

Old Europe and Young America.

Europe goes on dreaming of the proud days of former glory, and through degraded and falling from the active seeds of all kinds of corruptions, still she cannot give credit to the prodigies of the rising people of America...

Characterizing the prejudices of England, she takes a species of indirect flattery and eulogium, various misrepresentations, which are made by a calculating enemy about the American expeditions made in Mexico.

According to European journals, both the land and sea forces of the United States are being recruited, ill-disciplined, wasting away under disease, frequently mutinous, and cannot long withstand the superior army of the heroic generalissimo, Santa Anna.

All these accounts, which are merely the imaginings of frivolous journalists, and offered in a species of homage to the credulity of Europe, are proved to be false by the authentic accounts recently received, and which bear upon their face the impress of undoubted impartiality.

Open a map of the United States and Mexico, look at the line of operations by sea and land of the forces of the Union, and one would be inclined to believe that the great genius of Carnot and Bonaparte suggested the plans pursued by the American general in Mexico, and the brilliant success of France during the invasions of Belgium, Germany and Italy, had been translated across the Atlantic.

A fleet of vessels is overrunning the coast of California, some three hundred leagues in extent, and has in three months effected the conquest of that territory, where, moreover, they are hailed with delight by the Mexican population as liberators.

During these hundred days, a body of five thousand men, under the command of General Kearney, effected the conquest of New Mexico without a blow.

Another army, under the command of Gen. Taylor, has taken Matamoros, Monterey, Saltillo, and marched on Victoria, which is an equal distance from Monterey and Tampico, where the three American generals, Kearney, Taylor and Wool will meet and concentrate their forces.

Another fleet has taken Tampico, the best port in the Gulf; the troops were landed, the place fortified, and in a few weeks only this flourishing town is made a few cents for Mexican commerce in the United States, and the army that occupied it marched to Victoria, the rendezvous of all the invading army.

All these conquests, the manner of which it is that renders them apparently fabulous, are carried into effect by the same prestige as the almost miraculous invasion of Germany and Italy by the young Gen. Bonaparte, who only had unpaid and unaccustomed soldiers under his command—all, however, young, and valiant, and inspired by patriotism and love of glory.

Bonaparte carried liberty to the other side of the Alps; and at the sight of the French flag, the population arose and hailed the victor as a preserver and one sent by the Almighty.

On the coast of California and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, and at Tampico, the same kind of generals and soldiers were present, and the same immense and glorious results.

The American soldier is also the son of agriculturist, as volunteers; and their only ambition is the glory of their country and the deliverance of an enslaved people. Their generals volunteer like themselves, without any more experience of war or commanding than Bonaparte had at his debut, like the European heroes concentrated the force of genius, will and patriotic devotion.

Let us pause an instant to make an essential remark. Mexico is not a foreign enemy. She is annually almost a prey to the excesses of some new revolution, and is always treated as a conquered nation by the various victorious generals. In this invasion by the American army, she sees an end to all her difficulties, and a road opened to prosperity and greatness. Hence the issue of the various combats has been promptly decided.

In vain does England, the enemy of the country she formerly possessed, but which she lost at the cannon's mouth—in vain does she suppose, in her cowardly and envious forethought, that all Mexico has arisen, and that the hundred Americans, five hundred leagues off from the principal cities of the Union, will be overthrown by disease, death, and finally, by Santa Anna's troops. We predict that, before the end of the year 1847, Taylor will plant the American flag in the immense capital of Mexico, in the palaces of Montezuma and Cortez.

During all this time, whilst a few thousand Americans in a few months conquer a country of greater extent than France, richer in mines than the whole continent of Europe, whilst a company of scientific engineers explore the vast deserts of Oregon in every direction, countries hitherto unknown—whilst they describe with great talent the course of their rivers, measure the altitude of their mountains, give descriptions of even the new plants they meet with, discover immense and fertile territories, whilst the progress of a colonist which follows them, whilst they are doing all this, what is old Europe about?

The three grand Pharaohs of the north, having one hundred millions of subjects or slaves, fifteen hundred thousands regular soldiers, and fifteen hundred millions of revenue, conspire together mysteriously for six months and accomplish the conquest of Crete, a defenceless town, a country of heroes, the ancestors in former times of their states, a sacred and sacred city, into which these sovereigns, ought not to have entered save with feelings of awe and respect. They take from the Poles their laws, their language, their God, and cause them to submit to a wretched servitude. The Poles, however, are persecuted by the absolute power of their hands, act over again the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, and forget the predictions of Daniel, for the fulfillment of which they are oppressed daily up to the most fervent prayers.

Young America, on the contrary, hospitable and generous as she is offers to the oppressed and the poor, without taxes, and a free share in all the blessings and liberties which Providence has vouchsafed to the human race.

Let us look forward a few years, and pre-judge the destinies of the two worlds. Young America will enter into a treaty of peace with Mexico, and will receive as indemnity California, New Mexico, and Tampico.

The American shipping from the ports in California will monopolize the commerce of China, the East Indies, &c.

America will generously allow Europe to partake of her conquests, emigration will progressively increase, and there will arise in the interior of the Union flourishing countries, under the names of New France, New Poland and New Ireland. In twenty years America will have doubled her population, commerce, riches, and extent, and her fleets will be much more numerous than those of England and the Old World.

During the same period, the people of old Europe, victims of a sickly civilization, ruined by monopolies and impost, exposed to famine, suffering under a hard servitude, will be without energy sufficient to resist the invasions of the Asiatic barbarians.

France only can save Europe from an intrusion of the northern horde, and from the increasing and proud dominations of her neighbors on the other side of the channel; but she must be freed from the exorbitant taxes, partial laws, ruinous monopolies, and an absolute and brutifying administration, she must have an inflexible will to regain the institutions of 1789, her national guard, her militia, the government of the country itself, the liberty of teaching, the press, &c. Had

Later from Mexico.

The steamer Texaco has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. She left the harbor on the 24th inst. Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, when there was a strong probability of an immediate advance on the capital.

Gen. Valencia (arrived at the Capital on Monday 29th ult., with 4,000 troops. Gen. Pierce arrived at Perote after an action with the Guerrillas, near the National Bridge. Lieutenant Simpson of the Indiana Reg. and the Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Regiment are dead.

A courier of the British legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, with correspondence from the Capital of the 19th and from Puebla of the 30th. Mr. Kendall represents the chances of peace in a favorable light. He says: "Gen. Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce, certainly in the last week of August, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight yet will be at the city of Mexico. The Mexicans were prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed and 25,000 men.

The English legation was secretly exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the Capital.

Other letters to the Picayune represent the chances of peace in a more favorable light and think the resistance to our advance will be almost nothing.

Congress had referred Buchanan's letter back to the executive, and thrown on him the responsibility of the war.

The peace party at the Capital was strong and increasing, they have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anahuac, says that when the Guerrillas attacked Gen. Pierce 600, Americans approached under their fire until within a hundred yards of the Mexicans, when our forces opened a deadly fire, forcing them to an immediate retreat.

The Com. Times considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of the first mission and that all prospects of peace are dissipated. Its correspondent states that there had been a contest about their constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, both charging the responsibility of making peace upon the other.

The discussion has shown what was generally supposed, that the latter party were sincerely desirous of patching up the difficulties between the two countries, as the sole means of securing his grand object. He is ambitious of the Dictatorship.

When Congress dissolved it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave the remainder below a constitutional quorum.

Santa Anna held a council of general officers, at which it was resolved to effect one more encounter, either by marching against Gen. Scott at Puebla, or rejecting the propositions for negotiations and calmly await his advance, and stand on the defensive in order to be free to act.

General Galt has issued a decree suspending all newspapers, except the official organ of the Government. Santa Anna has met and adjourned without coming to any decision upon the proposition of our government.

All letters from the capital agree that Gen. Scott can take the city without difficulty, and that the foreign merchants at the capital are anxious for his arrival.

Gen. Whipple had arrived at the capital. He is treated well and expects soon to be exchanged.

Gen. Triunfo has been indisposed, but was convalescent.

Another despatch, dated at Richmond, Aug. 14th, says that a letter from Mr. Kendall at Puebla, July 18th, mentions that Gen. Pierce had arrived, and that Gen. Scott's army was then moving.

PANTHER FIGHT.—From a letter dated Newton, Jasper county, Arkansas, July 6. Mr. Samuel Hudson went into the woods about three miles from his house, accompanied by his son, ten or twelve years old, to cut a bee-tree, and as he expected to find "lots of honey, he did not take his shooting iron with him, believing that he could not carry it and the honey too. When he got to the tree he commenced chopping, his son standing 80 or 100 steps from him, with a butcher's knife in his hand. He had cut but a few moments when he heard a noise just above him in a hollow.

He looked up, and saw a huge panther walking leisurely, paying no attention to him. Determined not to let him pass, the panther stopped, and when he saw Hudson, he made a step, looked up, saw Hudson, and made at him without asking him if he was ready. Hudson turned to take his axe out of the tree to fight with, but before he could get it and turn around the panther was on him, and he was compelled to drop his axe and take it "flat and scull."

His first effort was to take him by the throat, but throwing his head back it caught him by the forehead and bit him severely. He knocked it off two or three times, and it would rise and rear again to get him by the throat, but he prevented it from doing so by striking it "underhand," and running his arm in its mouth. He at last caught it so he could hold it with one hand, and called for his knife, which his son handed him, and he soon detached the monster by stabbing it behind the shoulders. He then made his way home, which he reached, without assistance, very weak from the loss of blood. He was confined a few days, but his wounds are doing well. He was soon able to attend to his business as usual. Is it any wonder we whip the Mexicans so badly, when we have plenty of men who can whip a panther in a fair fight?

HOAX.—The London Mercury, of July 20th, under the head of "Life in the West," gives numerous scraps of its catalogue of horrors culled from the American papers received by the steamship Cambria, then just arrived, and among others, the following from the Bristol (H. L.) Phoenix:—"A few days since a person was seen on our jetty at Dr. Hallow, who had been confined for several months without a stitch of clothes to cover his nakedness. From extreme weakness he is unable to talk, and cannot therefore tell what his sufferings were. He frequently vents his feelings by tears and sobs, but not a single word of complaint has been heard from him since."

The horrible event recorded is the birth of a child in prison.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—The Keokuk Register says, that the sale of the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo to the Catholics has failed, in consequence of some defect in the title. The Catholic had purchased Parley Pratt's house, with the intention of converting it into a church.

LAW AGAINST SEDUCTION.—One hundred thousand women have petitioned Queen Victoria for a law to punish seduction. Let them refer to associates with the seducer, and there will be no necessity for such a law. Let them also keep away from the seducer, and then there will be no danger.

THE OBSERVER.

The World is Governed too much. FR. S. R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

It cannot have escaped the careful observer of the times that the paper currency of the country has been greatly augmented during the past year; not because business required it—not at all—but simply because the race of bankers and speculators, begotten and brought forth by the mania of 1836, are not all dead yet. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, good authority, by the way, sets down the expansion of paper money in the time specified, at \$20,000,000, and adds—"the expansion is still going on." And "still going on" where, when, and how is it to be stopped?

We look around us, and find no answer to the query—though, thanks to the firmness and patriotism of the Keystone democracy, Pennsylvania has not, and is not, helping to swell the tide. Ohio, under the mad and unfortunate rule of whigery, has brought into existence a general banking law, which turns it as you may, most inevitably bring embarrassment, if not bankruptcy upon the business of the State. That law has brought forth in almost every town and village, a bank, which in turn are flooding, not only Ohio, but the whole country, with an unsafe, unstable and vitiated currency. Villages, whose names are unknown, save through the medium of their spin-blasters, boast of their banking houses, their Cashiers, President and Board of Directors. What is the effect of this? One effect is, that the people have just so many more to support, who actually produce nothing. Or in other words, just so many suckers on the body politic, or non-producers, are added to the number which the producer is compelled to support. But, if this were all, we do not know that there would be so much to complain of—there must be just so many paupers in the country at any rate, and they may as well be supported as Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of Banks, as in any other manner. Let a sudden revulsion in trade take place, produced as it easily can be, by a contraction of the currency, and where would the innocent bill holders be found?—The scenes of the past must answer the question—that past, which was so pregnant with broken banks, broken merchants, ruined farmers and mechanics, and an iniquitous bankruptcy law—a law for which Gen. James J. Van Buren, the whig candidate for Governor, voted while in Congress.

New York, with her general banking law, has undoubtedly greatly helped to swell the expansion of the currency to the enormous sum specified by the authority we have given above. Without traveling farther than our neighboring county of Chautauque, let us see how and for what purpose this increase of paper is brought about; whether for legitimate business transactions among those where the banks are located, or for shaving and speculation. There have been four, we believe, new banks organized under the General Banking Law of New York in the county of Chautauque during the past year. These banks are located, not in business places, or where there is any prospect of business ever being done, but in out of the way villages, which venture to assert, not twenty men out of the county, ever heard of until they saw their names on the bills of these new banks. One is located in Clymer, a village that actually does not contain five hundred inhabitants. Another in the town of Mina, a place, if possible, of less importance than Clymer. The others are located in equally insignificant places, the names of which we have not learned. Now it cannot be contended that these Banks are necessary to facilitate the business of the people! No, on the contrary they are located in these out of the way places for the very purpose that bill-holders can never find them. I not only do not venture to assert is ever discounted at their counters—and for any use they are to the people, they might as well have been located in the Rocky Mountains. They are owned in the city of New York, and the owner has a brokers-shop where he redeems their issues at one-and-a-half per cent—thus realizing a very pretty sum out of his own indebtedness. These four banks will have in circulation, probably, not less than four hundred thousand dollars in the course of the year—it may be more. This money is put in circulation among the people—they dispose of their produce for it, and in turn pay it to the merchant for goods—the merchant takes it to New York to buy a new stock with—there he has to convert it into paper funds—the broker, the very individual who owns these banks, buys it of him at one-and-a-half per cent. Pays his own debts, and makes a nice little sum into the bargain—enough to pay his expenses to Saratoga, or some other fashionable resort.

Now this is one of the beauties of a general banking law—it is a part of the modus operandi by which the enormous increase of paper money during the past year, has been effected. Do the people of Pennsylvania wish such a system fastened upon them?—do they wish a rag mill located at every village, cross-road and furnace in the State? If they do, let them vote for JAMES J. VAN BUREN, and before a twelve month they will be accommodated. If they do not, let them sustain FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and he will hereafter, as he has heretofore, interpose his veto between the people and a further increase of paper money!

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

THE OBSERVER.

The Increase of Paper Money. GEN. TAYLOR'S MARCH TO THE RIO GRANDE. A hostile movement on the part of Mexico. Under these circumstances—and in view of his whole duty of protection and defence, the set down in his instructions—Gen. Taylor, on the 4th of October, wrote to the War Department the following letter, adding in view of all the facts of the case, the advance of the army to the Rio Grande:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Corpus Christi, Texas, October 4, 1845. "Sir: I beg leave to suggest some considerations in relation to the present position of our forces, and the disposition which may be necessary for the more effectual prosecution of the objects for which it has been concentrated. It will be recollected that the instructions of June 15, issued by Mr. Bancroft, then acting Secretary of War, directed me to select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion. Gen. Bragg San Antonio is the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and Point Isabel, within the distance, and twenty-one miles from Matamoros, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the conditions imposed by the Secretary. But we had no artillery, no engineer force or appliances, and but a moderate amount of provisions; and the occupation of Point Isabel, under these circumstances, and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take up the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river. All the information which I could obtain before leaving New Orleans, seemed to point to Corpus Christi as the most suitable place for the concentration of the army, and although before the President's instructions of July 30 reached me, I would have preferred a position on the left bank of the river, yet careful examination of the country had already convinced me that none could be found combining so many advantages as this. Every day's experience has confirmed these impressions. Corpus Christi is healthy, easy of access, and well situated for the collection of the stores of the Rio Grande from Matamoros to Laredo—being about 150 miles from several points on the river. I have reason to believe, moreover, that a salutary moral effect has been exercised upon the Mexican. Their traders are continually carrying from the news of our position and increasing numbers, and are consequently struck by the spectacle of a large camp of well-appointed and disciplined troops, accompanied by perfect security to their persons and property, instead of the impressment and pillage to which they are subject in their own country. For these reasons, our position thus far has, I think been the best possible; but, now that the entire force will soon be concentrated, it may well be considered whether the views of government will be best carried out by remaining at this point. It is with great diffidence that I make any suggestions of topics which may become matter of delicate negotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession of one of our two suitable points, or quite near that river. Our strength and state of preparations should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, we are so far from feeling that our position affords the best security for our rear, that we are desirous of moving to a more advanced position at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. Mexico having as yet made no positive declaration of war, or committed any overt act of hostilities, I do not feel it necessary to make a formal movement to the Rio Grande, without authority from the War Department.

"I have deemed it my duty to make the above suggestions. Should they be favorably considered, and instructions be forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Hunt—my copy has been despatched direct, without delay; the others be sent via Galveston, should a steamer be running to that port from New Orleans. I am, Sir, Z. TAYLOR. "Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

But, says the Gazette, "was this all—Gen. Taylor written nothing subsequent—the charge would bear some show of accuracy though even then it could not be sustained in view of the whole body of the letter quoted from." We have given the "whole body of the letter," and are willing to let the reader judge whether the charge is sustained by it or not. The Gazette then produces the following, and triumphantly exclaims, "here we have a positive withdrawal of his first recommendation."

"The communication from the Secretary of War, dated October 16 was received and acknowledged on the 1st and 2nd inst. I purpose to deliver a detailed reply to the various points embraced in that communication, and I could receive an answer to mine of October 4, which covered (at least in part) the same ground.

"The intelligence from Mexico, however tends to modify in some degree the views expressed in that communication. The position now occupied by the troops may be maintained, or a new rate may be indicated, as shall be manifested by Mexico to protect them reasonably. Under the supposition that such may be the view of the Department, I shall make no movement from this point, (Corpus Christi) except for the purpose of examining the country until further instructions are received."

This is a portion of a letter from Gen. Taylor to the Department, under date of Nov. 7, 1845. Now it is not strange that the Gazette should be able to give the date of this letter, and see the first paragraph, which in the present controversy is very important, as it alludes to information which he had received from Gen. Connor, and which information led him to modify his recommendation of October 4th. We say it was impossible that this paragraph was not seen by them; hence we infer that it was purposely withheld for the purpose of deception. The paragraph omitted is as follows:

"Sir: I respectfully enclose a copy of a letter from Com. Conner, commanding the boat squadron, which I received by the "Saratoga" sloop-of-war, on the 5th inst. The intelligence communicated by the commodore doubtless, such as the least of government led before the receipt of the letter of the 5th.

Had the Gazette given this, the intelligent reader, after having read the General's letter of October 4th and the above, together with what followed, would have immediately required what information this letter of Com. Conner's contained to induce him to change his mind. But the Gazette saw fit to suppress it, as also the following letter of the Commodore:

"UNITED STATES SHIP FALMOUTH. "OF Vera Cruz, Oct. 24, 1845. "GENERAL: I hasten to inform you that the Mexican government has accepted the proposal made by that of our country to arrange the existing difficulties by negotiation. The information left here for Washington, yesterday, by Mr. Parrot, and by a steamer, will soon express an envoy, who is sent out from the United States. I deem it advisable to

THE OBSERVER.

It cannot have escaped the careful observer of the times that the paper currency of the country has been greatly augmented during the past year; not because business required it—not at all—but simply because the race of bankers and speculators, begotten and brought forth by the mania of 1836, are not all dead yet. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, good authority, by the way, sets down the expansion of paper money in the time specified, at \$20,000,000, and adds—"the expansion is still going on." And "still going on" where, when, and how is it to be stopped?

We look around us, and find no answer to the query—though, thanks to the firmness and patriotism of the Keystone democracy, Pennsylvania has not, and is not, helping to swell the tide. Ohio, under the mad and unfortunate rule of whigery, has brought into existence a general banking law, which turns it as you may, most inevitably bring embarrassment, if not bankruptcy upon the business of the State. That law has brought forth in almost every town and village, a bank, which in turn are flooding, not only Ohio, but the whole country, with an unsafe, unstable and vitiated currency. Villages, whose names are unknown, save through the medium of their spin-blasters, boast of their banking houses, their Cashiers, President and Board of Directors. What is the effect of this? One effect is, that the people have just so many more to support, who actually produce nothing. Or in other words, just so many suckers on the body politic, or non-producers, are added to the number which the producer is compelled to support. But, if this were all, we do not know that there would be so much to complain of—there must be just so many paupers in the country at any rate, and they may as well be supported as Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of Banks, as in any other manner. Let a sudden revulsion in trade take place, produced as it easily can be, by a contraction of the currency, and where would the innocent bill holders be found?—The scenes of the past must answer the question—that past, which was so pregnant with broken banks, broken merchants, ruined farmers and mechanics, and an iniquitous bankruptcy law—a law for which Gen. James J. Van Buren, the whig candidate for Governor, voted while in Congress.

New York, with her general banking law, has undoubtedly greatly helped to swell the expansion of the currency to the enormous sum specified by the authority we have given above. Without traveling farther than our neighboring county of Chautauque, let us see how and for what purpose this increase of paper is brought about; whether for legitimate business transactions among those where the banks are located, or for shaving and speculation. There have been four, we believe, new banks organized under the General Banking Law of New York in the county of Chautauque during the past year. These banks are located, not in business places, or where there is any prospect of business ever being done, but in out of the way villages, which venture to assert, not twenty men out of the county, ever heard of until they saw their names on the bills of these new banks. One is located in Clymer, a village that actually does not contain five hundred inhabitants. Another in the town of Mina, a place, if possible, of less importance than Clymer. The others are located in equally insignificant places, the names of which we have not learned. Now it cannot be contended that these Banks are necessary to facilitate the business of the people! No, on the contrary they are located in these out of the way places for the very purpose that bill-holders can never find them. I not only do not venture to assert is ever discounted at their counters—and for any use they are to the people, they might as well have been located in the Rocky Mountains. They are owned in the city of New York, and the owner has a brokers-shop where he redeems their issues at one-and-a-half per cent—thus realizing a very pretty sum out of his own indebtedness. These four banks will have in circulation, probably, not less than four hundred thousand dollars in the course of the year—it may be more. This money is put in circulation among the people—they dispose of their produce for it, and in turn pay it to the merchant for goods—the merchant takes it to New York to buy a new stock with—there he has to convert it into paper funds—the broker, the very individual who owns these banks, buys it of him at one-and-a-half per cent. Pays his own debts, and makes a nice little sum into the bargain—enough to pay his expenses to Saratoga, or some other fashionable resort.

Now this is one of the beauties of a general banking law—it is a part of the modus operandi by which the enormous increase of paper money during the past year, has been effected. Do the people of Pennsylvania wish such a system fastened upon them?—do they wish a rag mill located at every village, cross-road and furnace in the State? If they do, let them vote for JAMES J. VAN BUREN, and before a twelve month they will be accommodated. If they do not, let them sustain FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and he will hereafter, as he has heretofore, interpose his veto between the people and a further increase of paper money!

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.

The Freedonia Censor in a reply to some strictures in his last relative to its inconsistency in opposing the war and supporting a member of Congress who voted against furnishing Gen. Taylor more men and munitions to beat back the enemies of his country, and at the same time supporting Gen. Taylor for President, very skillfully evades the whole matter, though it is careful not to deny the soft impeachment. In order first to divert attention from the true charge we made against it, the editor takes up an immaterial issue—viz: the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and says we convey a false impression when we say he advised that movement. That we conveyed the true impression, by affirming that fact, and the editor of the Censor the false one by denying it, we refer him to the proof submitted in another column, in reply to a similar charge of the Gazette.

In regard to turning us over to the Panama Herald, we beg leave to decline—we wish to have nothing to say to that sheet. We have nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, farther than to show your inconsistency in supporting his vote against the army bill and Gen. Taylor at the same time, who according to your own statement, advised the movement which brought about actual hostilities, and who has been a great and powerful instrument in the hands of the administration in carrying on this "war for the extension of slavery," as you term it.