

hour at the coach window of some renowned belle.  
But there can be nothing more delightful than a walk here during the early morning. There is a freshness then in the air, a quiet and peacefulness that are found at no other time of the day. The student comes with his book; the priest, from his early mass; the nurse, with her baby; the sentimental miss; to sigh for her lover, (and perhaps to see him); the dyspeptic to earn an appetite for his breakfast; the monk, the lounge, and even the laborer, stop for a moment beneath the refreshing shade, to take breath for the coming day. It is almost Druidical in the solemn stillness of its groves, placed in the midst of a population of two hundred thousand. Even the birds seem to have been assured, scared from the plains, they are here in a sanctuary, and no profane hand dares touch them. They have consequently planted, as if by consent of each other, distinct colonies in different parts of the wood; the owl, sitting on her branch, in one place; the doves making love the business of their lives, in another; the mocking birds making a third species a perfect choir; and innumerable sparrows and yrems, like so many Paul Prays, chattering and patter about with an intrusive potherness through the dominions of all the rest.  
Directly west of the Alameda, and on the same street, is the Paseo Nueva, another delightful drive of a mile in length, bordered with paths and trees, and divided by fountains adorned with statuary and sculpture.  
Passing out of the western gate of the Alameda, the fashionable every evening take a turn or two along this drive. On festivals it is crowded. All the equipages of the city must be there, and it is the mode for every person of consideration, or who desires consideration, to possess an equipage. It is not thought "exactly proper" for a lady ever to walk, except to mass—so, sometimes, when she goes shopping. The beach, therefore, on all gala days, is sure to appear on the Paseo with its fair burden, dressed in the French style as for a dinner party of a ball. When I first arrived in Mexico, it was rare to see a bonnet on such occasions; that awkward appendage of fashionable costume was becoming gradually in vogue before I left.  
For an hour or more it is the custom to pass up and down the sides of the Paseo, nodding and smiling at the cavaliers, who show off their horsemanship along the centre of the road. Here the utmost luxury and style are exhibited in the equipment of carriage and animals. Gold embroidery, silver plating, and every ornament that can add splendor to harness and livery, are brought forth. To such an extent is the taste for these exhibitions carried, that one of the millionaires of Mexico appears occasionally at the Paseo on a saddle which (without counting the value of the rest of his comparison) cost the sum of five thousand dollars. It was the chef d'œuvre of an honest German saddler who made it, and retired from trade to his beloved "father land."  
On approaching this charming drive, the whole plain of the valley of the valley of Mexico is at once revealed to you, without passing a dirty suburb. On your right, is the express covered and castle crowned hill of Chapultepec, formerly the site, it is alleged, of one of Montezuma's palaces; before you and behind stretch two immense aqueducts—the one coming from the hills, the other from a greater distance, near Tacubaya, and screening that village as it leans against the first slopes of the western mountains. On your left tower the volcanoes, on whose summits the last rosy rays of sunset are resting.  
The gay throng disperses, as the moon rises from behind the mountains, pouring a flood of clear light, bright as the day in other lands, over the tranquil landscape.  
The moonlight of Mexico is marvellously beautiful. That city, you remember, is 7,500 feet above the sea, and nearly that number of feet closer to the stars than we are; the atmosphere, consequently, is more rarified, and the light comes, as it were, pure and pellucid from heaven; you seem able to touch stars, so brilliantly near do they stand out relieved against the background of an intensely blue sky. Strolling on such nights in Mexico, when I saw the sharp lines of the tower and temple come boldly out with shape, and even color, almost as bright, yet softer than at noonday. I have often been tempted to say that the moonlight you get at home (much as it is the theme of poets and lovers) is but second-hand stuff, compared with that of Mexico.  
And so with the climates. Between the seashore at Vera Cruz and the volcanoes, whose eternal snows hang over Mexico, you have every climate in the world.  
In the valley there is a perpetual spring. For six months in the year (the winter months as they are called) rain never falls; during the other six months showers occur almost daily. It is never hot—never very cool—and you may wear your cloak or your summer dress the whole year, according to the temper of your nervous system. One side of the street is always too warm at noon. Cold and sleeting in this city in January, the roses are already blooming freshly in the gardens of Mexico. Nor is there perceptible change of foliage on the forest trees; the new leaves push off the old ones with a "gentle force," and the regeneration of the seasons is effected without the process of fading, withering, and dying, which makes with us the melancholy days of autumn—the saddest of the year.  
To look at the external world, you would say there was no such thing as death in Mexico. The rose and the leaf you admire to-day, are replaced to-morrow by fresh buds and renewed verdure.  
**A Prophetess!**  
In these latter days there has appeared a remarkable "prophetess," in the person of a young girl of the Creek nation. She lives a few miles from Fort Gibson, and we have great reports of the sensation and moving she has caused in the "dry bones" around her. We cannot pretend to relate all the marvellous things we have heard of her sayings and doings—it would require to do so greater faith and more time than we have to bestow on such a subject. Suffice it, then, that the person alluded to is about fifteen years of age; of Creek descent, illiterate, and not remarkable in her former days for any qualities of mind that would distinguish her above many of her countrywomen. About three months ago, while engaged in some household duties, she uttered a scream and fell senseless. Her friends supposed that she was dead, and made ready to bury her, but after remaining in that state several hours, she gave signs of life, and gradually regained her senses.  
She had been in a trance, and was revived, gave a full account of her intercourse with the spirits of the upper world—all of which she saw, of all that was to come to pass. She has been

in the same state, once or twice since, and promises to have had communication with the Spirit of men, whose words open and bleed a fresh upon the perpetration of every wicked act committed here below. She has predicted one or two deaths which have come to pass, and told from her own feelings of a murder at the very time when it was committed at a distance of several miles from her home. She has also purchased her burial clothes, foretold at what time her death would take place, and certain signs which would then be seen, and from which the world could judge of the sincerity of her professions and truth of her revelations.  
People from all sections are flocking to see her; and as she goes off again to day, for the last time but one, it is said that an immense crowd will visit her. There are many who consider her case a remarkable one, and who, believing in her inspiration, have become alarmed and forsaken the errors of their ways.  
These are some of the accounts we have heard of this modern prophetess, whom every body should visit—those who have some knowledge of such things, to see what may be, perhaps, an interesting case in medical science, and those who are ready to be led away by every windy doctrine, to see what shadows they are, to have something wonderful to talk about and to become frightened into a proper course of life, if they cannot be reasoned into it.—*Cherokee Ado.*  
**Late and Important from Mexico.**  
**IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.**  
**THE MEXICANS DEFEATED!**  
The Washington correspondent of the *Ledger* writing on the 9th of September has the following, brought to this city by express:—  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 43 P. M.  
The Postmaster General has this moment received by telegraph from Fredericksburg, a letter dated at New Orleans, on the 8th of September, which says, "The Fashion arrived last night from Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott arrived at Mexico on the 20th. He had two engagements with the enemy, in both of which he was victorious. The battles were fought under Santa Anna and Valencia. The Mexicans retreated into the city, and demanded a truce to consider the propositions of Mr. Trist. Congress has been called for that purpose." Gen. Scott has the city in his power, but has not entered, waiting the result of the action of Congress. The impression is that peace will follow.  
The *New Orleans Picayune*, of the 3d, has the following highly important news from Gen. Scott's army in Mexico, brought by the steamer Fashion, Capt. O'Brady, just arrived from Vera Cruz via Tampico. She left Vera Cruz on the 27th of August, and Tampico on the 29th.  
"The news by this arrival is the most important that we have received in many months from Mexico. Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico, but it has had two engagements with the enemy close under the walls of the city and defeated them. The Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of arms, and Gen. Scott has granted it. The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposition.  
The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 29th ult. by an express courier from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Dimond, the collector at Vera Cruz, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the letter which we proceed to give:—  
ORIZABA, August, 25th 1847.  
The Mexican mail, which has just come, brings the following intelligence, which I copy from the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*. Being of so great importance, I send you this express courier, which will be with you to-morrow about 12 o'clock.  
On the 20th two brigades, commanded by Gen. Valencia and Santa Anna, went out to attack the Americans near San Angel. Valencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa Anna after the first rencontre, fell back also in disorder to the city.  
They immediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions of peace from Mr. Trist.  
The next day the Minister of foreign relations invited the Congress, through the newspapers to meet for that purpose.  
These are the great facts which no doubt will bring after them peace.  
F. M. DIMOND, Esq.  
Another express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 20th, with letters containing the same news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*:—  
(Translated from the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*.)  
On the 20th August, Scott's troops, who intended marching on Penon, turned it and arrived near Tacubaya. As soon as the news was known at Mexico, Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Llanos de San Angel, and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division, which shared the same fate after some fighting. The Mexicans retreated to the capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by their defeat, that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convoked the Congress to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposition. A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans and granted. The Americans are around Mexico, but had not entered the city on the 21st.  
Such are the meagre details which we have of these important events. No couriers from General Scott's army direct have been able to get through, so far as we can learn. But from the foregoing statement it is manifest that General Scott holds the city of Mexico at his command. That General Scott did not choose to enter the city is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering it by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans, when upon the eve of important negotiations.  
It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th ult., a day in advance of the regular English courier was the bearer of instructions to the British Minister to offer again his mediation; and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so, if possible, before Gen. Scott entered the capital. We believe that instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed.  
Having absolute confidence in this representation of the facts of the English government we think it reasonable to suppose that Gen. Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a peace, and so spared the blood of his soldiers.  
Another letter says *Los Llanos de San Angel*.

the Mexicans the humiliation of the armed occupation of their capital. His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of hostile occupation. We may recur to this point and to the prospects of peace which some may now entertain.  
We have given none of the rumors current in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on imperfect rumors of the real state of facts. The rumors circulated here that Santa Anna and Valencia were taken prisoners, we believe are totally unfounded.  
VERA CRUZ, Aug. 27, 1846.—On Sunday last the city was started with intelligence from Yucatan, that the whole Indian population of that State, had arisen against the whites and in some districts massacred entirely the whole population, with the exception of the women, whom they only spared for a fate still worse than death.  
The news was received here by the French Consul at Campechy, and the massacre he says was universal, no distinction being made except between Indians and whites. In some of the districts the whites have succeeded in reaching the cities, and were there waiting such a good reason to hope, these will be able to defend themselves until they are informed of an immediate attack. The French brigades of La Perouse and La Platte have, it is understood, been ordered to Campechy, and there is a report that Commodore Perry is about ordering down one of the vessels of our squadron.  
There is, perhaps, some exaggeration in the accounts of the extent of the massacre, but of the main facts there is not a doubt. The Indians in Yucatan have been more oppressed than in any other part of Mexico, because the landholders are generally absentees residing in Spain, and trust the management of their estates to stewards, who, to subserve their own interests, grind the unfortunate Peon to the dust.  
An express arrived here on Tuesday from Alvarado to Com. Perry, with information that the guerrillas had attacked that place the night before, and killed a surgeon and two marines in that town. The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were immediately despatched to reinforce those in possession of the place.  
I refer you to the paper for the local news. D. S.  
**Further News from the Army.**  
In addition to the above which reached us yesterday morning, we give the following extract from the *Baltimore Sun*, containing, as will be seen, further extracts from papers and correspondents by the Fashion:  
**THE CITY OF MEXICO IN OUR POWER.**  
*Battle of San Angel.*—The sum of the intelligence brought by the Fashion, is of the most pleasing, as it is of the most important nature, since it announces another victory that has crowned the American arms—a victory that will in all probability be most blessed in its results, bringing about a peace between the two hostile republics. It appears that the march of our army under General Scott at Puebla, to within eight or nine miles of the capital, was unopposed by any resistance on the part of the enemy. At El Penon—a position fortified by Santa Anna—the two hostile forces first came into collision, where according to *El Sol de Anahuac*, a division of the American army made an onset on the enemy, the main body passing through Guadalupe, and, to the surprise of the Mexicans, appearing suddenly in the rear.  
A regular fight then ensued at a place called San Angel, situated at about six or eight miles southwest of the capital; the result of which was that Gen. Valencia's division of the Mexican army was totally routed, when Santa Anna fell back with the remainder of his troops on the city. Here the greatest consternation prevailed, and, as the only means to stop the victorious career of the American army, it was decided to solicit from Gen. Scott a suspension of arms. A flag of truce was dispatched to the American head quarters, for this purpose, with the view of giving time for the opening of negotiations, for the renewal of pacific relations. The Mexican Government intimated to Gen. Scott that it was ready to treat for peace on the propositions brought by Mr. Trist. Thus, at the eleventh hour, has the stubbornness of our hitherto intractable neighbor given way, and the best hopes may be entertained that we are on the eve of sheathing the sword, a consummation heartily to be desired by every friend of humanity.  
The American Commander-in-chief at once acceded to the request of the Mexican Government, and a truce was declared. The city of Mexico, we learn, is absolutely at our mercy, being surrounded by our army. Gen. Worth, at the head of his division, is in the rear of the capital, having it in his power, to cut off all the supplies from that quarter. The decisive action at San Angel, where Valencia's troops were put to flight, took place on the 20th ult. Of course, we know nothing of the details nor of the loss sustained in the two conflicts by the two armies. The express which brought the intelligence to Vera Cruz, came by the way of Orizaba; and the despatch concludes with these remarkable words: "Peace will positively be the result."  
The *Bulletin* says that the wagons are filled with the sick and wounded.  
Correspondence of the Commercial Times.  
VERA CRUZ, Aug. 18, 1847.  
There is a most unpleasant story about with regard to Capt. Belisario and his detachment, which was believed to have joined the command of Major Lally. A Mexican gentleman, whom I know very well, and whose means of information are good, states positively that the detachment referred to has been captured to a man, and that many of the men have been subsequently murdered. He gives the name of a man (Don Pedro Escota, Alcade of San Carlos town 25 miles to the northward of this city), who had exerted himself to save the lives of a party in the hands of some cut-throat wretches but without avail, and they were massacred in his presence. I hope and believe the story has no truth in it, but I think it proper to mention the story as told to me.  
Pardons trunks and writing desks were examined to-day, and his papers placed in the hands of the Governor. Amongst his papers is a printed defence of his course for some time past, a copy of which I will endeavor to obtain. The other papers consist chiefly of private letters, and possess but little public interest.  
A gentleman—of whose credibility I know nothing—informs me that he has received letters from Havana, advising him that 42 individuals—natives of Spain and France—have been induced by Paredes to join their for-

tunes with his in the effort now made to save his country; that these men had all arrived in Havana, and most of them have left for different points in Mexico, some directly for Vera Cruz—two by the bark St. Mary, recently arrived—some by way of New Orleans, and others by different ports in the Gulf. Some point has been designated in Mexico for their rendezvous, but in what part the "deponent saith not." I have no confidence in the man's story, although it is plausible enough, and I know that suspicious characters did come in the St. Mary.  
Correspondence of the Commercial Times.  
VERA CRUZ, Aug. 17, 1847.  
**Gentlemen.**—Since I last wrote you there has been quite a move in our circle of authorities. The harbor master has been removed from his office in consequence of allowing Gen. Paredes to land. So poor Mr. Clark lost his office for doing Gen. Paredes a good deed. It appears that Messrs. Atocha and Tamara were the gentlemen who accompanied the General to their or his domicile. The Governor had Mr. Atocha up about it, who told him that he was not an informer. This was rather digging for his Excellency. We have received some accounts from Alvarado; it appears that Capt. got his vessel, the *Hecla*, a staunch brig of war, ashore on the bar, and when he and twelve of his crew landed in the boat, they were made prisoners by a party of Alvarado's men, who have been treated more like friends than enemies.  
Your obedient servant, TAR BECKET.  
VERA CRUZ, Aug. 19, 1847.  
A report has just come in, that there has been a meeting of the Mexican Generals at Mexico. All but three, including Santa Anna, have decided in favor of delimiting the city of Mexico to Gen. Scott. Gen. Valencia and two others, determined to fight it out to the last, and not give up. We now discover Santa Anna's character in full. Finding that he could not whip the Yankees, he intends to make them the instruments of placing him at the head of the Government, and there protect him. This is one of his ruses, and is in keeping with the report, that he promised our Government he would make peace if they would give him a passport to return to Mexico. He now apparently wants to fulfil his promise, when he finds he cannot subserve his ambition otherwise.  
Commodore Perry came up yesterday on a visit. He gave Capt. E. of the sloop of war *S. S. Sever* a lecture for not overhauling the British steamer and arresting Gen. Paredes. Our men-of-war certainly are of great service to us here! They all lie at Antonio Lizardo, a distance of 11 miles; and in reference to them, it may be justly said that the guerrillas could, were they strong and daring enough, come in and cut all our throats before we could get any assistance from them. The best excuse they have, is that there is no sickness there, also some say that it is as bad there, if not worse, than here.  
The barque *Cora* arrived yesterday; we have only 25 vessels in port, principally small ones. Flour \$11.50 per bbl., duty and charges \$2.50; Lard 19c. per lb.; Potatoes \$6.50 per 50; Onions \$7.50 per bbl.; Hams none, good 12c. per lb.; everything else in abundance.  
Yours, TAR BECKET.

words lady and gentleman, for the common appellations; and woman and man for special titles of honor.—*Philo Post.*  
**Senatorial Conference.**  
The Conferees of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, agreeable to previous notice, met at the house of E. Mages in Clifford, Susquehanna county, on Monday the 13th inst. The following gentlemen produced their credentials and took their seats as conferees:  
From Susquehanna County—Perrin Wells, Thos. Johnson, J. T. Langdon, Wm. Hartley, George Bush, G. A. Starkweather.  
From Wyoming County—E. W. Hamlin, V. Smith.  
The Conference organized by choosing Wm. Hartley Esq. President, and J. V. Smith and G. A. Starkweather, Secretaries.  
On motion, the Conference then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for State Senator to be supported by the Democratic Electors of this Senatorial district at the ensuing election. When, on counting the votes it appeared that F. B. STRICKER, of Susquehanna County was unanimously nominated.  
On motion, a committee, one from each county composing this district was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the Conference. Thos. Johnson, of Susquehanna, E. W. Hamlin, of Wayne and Alfred Hine, of Wyoming, were appointed said committee, who after retiring a short time, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:  
Resolved—That we believe it to be the duty of every true American, native or adopted, to defend the rights of our Republic, and to aid in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty, by all constitutional means that may be placed within their reach; and that we fully approve of the course pursued by our government in its hostile relations with the Mexican Republic. That the course pursued by that Government let our authorities no resort other than a tame submission to its repeated insults or a many appeal to arms in vindication of our rights.  
Resolved—That we have undiminished confidence in President Polk and that we fully approve of his course. His ability as a statesman, devotion to the honor and interests of our country—his untiring industry in the practical application of his principles in advancing the general good of our beloved Republic, has endeared him to the Democracy of the whole Union.  
Resolved—That we deprecate the course the Federal leaders have pursued—who have won for themselves the distinction of *Mexican Consuls*, by opposing the war and aiding our enemies in prolonging the sanguinary conflict, they evince the same spirit that actuated the Tories of the revolution and the Federalists of the last war.  
Resolved—That our brave officers and men who have gone to battle under our country's flag are entitled to our warmest gratitude and highest admiration.  
Resolved—That the administration of Pres. B. SHERMAN has truly Democratic, and that our beloved old Commonwealth has prospered under it by the reduction of the State debt—the prompt payment of interest—the increased revenue by our public works—his refusal to encourage incorporate monopolies—all of which meets our most sanguine expectations and approval.  
Resolved—That we will sustain the nominees of the 1st 4th of March Convention, F. B. STRICKER and M. LOSOSTRETT, believing them to be Democrats in principle—and that if elected they will discharge their duties to the best interests of the State with ability and integrity.  
Resolved—That in presenting the name of F. B. STRICKER Esq. for State Senator, we act but in accordance with the wishes of the democratic party in this district. His talent and his integrity are a sufficient guaranty of his triumphant election, and we hereby pledged ourselves to give him a cordial and united support.  
Resolved—That the proceedings of this conference be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers of the district.  
WM. HARTLEY, President.  
GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, Secretary.  
JNO. V. SMITH, Secretary.  
**Representative Conference.**  
At a meeting of the Representative Conferees appointed by the Democratic County Conventions of the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming, held at the house of Spencer Hickox, in Springville, on the 14th of Sept. inst. Hon. M. C. Tyler, John Young and Azur Lathrop appeared on the part of Susquehanna, and Geo. Osterhout and E. Mowry Jr., on the part of Wyoming.  
On motion of Geo. Osterhout, Azur Lathrop was appointed Chairman, and on motion of E. Mowry Jr., Geo. Osterhout was appointed Secretary.  
On motion of Hon. M. C. Tyler, it was resolved that R. R. Little & Samuel Taggart, having been nominated by the Democratic County Conventions of their respective Counties, as candidates for the office of Representative, by this Convention, and the said Robert R. Little & Samuel Taggart are declared the Democratic candidates for the office of Representative.  
On motion of John Young it was resolved that from henceforth the meeting of the Representative Conferees shall be held at Springville, on the 2nd Tuesday of September, in each year, unless some other day be fixed by the said Conferees.  
On motion of E. Mowry Jr., it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Northern Democrat & Wyoming Patriot.  
[Signed by the Officers.]  
**Democratic County Meeting.**  
At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the County of Wayne, convened at the Court House in Honesdale, on the evening of the 7th inst., RUSSELL SPENCER, Esq., of Mt. Pleasant, was chosen President, JOHN LINCOLN, Esq., of Lebanon, and ALONZUS HORTON, Esq., of Salem, were chosen Vice Presidents, and C. E. Wright, and Edwin Foot, were appointed Secretaries.  
On motion of F. M. Crane Esq., the President appointed a committee of nine to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:  
F. M. Crane, Wm. R. McLaur, Stephen Price, George Bush, E. W. Hamlin, Thos. R. Mumford, John F. Lord, Phineas Arnold, and John Cresspan.  
The Committee having retired a short time, reported through their Chairman, the following Resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:  
WHEREAS, it is the time-honored custom of

the Democrats of this county, in general meeting assembled, to declare their sentiments, and make known their views on the issues that are from time to time made between them and their whig opponents, as well as to proclaim the principles of their political action.—  
Therefore:  
Resolved, That the administration of our general and state governments, confided to democratic hands, has realized our warmest expectations, and present a favorable contrast to the course of the federalists and whigs, whenever by accident for a short season they obtain the reins of government.  
Resolved, That JAMES K. POLK, presents a shining example of the pure unadorned democrat, a patriotic lover of his country's honor, an able protector of his country's rights, a statesman who commands the respect of friends, at home and foes abroad, and withal, a President whom the whigs find it impossible to head. We declare ourselves satisfied with his administration, as honorable to himself and propitious to his country.  
Resolved, That Vice President GEO. M. DALLAS, in his casting vote on the Tariff bill of '46, performed the most noble act of his patriotic life; and that we sympathize with the suffering whigs, who so gratuitously invoked political damnation upon his devoted head; for daring to disobey the narrow behests of a few manufacturers in the lobby of the congressional halls; for the greater good of the rolling thousands, who have never yet asked any other protection from government, but a guarantee of their political acts, and an equal chance in the battle of life.  
Resolved, That F. B. SHERMAN during his executive term, has displayed a firm regard to the rights of the people, and the interests of the whole Commonwealth; and that the best evidence of the popularity of his administration, is to be found in the fact that his enemies are unable to point out one single dereliction of duty, of disregard of the constitution; and it may be emphatically said of him; that altho' the nominee of a party, he is the Governor of the Commonwealth.  
Resolved, That it is the duty of every democrat to arouse himself for the approaching contest, and to be warned in season, that the great whig party of the state, avoiding an open and manly expose of their motives and principles, seek by stealth to win the power of the state, to re-enact the most shameful of the disgraceful scenes of Ritner's administration, and to fasten on our beloved Commonwealth, a swarm of banks and other chartered monopolies, that like the frogs of Egypt, shall devour the substance of the land.  
Resolved, That by all honorable and consistent means, as far as in us lies, we will aid in procuring the enjoyment of equal rights, and civil freedom and liberty for every child of the human race, within reach of our legitimate efforts, and that our devotion to the cause of liberal principles of Government is not confined to the geographical limits of this or that country, or of a few States, but that so far as we can, without interfering with the natural rights of others, we will labor to extend the blessings of liberty over the whole world.  
Resolved, That the annexation of additional territory to the United States, contains in itself no bugbear fright for us, but that we would that the broad banner of the Constitution of these States spread over an area co-extensive with the wants of every destitute and down-trodden spot of the human race, so that every man, woman and child need fainting for lack of bread, should have opportunity to avail himself of so much of God's fowls, it would procure bread enough; and to spare, without feeding the rapacity of either whigs or democrats for the boon.  
Resolved, That the circumstances of the present War with Mexico, are such as should bring around the national administration the support of every true friend of his country, and while our generals and soldiers are reaping immortal honors on the field of Mars, we should extend to them our sympathy, and award to them their deserved praise as our country's defenders.  
Resolved, That we want no more whig Generals for Governor of Pennsylvania. The title of general bestowed on men who are neither generals nor even civilians, has nothing in it to captivate the affections of democrats; and we here beg leave to remind them, that Generals Washington and Jackson, instead of resting upon empty titles, filled their lives with deeds of greatness, to which an Irvins or a Marble can never hope to aspire.  
Resolved, That from the evidence coming to us from all parts of the State, and more particularly from the immediate vicinity and residence of MORRIS LONGSTRICH, of the admirable fitness and ability to discharge the onerous and important duties of Canal Commissioner, we have every assurance that our public improvements in his hands will become a source of additional revenue to the State and the people.  
Resolved, That this meeting will give its hearty and united support to the nominations made in County Convention last meeting.  
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wayne County Herald, the Democratic Union, Pennsylvania, and the Northern Democrat.  
During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by T. J. Hubbell Esq., in his usual forcible and happy style.  
RUSSELL SPENCER, Pres't.  
JOHN LINCOLN, V. Pres't.  
ALONZUS HORTON, Sec't.  
C. E. WRIGHT, Sec't.  
EDWIN FOOT, Sec't.  
**AFFECTION OF BEES.**—An elderly lady at Nantes, who had an estate in the neighborhood of that town, where she used generally to pass the summer, had a remarkable partiality for bees, and kept a great number of them on her estate. She took great pleasure in attending these little insects. Towards the end of May, 1777, this lady having been taken ill, was conveyed to Nantes, where she died a few days after. On the day when she was to be interred, an enormous number of bees made their appearance in the house where the body lay, and settling upon the coffin, would not be driven away. A friend of the deceased, wishing to ascertain whether these were the same bees that she had taken such tender care of when living, repaired immediately to the estate, where he found all the hives emptied of their inhabitants.  
**A HARD GETTING TO BED.**—The Scientific American says that a man in Orange county was found one night "climbing an overhovel in a filling mill. He was asked what he was doing. He said he was trying to get up to bed, but somehow or other those stairs would not hold still."  
Fourteen hundred Hollanders are settling in Marion county, Wisconsin.