

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Washington Union of Monday week publishes the following letter from the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico...

Washington, April 15, 1847. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of the 22d February last, in answer to mine of the 18th January...

On the 24th inst. I received a note from the government to present myself at the Castle of Santiago, our late prison, and there receive the final determination of the authorities in our case...

At the castle we were informed that we were exchanged; and that we should depart the next day for Tampico—the officers only without the men, and were directed to go to the palace, receive our instructions, expenses, money, &c., preparatory to our departure...

On the next day we were informed that they were without means to send us, and that we could not go. This was our hope blasted after having made all necessary preparations on our part for the trip...

Since that time (the 4th) I have heard nothing from this infernal Government, if Government it may be called, but to-day I have received an assurance from Gen. Scott, that immediately upon his arrival in the vicinity of the city, which will surely be within twelve days, he will make a peremptory demand for us...

I have received no letters from the States except one from A. K., since my captivity, so that the world, as to me, may be said to be hermetically sealed up. I have followed passages of a nature altogether private and domestic, and the letter concludes as follows:—

I have now the most positive information of Gen. Scott's readiness to move on this capital within the next three or four days. He will have an easy conquest. My intercourse with Gen. Worth is frequent. By his generous conduct towards me he has endeared himself to me for life.

Gen. Worth is frequent. By his generous conduct towards me he has endeared himself to me for life. Your affectionate brother, JNO. P. GAINES.

Important from Gen. Scott's Army. Overtures for Peace not Rejected.—A Speedy Movement on the Mexican Capital, &c. &c. WASHINGTON, July 22, 1847.

similar to our own, may protect and secure the liberty of their people, and maintain an elevated standing among the nations of the earth.

The undersigned embraces this occasion to offer to your Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Letter from Maj. Gaines. The subjoined letter from Maj. Gaines was received by his brother, A. L. Gaines, in New Orleans on the 13th. It will be found of deep interest, and may, we think, be regarded as in the main correct.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 26, 1847. Dear Sir—I am very sorry that I have it not in my power to advise you of our release from bondage. This execrable government, in violation of repeated promises and a solemn engagement entered into with Gen. Taylor...

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Eight of the prisoners who escaped from the Mexican, on their way from Mexico to Tampico, had arrived at New Orleans, and report that about 30 others who had escaped with them had been recaptured, and three shot during the pursuit. It will be recollected that these soldiers were a part of Borland's and Gaines' commands. It was supposed that Col. De Russy's expedition against the Mexicans who had recaptured our soldiers, had failed in catching the active enemy.

Small Wreck.—The Cleveland correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, relates the following admirable and characteristic incident:— "I heard an anecdote about Silas Wright, which occurred recently in our city, which I cannot resist telling. A young man who is a sailor, was being examined as a witness in one of our magistrates' courts, and upon being asked by a lawyer whose he lived, replied: "In Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York."

Some one remarked, "what, in Canton, that where Silas Wright resides, is it not?" "Yes sir," said the sailor, "and I know him well; the last time I saw him, he had a pick-axe on his shoulder going to dig a ditch."

AS EARTHQUAKE.—The Glens Falls, N. Y. Republican mentions that an earthquake visited the several towns in that county on the morning of the 9th inst. at about 4 o'clock. There were two shocks at an interval of nearly 15 seconds, and the report produced was represented as louder than the most terrific thunder ever heard. Buildings were shaken to their foundations, clocks were so agitated that they commenced beating a reveille without regard to the hour, and alarm and consternation became general.

A GOOD JOKE.—One of the best jokes connected with the President's visit here, came off, we learn, at the Mayor's room, and was "perpetrated" by Mr. Buchanan. The President inquired of the Mayor the latitude of Portland, and on being informed, he turned to Mr. Buchanan and said:— "This is farther north than we have ever been before." "Yes," replied Mr. B.; "but with a smile on his broad face, added:— "I hardly think we shall get to 54 40 this time."—Portland Advertiser.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—It is stated by authority in the House of Commons, that the privilege lately conceded by the proclamation of the Governor General of Canada, relaxing the laws affecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence, by which American vessels, small river craft, are permitted to bring their four and corn into this country, is but temporary, and will cease, as a matter of course, when the navigation laws cease to be suspended.

A CHEROKEE IN THE ARMY.—It is not generally known to the public, says the New Orleans Delta, that B. F. Ross, Adjutant of the Arkansas regiment, who fought with distinguished bravery at Buena Vista, and was afterwards rewarded for his meritorious behavior, by promotion from the ranks to the adjutancy of that regiment, is a Cherokee, and has numerous relations in the Cherokee nation, although he has not lived there for many years, having adopted Arkansas as his home.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—Presbyterian, 33; Presbyterian Associate, 3; Presbyterian Associate Reformed, 2; Presbyterian Reformed, 13; Episcopal, 41; Methodist, all classes, 32; Baptist, all classes, 20; Roman Catholics, 17; Dutch Reformed, 10; Jewish Synagogues, 9; Congregationalists, 7; Unitarians, 4; Universalists, 4; Welsh Independents, 2; Sundry others, 12. Total church buildings, 227.

RECORD OF CRIME.—The N. Y. Evening Post learns from the report of the Prison Association that the number of vagrants constantly in prison in that city during the past year, was 1020, costing \$60,000, and that the whole number arrested during the same time was 33,148. The number arrested from the 1st of July, 1845, to the 1st of November, 1846, 16 months, 47,295. A fearful catalogue indeed!

The Prices of Bread-stuffs. A few weeks ago, when the prices of bread-stuffs were high, the North American, in a paroxysm of sympathy, condescended with the mechanics and tried to convince them that the Tariff of 1846 was working their ruin. Then that far-seeing journal had no congratulations to offer to the farmers, on a state of things so gratifying to them; its tears flowed in another channel, and the happy agriculturist was wholly forgotten. Now, however, when these prices have gone down partially, the mechanics are kicked aside and forgotten, and the streaming eyes and piteous looks of this Federal print, are turned compassionately upon the farmers. Like the well-known historian, who was preacher and player by turns, it is hard to say in the personation of which of these different characters the North American is most successful.

Neither Sol. Burton or Jos. Cowell, could lay claim to a higher order of talent in these difficult departments of the drama. But has this home-market been destroyed, as you predicted it would be, when the Tariff of 1846 was enacted? On the contrary, has not the home demand increased in an amazing degree? Have not your prophecies of the overthrow of our domestic manufactures been falsified too? Does not the whole country know that the prices of manufactured articles, of all kinds are at least as, and in many cases better than they were under your boasted Tariff of 1842? Is it not equally notorious that your prophecies have been falsified in another very important particular, by the erection of hundreds of new manufacturing establishments in all parts of the country, north and south, east and west? Have not thousands of hands been employed in consequence, to the detriment of another of your predictions?—Have they not been employed at better prices too? And if these things are so, where do you differ, so far as the home-market is concerned, from the boasted state of things under the Tariff of 1842? It is easy to see that we have all the advantages of a home-market, added to all the benefits consequent upon the opening of the English ports to our domestic produce.

There never was a more desperate and reckless effort, than that now making by the Federal papers on this subject. Last November, when there was a certain prospect of a rise in bread-stuffs, they attempted to create a panic among the holders of grain, by ridiculing the whole affair as the work of speculation, and by predicting that there was no scarcity abroad. The North American even went so far as to publish letters from Europe, the object of which was to induce the farmers to sell off at what were then the controlling prices. And these efforts succeeded only too well—hundreds of farmers came into market, and sold at present prices, thereby losing thousands of dollars, which went into the pockets of the speculators. This was one proof of the love of the North American for the farmer. We have no doubt at all that the same paper would now be rejoiced, if what went down to fifty cents a bushel, especially if this result aided in its designs to restore Federalism to power.

The design of the North American, however, is evidently to show that the prices of bread-stuffs are lower under Democratic and higher under Federal administrations. Such an attempt is sufficiently absurd and impracticable, without a word from us. But if we refer to the history of the past, we shall find but little cause we have to trust the operation of this subject, in the future. It is a singular, but not the less incontrovertible fact, that under the three Federal administrations, in which this country has been afflicted—those of the elder and younger Adams, and that of HARRISON—bread-stuffs were much lower than during any other administration since the commencement of the Government. This is a truth full of significance. And it is also a fact that the farmers have never prospered so well as under Democratic administrations. Let us give a few figures to prove these assertions, taken from HAZARD'S Register, a well-known and reliable journal, with strong Federal sympathies:—

During the four years of the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the average price of Flour per barrel, was \$5 11 1-2. During the first four years of General JACKSON'S administration, the average price was \$5 61 per barrel, and during his second term, \$6 16 3-4. During Mr. VAN BUREN'S four years, the average price of Flour per barrel, was \$7 26. We now come to that blessed period beginning with General HARRISON'S administration, and including the best portion of the time when the Tariff of 1842 was covering the country with benefits, according to Federal papers—the period when the Globe Market flourished. We take these authorities for the prices of wheat, rye, and corn, from the books of practical miller in an adjacent county in this State.

To show how the prices ranged between Democratic and Federal administration, from 1836 to 1840, the average price per bushel of wheat was \$1.72, rye \$1.06, corn 59 cents. From 1840 to 1844 (let the North American observe), wheat was \$1.13 per bushel, rye 65 cents, corn 54 cents! These are stubborn facts, and furnish a bitter commentary upon the professions of the Federalists in their efforts to excite the farmers against the Democratic party. We leave our contemporary of the North American to explain the causes which have produced the invariable prosperity of the farmers, when the Democrats were in power.

No REIN.—It is a gratifying fact that during the journey of President Polk through the Eastern and Northern States, not a word was heard of that devastating "rain" the new tariff was to spread broad-east through the land. Every speaker that addressed him, of all parties, took pride and pleasure in alluding to the general and universal prosperity that was witnessed in every quarter of our nation—never was a country so rich—a people so happy.—We wonder not that the Whigs are ashamed to allude to the these things.—Boston Argus.

DIVORCE.—In Northumberland county, a short time since, Mr. FLEDERER E. BROOKS and Mrs. HENRIETTA E. BROOKS, of Lycoming county, Pa., late Miss Henrietta Vanhook. The divorce was given by mutual consent, the parties never having lived together since their marriage.

ANNEXATION AND WAR, THAT'S THE END, every word of it," said a pert old maid; "no sooner do you get married than you begin to fight." SAILLED.—The U. S. Steamer Princeton left the Navy Yard at Philadelphia for the Mediterranean on Friday. ASK A FEDERAL PAPER.—Whether it approve of the sentiments of Tom Corwin's speech—its editor will faint.



THE DEMOCRAT. MONROSE. Thursday, July 29, 1847.

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY, MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

See an excellent article on the 'Price of Bread-stuffs' in another column.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the County Standing Committee have made their usual appointments of township Committees, who, we feel assured, will discharge their duty with equal fidelity, as upon the action of Democrats at primary meetings, depends much of our harmony & strength. Let there be no lukewarmness on the part of any one, but let every Democrat go to the election house in his district and have a voice in arranging the preliminaries of the approaching canvass.

Gen. Irvin's Letter. The Harrisburg Intelligencer, a leading opposition paper, and one of the first to pronounce the famous Irvin letter which we printed a few weeks ago, a "forgery," has finally admitted its genuineness. It now seeks to forestall the public mind and neutralize its legitimate effect by printing a corrected (counterfeit, not the genuine) copy, and by asking "What of it?—what are the Locos going to make out of it?"

We answer: we wish to make nothing out of it, for the very good reason that it makes enough out of itself. Besides, the attempt to give it the go-by as unimportant comes with a bad grace from a paper that made so much fuss about the "infamous forgery" which it at first pronounced it. As the Federalists have themselves attached importance to it, we have again concluded to submit it to the reading public, & in a separate issue, for inspection, with the simple request, that our friends not only examine it themselves, but that they exhibit it to their Whig neighbors, and ask them whether the pigmy that wrote it is fit to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

Millsburg Iron Works, Nov. 16, 1839. Respected Sir: I take the liberty of dropping you a few lines respecting the Election, requesting of you as a personal favor to exert yourselves as much as possible as everything depends upon our activity. Our prospects appear good, and if our friends only turn out, we will give them such a hearing as they never have met with, before in Centre County. I trust you will spend Monday and Tuesday in quietly calling upon our friends and notifying them to set aside all business and go to the Election on Wednesday, and show it to the world, that the people of this district still pay some regard, to moral character &c., in the choice of their public officer.—I presume you are aware that although I am not a member of your society, that I have friendly feelings towards it, and at all times have when called upon contributed to the erection of meeting houses, &c. and not long since unsolicited offered Mr. Henderson a lot of ground near Waddles for the erection of a meeting house.—Anything that you can do for me will be considered as a particular favor by me. Your friend, JAMES IRVIN.

It may be well again to remark that the foregoing epistle was published in the Centre county Democrat in 1840, and not denied. And in proof of its genuineness, (lest this paper may fall under the eyes of some who did not see our last week's edition,) we offer the following from a late number of the same paper:— "We should like to know the authority upon which the charge of forgery is founded, inasmuch as we learn from a reliable source that the mischievous rumor referred to is genuine to the dotting of an 'i' and the crossing of a 't'. That source is Gen. Irvin's own handwriting. Gen. Irvin himself dare not deny it. It is his friends really believe it to be a 'Loon Foose forgery,' they have their remedy, and justice, to themselves demands that they should pursue it. Will they be good enough to try the experiment?"

Gen. Taylor Accepts. In the caption of an article, originated by the N. Y. Tribune, and generally circulated by the Federal press, accepts what? Why, a "Whig nomination," exclaim those quondam friends of the old hero. But from what is this piece of information derived? Why, from a letter—yes a letter—written by him in answer to one from the Secretary of a "Whig meeting" in N. J., in which he holds the following language:— "I embrace this occasion to remark, that it is the desire of this country to place me in the high office of Chief Magistracy, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse."

This is all that even squints towards such a conclusion. Now what does it say that can possibly be construed into an acceptance of a Whig nomination, or that in the least revokes or contradicts his emphatic declaration that he would "not be the candidate of any party on eliquit" or lend himself to "party schemes?" Truly the Federalists must be very much straightened for an "available," or possess extraordinary subtlety, to discover "an acceptance of a Whig nomination" in such language. The truth is, however, and they cannot disguise it—the General's "Signal" letter was a "dead whig" to those who "wat blanked" to their headless enthusiasm. It took them completely off their feet, and in their anxiety to regain terra firma, they are found grasping at even the minutest straw that they think will catch them down or save them from utter explosion.

Jack Frost made his appearance here Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

side. It shows one thing, however, which we have all along predicted, and that is, they find they have caught a Tyler (a man who will not become subservient to their "party schemes" to the sacrifice of right and justice) and they are now resolved either to whip him into their gear or "drop him like a hot potato." Which it will be, there can be little doubt.

What Do They Promise?

This is every day becoming a question of greater importance. What do the Federalists promise us as an effect of their promotion? Is it a better government? more prosperous times? or a sounder currency? Do they even intimate that these are to be the fruits of a Federal victory? No;—prolong as they usually are in their promises, they dare not insult the credulity or common sense of the people with such false inducements. Well, what then? Why ask the people to change their system of government—to reverse the engine of state, propelled by which she has moved, and is moving, along so prosperously, so beautifully, when they can offer us nothing better? This is the question—and it is one which it behooves every man we care not of what party, to consider faithfully. What is to be gained? Not a better government, for even fault-finding and trifling Federalism is utterly unable to point to single act in the official career of our worthy Executive, long as he has "been in office," to which they dare offer an objection. Even his vetoes of their darling Bank and corporation measures last winter, because they refused to make the stock-holders severally as well as jointly liable for their debts, are passed over by them in silence—a fact that is big with significance. Nor do they promise better times. The idea of a "panic" to wheedle the people, is hopeless, and their giant lever, bunting, which in '40 raised the cry of "two dollars and roast beef" has lost its subtle charm. The times are passing good, the state credit is excellent, her Public Works and institutions highly prosperous, her people unprecedently contented and happy. Under such a state of things is it a marvel that they find "hard rowing" in advocating a change? A change to what? We will tell you, as they dare not. A change from Democracy to Federalism—from a good government, with which every body but an insatiate gang of Federal office-seekers, is well suited, to a bad one, (of which the reign of Riker & Co. is an exact type)—from prosperous times to "hard times"—from a comparatively sound currency to one inflated and vitiated by a multiplication of irresponsible Banks—for a change implies all of this. Do the people desire this? Do they want to see a score or more Banks created, without any responsibility, to rob and plunder them out of the earnings of their toil at any time when it shall suit the purposes of their managers? We know better—the Federalists know better, and for this reason it is that they "keep shady," and dare not grapple in with these questions, which urged upon them by the Democratic press, are not that they will indiscriminately decry Banks when established upon safe principles; but we do forewarn the people against doing what that will ultimately in the creation of any more unless their predictors are willing to accept them with the "individual liability clause."

Ask a Federalist the question, "for what shall we change," and he is as dumb as a doer. He cannot assign any reason for it, except it be to give a lengthier horde of his own party a sneak at the government pap. Power and plunder is the sole object of the change by which they clamor. It is to gratify a gang of office-seekers, first; and second, to legislate for, and defray capital at the expense of honest labor and toil. Do you doubt it? Then why not promise us better times and a better government by a change? Why are they, when in power, eternally legislating the largest immunities to capital in the shape of Banks and corporations? Such questions will admit of but one answer, and their relevancy is unmistakable. And they people may depend upon it, if the Federalists should get the reins of government, to legislate for, and enhance capital in the hands of the rich, at the expense of the poor, will be the Alpha and Omega of their acts, until driven out of the windows of the capital, as they were during memorable "Buck Shot war."

Will the Register inform the people of this county whether the "Whigs" are in favor of, or opposed to, making the stockholders of Banks and other corporate institutions, severally as well as jointly liable? And in addition to this will it venture to say whether, in the event of the "Whigs" getting into power, they will charter any more of such institutions without the "individual liability clause?"

The Register is "dumb as a doer" about that \$150 it alleged Gov. Shunk received as a compensation for five days service as Clerk of the House, neither daring to having the honesty, to come out and acknowledge that it had been misinformed, or to give its readers the whole story as it is. Our neighbor, just "dead justly" by an opponent once and say to your readers that that one hundred and fifty dollars was a voluntary donation of the House, voted for by every Whig as well as Democratic member, and that it was not for five, but more than ten days service.

From all parts of the Union east and west, north and south—the reports of an abundant harvest, realized and in prospect, come teeming in. Every where the season has been propitious, the husbandman ambitious, and the reward of his toil profuse. In a word, the country is enjoying an unprecedented degree of prosperity, and the people are contented, and happy.

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