

...for that of the whole community. We know of cases which induce many good citizens to abstain from an active participation in political concerns, but we know of none that is sufficient to excuse or justify them. Those who say that political affairs are managed by men in whom they have no confidence, and that therefore they have ceased to take any part in them, offer the very worst reason for their conduct. If they believe what they say, the obligation resting upon them, to endeavor to correct what they regard as an evil, is so much the greater, as no good citizen will abandon what he believes to be the interest of the republic, in despair.

Having made these preliminary remarks with a view to their application to the approaching election, we will proceed to offer some comments on the main question now under consideration.

The coming election is one of great importance to the people of Pennsylvania, and never was the duty of the people, to examine the questions involved, and decide correctly, more strongly suggested by their interests, than at the present time. It is a question of whether a honest and competent man, who has devoted himself faithfully to the promotion of the best interests of the people, and under whose administration the public confidence is revived, and the State prospering in an unprecedented degree, shall be removed to make place for a man without any known qualifications for the office, except his adherence to a party without principles or measures which they dare avow—which has on all occasions heretofore shown itself incapable of administering the government without the perpetration of the most signal abuses, for which the people have, in every instance, ejected it from power the first opportunity. During the administration of Francis R. Shunk, we assert boldly and fearlessly, that the Executive department of our Government has been honestly and faithfully administered, with an impartial and strict regard to the rights and interests of the people. To this assertion we challenge truthful and successful contradiction from any responsible source. We invite any responsible friend of Gen. Irvin, the Federal candidate, to point to any official act of Gov. Shunk that has been at variance with the interests of the people at large.

He has, on all occasions, advocated the necessity of maintaining the public faith unimpaired; he has urged the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy, and of holding public officers to a strict accountability, so as to enable the Treasury to meet the demands upon it, and, ultimately, to form a sinking fund to liquidate a portion of the principal of the public debt. During his administration the accounts of public officers have been more promptly settled, and more outstanding balances from former delinquents, collected than during any preceding administration. He has advocated the necessity of maintaining a sound currency, and without aiming at the destruction of the banking system, he has advocated emphatically to the evils of its excesses, and urged upon the Legislature and the people the importance of restraining and keeping it within reasonable bounds, in order that its benefits may be enjoyed, and its mischief avoided.

As a means calculated to effect this great object, he has recommended that bankers, as well as other corporations, who engage in business for private gain, should be liable to pay their debts as other individuals are. He thinks it unjust that a set of individuals should obtain a charter to carry on business of a private nature, and, if successful, pocket the profits of their enterprise, but if unsuccessful, throw the loss, or at least a portion of it, on the community at large. He does not believe that such a system is calculated to make men either prudent or honest, and that it is, in many respects, at variance with the principles of the bankrupt act, which discharged men, for all time, from the payment of their just debts, even when they were abundantly able to pay. He believes that honest industry and frugality, and men engaging in such business as their means and talents bring within their reach, much better calculated to promote real independence and permanent prosperity, than the aggregation of capital under the control of a few irresponsible corporations. At all events, he believes that whatever system may be adopted in regard to any interest or business, it should be regulated by general laws, operating alike on all the citizens of which all who are disposed may avail themselves; and that the whole system of partial legislation, by which special privileges are conferred on some which others cannot obtain, is at war with the spirit of the Constitution, and the genius of our free institutions, which regard the rights of all as equal.

In these views of public policy, we believe a majority of the people of the State of all parties concur, and were it possible to obtain a vote in relation to them irrespective of other party considerations, we have no doubt they would be sustained by four-fifths of the citizens.

In regard to the views of General Irvin, the Federal candidate, we are left in the dark. He has never, that we are aware of, avowed any views of State policy himself, and as he is the representative of a party whose settled policy it is to avow no principles for the public eye, we can only judge of him by the conduct of those in whose company he is found. When in Congress, we know he was the willing supporter of all the Federal aristocratic measures of the day, and followed humbly in the lead of the great "Revolutionists," Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. We know he voted for a Bank of the United States, and denounced John Tyler for vetoing it. We know he voted for the Bankrupt Act, and against its repeal. We know he was the supporter of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—the abstraction of which from the public treasury would have rendered it necessary to tax the poor man's tea and coffee to supply the deficit. We know that he was in favor of the most extensive protective duties, for the benefit of special interests regardless of the other great interests of the country. Whether he will avow himself in favor of any or all these measures now, we can tell, for it is characteristic of the party to which he belongs, not only to deny their principles and measures, but their very names and identity. We take it for granted, however, that these are still favorite Federal measures, and that notwithstanding their denials, if some of them, at least if they had the power they would carry them all into effect. If they have really abandoned a Bank of the United States, why did they denounce John Tyler as a traitor? Why principles, for his veto of the Bank?

There is one measure, however, of State policy, that we know the Federal party is in favor of, and that is a bill to amend the act of 1836, which gave the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, and to provide a sinking fund for the public debt, which was laid on the table. On the 12th of the same month, this bill was committed to the Committee of Internal Improvements, and on the 17th, it was reported to the Senate. On the 22d it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and on the same day reported back to the Senate, and on motion of Messrs. Carson and Johnson, both conspicuous Whigs, the bill was immediately read a second time, and on the question, shall it pass? the question was, on motion of Messrs. Bigler and Dimmick, postponed for the present. On the 27th, Messrs. Johnson and Smyser, both Whigs, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, when a motion was made by Messrs. Black and Anderson to postpone, which was negatived by a party vote—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Federalists in the negative. The question then recurring on the first section of the bill, passed in the affirmative by a party vote—16 to 9, and then the remaining sections passed.

On the 2d March it was ordered to be transmitted for a third reading. On the 8th March it passed a third reading by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Boss, Carson, Comman, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Gillis, Harris, Johnson, Jordan, Lewis, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson and Gibbons, 19, all Federalists except Mr. Gillis. Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bonner, Bigler, Black, Cresscraft, Hill, Hoover, Mason, Overfield, Potteiger and Ross, 11, all Democrats.

Now we unhesitatingly pronounce the passage of this bill as the boldest and most reckless measure and the greatest fraud on the people of this State, that has been attempted since the passage of the Bank of the United States in 1836, by a most corrupt and foul combination. Mark fellow citizens how these Federal Legislators attempt to deceive you when they contemplate a fraud upon the people. The bill which contained the charter of the Bank of the United States, was originally entitled "an act to repeal the State taxes and provide for a continuation of the public improvements." The one under consideration is a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, and provide a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

Mark the deception: the one was to repeal the State taxes, the other to provide a sinking fund, but both in reality calculated to rob the people and entail perpetual taxation on them. Now, fellow citizens, are you not curious to know what this measure for providing a sinking fund to pay the State debt was? We will tell you. It was an act to take from you the control of your whole line of public improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, including the Columbia and Portage railways, and to place them under the control of a company for the miserable pittance of between seven and eight millions of dollars at most. That is, the whole line was to be valued at twenty millions and form a stock to that amount in shares of one hundred dollars each, ten millions of which were to be sold to individuals and paid for in State stocks in which were then worth not more than \$70 on the hundred. At this rate the cost to the individual stockholders of the one, half, would not have exceeded seven millions of dollars. By the provisions of the bill the individual stockholders were to receive five per cent. on the amount of their stock before the State should receive any dividend whatever. After payment of the expenses and five per cent. to the individual stockholders, then the State was to come in for her dividend on the stock retained, but it was provided that in no event could she receive more than five per cent. If the profits of the company should ever exceed five per cent. on the whole capital, then the surplus was to go to the individual stockholders, and this its authors had the impudence to call an act providing a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

But the bill contained other still more extraordinary provisions, which we cannot advert to in detail, such as conferring on the company power to construct lateral railroads and canals, and also authority to become transporters, and to establish lines of steamboats on the Ohio river. Now, how did it happen that this bill was defeated? It passed the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives, on the 10th of March. On the 18th of March, being Saturday, and the day of final adjournment being fixed for Tuesday the 16th, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill in the afternoon, and the Federal members attempted to force it through the House without debate or amendment under the previous question, which they were only prevented from doing by the energy and determination of the minority, who, finding that the majority was determined to perpetrate an act which would rob the people of their property and inflict an irreparable injury upon the Commonwealth, resorted to all the rights and privileges which the rules of the House afforded them, and thereby prevented final action until the hour of adjournment arrived. On Monday, other business intervened and the bill could not be taken up out of order without two-thirds agreeing, and on Tuesday the Legislature adjourned. Thus was the consummation of this outrage upon the interests of the people prevented, and for which the Democratic members were denounced as rippers and blackguards by a leading Federal paper of this place.

This very day we feel assured that the public works will net a million of dollars, and what their value may be twenty five years hence, with the increasing population and resources of the country, no man can now tell.

To this measure, then the Federalists are pledged on the record, and if they again obtain a majority in the Legislature, and a pliant Governor of kindred feeling in the person of General Irvin, we have a right to anticipate its consummation next session.

In opposition to this measure Gov. Shunk has recommended that the nett tolls of the public works together with the present taxes on real and personal estate, be pledged to the payment of the interest on the public debt and to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of a portion of the principal, and has shown in the most satisfactory manner that the debt can be so far diminished within a reasonable time, as to allow of a material reduction of the present taxes. Now, fellow citizens, are two distinct lines of policy presented. Is it for you to decide which you will prefer?

If it is not, fellow citizens, most extraordinary that in a party embracing so much talent as the Federalists claim, that they have on all occasions been in possession of power, shown themselves incapable of administering the government? It has been so in regard to the

General Government as well as in our own State. They have been aptly called "the party of the Incapables." In 1835, when they obtained power by a division of the Democratic party, they outraged the public feeling in the re-charter of the United States Bank, and other dangerous measures; until they closed their career in the crowning scene of the Buck shot war. And last winter when accident placed power in their hands so far as the Legislature was concerned, they only distinguished themselves by attempting to give away the public improvements and passing some corporation acts, and foreign divorce bills for itinerant applicants over the veto of the Governor.

L. REILLY, Chairman.  
L. G. M'KINLEY, Secretary.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**  
Gen. Scott still at Puebla.—Peace Proposition—Gen. Pillow and the Guerrillas—A Skirmish with the Lancers.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1847.

By the arrival of the steamer Alabama, the Picayune has direct advices from the city of Puebla to the morning of the 29th ult., and Mexico to the 30th. Gen. Scott still remained at Puebla, awaiting the reinforcements on the road under Generals Cadwalader and Pillow.

The news from the capital was indefinite. Gen. Scott states that he had informed the Mexican Government that Mr. Trist was with him, and authorized to enter into negotiations of peace. Santa Anna had vainly endeavored to procure a quorum of the members of Congress to consider Gen. Scott's communication. It is supposed that Gen. Scott will have to march into Mexico to secure peace. The censorship of the press prevents the knowledge of what measures of defence are contemplated. Santa Anna was to leave in three days from the 30th.

It is stated that every avenue to the city is fortified, but the success of the Americans was not doubted. Gen. Pillow, it is said, had been compelled to contest the road with guerrillas parties until beyond Cerro Gordo. They took advantage of every defile to arrest his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

The Government of Puebla has been entrusted to Col. Bolton, of the 3d Artillery. General Alvarez was at Alixco on the 14th June, with 300 cavalry.

The American Star, of Puebla, says there is three months provisions for the troops in the city, and that the fields around supply the necessary forage.

A Mexican had been detected by his countrymen, while on the way from the capital to Puebla, with drawings of the different fortifications around the capital. He was tried and condemned to die, but escaped.

The Mexicans used every means to induce our men to desert and then used them shamefully. A party of eight Americans, not connected with the army, left Puebla for a hacienda on the road to Mexico, to purchase mules, and encountered a party of lancers, and were unable to escape, were forced to fight them. All the Americans were wounded, and it is supposed one was killed. Five are believed to have been taken prisoners.

A letter from Mexico to the American Star, says the American prisoners were at liberty, and no one troubles them. The writer sees Maj. Gaines daily. The decree ordering the Americans away, had not been extended to them. It is believed that they are re-incarcerated at Santiago. Majors Gaines and Borland may be at liberty, but doubtful as to the rest. The Perfect of Puebla, recently decamped to Alixco, with all the city funds.

Perry's expedition to Tobasco, was entirely successful. A rumor was current at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 1st, that Gen. Scott had entered the capital, and that Gen. Pillow had been captured by the guerrillas. The former is false, and no faith placed in the latter.

**A Skirmish at Tobasco.**  
BALTIMORE, July 14.

An extra of the New Orleans Times, July 7th, announces the arrival of the steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 2d inst.

The latest dates from the city of Mexico, by this arrival, are to the 19th ult. Santa Anna, it is said, has demanded a forced loan of one million of dollars, and is raising the money at the point of the bayonet. A letter further states that the work of fortifying the approaches to the capital, is progressing with great energy, but with very little judgment.

No further news from Gen. Scott, except that he has abandoned Jalapa, and it was in possession of the guerrillas.

Com. Perry has returned from his expedition to Tobasco. He found the mouth of the river impassable, and consequently landed his troops and marched them to the town. He found the enemy ready to receive him, and having drawn up his forces they fired a volley which was returned by the Commodore, when the enemy scattered. Four of our men were wounded. Lieut. May was among the number, having lost an arm.

**LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.**  
The New York Commercial Advertiser has files of Oregon and Sandwich Island papers by a late arrival at Boston. The Oregon City Spectator contains a full account of the doings in Oregon—the proceedings of the Legislature, and the Governor's message.

The Legislature convened on the 1st of December, and organized by the election of A. L. Lovejoy, as speaker.

The project for a railroad to the Pacific seems to excite some interest in Oregon. The Spectator urges the Legislature to take some action upon the premises, by memorial to Congress, or approving resolutions. It suggests also that Congress be asked for a steam tug to operate at the mouth of the Columbia.

The Spectator calls loudly for the establishment of public schools. The directors of the "Printing Association," had resolved to print 2000 copies of Webster's Spelling Book.

The Oregon dates are to December 10th. The victories of Gen. Taylor had been announced in Oregon, and made a great excitement.

**NEW FURNACE—STILL MORE "RUIN!"**  
We are pained to inform the Federalists that there is new evidence of "ruin," about developing itself near the flourishing borough of Columbia in this county. Messrs. Cross & Waddle, intend erecting an extensive Furnace to smelt with anthracite. As Messrs. Cross & Waddle, are old iron masters from Venango county, it is safe to predict that they do not fear that "ruin," but that they are certain of a good return from the capital they will invest in this enterprise. They have now two furnaces near Columbia in daily operation, puffing their black smoke to the sky above, and surrounded by evidences of any thing else than "ruin."—Lancaster Intel.

**Later from Santa Fe.**  
The St. Louis Republican of July 7, contains Santa Fe news to the 27th May.

Maj. Edmundson, when about 150 miles south east of Santa Fe with a force of 70 men, some 400 Mexicans and Indians. A battle ensued, and the Americans were compelled to retreat with the loss of two killed and three wounded, besides losing all the horses belonging to the party. The cause of this disaster was that the attack was made in an unfavorable position for our troops. Major E. was compelled to leave one wounded American on the battle field to the mercy of the Mexican opponents, and his fate is not known.

Another government train has been attacked by the Indians, and one hundred and fifty head of cattle taken. This train was commanded by Capt. Bell.

**HEALTH OF VERA CRUZ.**—A letter from Dr. Barton, chief Physician at Vera Cruz, speaks as follows in relation to the health of that city:

"There are few cases of yellow fever here comparatively, and had we the appliances you have in New Orleans, the mortality would be much less than it is. It is the same disease we have always been familiar with there, the same of our foolish countrymen think it otherwise, because the Spaniards name it so and fall victims to a ridiculous credulity. But so far there is no epidemic, and the fatal cases have occurred mostly among men who would have died anywhere with fever of some kind; and I fearlessly assure you that if I could regulate 'the habits and mode of living' of our countrymen, very few would take the disease and still fewer die."

**THE PRESIDENT.**—The President arrived at Washington, from his Northern tour, on Wednesday two weeks. The Union says:—

We are happy to say that the President returns in good health and excellent spirits, improved by the comparative relaxation he has enjoyed, and not exhausted by the fatigue he has undergone. He returns, too, delighted with the cordial reception he has every where enjoyed, and with the brilliant signs of the prosperity which he has every where witnessed—calm, anxious, and we have no doubt, better qualified, to dedicate his time, during the remainder of his administration, to the discharge of the duties of the office, which has been so highly honored in him, and to the good of a country which calls forth all his gratitude and all his attachment."

**A MORAL PICTURE OF LONDON.**—There are 30,000 common thieves in London; 10,000 children learning crime; 30,000 houses of stolen goods, and about 10,000 common gambler's. The Weekly Dispatch, a weekly paper, has a circulation of 150,000 copies a week in this city. The population, now is about 2,500,000 souls. There are 100,000 people in the metropolis alone unprovided with means of religious worship. There are about 100,000 female servants in London. Of this number, from 14,000 to 16,000 are daily changing places. Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London workhouses; 60,000 are receiving out door relief, and from 1,000 to 2,000 nightly shelter themselves in the refuges for the houseless. In addition to this number, there are thousands who live by begging, and thousands more who live by criminal practices.—New London Democrat.

**SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.**—We learn from the New York Tribune, that the barque Lembrance, from Rio de Janeiro, Capt. La Coste, arrived at New York last week, he having his wife and a slave nurse. It was also ascertained that the cook and one of the seamen were slaves, all belonging to the captain. Last Saturday morning, on application, Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, issued a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the captain to produce them. They were to appear on Monday morning John Jay, Esq., being expected to appear as their counsel. There can be no doubt as to the result.—National Era.

**WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**—A young man was overhauled by a female, in Boston, on Thursday week. The New England women have always been the stoutest asserters of the theory of woman's equality with man, and the affair in question is a practical exemplification of the doctrine. The assailant was accompanied by two other females, who, it is said, "seemed to enjoy the fun amazingly." What kind of a defence was made by the gentlemen, whether he "resisted the process," or gallantly took to his heels, is not stated.

**MAINE.**—The Legislature of Maine has passed a law providing for the election of Representatives to Congress, and county officers, by a plurality of votes; and also an amendment of the Constitution, providing for the election by a plurality of Governor and members of the State Legislature. This will be submitted to the people in September next.

**ETHEL.** according to a correspondent of the Times, is taking the place of rum. A small apparatus has been invented for ladies, some of whom, having once experienced the delightful effects of etherization, are falling into the habit of resorting to it. He mentions a chemist who has become a miserable slave to it, and is fast sinking into imbecility.

A large colony of Swedes is forming in Henry county, Ill. They are generally intelligent and moral, and possess considerable property. It is stated that they have purchased the largest portion of Henry county, and now number over a thousand persons.—New London Democrat.

**THE ROAD TO MEXICO.**—The whole road from Vera to Mexico is paved in a manner that streets in our cities are. The bridges over the streams and ravines are of solid masonry, and excellent workmanship.

A sensible lady, writing to a Northern contemporary, says: "Woman's true mission, about which so much has been written, is to make herself as charming and bewitching as possible to the gentlemen."

**COMMERCE IN ICE.**—One house in Boston, in a single year, has sent to Asia one hundred and one vessels with cargoes of ice, which have yielded eighteen millions of florins.

**A TRAW.**—With the thermometer up to 99 the Buffalo Republic exclaims: "There is every indication of a thaw."

**BURSTED.**—The Kidd bubble with its center dam. The wonder to us is, how it was ever blown up—even at this verdant age.

There are said to be 200 strangers at Saratoga Springs at the present time.

**The Incapables.**  
If the history of this country teaches any one lesson more forcibly than another, it is this: that the Federal party are INCAPABLE of administering its government. At three different periods since the foundation of the Constitution, they have seized the whole power of the government, and on each of those occasions they have been driven from office, covered with shame and ridicule. The measures of the elder Adams have now scarcely any open defenders. The administration of his son was the fruit of a gross fraud upon the people, which earned it universal detestation before its commencement. Its light-house in the sky, and the splendid abortion of the Panama mission, made all the world laugh at Federal folly; while the President's recommendation to the members of Congress not to be "palsied by the will of their constituents," exposed it to simple contempt—a contempt aggravated and increased by the known fact, that the same President was writing letters to the Anti-masonic demagogues in western New York, to gain their votes, and his Secretary was traversing the country, and making dimer orations to allay the public indignation. General Harrison brought Federalism in on a swell of popular excitement. Like the Bourbons, he had learned nothing, and forgot nothing during their exile from office. All the exploded humbugs and obsolete ideas of the previous half century, were gathered together, yamped up with the new, and the best effort of Federalism was made to force them on the country. But the effort to carry these measures exhausted their whole capacity—it rived the party into fragments—the administration burst up and ended in a great brawl, consisting in mutual abuse of one Federalist by another. Their leader knowing that they were incapable of carrying on the government, cunningly placed the party in the attitude of opposition, where it would have nothing to do but to find fault and prophesy ruin; a business in which to be unanimous was 'as easy as lying."

We wish our readers to mark carefully one fact,—that every Federal administration has been a most ridiculous and contemptible failure. Every Federal Congress has been changed into a Democratic one as soon as the first election came round. Every Federal Governor of Pennsylvania, like the Presidents of the same party, has served but a single term.—Every Federal State Legislature, has lasted just one year, and no longer. On every occasion when Federalism has been weighed, it has been found wanting. Whenever it has been entrusted with power, it has abused it. Its leaders have universally been driven from office with the brand of "THE INCAPABLES" seared and burnt upon their foreheads.

And this party, which has shown itself so egregiously deficient in administrative capacity, is the same which claims to have "all the talents," as well as "all the decency!" We admit, that there are talents as well as decent men among them. Mr. Webster has eloquence of the highest order; Mr. Clay has tact and ingenuity; Mr. Crittenden has a fair share of plausible sophistry; Mr. Clayton is a bold demagogue; and hundreds of other Federalists are highly respectable for information and ability. Besides, they have in every part of the country hundreds of not very scrupulous supporters, including a considerable majority of those who control the press. They possess a still more potent element of power in the hearty and honest faith which thousands of misguided men repose in them; for although it seems to us that no man who knows his right hand from his left, can fail to see their blundering incapacity, yet there are men in almost every county in the Union, and great numbers of them in every city, who firmly believe that Federal politicians are the only great and wise ones in the land—men who have believed in, and been cheated by them a thousand times, and who are resolved to believe in, and be cheated by them again.

Why then is Federalism always "in the vocative," when the opportunity is furnished to it of trying its men and its principles on public affairs? Why is it that this is so emphatically the party of "The Incapables?" The answer is plain and easy enough. Federalism is a combination of special interests. John Quincy Adams described it as "a base compound, bound together by no tie but that of a common hatred for better men than themselves." Men who desire to use the Government for their own purposes join the Federalists, because Democrats have no affinity with such people. Federalism takes them all under its ample wing. To the money-monger it promises corporate privileges; to the manufacturer, bounties in the shape of protection; to the debtor, a bankrupt law; to the timid conservative, a quiet exemption from the agitation of reforms; to the disappointed office-seeker, a good place and a fat salary. It is ready for every species of political amalgamation. It supports slavery in the South, and hutes with the Abolitionist in the North. It snouts "law and order" in Rhode Island, when the right of suffrage is to be stifled, and shakes the bloody hand of the Anti-Revolutionary in a Governor to be elected in New York. It is the war-party in peace and the peace-party in war. It derided Madison as a coward for not declaring war against England, and after it was begun, called him a blood-thirsty tyrant for carrying it on. It abused Mr. Polk for allowing the nation to be degraded by the insults of Mexico, and when he took measures to redress the injuries, it gave aid and comfort to the enemy. It is a Nullifier in Carolina, and a Consolidationist in Massachusetts. Like the chameleon, it takes its hues from surrounding objects, and like Proteus, changes its shape to suit circumstances. It is literally all things to all men—with one exception; it has no broad and general principle of honest and just government for those who are in favor of their whole country. It tries to conciliate all classes except the patriotic friends of equal and just laws, and them it hates, despises, and insults.

How can a party composed of such heterogeneous materials, and made of so many clashing interests, stick together. While they are out of power, the "hatred of better men than themselves" may form a sufficient bond of union for the leaders, and honest prejudice against the Democracy may prevent the rank and file from deserting. But this requires wary walking even in opposition. They have never dared to proclaim and stand by a general principle. Their National Conventions have always skulked away from the responsibility of setting forth their doctrine. General Harrison's committee refused to proclaim any principles for the public eye. Mr. Clay, by way of being candid, wrote letters to different quarters, suiting them to the person or the section they were sent to—"against annexation" for one, and "glad to see it" for another—protection here and low duties there—every

separate class that addressed him, a compliment and a promise.

But this game answers no purpose when Federalism gains the victory. Then comes the day of reckoning. The Banker, the Bankrupt, the Manufacturer, the Internal Improvement man, the office seeker, each one of whom thinks the government is made only for himself, fall together by the ears. One cannot be gratified without offending the other; Federalism is made but a spectacle of pity and contempt, and

"From her ruined fortunes her familiar child away."

When these fatal causes of dissolution, which have their existence in the very elements of Federalism—these seeds of death sown thickly through all its body—are considered in connection with its total inability to comprehend the political truths which the age has developed and proves so plainly what wonder is it that Federalism has seldom succeeded in gaining power and always left it with disgrace?—

View of these obvious facts, who can be surprised that the elder Adams left the seat of government at midnight—that the younger Harrison and Taylor dynasty exploded into fragments—or that the Butler administration expired in the throes of the Buekshot War? And what Democrat, who thinks of things, can fear the permanent success in an enlightened and free country, of so weak, and impotent and feeble a thing as this party of "THE INCAPABLES."—Pennsylvania.

**Always Wrong.**  
The following is a happy hit at such as are always humiliating themselves by denouncing their own country and endeavoring to rob her of all honorable character by representing her in the wrong.

This is a curious country! Its history would afford ample matter for moral lectures, sermons and philosophical disquisitions upon human nature, and the ends of government. What a strange fatality hangs over this unfortunate Republic! 'Tis painful to contemplate. To be sure, a little over half a century ago, we numbered only three millions of English colonists, now we are a mighty nation of freemen, ruling the great continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. 'Tis true we have boundless commerce, a brave army, and a gallant navy, imperable statesmen of distinguished ability, learned writers and professors and in a word, all things that make national greatness and power—yet what does this avail us! We are always wrong—always criminal in the eyes of Heaven and Earth. We have gone through seven contests, fought hard battles, gained glorious victories. We are nevertheless, ever all the time. Wrong in 1774, when opposing the imbecile Tyrant of Great Britain—so said the Tories. Wrong in 1812, when we proclaimed "free trade and Sailor's Rights," and begged the British a second time—so said the Federalists. Wrong in 1834 when Gen. Jackson threatened France, for the indemnities.—Wrong in the Black-Hawk war. Wrong in the Creek, Wrong in the Seminole war.—And now again wrong in the war of Mexico—so say many whigs. Pray tell us, when will America ever be right where there is fighting to be done? We do really, sincerely, anxiously, deplorably, distressedly, and most vehemently hope, wish, and crave to see our country right once before we die.

Are there any of our readers, represented in the above extract? Let every one observe the folly of always condemning their own country in times of difficulty and need.

**STAR SPANGLED BANNER SCENE.**—Twenty or thirty *Lives Lost*.—From the officers of the steamers Boreas No. 3, and St. Louis, we learn that the steamer Star-Spangled Banner, Capt. J. Pierce, which left New Orleans at 2 o'clock on Monday 25th ult.; having between four and five hundred passengers on board—mostly Indiana and Ohio volunteers; and German emigrants—bound for Cincinnati, struck a snag at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 29th at Thomas Point, some twelve miles above Baton Rouge, and sunk within five minutes after, in deep water. Fortunately, she was near its shore at the time, to which she was immediately run, and made fast by a line; but before the passengers could reach the shore, the ball struck out of sight, and the cabin, separating from it, floated down the river. It was met by the steamer Boreas No. 3, some twelve miles below, and taken in tow, and about 30 of the passengers, with Capt. Pierce, who were on the roof, were all taken safely off. It is not certainly known how many lives were lost, but it can be correctly ascertained, as few of the names of those on board were registered; but it is supposed that three to five cabin passengers, and twenty to twenty-five of those on deck, principally German children, were drowned.—St. Louis Republican, July 7.

**A NOVEL CRAFT.**—A craft called the Chinese Junk, arrived at New York from Canton on Saturday week, after a passage of nearly ten months. The Post thus speaks of her: "She is called the Keying, Captain Charles Kellett master, with a crew of sixty men, one-third Europeans, the rest Chinese." Original built for a war vessel, she was purchased by Capt. Kellett with the intention of sailing her with curiosities and taking her to London for exhibition. But in consequence of the long passage her course was changed to this port, where she will remain a few weeks before proceeding to her final destination. She is said to be an excellent sea boat, of 700 tons burthen; built throughout of teak wood, one hundred and fifty feet long, twenty-five feet beam, and twelve feet hold; her stern is about thirty feet high, being several feet above that of an English man of war; and, if she may be said to be like any thing else that floats the water, resembles somewhat a whaleboat.

Among the numerous curiosities which the ship affords is an idol, carved from a block of wood, and gilded; before this a light is constantly burning, and to this the Chinese sailors resort in all emergencies. Her cost at present is \$75,000.

**GEN. TAYLOR NOT COMING HOME.**—The New Orleans Delta of the 4th, says: "General Taylor told a gentleman who conversed with him four days subsequently to the departure of Capt. Pike from Monterey, that he had just received advices from Washington by which he was satisfied that the government was doing all it could to furnish him with the necessary men and means to enable him to advance on San Luis Potosi; that he felt assured, enough of both would shortly arrive; and that, as soon as they did arrive, he was determined to march forward."

Explosions in English coal mines are of frequent occurrence. One happened not long since at St. Helena, killing eight men. It was occasioned by the ignition of foul air.

General Government as well as in our own State. They have been aptly called "the party of the Incapables." In 1835, when they obtained power by a division of the Democratic party, they outraged the public feeling in the re-charter of the United States Bank, and other dangerous measures; until they closed their career in the crowning scene of the Buck shot war. And last winter when accident placed power in their hands so far as the Legislature was concerned, they only distinguished themselves by attempting to give away the public improvements and passing some corporation acts, and foreign divorce bills for itinerant applicants over the veto of the Governor.

L. REILLY, Chairman.  
L. G. M'KINLEY, Secretary.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**  
Gen. Scott still at Puebla.—Peace Proposition—Gen. Pillow and the Guerrillas—A Skirmish with the Lancers.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1847.

By the arrival of the steamer Alabama, the Picayune has direct advices from the city of Puebla to the morning of the 29th ult., and Mexico to the 30th. Gen. Scott still remained at Puebla, awaiting the reinforcements on the road under Generals Cadwalader and Pillow.

The news from the capital was indefinite. Gen. Scott states that he had informed the Mexican Government that Mr. Trist was with him, and authorized to enter into negotiations of peace. Santa Anna had vainly endeavored to procure a quorum of the members of Congress to consider Gen. Scott's communication. It is supposed that Gen. Scott will have to march into Mexico to secure peace. The censorship of the press prevents the knowledge of what measures of defence are contemplated. Santa Anna was to leave in three days from the 30th.

It is stated that every avenue to the city is fortified, but the success of the Americans was not doubted. Gen. Pillow, it is said, had been compelled to contest the road with guerrillas parties until beyond Cerro Gordo. They took advantage of every defile to arrest his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

The Government of Puebla has been entrusted to Col. Bolton, of the 3d Artillery. General Alvarez was at Alixco on the 14th June, with 300 cavalry.

The American Star, of Puebla, says there is three months provisions for the troops in the city, and that the fields around supply the necessary forage.

A Mexican had been detected by his countrymen, while on the way from the capital to Puebla, with drawings of the different fortifications around the capital. He was tried and condemned to die, but escaped.

The Mexicans used every means to induce our men to desert and then used them shamefully. A party of eight Americans, not connected with the army, left Puebla for a hacienda on the road to Mexico, to purchase mules, and encountered a party of lancers, and were unable to escape, were forced to fight them. All the Americans were wounded, and it is supposed one was killed. Five are believed to have been taken prisoners.

A letter from Mexico to the American Star, says the American prisoners were at liberty, and no one troubles them. The writer sees Maj. Gaines daily. The decree ordering the Americans away, had not been extended to them. It is believed that they are re-incarcerated at Santiago. Majors Gaines and Borland may be at liberty, but doubtful as to the rest. The Perfect of Puebla, recently decamped to Alixco, with all the city funds.

Perry's expedition to Tobasco, was entirely successful. A rumor was current at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 1st, that Gen. Scott had entered the capital, and that Gen. Pillow had been captured by the guerrillas. The former is false, and no faith placed in the latter.

**A Skirmish at Tobasco.**  
BALTIMORE, July 14.

An extra of the New Orleans Times, July 7th, announces the arrival of the steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 2d inst.

The latest dates from the city of Mexico, by this arrival, are to the 19th ult. Santa Anna, it is said, has demanded a forced loan of one million of dollars, and is raising the money at the point of the bayonet. A letter further states that the work of fortifying the approaches to the capital, is progressing with great energy, but with very little judgment.

No further news from Gen. Scott, except that he has abandoned Jalapa, and it was in possession of the guerrillas.

Com. Perry has returned from his expedition to Tobasco. He found the mouth of the river impassable, and consequently landed his troops and marched them to the town. He found the enemy ready to receive him, and having drawn up his forces they fired a volley which was returned by the Commodore, when the enemy scattered. Four of our men were wounded. Lieut. May was among the number, having lost an arm.

**LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.**  
The New York Commercial Advertiser has files of Oregon and Sandwich Island papers by a late arrival at Boston. The Oregon City Spectator contains a full account of the doings in Oregon—the proceedings of the Legislature, and the Governor's message.

The Legislature convened on the 1st of December, and organized by the election of A. L. Lovejoy, as speaker.

The project for a railroad to the Pacific seems to excite some interest in Oregon. The Spectator urges the Legislature to take some action upon the premises, by memorial to Congress, or approving resolutions. It suggests also that Congress be asked for a steam tug to operate at the mouth of the Columbia.

The Spectator calls loudly for the establishment of public schools. The directors of the "Printing Association," had resolved to print 2000 copies of Webster's Spelling Book.

The Oregon dates are to December 10th. The victories of Gen. Taylor had been announced in Oregon, and made a great excitement.

**NEW FURNACE—STILL MORE "RUIN!"**  
We are pained to inform the Federalists that there is new evidence of "ruin," about developing itself near the flourishing borough of Columbia in this county. Messrs. Cross & Waddle, intend erecting an extensive Furnace to smelt with anthracite. As Messrs. Cross & Waddle, are old iron masters from Venango county, it is safe to predict that they do not fear that "ruin," but that they are certain of a good return from the capital they will invest in this enterprise. They have now two furnaces near Columbia in daily operation, puffing their black smoke to the sky above, and surrounded by evidences of any thing else than "ruin."—Lancaster Intel.