News of the Week.

From the North American Important Intelligence from New

Mexico. Horrible Massare-Mexican Insurrection at Taos-Governor Bent Murdered-Assassination of Americans-Probable Capture of Santa Fe-Trap set to lure Col. Doniphan-His Imminent Danger. PITTSBURGH, March 16.

By river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of mail, with dates from Santa Fe covering important news. There has been an extensive Mexican insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape.

Gen. Elliott Leef Henry Seal, and twenty Americans, were killed and their familes despoiled. The Alcalde was also killed.— It appears that Senor Atocha, whose ar-This all occurred on the 17th January. The insurrection had made formidable head, and the disaffection was rapidly spreading .----The insurrectionists were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every argument to incite the Indians to hostilities, and were making preparations to take possesion of Santa Fe.

The Americans, at Santa Fe, had only about 500 effective men there, the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation, they cannot send succoriout, as they are hardly able to defend themselves. It thought that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the Fort nor Block-houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos, to take possession of the government wagon trains, which are carrying forward our supplies and thus cut of all communication.

The representations made to Col. Doni phan, that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as a lure to entrap him, beget a spirit of security, and lead him far off into the interior, where he might easily be cut off.

It is the general opinion at Santa Fe that if Gen. Wool had gone direct to Chihuahua there' would have been no trouble in New Mexico. Col. Doniphan had possession of Letters had been received from the Governor of Chihuahua, stating that Gen. Wool was within three day's march of the capital. This, too, was doubtless another ruse to lure him off from all chance of escape, or of fallemergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone and confident of capturing Col. Doniphan and his command, which consists of about 600 men. 500 of them being of his own troops, can return from his distant expedition. the first regiment of mounted Missouri vol-Santa Fe, under command of Lieut Col. regiment and Col. Willock's battalion ery American in New Mexico and confiscate have before published. They say the loss all their goods

A letter from Lieut. Abert, U. S. Topo-

ounds of ammunition. In the above enumeration are not inclusion ded the force stationed at Tala, nor the brigades of Generals Minton and Juvera. At the latest accounts from Santa Anna he was at Matchuala, where he arrived on

The artillery was supplied with over 600

the 7th of February. Matchuala is a town nearly north of San Luis and about one third of the way thence a Saltillo, according to the maps before us. His army was in the utmost distress.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 10. By the arrival of the U. S. revenue cutter orward, Captain Nones, a large mail was yesterday from Anton Lizardo. Our own letters came down to the 28th February, on which day a norther prevailed, which prevented the Forward from leaving before the Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Acting Sheriff, 2d of March, inst. The information which

It appears that Senor Atocha, whose arrival at Vera Cruz, with despatches, we announced yesterday, went over there on the Forward, from this city, direct. He reached there on the 9th ult., and proceeded immediately to Mexico. He returned from the capital on the 26th ult., and repaired again immediately, on board the Forward, and is now, we presume, on his way to Washington. It is not supposed he has accomplished much by his mission. The Mexicans had personal objections to him, and his reception by the authorities of Vera Cruz, and the peo ple and government of Mexico, was any hing but cordial. Some speculations in regard to his mission will be found in the copious and very interesting correspondence | Morgan's regiment was to leave at daylight hereafter subjoined.

Our readers will learn with infinite pain that Passed Midshipman Rogers has been ordered to Perote, and that he is now confined in that gloomy prison. Two barks have arrived off Vera Cruz

with volunteers from the North, and gone into Anton Lizardo. One of them is the thrown a large force into Linares, and it St. Cloud. We cannot at this moment rec- was thought intended attacking Matamoros ollect from what port the St. Cloud sailed. than we have already given, though it is mise, but the defenceless positions of these nore full.

plan of campaign. They say he was driven | er they would have the courage to attempt from his original designs by the cry of "ap-athy" made against him. They anticipate El Passo del Norte on the 28th December. that he will now drive every thing hefore him, and defeat Gen. Taylor, but complain troops in Gen. Taylor's neighborhood ; but that he leaves the coast of Vera Cruz unprotected, and can obtain no advantages that or of passing round and falling upon the will be decisive. He must necessarily sub- American posts on the Rio Grande, no one Col. Doniphan on in confidence, and cut sist his troops upon the poor inhabitants of knows. the country he traverses with his hordes, by ing back upon Santa Fe, to relieve it in its which they will become exasperated. But ing a feint with considerable force in the

of the American troops upon the capital, when that is effected, pass him with a large where they may dictate a peace before he The latest advices we see from Chihuahua unteers, and a detachment of 100 men from are to the 16th of January, a fortnight later than our former accounts. The city had Mitchel, of the 2d regiment-consisting of not then been taken by our troops, nor do 30 men from Clark's battalion of light artil- we see any thing said of their advance upon lery, under command of. Captain Hudson it. Four Mexican soldiers who were in the and Lieut. Kribben, and 70 from Col. Price's action of December 25th had arrived at Chihuahua and given their account of the They then assert that they will massacreev. fight. It differs but little from the one we

of the Mexicans was less than twenty killed, and that of the Americans was fifty-two killgraphical Engineer, of later date, confirm ed, of which number was a captain. They all the above intelligence. The details of protest that great cowardice was shown by the battle of Bracito are also confirmed .- a portion of their troops; and demand a full. The massacre beyond doubt has been a hor- and official account of the action, that the the command of the army, and authority to until I should receive an answer from the rible one, of which we have as yet heard the brave may be rewarded, and cowards beginning ; and the insurrection has been matized as they deserve. The citizens of time intimating that he disapproved, as well kept so quiet until all was ready for the out- El Paso are charged with capitulating in a of the plan of General Taylor as that of shameful manner, and the Americans are said to have abused their power as shameto relieve them from the most advanced of fully. They pursued some of the Mexicans to San Elceario, a small fort on the Rio del Lieut. Aben's men suffered very severely Norte, a few miles below El Paso, and diately resigned. there committed depredations, carrying off ' the archives" to El Phso.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ABMY. Alarming Rumore-Gen'l Taylor retreating to Monterey-Santa Anna in pursuit -Despatch from Gen. Taylor ordering. provision trains to be detained March of troops from Seraino-Attacks upon Matamoros, Brazos, and Point Isabel anticipated.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 6 o'clock, P. M. By the schooner John Howell, Warren, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant from the Brazos, dates to the evening of

the 28th ult. have been received. Considerable excitement has been ocby the passengers on board of this vessel. that General Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, being closely pursued by Santa Anna, at the head of twenty-five thousand men. This rumor is probably false, and was so regarded by some of the passengers who brought it from the Brazos.

Capt. Hughes, of the Illinois volunteers who was one of the, passengers, left Gen. Taylor's camp at Agua Neuva, on the 13th and all was then quiet. The American force there did not exceed five thousand .-Gen. Taylor then intended to hold the position he occupied until the first of April, when he would move forward.

Mr. Kendall writes that an express had arrived at Matamoras on the 26th from Col. Curtis at Camargo. That officer stated in his despatch that an express had left Seralvo on the evening of the 23d from Col. Morgan with injunctions to stop all. the trains between Camargo and Monterey. on the morning of the 24th, but the desti nation was unknown.

It was reported that the enemy was ad vancing in great force, but from what point is not stated. Morgan received his orders direct from Gen. Taylor.

Another rumor is that Gen. Mejia has and perhaps the depots at the Brazos and The news from Santa Anna is no later Point Isabel. This however, is mere surposts would favor such a movement on the Military critics condemn Santa Anna's part of the enemy, but it was doubted wheth-

> All these reports go to confirm the impression that Santa Anna has a large body of whether with the intention of attacking him

Some think that Santa Anna intends mak the great point insisted upon is that Santa vicinity where General Taylor is posted for Anna has left the country open for the march the purpose of diverting his attention and the purpose of diverting his attention and body of light troops, and make an attack upon Camargo, Motamoros, and some other depots in the vicinity of the Brazos. Others think that Santa Anna is sending off a larget cept the appointment of Major General in portion of his force to the succor of the garrison of Vera Cruz.

Havana dates to the 5th have been received but they contain no news of importance.

Important Correspondence-Colonel Benton and President Polk. We are indebted to the Washington Union for the following correspondence. It will be seen that on the 6th of the present month, Col. Benton demanded of the President, powers both military and diplomatic, answer of acceptance, or non acceptance, sign preliminaries of peace-at the same President to a note which I addressed to

Gen. Taylor, Scott, Butler and Patterson,

under the circumstances, was, to say the

CORRESPONDENCE.

(copy.)

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10, 1847.

SIR : Please to receive, as a mark of my

espect, a copy of the following letters,

which explain the circumstances under

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6, 1847.

Sin: Without waiting for the formality

of being presented with the commission of

high appointment will depend entirely up-

go all private considerations -separate my-

self from my family, under pain ful circum-

stances; resign my place in the Senate,

which is so dear to me-and proceed im."ne-

diately to the theatre of war. My only stip-

would be both military and diplomotic-the

command of the army, and authority to sign

preliminaries of peace, based upon terms

I beg you to believe, sir, that nothing self-

previously approved by you.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

of the U.S. Senate.

litical, to close the war. Furnished with these powers, I am wil ling to make the sacrifices, and to incur the responsibilities of this high command; but signated by a stamp specifying the office I leave it to you, for your free and final de from which they issue, and the words pub-I leave it to you, for your free and final detion, and a new one, on which there is no their character as may be agreed upon be-

that has passed. Whatever may be your decision, my

its three times virtual election of me to be addressed. the commander in chief of the prmy in

Mexico. THOMAS H. BENTON. citizen. TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1847. Sin: I have given to your letter of the 6th instant, the consideration which its importance demands. In tendering to you the appointment of Major Geveral in the army, I earnestly desired that the country should have the advantage of your conceded ability and military knowledge, your intimate acquaintance with the Mexican character, and your familiarity with their language and political condition.

Immediately after your nomination as Maor General had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I carefully examined the question, whether I possessed the power to lesignate you-a junior Major Generalto the chief command of the army in the am constrained to say, a settled conviction on my mind, that such power has not been conferred upon me by the existing laws.

I am fully sensible of the exalted patriotism which could alone have induced you to make the personal sacrifices to which you would be subjected, in assuming even the chief command of the army in Mexico / and I duly appreciate the reasons you have assigned, and which may, I fear, prevent you from accepting your appointment as Major General. If, on further reflection, such should be your decision, I shall learn it with deep regret.

I am, sir, with high consideration, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES K. POLK.

To Major Gen. Thomas H. Benton, Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Evening, March 9, 1847.

Sir: Your letter of this day's date is just received; and seeing no reason for further reflection, and wishing to avoid all delay in officering the army, I have written a note to the adjutant general, to be delivered at his office in the morning, declining to acthe army, so kindly offered to me by you, and so honorally confirmed by the Senate. I have the honor to be, sir, with great're-

spect, your friend and fellow-citizen. THOMAS H. BENTON. To the President.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Evening March 9, 1847.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your note of the 6th inst., with the commission of Mation. jor General in the army, and delayed the

submit to the domination of a few intriguing advantage of passing events, military or po- ly as above. The character of public documents issued from the public offices in the office-holders, ex-office-liolders, and office City of Washington and directed to persons expectants, who together constitute the noauthorized to receive them free, may be decision; considering it as a national ques- lic documents, or such other evidences of mendably jealous of their rights, and dare commitment, on either side, in any thing tween them and the postmaster of the city of Washington. Any document folded and

sealed, not having such evidence of its char thanks and gratitude will not be the less to acter on the envelope, will be rated with you for your unsolicited nomination of me postage, which will be remitted by the deto this high appointment, not to the Senate livering postmaster, upon satisfactory evifor its instant and unanimous confirmation dence that it is a public document, transmiscasioned at New Orleans by rumors brought of it, nor the House of Representatives for sible free through the mails to the person

6. All letters and packages to and from the heads of departments, or to the other Respectfully, sir, your friend and fellow public officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, in relation the business of their respective offices, will out any charge of postage, as an appropriation has been made by Congress for their payment. All letters and packages issuing from the departments should be marked or the envelope, "official business," and signed by the heads of the departments, or, under their direction, by their chief clerks, and by the other officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the acts of 1845, designating their official capacity .--

But such officers have not the right to send or receive free their private letters or papers. 7. All newspapers transmitted through the mails will be hereafter rated with postage, except exchange papers between the publishers of newspapers, and those franked field. The result of this examination is, I by persons enjoying the privilege, and con-8. Transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills, or circular letters, printed ty post-masters as pre-paid matter in the way-bills, and upon their account of mails sent, and stamped or marked paid, with the name of the office from which sent.

circulars, cannot be received free by deputy postmasters under their privilege. If such should be addressed to them, it is their duty to return them to the sender under a new posited in a post-office unsenled, addressed to deputy postmasters or others, they will not in any case be forwarded by mail, withwill be rated with letter postage and forwarded in the mails.

10. Letters addressed to different persons cannot be suclosed in the same envelope or package under a penalty of ten dollars, uness addressed to foreign countries. 11. Letters, newspapers and packages, army of the United States in Mexico, or at continue in force during the war with Mexico, and for three months after its termina-

The Pcople's Advorate.

torious fire-proof Regency of Susquehanna County, our citizens in general are comthink, speak and act for themselves. We have, happily, within our borders, a reading, thinking, and intelligent population, whole happiness and general prosperity it will ever be our delight to promote. We are surrounded with projected internal improvements, an early completion of which is now reasonably anticipated, and from which our citizens may well expect soon to derive important benefits. The best markets for their surplus produce will be brought as it were to their very doors. The N.Y. & Erie Railroad on our North, and the North be delivered to the persons addressed, with- Branch Canal on our South, are projects of great moment to our County. But this is not all. Encouraged as we are with a reasonable hope that these works are soon to be perfected, the project of uniting them by a Railroad communication from Great Bend to Tunkhannock commands our speedy and energetic attention. Nature has laid over to the right and to the left the mountains from this route and points to the level between. The construction of thirty-five miles of Railroad only, by a most eligible, route through the very centre of our county would connect those mammoth works. Thus would be effected an easy introduction of tractors may take newspapers out of the our mineral products into the very heart of mail sale of distribution among subscribers. sister New York ; while lime, gypsum, salt, &c. would be returned for Pennsylvania. consumption. The privileged inhabitants or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in of Susquehanna county could then readily size, will pay three cents, upon delivery at select the most favorable market for their the office and before they are put in the produce, whether it be New York or Philamails, and all such will be charged by dep-delphia. We invite carnest attention to this subject-which we are advised is already considered with favor by extensive capitalists, with the assurance that our humble ef-9. Transient newspapers, hand-hills or forts may at all times be commanded for its advocacy. 2

As to the candidates nominated for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioncover, charged with letter postage. If de- er by the two great political parties of this Commonwealth, we present their respective names for consideration. Francis R. Shunk out prepayment of postage. If sealed they is the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and as such will receive our support. We questioned the policy of re-nominating him, because we feared that his fate would be like that of Silas Wright, Wm. B. Foster, and others, whose friends, like the sage editors of the "Northern Democrat," "desnot exceeding one ounce in weight, address pise the One Term Principle." though it is ed to any officer, musician or private in the justly approved by the sensible and intelliany post or place on the frontier of the Uni- gent yeomanry of the country. Our Demoted States bordering on Mexico, will pass cratic brethren thought otherwise and refree in the muils. Each letter so addressed lying on the merits of Mr. Shunk as a citishould specify, after the name of the person, zen and as a statesman, pronounced him belonging to the army." The law will the strongest and best man of the party, and therefore recommended him for re-election.

We submit with due deference to that conclusion, although firm in the belief that a new man, if one had been taken up uponwhom the democracy of the State could have been united (no difficult undertaking in our conception,) would have commanded greater strength. Our belief in this respect, is founded on the conviction that the one term tenure, in all executive offices, is not only popular with the masses, but one of the most meritorious principles embodied in the democratic creed, and one which, sooner or later must prevail. Though our opinions on this question of policy have undergone no change, yet as democrats "dyed in the wool," our course will be onward in the support of the democratic candidates for Goyernor and Canal Commissioner with the hope that they may be triumphantly elected. .

break, that our handful of troops must be demolished, before any effort can be made our Western military posts.

coming to Missouri. The calls on government for prompt assistance and large feinforcements are strenuous, and the situation of our gallant men, far away from succor, in the heart of an enemy's country, shows the rashness which has characterized the whole advance into New Mexico.

Eight of the leading men engaged in the -conspiracy have arrived, (our despatch does not say where) who have made a full confession of the whole plot.

Letters received also state that Col. Cook beyond Santa Fe. They were generally in good health and progressing slowly.

From the N. O. Picayane, March 9.

After the closing of the mail for the East yesterday, we were, through the courtesy of a friend, placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico, a fortnight later than we had before seen. They consisted of copies of El Republicano of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of February. We proceed to an examination of their contents.

By a despatch from the commandant of Vera Cruz, dated the 7th of February, we learn that on that day Senor D. Alejandro Jose Atochalanded at Vera Cruz under a flag of truce from the American squadron, with despathes from the govornment of the United States, which he was charged to deliver in person to the Mexican government.

A letter is published in the El Republicano announcing that General Santa Anna took his departure from San Luis on the 2d February. His destination is said to be Monterey, towards which point the main body of his army has already moved. The following is given as the number of troops under his command, with the dates of their departure from the city of San Luis: List of the Troops which have recently mar-

Janury 26-The Sappers and Artillerists, with nineteen guns of heay calibre, January 29-1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 650

and 11th Begiments of the Line, and 1st and 3d Light Troops, 6,240 January 31-4th Light Troops, mixed of Santa Anga, 1st, Active of Celaya, do, of Gaudalajara, do. of Lagon, do, of Queretaro, do, of Merico, 3,200

Total departed from San Luis. 10,000 Troops which Gen. Parrudi conducts from the town of Tula, with three nieces of heavy culibre, with their Anillery on the march, at a sand to 1,000 250 Division under Gen. Mejis, 4.000 21,340

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From the St. Louis Daily Union, March 9. Additioni Particulars of the Massa-

least of it, very selfish and discreditable, crein New Mexico. and reveals his true character, perhaps plain-A friend at Independence has sent the deer than any other public act of his life. tails of the insurrection at Taos, as far as

they were known. The Alcalde of Taos acted a double part He wrote to the Alcalde of Los Vegas that he would join him with six hundred men in and the Mormon battalion were 350 miles an expedition against Santa Fe, and at the same time sent word to Mr. John A. Wells, at Moro, that he was a friend to the Americans. For this pretended friendship, it

which I decline to accept the appointment seems he was killed by the Mexicans. The of Major-general in the army. Alcalde of Los Vegas informed Wells that he refused to second the outbreak of the mob, and designed to co-operate with the To the Hon. Mr.

Americans. Gov. Bent had reicased the Mexicans at Santa Fe, charged with intended insurrection, and had been at Taos a few days, where his family resides. He is married to a Mexican lady and owns a farm near that place. On the 17th of January, the mob rose on the Americans there, and a.ssassinated them, among whom was Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Marshal of that district, Mr. Leal, (supposed to be James White Leal, U. States District Attorney, though not known with certainty,) Gen, Elliott Lee, of St. Louis, and Mr. Turley, who had a distillery in the neighborhood. which he defended with eight men for two days. This outbreak was anticipated, and some of the instigators had been imprisoned. The Mexicans slew not only the Americans there, but all the Spaniards supposed to be favorable to the American cause.

About twenty Americans must have been nurdered. When the news reached Bent's Fort, a small company was sent out to aid the stragglers and recover what property could be found. All of the cattle and effects of the Americans had been plundered.

FOOD FOR REPLECTION .- Separate manwith a subordinate command, I could do no kind from each other as much as possible, good in the army; on the contrary, that my and cut off the poor, the unfortunate, the degraded, the vicious, from the sympathy, the example, the advice, the influence, of those more fortunate, prosperous, or more virtuthe late, and present commander,-(the deous. Build more churches, so extravagant fensive policy of one, and the San Juan de in expenditure that a poor man dare not look into one of them, much less ask for a seat; cushion the seats with velvet; provide splen did organs; give ministers good salaries, and might make me, in spite of myself, the neuconfine them to the circle of their pew own-ers; and then marvel that Christianity has cles of discontent and insubordination. The command of the army, therefore, is the onso little influence in making poor men good ly military position which I could hold in it. citizens. " patt of a long on barries and to a still burning, seather of a fabrie

350 26 March 1 and a second plan marine of

him in the morning of that day. That an swer is now received, and enables me to an swer your note, and to say, that the com-General Scott. The President considered mission is not accepted. the matter, and declined the proposition. Please to accept, sir, my thanks for the

Whereupon Major-General Benton, immekind terms of your note, and for the thou sand courtesies which you have extended to me in the course of our long and friendly Mr. Benton's proposition to supersede

acquaintance. Most truly and respectfully yours, THOMAS H. BENTON.

To Adjutant General Jones.

From the Washington Union.

The Post-Office Department.

We lay before our readers the new regu Intions which have been adopted by the Postmaster General, under the laws passed at the close of the last session of Gongress They embrace a variety of new and interes ting provisions, which ought to be under stood thoroughly by the people themselves, as well as by the postmasters. The atten tion of this last and most important cluss of officers throughout the country is specially invited to them. Regulations of the Post-Office Department

for the enforcement of the acts of Con gress of the 1ss, 2d and 3d of March, 1847.

1. All deputy postmasters are authorized to send free, through the mails, all letters major-general in the army of the United and packages not weighing over two oun-States, I think it right to inform you at ces, which they may have occasion to write once that my acceptance or refusal, of that or send, relating to the business of their of fices or of the post-office department, endor on public and national considerations of sing thereon "Post-office business," which you, yourself, will be the judge .- signing their names thereto. And those Rersonally, I can have no wish for this of, whose compensation did not exceed \$200 for fice; but if you believe that I can be of the year ending the 30th of June. 1846. service to the country, I am willing to fore- may also send free through the mails letters written communications on their own private business, not weighing over one half ounce. 2. Members of Congress and delegates

from territories hav send and receive free, ulations would be for the powers which I through the mail, from thirty days before deem necessary for success; and these the commencement of each Congress, until the meeting of the next Congress, letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, and pullie documents not exceeding three pounds in weight. Public documents are those printed by the order of eith ish or personal, dictates this proposed stipu- er house of Congress, and publications or lation. There is no such thing in it. It books procured or purchased by Congress, proceeds from a thorough conviction that, of either house for the use of the members

3. The same privilege allowed to members of Congres is extended to the Secreta presence there would be improper and mis- ry of the Senar and the clerk of the House chievous : for I am known, from my public of Representatives during their official terms. speeches, to disapprove the plans, both of which terminate with the election of their successors.

fensive policy of one, and the San Juan de Ulloa attack of the other)—and this being known, my presence would operate as an free, public exuments during his official implied censure on the two generals, and term.

5. Persons muitled to the privilege of franking shold endorse on all letters or packages wei hing under two ounces, ' free,' and sign the same, designating the office Authority to conclude a pence, or at least they fill; and all public documents which

JOS. BOYD, PUBLISHER. Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintai Unawed by influence, and unbrided by gain MONTROSE, MARCH 25, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NUMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR FBANCIS R. SHUNK. of Allegheny co. CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH. of Montgomery co. WHIG NOMINATIONS. For Governor, JAMES IRVIN, of Contre co. Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON,

To our Patrons.

of Cumberland to.

Advocate" have devolved entirely upon its tioned. hitherto funior publisher, it may be expect ed that he should give some guaranty of its future course. . The "Advocate," as here tofore, and in accordance will its carliest professions and undertaking, will be conducted with a view to the permanent ascendency of purely democratic principles, the more rapid advancement of our common prosperity, the protection of our best inter-

just regard for the popular will. It will conthe Fireproof and assume to controlitie poby them (not by the people) as will conduce to their personal gratification and advantuge. We are aware that now and then one

ple, who will disapprove the severity of our strictures upon the conduct of a political ca-

bal in our midst. But on scanning the motives of such, it is easily discoverable that in three cases out of four, they are the unsus

pecting recipients of hollow promises in which the junto so much abounds; and the doomed victims of its selfish and hypocriti-The embers of the great fre which to sign the preliminaries of peace, I deem section weight, should be de signated by thing the words "public doc ingly true that some would surrender their without electing Judges of the Supreme signated by thing the words "public doc ingly true that some would surrender their without electing Judges of the Supreme signated by thing the words "public doc independence and with pitiable servility the the commander in chief to take instant unerts" on pence of signing them official-A Million and many and the

New Mail Boute.

We are happy to learn that on the last day of the late Session of Congresss, a law was enacted establishing a mail route between Montrose and Lanesboro via New Milford. The question now arises, in what way shall the mail be conveyed, and how As by recent arrangements the labor and many times per week ? Upon this subject esponsibility of conducting the "Proples' the Post-Master General should be peti-

...... Coal and Iron.

An attempt to raise the duty on Coal and Iron at the late session of Congress failed, though favored by the Pennsylvania delegation with great ununimity. Our from manufactures are, however, at least temporarily encouraged by circumstances which exist abroad. The mania for Railroads, it is said. ests as Pennsylvania citizens, and with a so rages in Europe, that iron rails, are required for laying fourteen thousand miles of tinue fearlessly to expose the secret devices road. This demand will probably afford a. and mischievous intrigues of that little knot market to such extent that comparatively or clique of designing politicians who infest little will be imported to this couptry for a year, or two unless some revulsion should oclitical destinics of the county not only, but cur. Thus in the absence of competition of every individual of the least prominence from an introduction of the foreign article. within it: who conceive that they, hold all reasonable prices may be commanded at the important offices of the county st as in home. The consequently continued demand the hollow of their hand" to be distributed for coal may also sustain the market for that article for a like season.

Associate Juner. The nomination of Hon. M. C. Tyler, to be Associate Judge may be found, even in the ranks of the Peo for this County in place of Hon. Benj. Lathrop whose term has expired, was confirmed by our State Senate on Monday the 15th inst. by a vote of 13 to 7. So the " spotten" lament of the smut machine last week was premature. Did the sector write it ? Not, we reckon. Stand out from under, neighbor land and all and all a The Iowa Legislature has adjourned रतन्त्रत्ते हो देन्द्र अन्त्रमु दिन कि विभिन्न