worthy of the attention of the arithmeticians of our Federal opponents. Here we will drop the subject for the present, simply remarking that we know there are many good and patriotic men in the ranks of our opponents, who do not approve of the course of their leaders, and who ought not to render themselves subject to our remarks by their adherence to a party that is habitually wrong.

To such we say, in all kindness and sincerity examine your position, and if you find yourselves acting with those who are opposing their country, come over to the Democratic party. It is the party of the country, and whatever may be its errors, it will never be found taking sides in time of war with the common enemy. It was our intention when we commenced this address to call your attention particularly to the affairs of our own State, and contrast the present condition of the Commonwealth with its condition a few years ago. We have, however, extended our remarks in relation to matters connected with the general government, beyond what we intended, and will not therefore weary your patience at this time, by going at length into the administration of affairs in our own State. We shall reserve this for the subject of another address.

The State improvements are doing well, and will, from the most authentic information we have been able to obtain, clear at least one million of dollars to the treasury during the present fiscal year, after the payment of all expenses, unless some unforeseen casualty should occur. We know of no waste or frauds that are perpetrated on the funds of the Commonwealth. We believe they are faithfully collected and applied to their proper uses.—The accounting department has been assiduously engaged in settling old accounts, and enforcing the payment of arrearages, from which a very considerable sum has, within the last year or two, been realized. The interest on the public debt, we believe, will be punctually paid on the 1st of August, and, if the same sound policy and economy is continued in the administration of our affairs that has prevailed during the present administration it will continue to be paid promptly for all time to come. Not only so, but we feel assured that in a very short time a respectable sinking fund can be established, to extinguish a portion of the public debt annually, without any increased taxation.

The administration of Gov. Shunk has fully realized the expectations of his most sanguine friends. He is honest and capable, sound in his principles and firm in their maintenance.—To his firmness we are greatly indebted for the prevention of many bad measures during the last session when the Federalists were in the ascendant. We believe the property and well-being of the Commonwealth demand his reelection, and therefore urge you to be active, united and energetic in his support.

Our candidate for Canal Commissioner is admitted on all hands to be a most unexceptionable and excellent man, well qualified for the situation, and will add strength to our party. The accounts we have of our prospects, from all parts of the Commonwealth, are highly flattering to our success. We must not, however, suffer this to make us too confident. We have a vigilant and never tiring opposition to contend with, ever ready to avail itself of our indifference, errors or negligence. It therefore behooves every Democrat to be at his post, and to perform his duty to himself, to the well tried candidates of the party, to his State, and his country.

L. REILLY, Chairman.  
ISAAC C. MCKIBBIN, Secretary.  
President Polk, it is said by the Boston Journal, runs in danger of being made Doctor of Laws on his visit to Cambridge—it being an ancient usage.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Great Confusion.—No Election for President. Santa Anna not Re-elected.—The intercepted Despatches.—Removal of the Sick, &c. &c. FREDERICKSBURG, July 2, 1847. The steaming Palmetto had arrived at New Orleans, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 18th, Tampico to the 20th, and Brasos to the 21st. An express received at Puebla by the Cordova route, announces that Gen. Scott had commenced his march from thence to the capital on the 16th. Nothing is said in regard to the overtures of peace. A thousand troops had left Vera Cruz on the 17th, under Gen. Pillow, to join Gen. Scott. Nothing further had been heard from Gen. Cadwalader. All the sick started on the 15th from Jalapa for Perote. Gen. Shields was among the number.

The dates from the city of Mexico were to the 9th. Santa Anna was then still in power. His resignation was withdrawn on ascertaining that the majority of Congress was anxious for its acceptance. The administration in consequence of this, entirely changed its policy, and has thrown itself into its arms. The public opinion there is greatly divided. A quorum of Congress cannot be collected; such confusion and anarchy never before existed even in the city of Mexico. An important financial measure of Anaya's administration had been summarily abrogated by Santa Anna, in deference, he says, to public opinion. This has led to the resignation of Basant, and the nomination of Lapuiga to the head of the State department, causing dissatisfaction to the Puris; but the result is not yet known. Almonte was still in prison. The State of Chihuahua had voted unanimously in favor of Santa Anna for President. The impression is that Congress will elect, and Herrera be chosen. No mention is made of measures for the defence of the capital in the papers. They deem General Scott's intentions to march on the city a mere boast to keep up the spirits of his men.

The government is urged to send troops to Puebla to fall upon Scott and crush him.—They say he has really but 5,000 men, though he pretends to have 7,000. It is dreaded that he should be joined by General Taylor. The propositions Mr. Trist is authorized to make are said to be as follows, by the Mexicans: Each Republic to name three commissioners to discuss the claims of the United States, and if Mexico does not consent, the war to be prosecuted.

El Republicano of the 7th, publishes the intercepted despatch of Secretary Marcy to Gen. Scott, dated the 30th April, in which he says that the President suppresses by the end of June, that Gen. Scott will have twenty thousand and General Taylor ten thousand men. The views of Gen. Scott are asked on various questions suggested, and gives instructions how to operate with the disaffected Mexican States. Several other intercepted letters are given.—Santa Anna reviewed the troops under Alvarez, on the 6th. They have not all arrived, but were expected to reach 8,000 in a few days.

The Vice-Governor Ojajca had resigned. False alarms continued at Tampico. A party of dragoons had gone forty miles into the interior, without finding any armed Mexicans, and the people appeared to be friendly. There was nothing new at the Brazos.

### NEWS FROM THE PLAINS!

Startling rumors.—Capture of a Wagon train.—Murder of Teamsters, &c.

The St. Louis Reveille of the 22d ult. brings startling rumors from the Plains, received at Westport by an Indian, son of the Chief of the Delawares, who says he witnessed the horrid massacre which he mentions. His story is, that near Walnut Creek, a combined party of the Arapahoes, Camanches and Pawnees met & attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mules, and accompanied only by the drivers & 8 or 10 horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of the party. The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

When our informant left Westport, Major J. Dougherty, who recently started for Santa Fe with 550 head of cattle, was there for the purpose of employing more men. Near Council Grove, his herd was stamped, and only 150 escaped. It was to go in search of these that the additional pack would be required. Council Grove is 150 miles from Westport.

We further learn that the Delawares are preparing to send a war party against the Osages.

A BOLD FORGERY.—On Thursday of last week a young man, not yet 20 years of age named James Quick, Jr., from Manchester in the northern part of this county, presented a note at the Honorable Bank, purporting to have been drawn by Thomas Lennan, and endorsed by Messrs. Matthew Morrige and Samuel Price, three well-known and respectable citizens of Manchester. The note was drawn for \$350, and made payable ninety days after date. The officers of the Bank, not suspecting any fraud, discounted the note, and next day suspicious that all was not right, were excited, by his exhibiting so large a sum of money, and the forgery was detected. He was arrested, confessed the crime, restored about \$275 of the money; and, after examination, was committed by Justice Patmor, in default of bail, to await his trial at the September session of the Court.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that Quick has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$400.—Wayne County Herald.

A FISH WITH A GOLD RING.—We have in our possession, says the Charleston, S. C. Evening News, a gold ring which was found yesterday in a large black fish, while it was being prepared for the table of one of our subscribers. Upon it are cut two pretty-looking doves, in the attitude or position that the poet has been pleased to denominate "billing and cooing," and also the words "for ever constant." How this "golden bait" came within the corporate limits of this voracious member of the finny tribe, our readers must conjecture for themselves. It may be that some one of them will recognize the ring as his or her own. If so, we will gladly restore it.

AN ELOPMENT AND RESCUE.—The Buffalo Express says that the faithless wife of a man residing in Canada, left her house with a parson a few days since, taking from her husband the sum of \$500, with which he had just returned from England. The injured husband followed the guilty pair to Niagara Falls, where he crossed the river, and taking the cars, arrived in Buffalo before the steambot containing the runaway—met the interesting couple at the docks; recovered his \$500 and his wife, and after giving the disappointed Lothario a few kicks, returned to her Majesty's dominions.

### QUEER DOINGS.—A correspondent of the

Public Ledger, writing from Jalapa, says:—As the gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania is fast approaching, and you will probably have a few surplus candidates for that office, can it not be so arranged that one or the other of the defeated aspirants might be sent out here, in order to take charge of the little town of Jalapa? The present Governor, the Rep. Thomas Childs, we find, will not answer. He is decidedly too radical in his religious ideas, and he has issued strict injunctions that on the passage of the "Host," the American soldiery, particularly that portion on guard at the time, shall instantly fall on their knees and doff their caps, in token of submission. Some of the men who have been reared under the liberal constitution of the United States, (of which instrument the sagacious Governor does not appear to have the slightest knowledge,) made some serious objections to this business, whereupon the doughty Sir Thomas Childs seized a candle of the largest possible size, took the head of the procession, and marched off, to the infinite delight of a large crowd of gaping Mexicans.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS.—Colonel Doniphan, in his expedition, came across several very singular tribes of Indians. The Navajo Indians are thus described:—

The Navajo Indians are a warlike people, have no towns or houses, or lodges; they live in the open air or on horseback, and are remarkably wealthy, having immense herds of horses, cattle and sheep. They are celebrated for their intelligence and good order. They treat their women with great attention, consider them their equals, and relieve them from the drudgery of menial work. They are handsome, well made and in every respect a highly civilized people, being as a nation of a higher order of beings than the mass of their neighbors, the Mexicans. About the time Colonel Doniphan made his treaty, a division of his command was entirely out of provisions: the Navajos supplied it with liberality.

SINGULAR FACT.—A black woman recently turned white at Cairo, Egypt. The woman is married to a black soldier belonging to Ibrahim Pasha's guard, and according to the evidence brought forward, it is during the last two years that her black skin peeled off by degrees and without any inconvenience to herself, and has been replaced by a white skin. Her features distinctly belong to the Ethiopian race, and her flat nose, thick projecting lips, woolly hair, peculiar cheek bone, accent, and the shape of her feet, all denote her origin.—Five European medical men at Cairo have certified to the above facts.

What a singular effect it would have upon the Slavery question, if all the blacks in this country should follow the example of the woman above spoken of, and turn white.—Phila. Post.

LITERARY FAILURES.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says that it has been calculated, by those who have possessed correct materials for so doing, that not more than one book in fifteen pays the expenses of printing, and not more than one in every forty pamphlets. That only one out of two hundred books reaches a second edition, one in every five hundred a third, and one in every thousand a fourth. He also says, that there are, probably, not less than ten thousand persons who live by literary labors in London, and more than double that number who strive to do so. Poor encouragement, this for young authors, but a very good lesson.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We learn from the Pittsburg Post that Mr. Reebing, of Pittsburg, has the contract for constructing the suspension bridge across the Niagara River, below the Falls. It is to be a single span, 700 feet long, and 200 feet above the river, and is intended to afford a continuous route for the Great Western Railroad, which is to be united with the Buffalo and Albany Railway. The time at present occupied in reaching Buffalo from Detroit is from 36 to 44 hours. By the proposed route, the same distance can be accomplished in ten hours, and probably eight.

THE BONAPARTE RESIDENCE.—The Newark Advertiser states that the beautiful grounds and mansions belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, at Bordentown, were on Friday week sold at auction for the sum of \$35,500. Mr. Thomas Richards, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser. It is said that the building alone cost over \$60,000. The paintings, sculpture, furniture, &c., sold at much lower rates than were anticipated; some articles sold for half their value. The paintings brought from \$10 to \$1,050.

NEW CLUSTER OF STARS.—The Cincinnati Herald states that Professor Mitchell has discovered a new cluster of stars, to which he has given the name of Beechide. Their appearance is singular. They are of a blue tinge and emit an unsteady light. They seem to revolve in a spiral orbit. They are sub-arranged into ten distinct agglomerations, which are still farther sub-divided. The number of stars in this cluster is about one thousand, but their celestial situation is not described.

MISSIONARY NEWS.—A letter from Dr. Judson, dated Rangoon, March 2, 1847, states that the house in Maulmain, in which his effects were left had been burnt to ashes. His clothes and his wife's, all their American presents, and every article of value, were consumed. He is allowed to remain in Rangoon in the character of a minister of a foreign religion, but is strictly prohibited from making proselytes. The succession of the late King's son has produced no change for the better.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—The distance from Allyn's Point, (New London) to Worcester, 66 miles was run on Tuesday last, the 22d inst., in one hour and 52 minutes including three stops. The engine which performed this feat is called the Col. De Witt, built by Rogers, Ketcham and Grosvenor of Patterson, N. J.

SUSPENSION OF MOUNT SAVAGE WORKS.—We learn from the Cumberland Mountaineer, that the extensive works of the Mount Savage Company are perfectly idle, work being entirely suspended. The cause is said to be the continued inability of the Company to satisfy debts due the workmen.

LOWELL.—There are 13 manufacturing corporations in this city, embracing a capital stock of \$11,490,000, and numbering 45 mills.—These mills employ 7,815, female and 3,840 male operatives. There are other unincorporated manufacturing establishments in the city employing 1,000.—Sci. American.

The Sea Serpent has appeared off Nahant. This intimates that the hotel keepers there are all ready for their summer custom.

### Letter from Mr. Kendall.

The Picayune gives the following letter from Mr. Kendall, which, although not as late, perhaps as other advices, covers some important information both as regards the prospect of peace, and the strength of Gen. Scott's army which has been greatly underrated by several fault-finding Federal papers:

PUEBLA, June 3, 1847.

Gen. Scott and staff, with the dragoons, a train of about forty wagons. Mr. Kendall, your humble servant and no particular quantity of adventurers, reached Puebla on the 27th ult., and on the 28th Gen. Twiggs's division, with the big train: all of whom and which combined with previous arrivals, gives us a force of about 6,000 men, 600 wagons, and near 5,000 horses and mules. Maj. Gen. Quitman and Major Gen. Worth had been in possession of the town thirteen days when we arrived. Two days ago it was thought Gen. Scott would move immediately on the capital, but I now think he will remain here three or four weeks, at the expiration of which time he will not only have slightly increased his army but will have all his horses in good condition. Santa Anna has resigned the presidency, and the act excites much astonishment here. We have not been advised what action the Congress has taken upon the subject. Many reasons are alleged for the resignation, but the most plausible I can devise are his wish to attest his popularity with the Congress, or a desire to be behind the scenes when the curtain rises for the first act of negotiation.

I was much surprised to find the church party here so much opposed to Santa Anna. Among the San Augustin monks and friars I do not believe he has a friend. Herrera is the favorite of the clergy. Yesterday a friend of mine who speaks Spanish passing well was in conversation with two reverend gentlemen, and when he told them that we were in favor of Herrera, they seemed delighted and shook him by the hand with great good will. In this place there is no less than 500 priests, and they being owners of one half the town, exercise, independent of their holy calling, a great influence over the people. They are treated with great respect, too, by our own people.—Every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier is ordered to salute them in the streets, and a day or two ago when the bishop visited Gen. Scott, the entire guard was turned out and remained at a present until his holiness had passed in and out again. To conquer a peace the best method is evidently to conciliate the clergy. To the 29th we have papers from the capital. Nothing is said whatever of defending the place.

A Frenchman came in yesterday and reports that Bravo and Canalizo have resigned from the army. It is possible that a train of wagons may leave here for Jalapa in a day or two, as I have heard that that post will be broken up. Plenty of every thing for an army in Puebla.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The N. O. Delta says: "Capt. Word of the James L. Day, informs us that information had been received at Vera Cruz before the Day left, that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the Capital with proposals of peace. The exact tenor of the propositions was not known. They were, however, of such a nature, that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the Capital, and from the deep anxiety felt by the new Government (if the term government can be applied to any party or power now in Mexico) to stay the march of our forces on the Capital, it was thought that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio."

### Gen. Taylor and the Federalists.

While the Federal presses are straining their eyes, to find something to sustain their charge, that the Democrats in Congress voted against paying honor and giving thanks to General Taylor, they have stumbled over a series of awkward proofs, that their party has his greatest assailants. It is well known that it was the Federalists in Congress who voted unanimously against the proposition to give a gold medal and thanks of Congress to the hero of Monterey. It was a Federal press at Boston which declared that it "would be a sad and woful joy—but a joy, nevertheless, to hear that the heroes under Scott and Taylor were, every man of them, swept into the next world." It was the same traitorous paper which pronounced General Taylor and his army to be "a band of slaves, murdering to extend slavery."

In New Jersey, a Federal paper described General Taylor as "a chief whose fame has sprouted from the rich manure of human bodies, slaughtered in defence of their wives and their little ones, their God and their country," and which asks—"What claims has General Taylor to the gratitude of his country, more than those growing out of this murderous and thieving war?"

In Ohio, a Federal paper said of General Taylor: "They know him to be the most adroit skull-breaker, throat-cutter, house-burner, and woman-slaver."

Many similar tributes of Federal regard for General Taylor might be culled out of the newspapers of that party—bitter and malignant philippic—decisive of his pretensions and reflecting him as unworthy of support—while not a single Democratic press has employed any such language or approved its use. Yet, the associates of these men, their political co-workers, have the assurance in the hope of some small party gain, to pour out libellous attacks upon the Democrats as ungrateful enemies of the hero of Buena Vista and Monterey, because they are unwilling to vote in the dark for unqualified approval of acts of Gen. Taylor, which leading Federalists have already bitterly condemned, on the party supposition, that Mr. Polk's cabinet directed them—which, in their eyes, is an act which cannot be forgiven.—Pennsylvanian.

OFFICE HUNTING.—A good story is going the rounds, in which Mr. Marcy, of the War Department, figures. It appears that New York was lately brought to New York by the steamer, that Mr. Beasley, Consul for the United States at Havre, was dead. The next morning, on coming out of his house, Mr. Marcy saw before him a score of well-known New York faces, and exclaimed immediately—"Aha! lo! who's dead?"

The Mormon Temple, the Warsaw Signal says, has been sold for \$75,000 to the Catholics, to be appropriated to educational purposes connected with the Church into whose hands it has passed. The Bishop has yet to ratify the act.

### Shunk and Longstreth.

The people of Pennsylvania are intelligent, enterprising and industrious, and not susceptible of the se feverish excitements created by the speculations of stockjobbers and the terrors of a panic. Past experience has sufficiently established this, and the federal wire-worms must resort to some other movements in order to produce even a temporary impression.—Their tricks are stale and no longer deceive the people. But confiding in the supposed gullibility of our citizens, they are making the same denunciations as usual against our manner of regulating the currency and commerce. It is true that all they say is only prating, falsehood and sophistry and needs no refutation; for every one engaged in active life must be convinced of the uniformity of the currency and the general activity of business. Still, however, those disaffected Federalists desire a change, for no other reason than from the belief that any change will do them good.—They are so hampered by the folly of their own cunning, and so involved by their political treachery, that they eagerly covet any change in the hope that it will open an avenue for them to escape from the corner into which they are driven.

But if we understand the character of the people of Pennsylvania, they will not suffer their interests and happiness to be bandied about by politicians, in order that such a man may get into power, and this clever fellow, and that broken nabob, and that other good for nothing chap-of-all-work be provided with offices and salaries. The laborer, the farmer, the man of business, and every other citizen who honestly supports himself and family and pays his debts in obedience to the command of God, have other employment than wasting their time in aiding pro and con confirmed politicians in carrying out their schemes of selfishness and corruption. Such valuable citizens have certain fixed political principles which they faithfully support, and when the time arrives for them to vote, they discharge this important duty with care and discretion. The Federalists may strive, but their efforts will be fruitless to seduce the people from their attachments to Gov. Shunk. They are in favor of republican principles, and they have presented for their suffrages one, who, as the Executive of the State, has sternly adhered to them and measured his political course by them. Under his administration, the evil consequences of an unlimited banking system have been averted by his unwavering firmness and democracy.—He was assailed on every side by the friends of privileged corporations, and bills whose real design and object were concealed, were repeatedly presented for his ratification but he resisted the influence of the former and promptly vetoed the latter. In acting thus, Gov. Shunk confirmed the enmity of those men who were disappointed, but tightened the bond of affection connecting him and the people. Bitter and deep, lasting to and even beyond the grave, were the animosities which Gen. Jackson created when he demolished the United States Bank; but, for one enemy, he gained ten real friends among the people; and when he died, you could read the history of his life in the faces of the living monuments that attended his funeral in every city in the Union.

Under his administration, that reproach of repudiation has been wiped away, and the credit of the State has been restored. Disregarding the calumnies on our honesty which were cast upon us from abroad, we have reinstated the old and established reputation of Pennsylvania, brought our debt to its par value by the punctual payment of the semi-annual interest, and afforded the most ample assurance of the continued stability and solvency of our Treasury.

Under this administration the State has risen to a high degree of prosperity, when a temporary hesitation in our manufacturing operations might have been anticipated in consequence of the modification of the tariff. Our farmers command the highest prices for their grain; iron and coal merchants are reaping satisfactory profits; the laborer is adequately paid; and every industrious man is receiving the reward of his work. This happy condition of affairs exists under a Democratic administration that has rigidly carried out Democratic principles and measures, against which the Federal party have continued to protest, and to the entire falsification of their prophecies of ruin. The Federalists predicted ruin, and its wish was father to the thought when they portrayed the devastation which was to follow the success of Democratic measures. Where is the ruin they predicted? Is it in the groaning field and the ready bar? Is it in the roaring furnaces—the populated coal mines—the noisy machine shops and our crowded highways and seaports? All that pretended depreciation of ruin was a scarecrow. They sent messengers to every factory to know how many hands had been discharged for the purpose of anticipating and forcing difficulties and embarrassments. In spite of all their efforts, they failed, as they always will. "Fall" is stamped on their forehead, and the next election will be a political Buena Vista.

The Federalists have been forced from every position which they have taken, they have abandoned their favorite measures, and broken through their principles, inasmuch so, that it has been frequently seriously asked, what are Federal principles? This inquiry has been propounded to many a Whig, and he has been unable to answer. The fact is, they have changed so often, that they have no principles and are now advocating a single cardinal doctrine, which is, opposition to everything republican, right or wrong.

Let those who are dissatisfied vote for Gen. Irvin, and we will be contented with the balance. Honest Frank Shunk will receive such a vote as but one man ever polled in this State. He has conscientiously discharged his duties, and the people are not unmindful of his ability and worth. He has copied Jefferson and Snyder, and the people want no purer Democracy exemplified than that which they demonstrated. He has governed the State well and the people desire no change and will have none. It requires no spirit divination to foresee that Gen. Irvin will not be the next Governor of the State.—Dem. Union.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM THE ARMY.—The Washington Union states that despatches were received on Saturday night, by the War office, from Gen. Scott's camp. Several of the soldiers were sick in the hospitals of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Perote and Puebla; but with the reinforcements that were on route from Vera Cruz, he would have troops sufficient, by the 22d, to march to the capital, perhaps without any serious opposition. He had ordered all our troops to evacuate Jalapa, in order to strengthen his active army.

The steamer Princeton is in active preparation at Philadelphia, and will sail without delay to the Mediterranean.