FROM THE ARMY AND MEXICO.

We give below some further intelligence—all that we find of any interest—from the Army and Mexico. Whether it is reliable or not the reader can judge as well as ourselves.—We will state, however, explanatory of the following that the intelligence received last before this was very gloomy and forbode anything but good to Gen. Scott and his brave troops. We are happy to find it dissipated by what follows. The most probable conjecture seems to be that Gen. Scott will not move upon the capital until strongly reinforced, which is now being done with much celerity and vigor:

The same unsettled, indecisive, neutralizing policy, seems to prevail at the Capital, which has so long been characteristic of Mexican policy. We hear nothing of those thirty thousand of an army, which, with a valor equalled only by that evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, who marched up and down an eminence—were marching out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott in his quarters at Puebla.

El Monitor Republicano of the 12th ult., contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dictatorship. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself, Dictator. Indeed, the *Monitor* ridiculed the idea that he designed to become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed in the Capital, is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemies and the enemies of the country.

The *Monitor* asserts that the new cabinet is not to entirely formed of *Puros*, (Democrats,) as stated in some of the journals, and that the new Ministers will carry out the policy of their predecessors. Santa Anna thinks that without a full ministry—with the Ministers of War and Finance, together with the clerks in the Bureau of Foreign Relations—he will be able, for the time being, to carry on the government.

An article published in the same paper of the 10th, goes in strongly for a prosecution of the war.

The Mexican Congress met at the Capital on the 10th, and the proposition of declaring a recess, was lost by one vote.

El Republicano, of the 12th, in a leader of great length, recommends that the forces which are intended to defend the Capital, should be well and properly instructed and drilled, as they have plenty of time before the American army arrives there. Being chiefly recruits, the Generals commanding them, he says, should take great pains in their drill. The editor says that the chieftains should bear in mind that that is to be their last effort, and consequently no exertion to have it successful should be spared.

El Razonador, the peace paper, says that it has recommended peace only because it is convinced that the government would not or could not carry on the war; but at the same time it approves Santa Anna's withdrawal of his resignation, and praises him very much, saying that he is the only man in the country who can keep alive the war spirit.

The Legislature of Aguascalientes had given its vote to Gen. Almonte. A letter from Oajaca says that Santa Anna has been unanimously nominated for President by the Legislature of that State.

Gen. Valencia had reported having arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 5th June, where he took immediate command of the army. General Salas had also arrived there, and taken charge of his post.

It seems, from what we see in the *Monitor* of the 11th, that Santa Anna and Canalizo had "made friends" once more, and, consequently, the examination of the latter for his conduct at Cerro Gordo was dropped. Although it was reported that he had been appointed Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, he was to be employed in the defence of the capital.

El Estandarte de los Chinacates, published at San Luis Potosi, says that a large number guerrillas has been organized at Bocas, about twelve leagues from San Luis, and that they were all well armed and equipped.

Gen. Alvarez sent an express from Ameca, on the 11th, with correspondence intercepted in the possession of a courier going from the capital to Puebla. The Government had called on the different persons sending letters in order that they should be opened and read, to show whether or not they contained any information of which the Americans could avail themselves.

El Republicano, of the 11th, has accounts from Puebla, in which it is stated that the American forces would not move towards the capital before six weeks, (from the 10th June,) as they were awaiting reinforcements and heavy artillery from Vera Cruz. *El Monitor*, of the same date, publishes a letter in which the writer states that he has been informed that the whole forces will move towards the capital, in all from the 15th to the 20th, as they had resolved and were determined to spend and *celebrate* the 4th of July at the capital.

A letter from Tuspan, of 31st May, says that the inhabitants are so much frightened there, that as soon as they saw a vessel approaching the port, they packed up their beds and ran to the woods, where they were assured that there was no danger in the town.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.—The schooner H. L. Scranton, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst. from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 26th ult.

The *Matamoros Flag* of the 23d ult. reports that four members of the 1st Illinois regiment, on the march from Camargo to Reynosa, unarmed and having fallen in the rear of the regiment, were attacked by a party of about twenty Mexicans and lassoed and robbed of thier money, without doing them further injury.

It would seem that the Mexicans, knowing this body of troops had received their money at Camargo, followed them on the march to Reynosa, with a view to pick up stragglers from the ranks, and succeeded in capturing these four, obtaining over one hundred dollars from each of them. The alcalde of Reynosa was ordered to produce the robbers or refund the money.

FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.—The Picayune of the 29th ult. contains the following which it says was generally credited at Vera Cruz:

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th instant, that Gen. Cadwalader's command had fallen in with a guerilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and by a movement unperceived by the *guerilleros*, succeeded in surprising them and killing about thirty of them, without losing a man.

By another letter, dated the 24th inst., we learn that the train which went up under the command of Gen. Pillow was attacked at Calera, said to be nine miles beyond Puente Nacional. The *guerilleros* were dispersed with the loss of thirty men. We are said to have had some eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

An Island Discovered.

The New Orleans Times says that Captain Paulson, of the Danish brig Triton, a few days after leaving the West India Islands, on the 26th March, in the evening, towards sunset, the weather cloudy, with thunder and lightning, every thing set except studding sails, wind S. S. E., one of the crew informed the captain that he could see land, which report the could not believe; but on looking over the side he could see the bottom. The lead was immediately hove, and found ten fathoms. Tacked ship and steered all night with small sail set, W. S. W.; at daylight, tacked and went E. N. E., and soon saw the island direct ahead; anchored in a bay with sandy bottom in seven fathoms. The captain went on shore, and walked around the island in about half an hour. It was covered with green grass and bushes.—While the captain was taking an observation, the crew came and told him they had discovered the body of a dead man. Proceeding to the spot, he found it in a cave, in a perfect state apparently, but dried up, with long whiskers and beard, and long yellow hair. He found also an oval box, on which some letters were inscribed, and a small boat partially constructed, which was fastened together with something, but could find no nails. The whole of these on being handled crumbled into dust. He found the latitude to be 33.19 N., and longitude 42 39 W., by chronometer. He judged the island to be from 60 to 70 feet in height. Planted the Danish colors on it and proceeded on his voyage.

LEGAL COURTING.—A lawyer, whom we knew well, did his courting off hand. He had got a good practice and a high reputation, as well for what his noddle contained of Coke and Blackstone, as for being a very eccentric chip in all his ways, doings and sayings. His eccentricity got him into the notion it wasn't "meet that woman should be alone," and so, of a delightful summer's eve, when the roses smiled and the cowslips laughed, Sunday evening, too, mind ye, gentle reader, that

Delightful hour of 'witching love,

he caught up his hat, and was seen ascending the steps of the cottage beside the hill—where tripped

A lovely damsel, bright and fair.

She opened the door, as he politely asked, 'is the Chief Justice within?' 'No, sir,' said the pretty one, 'but will be shortly.' 'Ah, that's no matter,' said the Counsellor, as he was curtesied within the door, "I did not come to see the father; my client is interested only in the testimony of the daughter. My client, madam, owns the mansion you see from yonder, and the pith of the suit is to ascertain if you would have any objection to becoming its mistress. I'll call next Sabbath evening for your answer.' 'Why, sir, it won't be necessary to suspend the *suit*. I think your client's case is founded in *justice*, and I am sure he will win his *point* without any *special pleading*, but as the father has been twenty-one years upon the bench, it would be decorous to see if his opinion does not *confirm* mine.' 'Certainly, madam,' said the lawyer, as the father entered the apartment. It is needless to say that the full court did not reverse the decision, and the happy pair signed the bonds and went into *possession* in four weeks from that night.—*English paper.*

THE SPECULATORS.—Some of the N. York speculators have established a telegraph of their own to Halifax, and by the aid of fireworks from the Schoodic hills, from the Cherryfield hills, from Blue Hill, and from some hills in the vicinity of Belfast, Maine, they communicate the rise and fall of the markets to Boston, whence it is telegraphed to New York. The Belfast Journal says some of the signal lights can be seen a distance of seventy miles. The Albany Journal, in commenting upon the above fact, says:

"We violate no pledge to secresy when we state that more than six months since we were advised of a projected beacon telegraph, to be extended along the high lands from Halifax to Portland or Boston. As then described to us, the plan seemed practicable. The topography of the country, is said, by a gentleman who has taken some pains to inquire into the matter, to be well adapted to the scheme. If this is so, a system of signals could easily be devised.—For instance, a red signal, would indicate a rise. This, followed by a single white rocket, or other signal, would indicate an advance of a shilling—two, of two shillings, &c. A blue signal would indicate a fall—the extent of the fall to be similarly expressed. We have but little doubt that this plan has been already put in operation, or that these fire-works upon the hills are to test the practicability of the plan. Dealers in produce must govern themselves accordingly."

MIRACLE ACCOUNTED FOR.—The religious journals of Canada have been warmly engaged in a controversy for some time past, in reference to a miraculous cure in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery at Montreal. One of the nuns of that establishment was raised to perfect health from the lowest state of disease, by putting on a scapulary, used a century or two since, by Jaques Oliver, the founder of that institution. She was given over by the physicians, and expected momentarily to breathe her last. But as soon as she placed the holy garment to her breast, she began to recover, and in three days was perfectly restored. The cure, of course, made a great noise; and to satisfy the incredulous, the Bishop instituted a high commission composed of all the dignitaries of the church and took down all the testimony to that point. The state of the patient was fully described by the medical attendants, and all the circumstances of the case detailed at great length by the patient herself and her nurses. The commissioners were unanimous in the conclusion that the cure was miraculous. Still the people were incredulous, and the testimony was published, when it was discovered that the physicians, deeming the case hopeless, had left off giving her medicine a day or two before she began to improve. The people contend that the miracle is well accounted for. If the doctors had continued giving their "stuff" say they, the poor nun would have died; but they held up, and she got well. What was a serious and bitter controversy, has ended in good humor; but it must be confessed that the conclusion bears rather hard upon the profession.

ACCIDENT ON THE WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.—About four o'clock Monday afternoon, a locomotive on the Worcester Railroad came in collision with a hack, which was crossing the Railroad on the Mill Dam. In the hack were 8 persons; boy was instantly killed, and all the others including the driver more or less injured. The horses were killed, and the carriage, of course, completely wrecked.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

The Volunteers can Vote.

Below is the law, as quoted from the official records, by which the right of suffrage is secured to the Volunteers from this State, now in Mexico. Of its import there can be no doubt—so look out for a large *Shunk* majority from the "Halls of the Montezumas":

SECT. XLIII. Whenever any of the citizens of this commonwealth, qualified as herein before provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the president of U. S. or by the authority of this commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop, or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election. *Provided*, That no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election, he shall be within 10 miles of the place at which he would be entitled to note, if not in service as aforesaid.

SECT. XLIV. The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop, shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector at such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector, as the case may be.

ESCAPE OF MIDSHIPMAN ROGERS, PROBABLY.—A letter from one of the Arkansas volunteers, now treacherously detained as a prisoner in the city of Mexico, has the following paragraph. The Lieut. referred to must be Midshipman Rogers. His escape from the city of Mexico, will, we fear, expose him to more peril than if he had remained in the city:

"There was a lieutenant brought up as a prisoner from Gen. Scott's army, the other day and charged with being a spy. He was under the charge of Ampudia, and a guard of Mexican officers, and brought in the mail stage.—When they arrived, they were so overjoyed at meeting their friends, that whilst they were hugging and kissing each other, the Yankee "left for parts unknown," and has not been heard of since."

A PROBABLE REASON.—The N. O. Picayune says that several officers of Col. Doniphan's command, impute the insubordination and dissipation at Santa Fe, of which such deplorable accounts have been received of late, to the corrupting influence of the society of that town upon the soldiery. They say that in all New Mexico, society is organized upon the loosest notions of domestic fidelity. There is little marriage or giving in marriage there. Unrestrained concubinage is a recognised feature of the social system, and the manners of the people are not formed upon any acknowledged right or obligation pertaining to wedlock.

THE CROPS OF THE UNION.—*Cheering.*—The intelligence in relation to the crops is still of the most favorable character. Not a doubt is now felt as to a general average of wheat, while the prospect in relation to corn is still more encouraging. Thank Providence we shall have enough and to spare. We shall not only realize a sufficiency for our own people, but a surplus of millions of bushels of corn and wheat for exportation to the Old World. But let us turn a moment to our exchanges, and thus favor our readers with a glance at the prospect. From Indiana we learn that the wheat is likely to be fair, while corn and oats present a most flattering appearance.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

DIVORCE OF BANK AND STATE.—"The divorce of Bank and State," remarks the N. Y. Evening Post, is complete. The are no deposites of the United States in any bank in the draft of the Treasurer. Some sums yet remain in the banks for which drafts have been issued; but the money has not it appears, been as yet taken out. Never was the Treasury of the United States in a more impregnable position. It is beyond the reach of all those influences which banks and bankers use in order to make a profit. And we may as well say never were the United States so independent as on this day.

With seven millions of money in the treasury—her stock above par in any market in the country—at the same time carrying on, with a tender of peace, a most triumphant war with one nation, and furnishing food to stay the famine that is wasting other nations—her own citizens contented, prosperous and happy, she presents a spectacle more splendid and glorious than any that has ever yet been witnessed on earth. If these are the fruits of the principles we profess, no sacrifice can be too great to preserve them, and no estimation can duly appreciate our indebtedness to those who secured to us these principles. We may indeed say, without boasting, that ours is the land of freedom.

CONVENIENT.—A London church-builder provides wood and iron churches for transmission to the colonies. He offers a church with stained-glass windows, bell, &c., capable of seating eight hundred persons, at five hundred guineas. But if you cannot afford to buy a church, he will let you have one "on hire."

THE SHIP FEVER.—We learn that there are about 150 patients in the Alms House, sick of the ship fever. The deaths in all, since the disease was first introduced this season, have been about 30; and most of these were in a very feeble or dying state when admitted.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A terrible thunder-storm passed over Rochester, N. Y., on Monday week. Three persons, Mr. Matthews, wife and daughter, were victims of the electric fluid. They were all lying in bed, when it entered the house.

VERY AFFECTING.—A country editor thus bids farewell to his readers: "The sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Delinquent subscribers you have much to answer for."

How harrowing must be the feelings of those "delinquent subscribers" upon reading the above brief, but touching paragraph!

☞ A machine has been invented and is now in operation at New Haven and also in New York, for dressing barrel staves. It will make seven thousand such staves, or four thousand hogshead staves, in ten hours.

WHAT CAN THEY SAY?

The Federal party is just now in the comfortable predicament of a man perfectly surrounded by a host of enemies, with no avenue of escape before him, and no hope for his life but in unconditional surrender. Notwithstanding all the strategetic efforts of the leaders, the party is almost without hope, or the prospect of hope. Even the nomination of General Taylor is to them a doubtful experiment, without reference to his most equivocal political position. They look around them in vain for the means of succor and defence, and like the drowning man who clutches at a straw, are too apt, in their fooiish desperation, to seize upon expedients which only serve to expose still further their extremity, or to add still more to their irremediable difficulties. They lack the courage to make a bold endeavor to redeem themselves: for they fear that an attempted *coup de main* would end in their total annihilation. In this plight they look back mournfully upon the Past, and despairingly forward into the Future.

They have exhausted their treasonable objections to the war, and now they are alarmed, not only at the denunciations they receive from the people at home, but also from the soldiers in our army abroad. They look terrified to see the hacked and battered warriors who triumphed on the stricken field of Buena Vista—the scene of General Taylor's greatest glory—on that very field burning the proudest of the chiefs of Federalism in effigy, and responding to the attacks upon the President, and the Democratic party, "as the authors of the war," by the bitterest curses against the Federal leaders, and the most fearful prognostications of their fast-coming retribution. And so, on the subject of the war, they are being gradually compelled to spike their guns.

The debt which was to pass upon the broad shoulders of the masses like the weight of mountains, according to the Federal predictions, they see, with horror, reduced millions below their foolish estimates. Even on this subject the loud war of misrepresentation has already dwindled to the low whimper of insinuation and innuendo.

They witness, with equal mortification and chagrin, that, in the midst of an expensive war, waged against a people and upon a theatre thousands of miles distant from the seat of government, and requiring large quantities of the precious metals to conduct, our exchanges are equal, the government bonds above par and really better than gold, and the people, feeding their starving fellow-creatures in other lands. This renders the heretofore effective battery against "the odious sub-treasury," so utterly useless as to be truly contemptible.

The Tariff, after being long so valuable an aid to them, like a pet lion in a menagerie forgetting their crocodile tears in behalf of the dignity of labor, turns upon and rends them with ungrateful and insatiate ferocity. They see that the law which they denounced as worse than "war, pestilence, and famine," has filled the country with blessings—made toil happy in the field and the workshop—and cheapened the articles necessary to comfort and adornment, at the same time that it has aided in feeding a hungry world. And with tears in their eyes, they find their trusty weapon useless and faithless at last, and so cast it from them.

If they denounce "the acquisition of territory" as opposed to the policy of their political creed, and as sure to destroy the Union, the bold frank letter of General Taylor, their candidate for the presidency, is opened before them, in which he goes for taking six or seven States from Mexico, "*as the line we will accept by negotiation.*"

If they charge the President with having "admitted Santa Anna into Mexico for the purpose of giving to our enemies a leader," they are also proved to have accused General Taylor with having given to Mexico an army, ammunition, and leaders too. If they allege that the war grew out of the annexation of Texas, they are shown that the man most anxious to consummate that act, and in regard to which he manifested such indecent haste, was the Vice President elected in the hard-cider tempest of 1840.

If they declare that the march to the Rio Grande began the war, they are shown that General Taylor suggested it.

If they assert that the President declared the war, they are shown that they themselves asked him to do so.

If they deny that Mexico, by her own act, began the war, they are shown to have declared that she did so, by their votes in Congress.

If they deny our title to the Rio Grande, they are shown that Mr. Clay advocated it.

If they cry out for peace, they are proved to have been the most effective in preventing it.

Everywhere they are met—everywhere overthrown. There is not a single subject upon which they can hope to make a stand. The same fate awaits them upon every issue which they raise.

Is it surprising that a party thus insolvent in the means of defence or reply—of attack or criminotion—should be compelled to resort to expedients and tricks unworthy of a manly and conscientious opposition?—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ New proofs of General Irvin's benevolence are in due process of being *advertised* in the Federal papers. The last is that of his kindness to a Chinese, who "about a year ago," in the language of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, came to this country with a missionary. "About a year ago" General Irvin was actively engaged in canvassing the State for the Federal nomination, and we presume the incident of the "Chinese boy" was regarded as a very profitable investment. The worthy General may be a very generous person, but he is too apt, and too anxious, in making his good deeds known. He will realize the truth of the expression, we think, that if the people dislike anything in the world, it is this business of trumpeting one's own benevolence.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The last and most amusing growl of the opposition presses is that "Mr. Polk is appointing Mexicans to office!" The Cuba bloodhounds had never half so keen a scent as these Whigs for office.—*Boston Post.*

The only fault we had to find with James K. Polk was, that he neglected to turn out the Mexicans, (Federalists) who are now in office. If he would set a regiment of Cuba bloodhounds to work at dragging them out, it would be the crowning act of his life.—*Easton Argus.*

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE.—The foundries in St. Louis are busily employed in the manufacture of bomb shells for the Government, having made since the war commenced 420 tons.

Colonel Doniphan has arrived with his troops at St. Louis. The city authorities voted $1200 for the expenses of their public reception.

THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE.

Thursday, July 15, 1847.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of this County will please meet at the House of Gen. D. D. Warner, in the borough of Montrose, on Thursday the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the transaction of business.

F. B. STREETER, Chm'n of Com.

Montrose, July 16, 1847.

☞ Hon. D. WILMOT, has our thanks for the bound volume of the "Congressional Globe and Appendix," of the last session, which he has kindly forwarded us.

Shunk, Irvin and Banks.

Not "Honest John Banks," of hard-cider fame—for between him and Irvin we are told there exists little or no fellowship—but that odious swindling invention of Federal origin, which is suffered to flood the country with trashy promise-to-pay things called "notes" or "bills." Not that we are about to assail a wholesome, judicious banking system, but the banking system of this State as it at present exists. We need hardly repeat what that system is. Everyone knows it to be the very quintessence of knavery and corruption—especially when in the hands of those in the slightest degree tainted with dishonesty—and by far *too many* know it by sad experience.—Unlike individual or co-partnership enterprises, those institutions are created at first with comparatively a fictitious capital, and then added and superadded to this wrong is that of a complete exemption of the individual stockholders from a just liability to redeem the notes of the institution when it shall cease to be for their interests so to do. This is not theory or humbug but FACT. Let ten individuals unite their ten thousand dollars each in a co-partnership business, no matter of what character let them throw out their promises-to-pay, or in other words, their notes, and if they exceed the capital, and the company becomes bankrupt, those individuals, severally as well as jointly, are holden to their creditors for every demand against the firm. But let them get incorporated into a Bank, with that amount of capital, and how will it be? First, according to the system too long tolerated in this State (*and never checked until* Gov. SHUNK *was indued with the veto power,*) by some magic art known only to capital, that capital would be pronounced doubled; and secondly, each of the share-holders would be absolved from all liability to redeem their company notes. This is the beautiful system of banking of this State—a system which is not only *predicated* upon the grossest wrongs, but which, moreover, meets the unqualified approval of capital-fostering, aristocratic Federalism. It is a question, therefore, of no ordinary moment with the masses, who are ofteneest the victims of these flagrant wrongs, whether that system shall be longer tolerated, much more lavishly experimented upon.

On looking over the late Harrisburg papers, we are apprised of the fact that not less than FIFTEEN of these specially privileged, irresponsible institutions—institutions which will be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*, and certainly without excuse, if the Federalists get the control of the bank-creating power—are already taking preparatory steps for obtaining or renewing charters upon these same obnoxious conditions or principles, at the next session of the Legislature.

We will not insult the people of this county by asking whether such a policy, and such a system of legislation and government will meet their approbation. We can anticipate their response; and will further prediot, that, could the question be submitted to them to-morrow, whether they would have any more banks created, or old ones re-chartered, *except the* INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY PRINCIPLE *were thoroughly engrafted therein*, they would say NO, ten to one.

Here, then, the question arises, what can be done to prevent it? That the Federalists at the last session of the Legislature passed every bank and corporation bill that was asked, with almost telegraphic despatch; and that they voted *en masse* against the *individual liability provision* whenever the Democrats proposed it, (which was on every occasion,) is every where notorious. What they then did it may be safe to infer they will do again. Upon the hypothesis, then, that they should, by hook or by crook, be so fortunate as to secure a Governor and Legislative majority, (of which, however, we have not the slightest apprehensions,) what have we to expect but that those fifteen, and probably as many more, irresponsible, swindling concerns will be saddled upon the people of this Commonwealth? To doubt it is to evince a stupidity or stubbornness unparalleled.

The question above, therefore, is fully answered. These evils—the legitimate fruits of Federal legislation—can only be avoided by the re-election of FRANCIS R. SHUNK. With him in the Executive chair the Commonwealth is safe against such undue encroachments of capital. He came into office the avowed foe of all corporate institutions not based upon responsible principles, or which endangered the interests of the people; and, to his everlasting praise be it said, he has not flinched or wavered when that opposition has been tested. His numerous vetoes of the most abominable Federal measures of this class, during the last session of the Legislature, fully attest this, and stand as monuments of his firm and truly republican principles. Some of his messages we published, and may possibly publish again.—Our readers will remember them, and the reasons—cogent and invincible reasons—which he urged in justification of his emphatic NO! The absence of that only guaranty to the public—the individual liability clause—was urged as the chief, and an insuperable objection.—We repeat, therefore, that by his re-election alone can the public hope to escape the multiplication of such loose, irresponsible institutions. Elect Irvin, and you are certain to sanction and perpetuate this evil system. Do you doubt it? We ask whose candidate he is? Is he the standard-bearer of the common people, or of the aristocracy? Of the latter most assuredly. His nomination was secured manifestly by the intrigue of the Philadelphia nobility against the undoubted wish of a large majority of his own party. He comes into the canvass as the candidate of bankers, stock-jobbers and the aristocracy. His name was brought forward by that same class of his party which mulishly opposed the individual liability principle in corporation bills at the last session of our Legislature. And hence it is superlative folly to conclude otherwise than that if placed in the Executive chair, he would become the pliant and willing tool in *their* hands to fasten almost any institution, it matters little how irresponsible or dangerous, upon the people, that their insatiate thirst for legalized plunder might ask. We submit it to the voters of this county to decide whether such a man is worthy of their suffrages for an office so momentous—whether they are willing that the evils of a loose banking system shall be quadrupled by the creation of a score or more of these dangerous engines of capital.

Which is Right?

The "leaden-headed lubber" (we use a own words, dear reader) of the *Register* who always knows more than all creation, in his own way, asserted last week that "the President and his party pushed this country into a needless war" &c. Let us see, his Simon pure "Whigs" being judges.

Congress, upon being apprised that hostilities had commenced on the Rio Grande declared that "war exists *by the act of Mexico*," and what is further evidence in this case, there was but *two or three Whigs*" in Congress who did not vote for that resolution. Now which is right, almost the entire delegation in Congress, or the *clerical-aping leather-head* who indited the falsehood above quoted.

Again. Take the following from Gen. Scott,s proclamation to the Mexicans about three months since:

"Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies, but the enemies for a time of the men who a year ago, mis-governed you and BROUGHT ABOUT THIS UNNATURAL WAR BETWEEN THE TWO REPUBLICS."

This is the declaration of Gen. Scott.—Should he not be instantly corrected by the Federal wiseacre of the Register?

And still another. The following is the language of Gen. Taylor published to the Mexicans, as our readers will recollect, in June, 1846.

"Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiations, has been rejected by your Dictator, Paredes, and our Minister of peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and PAREDES has announced that war exists between us. This war, FIRST PROCLAIMED BY HIM, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress with perfect unanimity."

We submit it to the public, therefore, to say which has the best means of knowing, the nervous granny of the organ, or Congress, Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor. Which is right?

"State Book of Pennsylvania."

We have recently been presented with a new work bearing the above title, by Hon. Thos. H. BURROWES, with the request that we examine the same and pass judgement upon it in our columns. From the cursory examination which we have made we are well pleased with the work, and believe it to be a desideratum in the catalogue of Pennsylvania School Books. But as our opportunity of perusing it has been rather limited, we have thought that the following recommend from Gov. Shunk, who is known to be closely identified with educational systems and works, taken from the work itself, might be more acceptible than anything we might say:

"The arrangement of the geography and history of our state is so simple and plain, the form is so engaging, the facts are so judiciously set forth, and the story of each county is so well, so briefly, and yet so comprehensively told, as to make the work not only highly valuable as a common school book, but interesting, abounding as it does in useful knowledge, to the citizens generally. In addition, it has the merit, which is too rare in school books, of being a Pennsylvania work, written by one of her own citizens, and not only well calculated to instruct the learner, but to lay a strong foundation for his attachment to the state in an accurate knowledge of the elements of her greatness. FR. R. SHUNK."

☞ Since writing the above, we are pleased to learn that the School Directors of this Village have unanimously recommended the Book to be used in all the schools under their Jurisdiction. This is a fair recommend. We learn that the agent is designing to spend some time in this county for the purpose of selling his works.