

Foreign News by the Hibernian.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SACWATER, November 24, 1849. The Hibernian arrived at Halifax last evening, after a rough passage. We are in receipt of dates from Paris up to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 20th ult.

The Hibernian brings 100 passengers, among whom is Mr. White and family, the American Consul at Halifax.

We learn that Richard Rush, the late Minister to France; Saunders, Minister to Spain; Sales in America; and Fleniken, charge to Denmark—left Southampton on the 20th ult, in the steamer Washington for New York.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—The Liverpool Cotton market opened at an advance of 1/4, over the current rates, at the sailing of the Europa.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—Transactions in American descriptions have been effected at an advance of 1/4. The sales of the week amounted to 191,000 bales, at 68 1/2d. for fair-Mobile and Upland.

There is no material change in Wheat, Flour or Corn. Wheat is quoted at 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. per 70 lbs; New Western Canal Flour 19s. 3d. to 20s. 3d.

There is a steady demand for Indian Corn at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. for White, and 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. for Yellow. The market for American corn provisions is improved, sales are readily effected at full price.

In London, prices are in favor of the buyer. There is a large business doing in Tobacco, and Speculation; holders are firm, anticipating higher rates.

Scotch Pig Iron has advanced 1s. per ton; Welsh is quoted at 10s. 6d. per ton. The accounts from the many manufacturing districts are generally satisfactory.

From Constantinople or St. Petersburg we have no additional information, and as yet have no solution of the difficulty between the Porte and the Autocrat. The general belief, however, among well informed circles, is that England will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England.

A correspondent, writing from Belgrade, 1st ult., states that the Hungarian refugees are still at Widen, ready to set out for any destination they may receive. Prince Alexander of Serbia has behaved well towards them, allowing them a free passage through his territory. Ben, Dembin, and others had embraced Islamism, and entered the Turkish Army.

Austria.—Haynau, in his administration of military affairs; loses no opportunity to preserve the bloody whetstone universally applied to him. He has murdered, under the name of court martials, 13 Hungarian generals, who were taken alive at the battle of Wagram. Count Latkey, the prime minister of Hungary had been shot also. He was to have been hung, but his wife sent him a dagger, with which he cut his throat. He did not succeed however in committing suicide, and fell pierced by Austrian bullets.

Several Hungarian officers, who were furnished with passports from the Emperor, have passed through Berlin on their way to the west. Some are going on to America. Klepa was said to be among them, and had embraced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic with a hundred others.

Hungary is to be divided into ten districts, each to have its own provincial council, yet deputies are to be chosen by a majority of the voters in the population.

ITALY.—The accounts from Rome are the reverse of satisfactory. The return of the Pope is still talked about, but when it will be a subject of conjecture. Garibaldi has left the Island of Santa Madalina for Gibraltar, from whence he will sail for London, and ultimately proceed to America.

FRANCE.—The news from France are going on at Versailles, attended with much excitement. The trials of the Rieters of June 13th, are going on at Versailles, attended with much excitement.

IRELAND.—Several riotous parties have occurred with fatal results. A riot took place on the 13th ult. at Kiterby, King's county, where three of the police-men were killed, and several others severely injured.

THE TARIFF QUESTION AND ITS STATISTICS.—It is believed that the present Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a report antagonistic to the views and doctrines of ex-Secretary Walker, on the tariff question.

A REAL GOLD BUG.—The last Brunswick (Mo.) relates the following: Last Monday night, by the Highland Mary, came passenger to this place, Mr. Hoy A. Flournoy, only forty-four days out from California.

He remained till morning at the City Hotel, where he left for his home in Linn county, carrying with him from sixty to eighty pounds of gold dust, besides ten thousand dollars, worth, which he left to be coined at the New Orleans mint.

Mr. Flournoy is related to Maj. A. V. Flournoy, of Louisiana, and is known to several persons here, as a man of strict integrity; and consequently this California yarn may be relied on.

SOME TWO YEARS ago, he left his family in Linn county in comfortable circumstances, and thought he would explore Oregon. On arriving there, he commenced working away, and had become a thriving farmer, when the gold news from California galvanized everybody in Oregon.

Again leaving everything as it was, he went to the mines; and by dint of labor and enterprise, accumulated, as he says, as much gold as he wants; and like a sensible man, has brought it away in time. He came by the way of Panama, and is now hurrying home to his family, where he says, he intends to call in his neighbors, be married over again, and spend the remainder of his days in Missouri.

ROBBERY AND COUNTERFEITING IN MERCER COUNTY.—Last Thursday night a gang of robbers entered the house of James George, at Mercer County, having their faces painted and otherwise disguised for the purpose of evading detection.

Ernie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election in New York last Tuesday, contrary to our expectation, and hopes, has probably resulted in favor of the Whigs. It is useless to speculate on the causes, when those causes are so plain—the Whigs polled more votes than the Democrats!

As the Whigs thought of their defeat in this state, we think of ours in New York—it ain't much of a defeat after all!

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The election in Michigan for Governor and county officers, took place on Tuesday last, and has unquestionably resulted in the success of Barry, the Democratic candidate, over Littlejohn, Free-soil Democrat, supported by the Whigs.

PROMOTIONS.—We are pleased to see that Commander James M. McIntosh, of the steamer Michigan, has been promoted to a Captaincy. Cap. M. since he has been upon this station, has become a universal favorite, and won the respect of all classes; hence, while all rejoice at his well-earned promotion, they cannot but regret that it will be the means of causing his transfer to another station and more activity.

"The Pennsylvania Sentinel" is the name of a new Democratic paper, by James Ostrow, the first number of which has just been issued at Meadville. The Editor promises to stand by the party and its regular nominations—to be controlled by neither clique nor faction in his advocacy of the "principles of the great republican party;" and thus promising, we welcome him with pleasure to the ranks of the Editorial fraternity of Pennsylvania.

DOWN.—A stranger, name unknown, came off the Wayne while in port on Thursday evening, and in walking round the dock fell through a hole, and before assistance could arrive, was drowned.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.—The papers still continue to be filled with discussions of the absurd claim set up by the British government to the exclusive navigation of the San Juan river, and jurisdiction over the Musquito coast, and some apprehend difficulty with that government in regard to the same. We are not of the latter class. It is pretty clear in our mind that England has some checks and curbs to her ambition, and that those checks and curbs are, some of them, in the hands of Brother Jonathan. Her lion, like the old one in the fable, that roared at the mouth of his den and growled because he was too feeble to reach his prey, must be contented to relinquish some of his former grasps. Though there are some nations who would not be afraid to meet England with the deep-mouthed cannon and the bristling bayonet, as America has more than once shown, there is now a more efficient way of bringing her to terms, than by powder and steel. She is dependent on other nations for her provisions in a great measure, and she finds this fact powerfully. America can do without England far better than England can do without us.

Blackwood's Magazine says, that under the new navigation system, Great Britain will be compelled to support one third of its provisions; and that circumstance places the kingdom entirely at the mercy of America and Russia. The writer then asks: "What is to hinder them from enacting to effect our ruin? Not a shot would be fired: not a loan contracted. The simple threat of closing their harbors, would at once drive us to submission!" That is considerable of an admission; and there is doubtless much truth in it. And were it not for the "bread and butter argument," who also has so long proclaimed himself "Mistress of the Seas," would not so stately a giant prostrate himself at the feet of a poor, but free, and independent America?

But England must learn to keep her place, and be content with what properly belongs to her. America will not harm her if she makes her own business; but if not, she can be kept in her place by an array of four barrels, of which we have enough, and a little more.

"THE DIGNIFIED MAN." Boston possesses an Essayist by the name of Whittier; not a writer by profession, but a merchant who, when not engaged in calculating interest, studying the mysteries of commerce and the like, employs his leisure in writing down his thoughts for the public. And very correct and striking thoughts they are, too—some of your nearly-pammy milk and water effusions, which one meets with in too often under the garb of wisdom, and bearing the imprint of some author with a world-wide reputation. This man has lately published a book, and from the few extracts we have seen in our exchanges, we have formed a high opinion of his style and manner. There is an original freshness—a reality, yet not rough, manner of telling his subject which, while it charms the reader, carries conviction to the mind that the author is earnest and means just what he says. For instance, which could be more striking and true than the following description of that bundle of pomposity and arrogance, the Man of Dignity:

"Among the countless deceptions passed off on our short-riden race, let me direct your attention to the deception of dignity, as it is one which includes many others. Among those terms which have long ceased to have any meaning, the word dignity deserves a dignified prominence. No word has since so readily as this into the designs of cant, imposture and pretence; none has played so well the part of verbal scarer, to frighten children at all ages and both sexes. It is at once a talisman and a most efficacious charm, the covering under which dunces sneeze and skulls. Most of the men of dignity, who awe or bore their more genial brethren, are simply men possessing the art of passing off their insensibility for wisdom, their dullness for sagacity, and of concealing imbecility of intellect under haughtiness of manner. Their success in this small game is one of the stereotyped attainments on mankind. Once struck from these pretensions their slender garments, once divested of their show of dignity from their real meanness, and they would stand shivering and defenceless, objects of the tears of pity, or targets for arrows of scorn."

But it is the misfortune of this world's affairs, that often, they are counted only by talent and genius, which depend on the stars, and not on the will of man. Dignified pretensions, should be filled by respectable stupidity and dignified ignorance, to whom pretence is the very soul of life. Manner triumphs over matter; and through-out society, politeness, letters and science, are done up in the form of dunces and windbags, disguised as gentlemen, statesmen and scholars. Colorado once saw, at a dinner table, a dignified man with a face like the moon's. The awful charm of his manner was not broken until he thus addressed the company, and then the ignominious forced from him the exclamation,—"Thou'rt the jockeys for me!" A good number of such dignified men remain undiscovered.

It is curious to note how these pompous gentlemen regard the society of the government. They often deign to be the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed aristocracy in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage, solemnly trifling away the interests of the state, the duties of their office, and the welfare of the people, year after year, in ruining a people after the most dignified fashion! You have all seen that insupportable disposition known by the name of the dignified gentleman; an embodied tediousness, which society is not only to tolerate but worship; a person who announces the state commonplace of conversation with the awful precision of one bringing down to the valleys of thought bright truths from the summit of his intellect; he is so profoundly deep and so painfully solid on the weather of the last year, or some other nothing of the day; who is incessantly asked if your eternal gratitude does not repay him for the information he has conveyed to you in imparting; and who, if you inquired that this claim contained, inappreciated that he is presiding upon your patience, instantly stands upon his dignity, and puts on a face. Yet this man, with just enough knowledge to raise himself from the insignificance of a dunce to the dignity of a bore, is still in high favor even among the most animated and the most dignified of the community. The poor, bright, good-natured man, who has done all in his power to be agreeable, joins in the cry of praise, and feelingly regrets that nature has not adorned him too, with dullness and a robe, so that he likewise might grace the voltaire to respect, and be held up as a model upon for all dunces to imitate. This dignity which many view with reverential awe, is but a mere show, and is often degrading to the urbane vanity mentioned by Coleridge, which keeps itself alive by sucking the paws of its own self-importance."

The Duke of Somerset was one of these dignified gentlemen. His account of the most beautiful woman in England. She once suddenly fell upon her knees before his neck, and gave him a kiss which might have wakened the heart of an emperor. The duke, lifting his heavy head awfully up, and giving his shoulders an aristocratic swaying motion, said, "Madam, my first wife was a Howard, and she never would have taken such a liberty."

WILL THERE BE A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE?

"Will there be a general war in Europe?" is the all-absorbing question of the times. The newspaper press are appointed to solve the problem, and hence are discussed with all due energy and interest. The news by the Hibernian in another column, but that hope has not been realized. Matters between the Porte and the Car stand just as they did at the last arrival, though the belief is expressed that, taking into consideration the stand taken by England and France on the side of the Turk, the Russia Reg will pocket the affront for the time being and back out. This, however, is mere conjecture on the part of the English and French, and may spring from the wish being father to the thought.

The question, then, of the chances and advantages of a European war, still stands open for discussion. Upon this question, we find in the Boston Post a long article discussing it in all its bearings. The writer sets out with saying that the fate of England and France volunteering their aid against Russia, would be better appealed to either the Turk or the exiled Hungarians, (or Kosuth's appeal to Lord Palmerston had not been received when the English fleet was placed at the disposal of the Turk) upon a new era in the history of Europe. Whether the results are to be beneficial or not remain to be seen. It is difficult to reconcile this prompt and vigorous conduct of England and France with their recent shameful interference to the policy of Russia in Austria and Hungary, and while one cannot fail to admire them now, he is forced to condemn them for their conduct before. And in condemning those powers for failing to do what they ought in self-defence, we must condemn the United States also for failing to do what they ought in behalf of freedom and civilization. If the United States had treated the alliance of Russia and Austria according to its true character, as a combination of despots and despotism, for the overthrow of republicanism and had done nothing more than made itself the medium through which liberty and civilization might have uttered their protest against tyranny and barbarism, Hungary might have been saved. But in addition to this if England and France had said to Russia, you must not interfere with the internal affairs of any of the continental states, Hungary certainly would have been saved. If there be any solution of the difficulty to which we have alluded it is to be found in the fact that France and England are alarmed. Their offers of assistance to the Sultan do not proceed from any regard to Turkey or to the Hungarian refugees. They have quietly observed the alliance of Russia and Austria for the subjugation of Hungary; and they have also observed the consummation of that purpose. They witnessed the bankruptcy of its treasury, when a loan, which might, and in case of success, certainly would have been repaid, would have secured her independence. They saw without emotion her territory overrun by the Cossacks, her armies humbled in and doomed to certain defeat, her fortresses and cities surrendered to the invader, and above all her women, whose heroism and devotion have given a real existence to what was before the conception only of the poet—subjected to treatment which would have rendered more horrible the worst practices of savage life. Was Christian Hungary less worthy of sympathy than Mohammedan Turkey? If not, then why was Hungary neglected, and why Turkey actually pressed with offers of assistance?

We know of no answer but what is contained in the facts that England and France are ruled by enemies of republicanism, and that they sympathized with the declaration of the czar, that it was his mission to put down revolution. So far as known no nation questioned the doctrine, subversive as it is to all human right, that the despotic might announce himself as the missionary of the sword, and pledge his power to the maintenance of every existing government. If at the moment the Russian troops crossed the frontier of Poland, the western nations had declared their determination to support Hungary, the contest would have been an end—the hand of the Magyar would have been free. They chose, however, that revolution should be put down and the prospect is that they will have their reward. The policy of the French liberty, though the public sentiment that the czar was the anticipations of its authors. Had France avoided the Italian campaign, Hungary might have saved herself against the combined foe. The presence of the French army in Italy relieved Austria from the necessity of maintaining thirty or forty thousand troops in that country, and thus the republicanism of France is guilty not only of having crushed the republicans of Rome, but of having furnished this vast force for the subjugation of Hungary. Without French assistance the Austrian army would have found itself cut off from its own government and territory, and would either have surrendered or abandoned the papal authorities to their fate.

In either case Hungary would have been benefited. The overthrow of the Austrian army, or its expulsion from Italy, would have left the Romans free to organize with their brethren on the Danube; and if aided by loans of money from England, the tide of Russian barbarity would have been turned back, and the great contest had been decided under more favorable circumstances than will hereafter exist. If France and Russia had formed an alliance for the subjugation of Hungary a better plan could hardly have been devised. History furnishes no example of a nation so early and so fatally false as France to the principles on which its government was established.

France having then been so faithfully and so successfully the ally of Russia in putting down revolution in Hungary, which should have been made the battle ground for the liberties of Western Europe, why does she now, in union with her ancient and unforgotten enemy, England, propose an alliance with Turkey, whose treatment of the refugees is neither milder nor more humane than the Austrian? It certainly is not regard for the refugees, for nations which aided in, or were indifferent to the subjugation of twelve millions of people would hardly have been moved by the distresses of a few hundreds. The truth is they are alarm all for their own safety. Russia is about to place one foot upon the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, while the other rests upon the Baltic sea and the Arctic ocean.

At the commencement of the campaign Russia controlled one-seventh of the globe, and if her career is unchecked she will march rapidly to unlimited power on the continent of Europe, and with republicanism under her feet and thrones at her disposal, she will seek by diplomacy and stratagem, if not by force, to impede the progress of the United States. On the continent the war will find no obstacle which he may not overcome, and it will be reserved for England or the United States to interpose a permanent check to his career.

Taking into consideration these things it is to be hoped that Russia will persist in the demand, unjust though it be, and that France and England may be equally determined in aiding Turkey. A contest thus commenced, and prosecuted on so gigantic a scale, could hardly fail to be beneficial to Europe. In the tumult which this war of despot and enemies of republicanism would create, Italy, Hungary and Poland would have some chance of regaining their freedom. At least the influence of Austria would be diminished and Russia taught that her power was not invulnerable. Or it might happen that the existing governments would be bankrupted by the enormous expenses of the war. While then there are enemies of republicanism, we cannot but believe that there are evils infinitely more dreadful; and it is highly probable that insolvency and repudiation would be positively beneficial to the masses of Europe. Repudiation would tend to destroy the nobility, who, after all, are the great obstacle to the acquisition of power by the people, and might lead to the reorganization of the governments upon a more economical and of course more liberal system.

FRIZ HENRY IN LINDO.—From the following it would seem that the second assistant Postmaster General, did not get back from "eastern Massachusetts," where he had been on an electioneering expedition, without being brought up all standing for his debts:

"FRIZ HENRY WARREN, second assistant Postmaster General, was arrested at the depot in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, just before the departure of the southern train, by officer Gorham, at the instance of a creditor in Worcester, who claims that Mr. Henry owes him \$200. He was arrested on his appearance on the 20th of next month."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. EVANK, the Commissioner of Patents, it is said will submit to Congress a report, for solidly and valuable information, and for some slight gratification, of ever emanated from that Bureau.—All the Whig Papers.

The above is a true specimen of whig "brag"—a fair sample of the way the reputation of a whig document is made. Mr. Evank, for ought we know, may submit a very able report of the doings of the Bureau over which he presides, but that is going to transcend every thing heretofore emanating from the same department, we may safely set down as doubtful. That Bureau has had some able men in it before the transcendent abilities of Mr. E. were discovered by the President, and it is not at all unlikely that it will have many more. Indeed, we are morally certain that that gentleman will not be the last of his kind—a "smart man!" But that as it may, however, we are not disposed to detract from the fame of the Commissioner of Patents now, or in perspective, although he did give Gen. Taylor some pretty hard hits in a scientific work he wrote before he turned politician, but merely to call attention of our readers to this system of puffing, resorted to by the whig press to make great men out of every thing that falls into their political net. Already we are told that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is to be a magnificent affair, a prodigy of wisdom, argument and fact, and if not in truth a seventh wonder of the world, an eighth at the outside. And thus it is, whether it be a constable of a township, or a Secretary of one of the Departments—whether it be a Road Commissioner, or a Foreign Minister—only let him be a whig, and there never was another such prodigy of intellect and erudition. These puffing Editors seem to think that, like a box of Brandoth's pills, all that is necessary to cure the country of an imaginary political evil is to swallow a given number of their certificate-made statements, or read a few pages of their pre-puffed reports. Don't say this is not true, for it's a fact that the political history of our own State abundantly proves. Whoever imagined that Joseph Ritner was any thing but a simple minded tiller of the soil until whig Editors discovered that he was a most accomplished and profound statesman, who would grace any station, from Governor to President. It was also these same puffing Editors that first discovered in the person of Joseph Markle, a statesman and soldier capable of adorning our gubernatorial chair. We might enumerate more—such, for instance as our present Governor and President, both of whom owe their fame as statesmen to this system of puffery more than to any merit of their own—but these are our sufficients.

A SUFFICIENT OF RAIL ROAD FACTS.—It is an undeniable fact that Railroads everywhere pay a heavy per cent. on their cost. It is also equally undeniable that real estate in the vicinity of their route greatly appreciate in value. In confirmation of these two positions, we clip the two following paragraphs from our exchanges:

GEORGIA RAILROADS.—It is an incontrovertible fact, that for miles on either side of every line of railroad which has been made in Georgia, the lands have appreciated in value to the extent of five hundred per cent. and in many instances much more, so that the increased value of lands alone has been more than the whole cost of the roads. New life has been infused in the whole State. Towns are springing up like by magic. All the labor of her soil are equally and cheaply wanted to a ready cash market, and return freight cost not more than one fourth part of former prices; and she is now reaping the rich fruits of her liberal and enlightening policy.—This State has already \$25,000,000 invested in railroads.

GAZETTE.—This road is doing a heavy business. For the month of September, its earnings over and above expenses, reached sixteen per cent. This will rather be increased than diminished, when finished to Fox River, as it will be the present fall.

AMERICAN HEMP.—On repeated tests leave no doubt of the superiority of the American over Russian hemp. The whig strength of the American and Russian has been frequently tested at the hemp agency, in Kentucky, and in every instance, the former has come off triumphant.—Philadelphia News.

Indeed!—pray tell us, then, why the Administration of "Zachary Washington" refused to enter into a contract for this "superior" Kentucky Hemp? Although accused of favoring foreign production, the late Administration gave a preference for the Kentucky commodity, while the present "protective" dynasty has refused to do so. Actions speak louder than words.

VERY PROBABLE.—The Boston Fair says Mr. McClelland wishes to exchange the office of consul at Liverpool for the place of charge at Naples, and suspects that Zachary Taylor would be glad to exchange the office of president for a major general's commission in the U. S. army.

CAPTAIN D. H. McBRIDE.—We are pleased to learn that our old friend, Captain D. H. McBride, has become commander of the steamer Canada, one of the most splendid and popular boats on our Lake. The reputation of the Canada will suffer nothing by this change, as the Captain is one of the most popular officers we know of.

"RATS ABOUT."—It is rumored that Mr. Moredith will resign the office of secretary of the treasury, and that Walter Forward will succeed him. Forward has already gone into retirement, and every thing indicates that the old General is having a "business" time of it with the Cabinet.

FOR THE LIFE OBSERVER.—I observed the following communication in the Washington Union, and am glad to see that a move is about to be made to compensate the gallant fellow who fought so bravely in the War of 1812. By act of Congress the five year non-veteran entitled to bounty land and extra pay, while those who enlisted for shorter periods, many of them, just at the time when the hard fighting was about commencing, were not benefited by it. One case we will mention (and we know of many more of nearly equal merit) of a man well known to us, and who enlisted for eighteen months, served out his time, and got his discharge. He was in nearly every hard fought battle on the northern frontier; was at Sackett's Harbor in the disastrous expedition of Gen. Wilkinson down the St. Lawrence, in which he was wrecked on an island and lay there for a long time in the month of December, suffering with his fellow soldiers, hunger, cold and fatigue, without tents or blankets, and a large portion of the time with no food except what they could rub out of the shewers with their hands—was engaged in the battle at Williamsburgh, (Chrysler's) was at Fort Erie, Chippewa and Landy's Lane, in which action he belonged to the corps of the gallant Col. Miller, and participated in his victorious charge upon the British battery on the heights, besides much other skirmishing—and injured his health, from which he has never entirely recovered. This is not an isolated case. There are many more in the country of nearly equal merit. We think that services like these should meet with some other remuneration from a rich and generous republic like ours, than the insignificant eight dollars per month—and know that the liberal and enlightened views of one member will induce him heartily to co-operate in any measure for the assistance and relief of our brave countrymen, who periled their lives and fortunes in the hour of danger.

B. G. THE WAR OF 1812.—It is understood that the officers of this war with England intend applying to the next Congress for bounty and extra pay. It has been awarded to those of our fellow-citizens who volunteered in that war, and joined their countrymen in the struggle, who were previously emigrated to Canada—better their condition, perhaps. They received by act of Congress, approved 5th March, 1819, a bounty in land equal to their relative rank, with three months' extra pay. Most assuredly, then, those of our citizens who remained in their country and bravely pressed forward to the field of strife, paid their taxes for the support of government at a time when the finances were at a low ebb, and jeopardized their private affairs, should not go, as many of them have, to their graves without it. It is known that the officers in the war with Mexico, in addition to their regular pay, received three months' extra pay, and the soldiers their bounty in land, as well as three months' extra pay. It may be noted that a number of the officers in their country and bravely pressed forward to the field of strife, paid their taxes for the support of government at a time when the finances were at a low ebb, and jeopardized their private affairs, should not go, as many of them have, to their graves without it. It is known that the officers in the war with Mexico, in addition to their regular pay, received three months' extra pay, and the soldiers their bounty in land, as well as three months' extra pay. 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