monstrating that one single drop of alcohol, when passed into the minute vessels of the human frame, will be sufficient to cover over nearly the whole surface of the body. on, capable of deranging our health to a the mischief effected by taking a wine-glass or more of this pernicious spirit? To talk of moderation in the use of alcohol is absurd: the only moderation here is ABSTINENCE. Rev. B. Parsons.



FROM

From the Public Ledger.

Important from Mexico. pects of Peuce-Further particulars of battle. the Guerilla defeats by Generals Cadwalader and Pillow-An Attack upon Cadwalader threatened The Enemy disputing the Advance of Gen. Scott.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1847. The New Orleans papers contain further intelligence by the steamer New Orleans .--The Mexican Congress had postponed the and made Santa Anna dictator. The preparations for the defence of the capital was Alvarez has started with his command there of the most thorough character, and it was the intention to attack Gen Scott at three different points on the road.

Gen. Cadwalader's rout of the Guerillas is represented to have been most complete. to cut off some of the wagon trains known He took them by surprise, killing fifty, wouding forty, and taking a number of prisoners, without losing a man.

great exertions with a view to cuttack and destroy Gen. Cadwalader. His force is reported to be 5000 men, and were increasing. Gen. Cadwalader, it will be recollected, left Vern Cruz with about 1400 ment yesterday reports that he saw two thousand and he will probably hear of this Mexican men busily at work upon the fortifications force before reaching Perote. He will, no of El Penon. This is a hill of no great size doubt, halt until joined by Gen. Pillow, who or elevation, about nine miles this side of has 1800 men. The two detachments join- the city and on the direct road, with a lake ed will no doubt be able to force their way immediately in the rear of it and at its base. to Gen Scott's head quarters. Gen. Pillow has also routed the guerillas that attacked to be intelligent, says that the Mexicans in his train, in the most creditable manner.-The dragoons cut them to pieces, leaving tween this city and San Martin or Talascathirty dead and fifty wounded. He however lost ten men in killed and wounded.

date of Puebla, June 14th, that the prospects of peace are further off than ever, and haps the only way to ascertain the real intenthat the government will be compelled to tions of the Mexicans at the capital is to pay take possession of the country and govern it them a visit with the army.

The Picayune, with regard to this news. The Picayune, war regard to this news, way, was made a most imposite utsplay. A large says: "The news by the New Orleans is made a most imposite utsplay. A large

"It is now no longer doubted the dis-Scott's march upon the cable determination puted with no inc is supposed he will be refor Mey in force at two different points between Puebla and Mexico. The guerillas too are becoming bolder in their attacks upon bodies of men moving along the roads. Indications of obstinate resistance are rife upon every side, nor can any presage of peace be drawn from any source, unless there be comfort in the old adage 'the darkest hour of the night is just before day."

From the N. O. Delta. Gen. Scott's Advance-- The Preparation's to Oppose him.

We do not share the apprehensions of those of our cotemporaries, who think Gen. Scott's position a very perilous and embarrassed one. Mexican prowess is no more to be dreaded in the defence of the capital the way. A delay is certainly of more imthan it was on the field of Buena Vista, and portance to our army than to the Mexicans, on the heights of Cerro Gordo. Indeed, the for even if the latter are enabled to augment men who fought those battles, were of far their forces they will be heaten, that is cerbetter materialithan those which can be ral- tain; and then there is a strong probability lied in their effectionate Capital. They that so straightened are the Mexicans for fought, too, under the most favorable cir- means that a delay of a month will find cumstances—in one case with greatly supe- them dispersing over the country for the very rior numbers, and in the other with great means of subsistence, or else cut up by inadvantages of position. But now they have ternal discords, to defend a city which lies on a level and non. Where are the cannon? We hear of which it may be signed; certainly not until the melting of church bells into cannon, but the Americans are out of the country. Withwe believe this is all Mexican gasconade. If out doubt there is a large and influential the church has made this sacrifice in Mex- party in favor of it, but they dare not avow ico a very serious one—it is certainly the themselves for fear of after consequences. I first they have made for this war. But if know not how it may turn up, but as I said Patrician councils and Plebian People. The the camon are there, where are the soldiers in a former letter I do not see any other to man them? Where are their artillerists course than for the United States to hold their experienced officers? They are and retain possession of the country-aye, nearly all exiled from the capital, or under and to govern it, too. Yours, G. W K. arrest. The patriotic and honest Bravo has been sent nonthward; the chivalrous and under Cadwalader and Pillow, amounting Mayor, to prevent a riot, ordered the seats able Almonte is in prison; the cunning and reover three thousand men. The former capable Ampudia has been sent, under must have reached Puebla about the 16th. guard, to Cuernavaca; Pinzon is on parole; the latter was at the National Bridge on the Lombardini is nursing his wounds and his 20th, ire against Santa Anna, at San Luis Poton; Jan The Picayune says that letters have been Minon moves within prison bounds; Valen- received as to the affair of Gen. Cadwalacia lives in quiet at his hacienda, cultivating der, which represent it to have occurred near the arts of peace : Canalizo satisfies his val- La Hoya, about eleven miles beyond Jalapa. of by writing magnanimous and high swell- The supprise of the Mexicans was complete. ing letters and orders. Nearly all the prom- and one letter says that fifty of them were inent military men of Mexico have retired, killed. Gen. C. suffered no loss all agree. or have been driven from the service. They The course pursued by Capt. Walker tohave lost all confidence in the generalship wards those desperadoes who fell into his

Scott will leave Puebla with 12,000 of the Gen. Scott. We have been asked if Gen. best troops that ever went forth to battle; he Cadwalader adopted Walker's plan and will have veteran, experienced officers, com- shot these that fell into his hands, but we plete and effectivies artillery, abundant sup-plies, and what is more than all, he will It appears that Santa Auga has attained

it will be a weak one. Their dreaded Pintoe, with their wild looks, long knives and ident till the 15th January next. The 14th
beens and arrows, will carry no terror to the

From the Public Ledger. Lute and Interesting from Mexico.

The accounts which come to us free Mexico are very contradictory, but the mos and consequently as an inflammatory pois reliable reports represent that the Mexicans on, capable of defanging our health to a are preparing to oppose Gen. Scott's advance very great degree. What then must be to the capital. If this be so, there will certificate the missing of the capital of the capit tainly be another and sanguinary action. Chapultepec, Mexicalsingo, Gaudalupe and Penon Veijo, it is said, are fortified, and that at the different points they have sixty cannon. The generals in command at these places are Ignacio Gutierrez, Gaona, Mainna Martinez and Gregorio G. Polomino. That they are not only casting cannon, but shells and balls, and with great activity, is

The Monitor Republicano, of the 18th ult., says that Alvarez, with his Indians, was to march on that day for Puebla, and was to be followed up by the regular caval-

ry. The same paper intimates that the rest of the army is also immediately to take up its line of march to Puebla, and the inference is that the enemy intends fighting the great battle in this neighborhoed. MIn fact. the editor openly comes out and says that by this course they will avoid having the Santa Anna declared Dictator-No Pros. beautiful city of Mexico the scene of a grand

We copy the following letter from Mr Kendall for the Picavune, as containing the latest intelligence:

Puzzla, Mexico, June 12, 1847. The city to-day is full of rumors and reorts, some of them of the most startling nature if they could be relied upon. The story is that the Mexican army is to advance upon and surround this place entirely. Even election of President to the 25th November, the names of the leaders-Valencia, Gubero, Lombardini and Alvarez-are given. That can be little doubt, but the impression is that he has gone in the rear of Puebla-some where in the neighborhood of Nopalucan or Acajeto-with the hope that he may be able to be on their way up. The Mexicans are known to have seven or eight thousand cavalry, and their true policy would be to fight A letter also states that Gen. Alvarez, is Gen. Scott in the open field; but he who between Perote and Puebla, and is making indges the Mexicans by the ordinary rules which govern mankind will find himself mistaken nine times out of ten-so there is no

knowing what they will do. A Frenchman who left the city of Mexico Another Frenchman, and one who appears tend to make three or four stands-one bela, where they can use their cavalry, another this side of Gaudalupe, and the last at Gau-Mr. Kendall writes to the Picayupe under dalupe itself. Amid such a multiplicity of reports it is hard coming at the truth, per-

Gen. Worth's division was reviewed day, was afterwards drilled, and certainly the most serious and consistent we have number of M. dans, including many Gen. Twiggs is equally well prepared for any emergency; and for one I have an abiding faith in these portions of the army.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

Puebla, Mexico, June 14, 1847. For a wonder, yesterday we did not have anything even in the shape of a rumor from the City of Mexico, nor could we learn anything positive of the enemy in this neighborhood. I saw a man, who arrived from nected there immediately—this was only report received. Atlixco is eighteen or twenty miles from Puebla, and not on the road

to the capital. As yet, no one knows when the army is to make a forward movement. Gen. Scott certainly will not murch until reinforcements arrive, which are now without question on

As regards the prospects of a peace, they exposed plateau-a city embracing a large appear just as distant as ever. A peace area-and which could not be successfully patched up at the city of Mexico at this time defended with less than two bundred can- would hardly last until the ink is dry with

The reinforcements spoken of are those

hands, is said to be highly approved by

have men." in whose vocabulary there is no to all the power of a Dictator by the arrespuch word as fail." such word as fail."

The Mexicans will, no doubt, make a as are opposed to him, and by the more stand before they yield up their capital, but adrost manustre of inducing Congress to

threatened the capital, and there is force in the idea.

The People's Advocate.

JOS. BOYD, PUBLISHER.

"Here shall the Press, the People's rights mainta Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

MONTROSE, JULY 15, 1847. DENOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

> FOR GOVERNOR. Prancis R. Shunk.

of Allegheny co. CANAL COMMISSIONER. MORBIS LONGSTRETH.

of Montgomery co. WHIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, JAMES IRVIN. of Centre co.

Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON. of Cumberland co.

See prospectus for a new volume of the "Democratic Review" in another col-

We acknowledge the receipt of Blackwood's Magazine," for May-one of the best periodicals in the world. The Leonard Scott & Co., 112 Fulton-street, New York, at \$3,00 per annum.

Hon. Addison Gardner has resigned the office of Lieut. Governor of New York.

Foreign News.

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston last week, bringing 15 days later intelligence from Europe. The price of breadstuffs was still on the decline, and cotton had advanced.

It appears that the Brittania, of the Cunard line, hence, beat the new Bremen steamer, Washington, from New York, the Britania arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, and the Washington arriving off Calshot Castle, Isle of Wight, on the 15th.

In Parliament on the 8th ult. Lord John Russell stated that he proposed to suspend the navigation laws and the duties on the importation of corn on the 1st March, 1848. - In the house of Lords on the 4th, on motion of Lord Montengle, a select committee was granted to inquire into the question of Irish emigration,

There - mints the Sir Robert Peel may to be called to power again to take up the emigration subject.

The arrangements for a monthly mail to New Orleans are completed.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE OF VOLUNTEERS .-According to the provisions of the election law in Pennsylvania, the volunteers from second Tuesday in October next. The are as requisits to the deliberations of a cab-Captain and Lieutenant of each company Atlixeo in the morning, who said that six war with Great Britain, Pennsylvania vol- fact of military achievement. /It was the hundred of the Indians of Alvarez was ex- unteers held elections in camp, at Baltimore, and camps Shellnot and Dupont.

> Col. BENTON'S LETTER ON THE LAKE AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS .- Col. Benton's letter to the Chicago Convention was read dence which follows the hero of Buena Visat a public meeeting last week. The letter ta. We are not suprised, therefore, that aris not yet published, but the St. Louis Union says it takes the Western Democratic ground on the subject, and gives a full and Government over nves and harbor improve. In this respect, there is a distinction, which ments. The doctrines for which he con. we are confident General Taylor will he tends are those laid down in General Jackson's Maysville veto-that the improvements remarks that we feel/ constrained to make must be national, not local. In this he coin- in reference to existing and future agitation cides, not only with General Jackson and of this subject. Mr. Van Buren, but with Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. There are predictions made in the Western papers of discord at the Convention.

REPUBLICANISM .- Boston will not allow former erected a number of seats on the common for their families and friends to occupy during the display of fireworks. The to be taken down. The people of Boston have but little respect for the fathers of the

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—The Secretary of War has made another requisition on of mounted gunmen. The scene of their duty is to be Vera Cruz and the environs.

We have examined, with pleasure new work entitled " State Book of Pennsylvania, for the use of Schools and famisylvania, for the use of Schools and famities of the day! He is no friend to reputa-lies by Th. H. Burrowes." This is a tion of Gen. Taylor who would thus seek to work which has been much needed by our restrict the applause of the whole coun-Common Schools, embracing as it does a try to the interested clamor of a party, succinct, accurate and plain statement of Taylor is in the hands of the American peothe history, geography, topography, resourcon and statistics of our State. Mr. Burrowes is extensively and favorably known throughout the Commonwealth as an inde-

THE ANNUAL, CATALOGUE OF ACCIDENTS Taylor's power, at this juncture of the naon the 4th, commences this year, as in the preceeding years, with deplorable instances of the fatal result of carelessness and imprudence. In Troy we hear a man was killed by the bursting of a cannon. In Schenectady another had his hand blown off by the same cause. In Richmond, Va., John M. Brown was shot in the head with a bullet, from the gun of one of the Grays, which, by some carelessness, was loaded with ball car-

The Cambria sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Thursday with 116 passengers. The British Minister, Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, was among the passengers.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY. Subjoined is an ably written article from the Cincinnati Signal, relative to Gen. Taylor and his prospects as a candidate for the next Presidency, and the reply of old Rough & Ready to the article, which the editor of the Signal sent him.

If this letter is genuine, and we have no doubt but it is, it places the hero of Buena Vista in a new light before the American people. He avows his determination not to permit himself "to be the candidate of any party, or yield to party schemes." This is precisely what might have been expected from Gen. Taylor, and if he is really desirous of filling the highest office in the world, American edition is published by Messrs, it will readily be perceived that the line of policy which he has marked out for himself in view of his selection as a candidate for the Presidency, is on a par with his election will revert to the House of Reprewhole military career—ever laying his plans deeply and correctly, and following them to a triumphant success. It might be doubted, the struggles of their leaders, while the coun- I do with a high opinion and decided approif Gen. Taylor consented to become the can- try takes breath under the administration of val of the sentiments embraced in your edididate of any one party, whether he could an independent President. be elected; but it, as he says in his letter. he yields himself to "the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large," it would be difficult to find any one who would be willing to risk a defeat by entering the lists as his competitor.

In the present state of the public mind the principles which Gen. Taylor may arow in matters of national policy, will in a great measure be lost sight of in the universal People taking it for granted, that the man who perils his life for his country, and the that war is with success of his administramind that can conceive plans under the tion. most difficult circumstances that never fail, will serve them as faithfully, honestly and nate, however, to the principles which are successfully in one post as another. The following is the article referred to from the Signal:

We perceive, in various quarters, the nompresidency. So far as such a demonstramistake to suppose that the people are blindpathy and trust of the nation and we predict that whatever skill or success may attend the march of General Scott to Mexico, he will never excite the attachment or condent spirits are calling for the sword of Gen. Taylor to cut the Gordian knot of political intrigues. But it is a far different question whether his name and fame shall be made clear analysis of the power of the General an instrument of mere partisan wastare.among the first to perceive and act upon. and which we hope to illustrate in the few

What an enviable rank in the eyes of the world, and the hearts of his countrymen, General Taylor now holds! Should he return from the fields of the Rio Grande and the heights of the Sierra Madre, with what affection and respect would he be greeted by men of all parties! Himself any distinction to be made between the never a politician content in the quiet discharge of duty and the enjoyment of domestic life-and while prompt to meet the indian foe, in prairie or everglade, and to stand by the flag of the country, when advanced to a foreign frontier, yet devoted, as all ac-"putsiders" would not stand it, and the counts represent him, to that home and family, in the bosom of which the intervals of his life, thus far, have passed peacefully and happily-we contess that our impressions of Gen. Taylor are such, that we should not be surprised if he firmly disregarded every acclamation which connected his name with the presidency. Should he do so, he jeopards nothing of the present spring-tide Louisiana. The present one, just received of popular favor-nay, more, he takes inby Governor Johnson, is for two companies stant rank with Washington, as an unconscious but eloquent preacher of the highest political morals. How much more enviable such a destiny for the evening of his days, than to cast the mantle of his military fame and private virtues over the excesses and corruptions which disfigure the party poli-

ple; and we can readily imagine a contingency in which it would become his duty to assent to the demand of the country, and asbows and arrows, will carry so terror to the gone of our men. Their barbarous arms and staffer will prove of little avail against the big guas of our artillery, the long bayons of the reducation. The work is for sale by Mr. J. Lyons in this will call bim either from his rank or his will age.

I.B. Col. May, the bero of Research Distriction of the country, not of the country, not of this or that set of office-seekers, which will age.

I.B. Col. May, the bero of Research Distriction of the country, not of this or that set of office-seekers, which will age.

I.B. Col. May, the bero of Research Distriction of the country, not of this or that set of office-seekers, which will age. sume the responsibilities of political life.

tional politics, to take INDEPENDENT GROUND. and become the PRESIDENT OF THE PROPLE! Our support of him, or of any other man, shall never be pledged in advance of a full your editorial, extracted from the "Signal," knowledge of principles and views with of the 13th April. which he would assume that responsible station; but we may be allowed, as an inde-pendent journalist, to indicate some of the answer your letter in the terms demanded signs of the times which point to the sesult by its courtesy, and the importance of the just mentioned.

who is also understood to be a general favor- by the article in question. My own personite of his party in the northwestern Sintes; al views are better withheld till the end of the antiwar spirit of New England and the the war, when my usefulness as a military Western Reserve indicates its preference for Senator Growin; the southern and middle mon enemy, shall no longer be compromised States cherish a fancy for Scott, which only requires a victory at Perote to manifest itself; while as an undercurrent, deeper aud perhaps stronger than all, is the chivalric sified by the death of his gallant son, and which may yet determine the shape of the conflicting elements. The democrats are in Wright, if the New York / reverse had not occurred, would have been promient in the field, is still the favorite of many; while quietly at Lindenwold sits the statesman of the party, who will probably never again that I have not the slightest aspirations; a join the political melee, but might prove more much more tranquiland satisfactory life, after available in a strict party trial than imany men whose names are frequently heard in the present connexion. In the general particular friends, and in the occupations confusion, an apprehension prevails that the most congenial to my wishes. In no case sentatives—a result greatly to be deplored; and hence the popular impulse, which chooses to adjourn the strifes of parties and don me for thus briefly replying to you, which

2. A circumstance that may lead to the election of Gen. Taylor, by a sort of acclamation, is the fact that the pride of the respective parties would thus be saved-ineither authorized to claim a triumph, and neither suffering the ignominy of defeat. A long intamacy between Mr. Clay and Gen. Tay lor reconciles the whigs to the political orthodoxy of the latter, although Gen. Taylor is said not to have voted for many years; while Mr. Polk, who is, and has been, as we are authoritatively informed, entirely shout of admiration and applause for the he- free from any intention or wish for a second yield his seat to the successful general of the Mexican war-closely indentified as

· 3. The above considerations are subordiinvolved in every presidental canvass. The lor, immediately upon his inauguration as President, was constrained to adopt either exination of General Zuchary Tuylor , for the treme; the consequences might be fatal to the success of his administration. It so tion is the mere transport of military enthu- happens, however, that the results of Mexpoints of collision—at least for a few years. it evident that this movement of the public A delit of one hundred millions induce the mind has a much higher character, and necessity of a tariff, sufficiently advanced in lands. We cannot suppose that the whigs inet as the plan of campaign. It is a great will again urge a Bank of the United States, act as Judges and Inspectors. In the late ed in their political preferences by the bare the independent treasury, removing some of those impracticable restrictions which have Andrew Jackson which arroused the symment, and are an annoyance to individuals. So far, therefore, as the past contests of the respective parties are concerned, an administration composed of the leading minds of all parties, and supported by the whole people, is not only practicable, but may redound to the highest interests of the whole coun-

Only on one condition, however executive must no longer insist upon legislative influence. There are questions approaching, which the people must be allowed to settle in their own way, without the interference of executive putronage or prerogative. The old political issues thay be postponed under the presure of circumstances, and as for the new-those coming events which cast their shadows before-let it be understood that the only path of safety for those who may hereafter fill the presidental office is to rest in the discharge of executive functions, and let the legislative will of the people find utterance and enactment. The American people are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no fears for the issue, if the arena of the high debate is the assemblies of the people and their representative halls. The extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of the ordinance of 1787 is an object too high and permanent to be buffled by presidental vetoes. All that we ask of the incumbent of the highest office under the constitution is to hold his hand, to bow to the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain the executive action in its appropriate channels! Give us an honest administration of the government, and an end to all cabals of a cabinet-all interference from the White House-designed to sway or tart the action of the Amercan people. If such simplicity and integrity should guide the administration of Gen. Taylor, the north and west would vield to it warm support and a hearty approval.

We have said all on this subject which the present developments of public opinion require. As other scenes unfold, we shall seek to chronicle them with fair independent comment. Meanwhile, we bide the moveour ballot to be disposed of according to our sense of duty, as emergencies of this and all serted, though not ment of the waters, holding our columns and other questions arise.

copy of the above to Gen. Taylor, he re, they prove not that he was really in favor of ceived the following letter in reply. This such tax, but merely afford presumptive eviletter has been pronounced a forgery by contrary,) that he was comparatively indifa portion of the public press, yet there is ferent about the measure, or that he was now little or no doubt of its genuiness. In- more anxious to secure the Tariff as a whole deed it accords precisely with all his letters than to defeat that particular item in it. hitherto published, and with one of a more recent date to a friend in Lansinburg, N. Y .:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, May 8, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of

At this time, my public duties command sentiments to which it alludes; neither, in-1. The presidential canvass of 1848 is in deed, have I the time, should I feet myself utter confusion. Among the whigs, a Pitts- at liberty, to enter into the few and more burg meeting nominates Judge McLean, general subjects of public policy suggested chief, serving in the field against the comby their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I feeling in behalf of Henry Clay, nowanten- do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer in the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name to this exalta condition equally chaotic. In the west, ed connexion, that my services are ever at Gen. Cass has many and warm friends; the will and call of my country, and that I Mr Calhoun, with his compact and disci- am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if plined body-guard, stands ready to make his the country calls me to the Presidential of presidental fortune, or mur that of other as. fice, but that I can and shall yield to no call pirants in the democratic ranks; Silas that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large and void of the slightest agency of my own

For the high honor and responsibility of such an office, I take this occasion to say, the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and can I permit myself to be the candidate of

any party, or yield myself to party schemes. With these remarks, I trust you will par-With many wishes for your prosperity in

life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself most truly and respectfully your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

GEN. IRVIN AND TEA AND COFFEE.

We intimated in the Advocate of last week that we were disposed to leave the great and momentous question, whether Gen. ro who always conquers; the mass of the term of service, may still be gratified to Irvin did or did not vote in Congress to tax tea and coffee, to the editors of the "Register" and "Democrat," who have taxed the patience of their readers with discussing that question and blackballing each other as far back as we can remember? Having read but little of the controversy between those country has been divided for fifteen years worthies, we scarcely know what they have upon most exciting topics; and if Gen. Tay- been driving at-certainly it does not require so many words to prove whether a representative said "yea," or "nay," on a certain question. Believing that our readers were satisfied in their own minds onsiasm, or the trick of political faction, it ican hostilities will remove many of those the subject, we had not thought it necessary to say anything about it, but a friend has set upon us with the following communicathis State, now in Mexico, will have the grows out of a conviction that General Tay- its rates to satisfy New England and Pensyl- tion and extracts, which, though "much privilege of voting for State officers, at what- for has displayed an energy and wisdom of vania, and at the same time, will prevent ado about nothing," we willingly publish. ever place they may be stationed, on the conduct, and a modesty of demeanor, which any distribution of proceeds of the public merely adding that tea and coffee won't save Gen. Irvin at the polls:

For the Peoples's Advocate. Mr. Boyn :- I believe the " People's Advocate" professes to pursue an impartial popular impulses and the stern honesty of embarrassed the fiscal action of the govern- course relative to the two candidates for Governor. This course, in view of all the circumstances under which the Advocate was started, is perhaps fair and proper; and your remark that you "leave the question whether Gen. Irvin voted for a tax on tea and coffee, or not, to the 'Register' and 'Democrat,'" is of course consistent with that policy. It might be improper, therefore, to ask the insertion in your columns of anything offensively assailing either of those candidates, or anything that would involve you in a controversy you wish to avoid. But when one of them is assailed with charges extensively circulated, designed to injure him among those who do not see both sides, and those promulgating the charge dogged-ly conceal from their readers positive and direct testimony to exculpate the accused. would it not be both consistent with your impartial course and subserving the cause of truth and justice, to permit the insertion of a few brief extracts of such documentary evidence in the defensive? Your paper is widely circulated in this county among both parties, as well as among those who are comparatively free from party influences, and the extracts I propose, simply in the defensive, must meet the approval of la large portion of your patrons, without giving just cause of offence to any. I propose then, briefly to state the charge

made against Gen. Irvin, that he was in favor of tazing tea and coffee in the Tariff of 1842, and to give the subjoined documentary evidence to show what was his course on this subject while in Congress, and Jeave your renders to decide for themselves whether the charge was true or not. The charge was made early in the campaign, and is still pertinaciously adhered to by some of the papers opposing him in spite of this evidence, which they carefully conceal from their readers. No proof is offered that he ever advocated or voted directly to put such a tax on these articles into the Tariff; but it is alleged that he "dodged" because he was once absent when a vote was taken to reduce the duty from 20 to 5 per cent. on "articles not otherwise provided for," among which it is asserted that ten and coffee were included, though not mentioned. Then it is alleged, too, that he voted for the passage nays from the journal,) but allowing for ar-The editor of the Signal having sent a gument's sake that these allegations are true, This is the substance of all that has been of-

fered to prove the charge. Waiving any further remarks, I merely