

Anecdotes of the Battle of...

The Mexican Insurgents—After the flight of the Duke became general, a private, an Irishman, found a piece of the chapparel intervening between himself and a strapping Mexican.

A private, on the 9th, who had followed Lieut. Dobbins through the thickest of the fight, raised his musket at a Mexican and would have blown him through, if the poor fellow had not most piteously cried out amigo!

The Veteran of Napoleon—As Churchill's battalion of artillery were advancing to take their position in the second line of battle on the 8th, a private in the 4th regiment was come up to, who lay upon the battle field with both legs shot off.

A Youngster—Our friend Capt. Church of the Bulletin, on his late trip up from New Orleans, brought with him a number of officers just from the army.

Among the volunteers was a "gentleman's son"—a tall private, who heartily sick of rainy weather, mud, and no shelter, first went to his captain with his complaints, but meeting with no particular sympathy, resolved to have a talk with General Taylor himself.

"General Taylor, I believe?" "Yes, sir." "Well, General, I'm devilish glad to see you—am indeed!" The general returned the civility.

"General, you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you—have, indeed; but the fact is, the accommodations are very bad—are, indeed; mud, sir! actually mud!—bleeged to lie down in it, actually; and the fact is, General, I'm a gentleman's son, and not used to it."

The general, no doubt deeply impressed with the fact of having a gentleman's son in the army, expressed his regret that such annoyances should ever exist, under any circumstances, in a civilized army.

"Well—but, General, what am I to do?" "Why, really, I don't know, unless you take my place."

"Well, now that's civil—tis indeed. Of course don't mean to turn you out, but a few hours' sleep—a cot or a bunk, or anything—would be so refreshing. Your place—where is it, General?"

"Oh, just drop down—anywhere about here—any place about camp will answer!" The look which the "gentleman's son" gave the General was rather peculiar.

Letters received by citizens here convey to them the positive assurance that the Mexican army will return within two months. Guess they'll think better of it.

By late advices we have learned that Carrera had succeeded in collecting about 8000 horse and had passed within fifty miles of this place, on his way towards Camargo.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 18, 1846.

V. R. J. MEER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3rd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

We are indebted to the Hon. Richard Broadshead for his excellent speech on the Tariff also, to the Hon. Alexander Ramsey for his speech on the same subject.

Messrs. Cameron, Pollock and Leib will accept our thanks for public documents.

TARIFF MEETING.—We refer our readers to the proceedings of the tariff meeting, held in this place on Tuesday evening. They speak the sentiments of the whole community.

The address of the committee on the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road will be continued next week.

LIVES OF THE FELLOWS.—We have received from Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, of New York, a pamphlet of deep interest, under the above title. It is a criminal calendar, and is compiled partly from the National Police Gazette, published by them weekly. The work is well got up, and ornamented with the likenesses of culprits, and other engravings. Price 25 cents.

The weather has been exceedingly hot the past week. On Saturday last, the 11th, the thermometer stood at 98 in the shade, in this place. On Sunday forenoon, it was exceedingly warm. In the afternoon, it became cooler. In many places the hands in the fields were obliged to cease from their labors.

The weather has been exceedingly variable. On Friday the thermometer stood at 98. On the Wednesday following it was down to 60, when fires were comfortable and cloaks actually brought into requisition.

MR. BENTON AND THE TARIFF.—Our correspondent at Washington furnished us with some important and interesting news, in regard to Mr. Benton's probable course on the tariff bill now before the Senate. We trust the information may prove correct. Mr. Benton is a statesman of enlarged views and extensive information. He possesses also the moral courage that enables him to act in accordance with those views, independent of the trammels of party.

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OLD BIRDS IN THE FIELD.—A large meeting in opposition to McKays tariff bill was held at Reading. The proceedings were of the right stamp, and to the purpose. In Pottsville, several meetings have been held. The whole country is rising, and we be to those who attempt to thwart the voice of the people.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—This paper, in speaking of the passage of McKays bill, has the hardihood to assert that the tariff of 1842 was not the question at issue during the last Presidential campaign, except in a few counties in the north.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—The following extracts, on the principle of one term, we take from the speech of Judge Woodward, in the reform convention. We trust he and his friends will endeavor to carry them out at the next election for Governor.

Mr. Woodward said he was desirous the amendment should be adopted, as it would secure the fidelity of the executive officer. It would relieve the governor from the necessity of directing the main measures of his administration to his own continuance in office. He did not mean to say that any governor had ever so prostituted his power, as to have used it to effect his re-election.

The veto power, the patronage power, a fact, all the various powers, with which the constitution clothes that officer, might be employed, more with a view to his re-election to the office of governor, for a second or third term, than for the substantial benefit and good of the people of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Philadelphia North American says, we were yesterday shown a five dollar bill, letter A, No. 459, purporting to be issued by the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of this city.

The last Sunbury Gazette contains an editorial article in relation to the passage of McKays tariff bill, which, though it may appear neither fish or flesh to some, is evidently intended as a thrust at the tariff of 1842, and an approval of McKays iniquitous and destructive tariff bill, now before the U. S. Senate.

Who will believe that the whig representatives of Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, &c., agricultural states which have no interest in the manufactures of the country, are favorable to a high protective tariff, a measure which imposes a tax upon them for the benefit of Pennsylvania, and the other manufacturing states? This idea is preposterous. They are not favorable to a high tariff. They are for a tariff which will enable them to buy their cloth, their cotton goods, and their iron cheap, and sell their grain, their pork and their beef dear.

Where, we would ask, will the farmer sell his grain, pork and beef dear, when the home market, created by our manufactures, is destroyed? Does the editor know that out of about 100 millions of bushels of wheat annually produced in this country, England has taken on an average less than five millions of bushels, while we were taking at the same time about 100 millions of dollars worth of her manufactures? Does not the Gazette know that the single state of Massachusetts alone affords our farmers a better market than England? But the Gazette says, the agricultural states have no interest in the manufactures of the country. This is certainly a new doctrine. It is pretty generally conceded that about one-half of the cost of manufactured articles is made up of agricultural labor and products.

If, then, we import 50 million of dollars worth more merchandise under McKays bill, we must necessarily take 25 millions of dollars from our farmers, and put that sum in the pockets of British farmers and land owners—in amount just five times as much as England takes of our wheat. Nor will the repeal of the corn laws make any material difference. Nine-tenths of all the grain imported into England, has hitherto come from the shores of the Baltic, paying a duty of about 10 cents per bushel, while at the same time American wheat could be sent to England, by way of Canada, at a duty of about 11 cents. How then can our farmers expect to compete with these Russian serfs, when their wheat is admitted on equal terms with ours? Every President of the United States, with the exception of John Tyler and Mr. Polk, has admitted the necessity and beneficial effects of our manufactures upon our agricultural interests. It is useless to say more upon the subject. Common sense, as well as common experience teaches us, if we destroy our furnaces, forges and work shops, none suffer more severely than the farmer.

HARRISBURG REPORTER.—On Thursday last the printing materials belonging to this office were sold at auction. The whole office brought about four hundred dollars. No paper has been issued for the last two weeks. This is the sixth newspaper establishment that has passed through the hands of the sheriff and constable in our borough, within the last two years, and augurs badly for the success of editorial enterprises at the seat of government.—Vindicator.

Could not our friend Jesse Miller extend a helping hand to save the organ of the administration. "Rats leave a sinking ship," was the language the Reporter applied a few weeks since to the Lycoming Gazette, one of the oldest and finest democratic papers we have. Prophecies take a strange turn, sometimes.

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TARIFF MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Sunbury, held in the Court House, in pursuance of previous notice, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., on motion of A. Jordan, Esq., Hon. LEWIS DEWART was chosen President; Peter Pursell, Thomas A. Billington, George Martin and Francis Forster, Esqs. Vice Presidents, and John B. Packer, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, on motion of C. W. Higgins, Esq., Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereupon the chair appointed Charles W. Higgins, Wm. M. Gray, H. B. Masser, Esqs., Hon. Gen. C. Walker, Wm. J. Martin Esq., Dr. D. T. Tritts and George Bright said committee, who, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion of A. Jordan, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, since the adoption of the constitution of the Union to the present, have been in favor of protecting, by means of their revenue laws, home industry and domestic products against foreign labor and foreign products. The doctrine of the Democratic party has been concisely stated to be "A Tariff for revenue equal to the wants of the Government economically administered, with such discriminating duties as to afford incidental protection to home industry and domestic productions." This doctrine has hitherto received the sanction of the Democratic Presidents and every Democratic Congress, which has ever acted upon the subject. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, always distinguished for their firm adherence to the great principles of the party, have cherished, with peculiar jealousy, the doctrine of protection—for it has given energy and prosperity to their immediate social and political system.

It may be confidently asserted that the Democratic party of this state would never have given her electoral vote to a candidate for the Presidency who had candidly avowed that, in the event of his election, he would in the administration of the Government be swayed by a policy hostile to her social interests. This determination was well known during the last Presidential canvass, and to-day the fears then expressed, James K. Polk, on the 10th of June, 1844, declared in a letter to John K. Kane, "that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry." "In my judgment, it is the duty of Government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union." Not only the policy, but the duty, of protection is here distinctly declared, and upon such assurances the democracy relied with confidence.

The annual message of President Polk to congress was, therefore, received with chagrin and astonishment. It avowed doctrines in direct opposition to those published in his letter to Mr. Kane. It counseled a policy which, if carried out by congress, would strike down "home industry and take away all protection from our domestic products. It was still hoped, however, that the practical wisdom of congress would triumph over the untutored theory of the President; but the passage of Mr. McKays bill thro' the House of Representatives has well nigh extinguished this last hope—its faint ray rests upon the Senate. To the Senate, then, in the exercise of the right of Democratic Freedom, we solemnly protest against the passage of this iniquitous and destructive bill. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Tariff bill which has recently passed through the House of Representatives of Congress, abandoning the settled policy of discriminating for protection, and adopts the new theory of discriminating for revenue alone—that it will prostrate our domestic manufactures and home industry—subject the products of the country to ruinous foreign competition, and destroy the home market of our agriculturalist, which Pennsylvania farmers know is the best market the world has ever yet afforded to them.

Resolved, That the ad valorem duties imposed by this bill on coal and iron, will be entirely inadequate to protect these great staples of this state—foreign coal will take the place of the domestic article in our eastern ports—our furnaces must "blow out," and we be rendered tributary to Great Britain for iron, "the great necessary of life"—our vast mineral resources must, henceforth, be buried in our soil, and the busy population of our mineral districts be driven from home in search of labor.

Resolved, That this bill will inflict a fatal blow upon the interests and prosperity of the Keystone state—that there is nothing in the present situation or prospective relations of the country, which calls for such a total change in the policy of the government—and the democracy of Pennsylvania can regard it only as a causeless infliction of injury.

Resolved—That the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, with one solitary exception, are entitled to the warmest thanks of their constituents, for the firm and decided stand they have taken in opposition to Mr. Walker's British tariff bill, and for their advocacy of the tariff of 1842.

Resolved—That we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of our Senators in Congress, the Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, who are earnestly requested to use all honorable means to defeat the iniquitous bill now before the Senate, as destructive of all the great interests of Pennsylvania, and ruinous to the whole country, and contrary to the principles avowed by Mr. Polk, through his friends and in his letter to John K. Kane.

Resolved—That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, patriotism and integrity of the Vice President, the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and that when the interests and prosperity of his native state are assailed, in her most vital parts, he will not falter, but stand as he has done heretofore, in defence of her just rights, and avert the impending blow aimed for her destruction.

Resolved—That we will, hereafter, as democrats, pledge ourselves to support no man for office, whose principles on the great subject of protection are of doubtful character.

Resolved—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senators in congress, with a request that they be read in the Senate, and that they be published in the Washington Union, and in all the democratic papers in this state. (Signed by the Officers)

THE KANE LETTER.—Below, we give our readers the famous Kane letter, which should be perused along with Mr. Walker's report, as matters of curiosity, for future reference.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 19, 1844. Dear Sir:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the Tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ult. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our Home Industry, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles it is well known that I gave my support to Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the Tariff Act of 1828. I voted for the Act of 1832 which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the Act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December 1832, making further modifications of the Act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of Government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation. I heartily approve the resolution upon this subject passed by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect, dear sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES K. POLK.

JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

Washington Letter. WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1846.

H. B. MASSER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—As the new tariff bill is the subject of much comment throughout the country at this time, and particularly in your own state, whose interests are so closely identified with the protective policy, it seems to me an appropriate occasion to make a few remarks upon the subject.

As far as the lower branch of Congress is concerned, the fate of the new bill has been decided, not, however, without a just and determined resistance on the part of the delegation from Pennsylvania. With a solitary exception—that of Walnut from the Bradford district, the delegation gave it a firm and decided opposition, proving themselves, as they have always been considered, true friends to such a tariff as will afford ample protection to all the great interests of the state.

All eyes are now naturally inclined to "look to the Senate," for the preservation of the tariff of '42 since the House has decided in favor of Mr. McKays bill. The state of parties in the Senate, upon this great measure, is pretty well known, is equally divided—28 to 28—which will, consequently, throw the deciding vote in the hands of the Hon. G. M. Dallas, unless the great Missourian, the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who has always been an advocate of specific duties, and fair and equitable protection to all American interests, gives it his opposition. You will perceive that all depends upon one or the other of the above named gentleman. That the new bill if left in the hands of Mr. Dallas, will become the law of the land, I am perfectly satisfied, and that he is willing, if the contingency occurs alluded to, to aid in sacrificing the means by which Pennsylvania has just commenced prospering, attaining a position which would be envied her by the greatest of her sister states, I am none the less convinced of it. It is useless and idle for any one to indulge in the delusive hope that Mr. Dallas will stand by Pennsylvania in this crisis. He never will do it. His vote, if required to be given, will be recorded in favor of Mr. McKays bill, thus disregarding the expectations of the people of his own state. Were he to consult the wishes—the interests—the public credit of the state,—the prosperity of its citizens,—and the development of its immense resources, why none could doubt how his vote would be cast.

Pennsylvania must look to another person besides Mr. Dallas for the defeat of this bill. Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who, as I noticed above, is in favor of specific duties and fair and equal protection, is the person to whom she must now appeal for support. His statesman-like and independent action upon all questions, wherever he deemed himself right, has never been deterred by the howlings and denunciations of petty demagogues, who are generally actuated by motives more commendable. Upon him—and I say it with entire confidence in the correctness of the assertion—depends more than on any other person, the defeat of the bill reported. The Old Keystone will ever remember him who stands by her in time of need. Her sons will rise up, should the Hon. T. H. Benton step forth and espouse her cause—a cause as just as it is honorable—and like a grateful people, give expressions of their gratitude for the important services rendered. The yeomanry of Pennsylvania are not an ungrateful people, and he who proves himself her friend will be cherished and honored, no matter what portion of the Union he may be from. Mr. Benton is the only man who Pennsylvanians can now look to for the preservation of the tariff. If they are disappointed in him, nothing can be much more certain than a re-election, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Hon. Simon Cameron, with others of the Pennsylvania delegation, to avert such a result.

With respect, I subscribe myself, Your obedient servant, THOMAS COLWELL.

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Table with columns: STATES, YEARS, D, W, A, S, A, D, W. Rows include Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Total.

Three vacancies—one member (the Speaker) no vote. Gen. Taylor—Gen. Taylor, by previous accounts from the Army, contemplated moving toards Monterey on the 10th inst. We see by the last number of the Republic of the Rio Grande that some such movement was expected in cam as preparations for the departure of the Army from Matamoros had been commenced. The greatest enthusiasm and confidence in Old-Road and Ready" prevailed in camp among both regiments and volunteers, and with such a feeling, his favor wherever he marches it will be a victory. When it was announced in the brigades of volunteers that Gen. Scott was not to supersede General Taylor, so great was the joy of the men, and so apparent, that their colonels immediately called them out and marched them to the bank of the river, opposite the old hero's quarters, and gave him a military salute; aft which the soldiers gave him three cheers, the heartiness of which plainly indicated that they were from the heart.

GOV. FORD ON THE MORMON DISTURBANCES. Gov. Ford, of Illinois, has the most singular notions we ever heard expressed of the duties an executive, in times of civil commotion, as the necessity of preserving order and enforcing the laws. In relation to the late disturbance at Nauvoo, he writes the following curious letter:

SCHROBISLED, June 19, 1846. SIR—Your favor of the 16th was received last evening. I concur with you fully as to the proper mode of treating the disturbances in the Ili- cock county. I think it best to let the party fight it out this time; and it is very probable if they know that there is no interference, they will be but little fighting after all. Some of the boys want somebody to hold them, and then they would have all the credit of being heroes, without the danger. But, seriously, I know very well that if I were to order a force into the Ili- cock the war would all cease—the dough warriors would scamper off to Missouri, if they would all swear that they never intend to have any disturbance. The troops would turn, for they cannot be kept there all the time and then the delinquents would assemble brave as ever. I would have to do the thing over and over again for ever, every time make the County of Hancock and the whole State more ridiculous than before.

If they want to fight let them fight, and think that if fifty would be killed off it would have a most wholesome effect. I fear they never will be any submission to law in the Ili- cock until the boys fight and get tired of it. I am, respectfully, Your ob't servant, THOMAS FORD.

This is the richest specimen of gubernatorial wisdom exhibited in the 19th century. To preserve peace, and to protect life and property, robbery, arson and murder must be allowed. After such amusements the mob will, no doubt be appeased, and settle down into peace and well disposed citizens, having a firm reliance on the supremacy of the law.