

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1847.

AGENCY: J. V. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the American Volunteer at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

The "Cadets," of this place made a handsome parade through our streets on Saturday. The turnout was a little slim, but still the company presented a very fine appearance.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—ISAAC G. McKINLEY, editor of the Democratic Union, to be Post-Master at Harrisburg, in place of James Peacock, Esq., removed.

LIFE OF HENRY THE FOURTH.—The third part of this work has been published by the Harper's, and can be had at Kneeland's, next door to Boston's hotel. One number more will complete the work—the whole will make a book of about 1,000 pages.

DEATH OF A CARLEISLE VOLUNTEER.—A letter from Lieut. Gibson, now in Mexico, informs us of the death of JOHN BENTZ, formerly of Carlisle, who was a member of Company F, Fifth Infantry. He was killed on the morning of the 13th of September, at the storming of Chalupitpec, by a musket ball, which struck him in the forehead, causing instant death. He was, but 18 years of age at the time of his death.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—The cold bleak winds will soon lift the discomfort of the poor, and demand kindly aid from the rich and benevolent. There may be many who in bygone days possessed the means to secure comfort, and who now dislike in soiled and such generally are the most meritorious objects of charity. Can no exclusive association be formed to carry out the work of charity and love in Carlisle?

GEN. WM. F. PACKER.—This gentleman, we are glad to see, has been triumphantly elected to the Legislature from old Lycoming. We have known Gen. P. long and well—he is an ex-editor, and a practical printer—a man of splendid talents, and an able and accomplished public speaker. He will make a most invaluable member, and will do credit to himself and his constituents in his legislative capacity.

By the way, we notice with pleasure, that there are a goodly number of editors, ex-editors, and printers elected to seats in the next Legislature. In looking over the list of members of Assembly, we notice our valued friend, Jacob Zeigler, Esq., editor of the "Butler Herald," Col. Myers, ex-editor of the "Berks County Democrat," David Williams, editor of the "York Press," Jacob Leifer, of this county, ex-editor of the "Gettysburg Compiler," &c. &c. There are also, we understand, one or two of the Philadelphia county members who are practical printers. These gentlemen are all Democrats of sterling worth, and will make valuable members.

There are also, we notice, several of the Whig members who are editors or ex-editors. As near as we can judge we think there must be some twelve or fifteen of the next Legislature who are printers.

In Harrisburg, Gov. Shunk's home, he has been beaten by 48 majority, three years ago he had a majority of nearly 200!—Carlisle Herald.

The reason why Harrisburg gave a majority against Gov. Shunk is easily explained. He could not give place to all the office-seeking demagogues in that borough who asked this favor—hence their opposition. But, for the Herald to speak of Gov. Shunk's vote at home, is truly surprising. You should always look at your own side of the house Mr. Herald, before you draw comparisons. In Miles township, Centre county, the home of Gen. Irvin, the vote stood as follows—for Shunk 208; for Irvin 27.

"Comparisons are odious," neighbor, and you may blame yourself for compelling us to thus expose the weakness of "the popular Congressman," at home.

The Washington Union contradicts the rumor that Gen. Taylor is to return to the United States in November next. It presumes that the General will not leave the army until he has communicated his wishes to the department, and says that no such notice has yet been received.

PENNSYLVANIA PRINTERS.—It is a curious fact, that three-fourths of the papers in Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, are published by natives of Pennsylvania. The State papers of both Iowa and Wisconsin, both papers at Galena, two at Southport, also at Quincy, Fulton, Rock Island, Peoria, Rockford, and other places in Illinois; also at Burlington, Bloomington, Iowa City, Davenport, Dubuque, &c., in Iowa; and at Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Grant county Herald, Racine, &c., in Wisconsin; and the paper at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, etc., or lately were, owned and conducted by natives of Pennsylvania.

REBUILDING OF PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Gazette publishes a table, showing the number of buildings erected in that city, since the great fire in April, 1845. The number is 609, and comprises all descriptions of buildings, from first class hotels, warehouses, stores and manufactories, to ordinary private dwellings; all of which, the Gazette states, are much larger, more commodious and much better adapted to business purposes, than those destroyed by the fire. This is a wonderful renaissance—two years since one-half of the city was in ruins, now scarcely a GEN. SCOTT'S REINFORCEMENTS.—The Washington Union has procured from the Adjutant General a statement of the reinforcements forwarded to Gen. Scott. The list runs up, in all, 17,861. Let us add to this the troops which Gen. Scott carried with him from Puebla—estimated at from 13 to 14,000 men. Making every allowance, therefore, for the missing, the whole force of Gen. Scott's column may in a few weeks be estimated at near 30,000 men.

FUTURE POLICY WITH MEXICO.—The Washington Union confirms the statement that orders have been sent out to call Mr. Trist to Mexico, and says: "We are little doubt, that no other agent will be sent out, and no propositions made by the United States for peace. But as we stated the other day, if Mexico desires peace she must sue for it. If Mexico has any propositions to make, they will of course be received and submitted to the consideration and action of our government."

The good people of New Orleans were startled on the 18th, by a report that Santa Anna had reached that city. Some wag had cut from an old paper of 1836, after the battle of San Jacinto, a paragraph of that tenor, and stuck it up on a bulletin board; and though it was not up five minutes, the information ran through the city with electric rapidity.

The Hon. James Buchanan has recently received a package of tea grown in Brazil, from our consul at St. Catharines. The leaf is something larger and darker than the Chinese tea; its flavor is strong and aromatic, and resembles the best specimens from China.

It is estimated that the merchants and corporation of Winchester, Va., have lost by the late floods over \$100,000. One person lost about \$600 worth of "groceries," &c. A great part of the town was completely inundated.

Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister in Mexico, has lost the use of his lower limbs from inflammatory rheumatism.

FEDERALISM REBUKED.—THE LAST OF THE COONS.—SHUNK'S MAJORITY 17,861.

LONGSTRETH'S MAJORITY 17,718. We at length present to our readers the official vote of the State for Governor and Canal Commissioner. Look at the majorities for Shunk and Longstreth! What a rebuke is this to the Federal party! The result is a complete, a glorious triumph of the Democracy of the old Keystone State. The last Coon has "kicked the bucket," and those who were willing to give "aid and comfort" to a foreign foe have received a rebuke from the honest voters of our State, such as should be a warning to traitors hereafter. Pennsylvania is once more in her true position—her democracy have proved that they are no fair-weather politicians—that they are not afraid to face the cannons of a foreign foe, or to meet at the ballot-boxes the apologists of that foe in their country. They have shown that they are willing to leave their families and homes, to fight their country's battles—relying upon the omnipotent power of truth for the triumph of their political principles. The motto of the State has been sustained; and "Virtue, Liberty and Independence" triumphs.

And what is now the condition of Cooney? Take a brief retrospect, and contemplate the picture. In 1840, the Coon was stuffed with all the luxuries from the parlor and all the tidbits from the kitchen. He ranged from the garret to the cellar, through the fields, into the woods—every where. Then he was the favorite of "my lady" and her maid; and then he could perch upon the cider-barrel, or sip his champagne from cut glass; then he could feast on "roast beef" while the laborer was promised "two dollars a day." But tempora mutantur, and the poor Coon changed with them. In 1844,

he had "wandered through the world," and found no resting place. The beauty of his rings was gone! His tail no more was elevated in gladness! His sleek, glossy hair had become thin and grizzled. He had to hide himself from the sun, and to pass through the firm yards where he was once a free ranger, there were now to offer him ought to raise his drooping spirits, or prolong a miserable existence. Even the well-fed rooster feared him; not but with feathers all erect, drove him from the scattered grains of corn, and he at last reached a hollow-tree in the Federal Tariff country.

They just grounds of war, afforded by Mexico to the United States, were in no wise affected, impaired or taken away by the unconstitutional assumption of the war making power by Mr. Polk, in ordering the army to the Rio Grande, and thus bringing on the war. Whether the power to order forcible possession to be taken of the territory in dispute, belonged to our Congress or our Executive was no concern of Mexico. She refused to settle the question of boundary by negotiation, before hostilities commenced.—She cut off all diplomatic relations with us, and refused even to receive a resident minister from the U. States. Since the commencement of the war, she has again and again refused even to enter into negotiations for peace. By the laws of Nations therefore, and by the immutable principles of common sense, the United States have a right to retain possession of a portion of the Territory captured from Mexico by way of indemnity for the expenses incurred by them in the prosecution of the war.

Sons of TEMPERANCE.—According to a report exhibited at the annual Session of the Order of Sons of Temperance, held in Philadelphia a few days ago, it appears that there is at present in this State two hundred and ninety-five divisions, which have together 24,889 members. The number of members in the State on the 1st of September, 1846, were 16,239, showing an increase in a year of 8,639.

Col. Taylor, the brother of Old Rough and Ready, and a son of the General's are at present in Baltimore.

"I will dictate a peace in the city of Mexico on the first of September," said Gen. Scott as he left N. Orleans for Vera Cruz. And on the 24th of August the city of Mexico was at his mercy, and the negotiations for peace were in progress at his bidding. The whole programme of his prediction is now history.

It was decided in the Boston Court of common Pleas on Wednesday, in the case of William White vs. Asaph E. Bush, that money lent at a card table, while the parties were playing, is not recoverable at law.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis publishes a letter, in which he denies that he has committed himself to the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

DARING ROBBERY.—The Phila. papers state that Mr. Geo. Pitt, a citizen of Western Pa. was robbed of \$4,700 in front of the National Theatre, on Thursday night last, his breast pocket being cut, and his pocket book containing the above amount being extracted by some adroit villain.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The rumor gains credence in circles of the highest authority, of the symptoms of insanity having been decidedly manifested by her Majesty. The well known fidelity of her family to this cruel malady strengthens the probability of the report.

JOHN B. GUYEN was roughly handled by some rowdies at a Temperance meeting in Boston, the other night.

A WOMAN HUNG.—Mary Runkle was hung at Utica on the 9th of October for the murder of her husband.

PROTESTANTS.—It is reported that the government is determined that no promotions shall take place in the army now in Mexico, or no appointment to fill a vacancy, unless made from those actually engaged in the service of the country, or from those who have rendered efficient service during the war.

GEN. TAYLOR'S TRIP.—Gen. Taylor has as many titles as the Duke of Wellington, Ecclesiastical! Mr. Marcy calls him—"Major General Taylor, commanding."

The people generally—"Old Rough and Ready." The Mexicans—"Don Zachary." The teamsters in the army—"The Old Man." The mechanics and artists in the army—"The Old Boss."

The Mexican women—"Much Buena." Santa Anna—"Old fool, don't know when he's whipped." "My dear General!"

The Governor of Michigan has recommended that Thursday, the 25th of November, be observed in that State as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.—This makes the tenth State.

OLD BUD GOOD.—Reader, did you ever enjoy the cooing bliss of courtship? If not, you had better get a little gall an'try!

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The present is a favorable period for those who wish to take a paper, to subscribe for one. The long winter evenings—which are now approaching, will give all classes, and especially those in the country, plenty of time for reading, and now, that the election is over, we shall be able to give a greater variety of our miscellaneous department.

The approaching sessions of Congress and State Legislature, will also afford matter of interest, which we shall lay before our readers as it transpires. No man now a-day can pass through the world with any sort of credit, unless he "takes the papers," and every man's interest, if he understands it aright, will prompt him to patronize those that are printed in his own vicinity. Send on your names.

WHO WILL ANSWER? We take leave to ask, with all proper respect, says the Spirit of the Times, wherein consists the difference between the tone of the papers in Mexico and that of the Whig Journals in the United States, in relation to the war? If any difference exists whatever, it is in favor of the Mexican papers; they have never vilified and lampooned our brave officers simply because they happened to belong to the Democratic party, in such base terms as have the federal journals in our own country. That is however, perfectly characteristic of the oracles of that party; they abused the war with Great Britain and those engaged in it, in far bitter terms of vilipend, than any journal in England ever ventured to do. The leopard's spots never change, nor does the Ethiopian's skin.

We need not here refer to the foul libels upon Gen. Pillow, Pierce, Price, &c., by the Federal allies of Mexico, to sustain the position we have assumed, but simply quote the following from the Louisville Journal: "This war, so far as the Administration that made it, is concerned, is a war against justice, a war against right, a war against truth, a war against humanity, a war against God."

If the records of past treason furnish any sentiment more monstrous than these few lines contain, we are ignorant of the fact. If the impartial sense of the candid portion of the Whig party does not condemn such abominable sentiments, we greatly mistake their character.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—A portion of the Federal party are becoming dissatisfied with the treasonable sentiments entertained by their leaders, and are taking the true American ground in relation to the war with Mexico. The N. O. Picayune, well known for its strong Whig predilections, administers a most scathing rebuke to Tom Corwin of Ohio, for his rabid opposition to the war. The Nashville Whig, in speaking of the "no more territory" proposition of the Federalists, has the following remarks:

"For ourselves we are in favor of retaining Upper California and New Mexico, without paying to Mexico in money, the first cent of our territory. Long prior to the commencement of actual hostilities between the two countries, Mexico assumed, without any just provocation, a menacing attitude, and in fact occupied a position of quasi war towards the U. States, which it was incumbent on the latter to put an end to, even by a resort to arms if necessary."

They just grounds of war, afforded by Mexico to the United States, were in no wise affected, impaired or taken away by the unconstitutional assumption of the war making power by Mr. Polk, in ordering the army to the Rio Grande, and thus bringing on the war. Whether the power to order forcible possession to be taken of the territory in dispute, belonged to our Congress or our Executive was no concern of Mexico. She refused to settle the question of boundary by negotiation, before hostilities commenced.—She cut off all diplomatic relations with us, and refused even to receive a resident minister from the U. States. Since the commencement of the war, she has again and again refused even to enter into negotiations for peace. By the laws of Nations therefore, and by the immutable principles of common sense, the United States have a right to retain possession of a portion of the Territory captured from Mexico by way of indemnity for the expenses incurred by them in the prosecution of the war.

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PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

We have now the official returns of the vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner. Annexed is the table:

Table with 5 columns: County, Shunk, Irvin, Longstreth, Patton. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

Total, 146,115 128,138 143,833 126,115. NATIVE VOTE.—Reignart, the Native candidate for Governor, voted in the State 11,307 votes. Morton, the candidate of the same party for Canal Commissioner, received 11,668 votes.

ABOLITION VOTE.—Leymoyne, the Abolition candidate for Governor, received in the State 1677 votes. Thomas, the candidate of the same party for Canal Commissioner, received 1556 votes.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

It will be seen by the annotated proclamation of the Executive of Penna., that Thursday, the 25th day of November, next, is recommended as a day to be publicly dedicated to the duties of prayer, thanksgiving and praise. Never had a people greater reason to return thanks to the Giver of all good, for the many blessings bestowed upon them, and we have no doubt, that this day will be appropriately observed throughout the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—God is great and good. It is our duty to adore His goodness, to confess to Him our sins, and humbly implore their forgiveness. It is fit and becoming that we should do so, not only as individuals, but as a Commonwealth of free citizens, who during the past year, have received unnumbered benefits, at His hand.

Under the guardianship of free institutions, founded by the wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic have been preserved to us inviolate. We have richly enjoyed all our civil and social privileges, and are bound to worship God as our conscience dictates. We have been preserved from wasting pestilence. Enterprise, in its various forms has been earnestly pursued, and has yielded a rich return. The fruits of the earth have been gathered in abundance and safety. Our garners are filled with the fruit of the wheat, to minister to our wants and to the necessities of the destitute. Intelligence and morality have steadily advanced, sustained and invigorated by a pure and heavenly religion, whose institutions and ordinances, unsullied by any alliance with the world, have been cherished by the voluntary devotion of the people, and though in the righteous judgement of God we have been involved in the direful calamities of war, yet we have not been given up to faintness of heart, but the noble courage and conduct of our soldiers have wrought for us victory in the midst of danger.

In view of all this goodness, I do hereby recommend, Thursday the 25th of November next, to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God; and that the citizens of this Commonwealth do abstain on that day from all their ordinary worldly avocations—assemble in their respective places of worship—humble their hearts before the Almighty, for their sins, individual and national—render Him their hearty thanks for His mercies and great mercies—deprecate the judgements of our transgressions have merited—beseech Him that peace so richly enjoyed may be continued to us and to ours, down to the latest generation, and that the whole family of man, united in one vast brotherhood, may share His richest mercies.

Given under my hand, and the Great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-second.

J. MILLER, Secretary to the Commonwealth. STATE TREASURER.—The following communication has been handed us for publication. The gentleman urged by our correspondent as a candidate for the responsible post of State Treasurer, Colonel DIMOCK, is a man of great worth, a steadfast Democrat, and every way capable. We have known Col. D. long and well, and should be selected for the office for which he is named we feel very certain that all who know him would be well satisfied with the selection.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

A correspondent of the Washington, (Pa.) Examiner, nominates JAMES BUCHANAN, as the next Democratic candidate for President.

The Augusta Democrat, at Staunton, (Va.) raises the flag of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for President—subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The Tioga Eagle, published at Wellsborough, Pa., has placed the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, at the head of its columns for the Presidency—subject to the decision of a National Convention.

A correspondent of the Perry County Democrat, nominates Gov. SHUNK as a candidate for the Presidency.

A writer in the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald warmly urges the claims of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON to the Presidency, and LEVI WOODRUY to the Vice Presidency, at the next election.

The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Farmer has placed the name of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency at the head of its columns, and gives the following letter in another part of that paper of the 30th of October:

LINDENVALE, Oct. 30, 1847. My Dear Sir:—I had the honor a few days since, to receive your friendly letter, expressing your desire to place my name, after the close of the then approaching canvass in Pennsylvania, at the head of your paper, as the choice of the sterling Democracy of your District for the Presidency, and also inform me of a similar disposition among the Democrats of the surrounding districts.

The frankness of your communication and the disinterested motives by which it has obviously been dictated, command my respect and confidence. I stand, therefore, endeavoring to through my old and fast friend in your vicinity, as you suggest, address myself directly to you, and shall express my feelings and opinions with the freedom and sincerity which are due to the subject—to my position in regard to it—and to the respect and gratitude with which your conduct has inspired me.

I cannot apprehend that what I am about to say, will induce any one to suppose that I undervalue the honor of the office with which your favorable estimate of my capacity and principles has inspired you once more to connect my name. My recent resignation of the office of Canal Commissioner, was not a Presidential office, possessing the confidence and esteem of those who raised him to power, and challenging the respect of all parties by an honest, wise and manly administration of his trust, as enjoying the highest distinction known to the political institutions of mankind.

Nevertheless, I assure you that, whatever may have been my aspirations at other periods of my life, I have no desire to re-occupy that most elevated political station. I have already, by the possibility of my countrymen, partaken very largely of the enjoyment of public life, whilst I have not shunned its labors, or been exempt from its iniquities. The favors and honors which have been profusely bestowed on me by the Democracy of the Union, are, and I trust will ever be, present to my mind and gratefully impressed on my heart. Every day more and more confirmed in the soundness of the political opinions to which I have adhered, conscious of having always done my duty to the people, to the best of my ability, having no heartburnings to be allayed, and no resentments to be gratified by a restoration to power, and finding my present position entirely adapted to my taste and disposition; I am sincerely and heartily desirous to wear the honors and enjoyments of private life uninterruptedly to the end.

If, therefore, the support which you, Sir, whom I have not even the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, have so frankly and honorably tendered me, included that not only of the inflexible and virtuous Democracy of your Congressional district, but also of the Democratic party throughout the State, and the consequent assurance of success, I could not consulting only my own feelings and wishes, hesitate, respectfully and gratefully, but decidedly to decline it. That any state of things will hereafter exist in which this indulgence of my own preferences would, in the opinion of a candid and faithful friend, conflict with my duty to the political party to which my whole life has been devoted, and to which I owe a personal sacrifice, is in the last degree improbable.

I appreciate and honor your anxious desire to see the integrity and firmness of the Democratic party of the Union fully vindicated. As far as the temperate and steady action of one who is, by his position and a just observance of his proper duties, detached from active participation in political contests, can aid in restoring its former efficiency, in rekindling its waning zeal, and in preserving the high and pure character for which it has been long and rightly distinguished, you may confidently rely on my exertions. Whether these exertions shall be accomplished, mainly depends upon the course which is pursued by the respective friends of those prominent citizens among us who are made candidates for the Presidency. Should the capital of the Democracy, during the approaching session of Congress, become the rallying point of their partisans, and not only their attention, but the time and attention of those who are charged with the direction of public affairs, be devoted to Presidential-making instead of their proper duties, we shall have little to hope in this regard.

But if more political schemes and intrigues, however cunningly devised, and however profitable they may have heretofore appeared, shall in the present emergency give place to the more patriotic and disinterested efforts of all to preserve and protect the bleeding interests and perilled honor of our country—efforts which can alone attract the confidence and support of the Democratic masses—the result will prove far more auspicious.

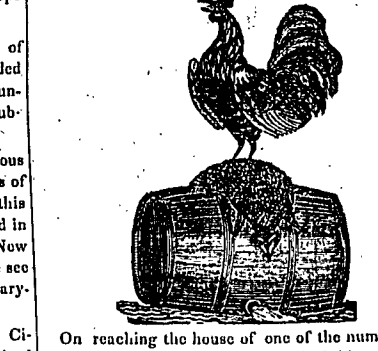
Scarcely ever has the essential welfare of the country been in more critical condition, or its administration in greater need of the energetic support of those who raised it to power. With a probability against it in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and with the most decided and regretted, not a very harmonious majority in its favor, in the Senate, it may be called upon to vindicate the past, and will be obliged to support, possibly, an indefinite period, a distant, and difficult foreign war. The existence of that war has rendered the official sanction of every department of the Government which is required by the constitution, and it is due to the future peace, as well as present prosperity of this great nation, that it be triumphantly sustained. Whatever may hereafter be the propriety of instituting inquiries into the necessity of its occurrence with a view to the just responsibility to public opinion of our public servants, such an investigation may, at this time, and under existing circumstances, as well as upon principles of sound political morality, as of national expediency, be well regarded as out of season. The war cannot now be concluded with honor, unless we receive from Mexico a just indemnity for the past, and reasonable security for the future. If these be not obtained, the survivors of the gallant army, who have, by their devotedness, confirmed the respect and compelled the admiration of the world, cannot be brought home without impairment of the laurels they have so nobly won, nor the memories of the heroic dead shielded from the reflections of having sacrificed their lives in a worse than useless cause.

These solemn duties must be performed, it is to be feared, with perhaps a few honorable exceptions, without the proper aid of an opposition exercising in its ranks many gentlemen of great talents who have had an unusual share of legislative experience, and are well versed in the tactics of partisan warfare. Under circumstances so adverse, the real friends of the Democratic candidates for nomination will, without despairing of the republic, for that is a feeling unknown to the Democratic heart, but, disdaining sinister influences, and purposes of every description, they do not limit their rivalry to the country and the difficulties and dangers by which it is encompassed.

Sincerely hoping that such may be the patriotic course of all, I am very respectfully, and my best friend, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

SANBURY, P. COLLINS, Esq., Editor of the Republican Farmer, Wilkesbarre, Pa. INTERESTING TO FRIENDS.—It will be gratifying, no doubt, to the ladies, who know that an invention has lately been introduced which will obviate the necessity of their wearing those horrible contrivances termed "bustles." The invention is termed a "skin expander," and being constructed principally of India rubber, at first, ladies can increase or reduce their size at pleasure.

A woman named Parker was shot in Nashua, N. H., on Thursday, by a boy who was firing at a fowling piece on the opposite side. Her recovery is considered doubtful.



NOTICE.

The Splendid Boat GEN. IRVIN, Will leave its moorings at the North American office, Philadelphia, in a few days for Salt River! Every comfort and condole will be offered to passengers, by the Captain, GEN. JAMES IRVIN. Try Pamphlets and Dissertations on the "One-Term Principle," &c., will be provided in abundance for the entertainment of the passengers, as the cruise will be a long one. Persons had better secure tickets at an early hour, as a great rush is expected!

There will be no lack of provisions, as "Fifty barrels of Flour" have already been contributed by one distinguished gentleman.

VICTIMS OF THE SCOURGE.—The New Orleans National publishes a full list of the names of all who have died there by yellow fever this season, with the place of nativity attached. The following is a recapitulation of the whole number from the 6th of July to the 20th of October—one hundred and seven days: From the United States, 240; England, 70; Scotland, 20; Ireland, 64; France, 224; Germany, 87; Prussia, 44; Spain, 9; Portugal, 3; Switzerland, 31; Italy, 12; Denmark, 11; Canada, 6; Austria, 4; Belgium, 7; Sicily, 3; Turkey, 2; Cuba, 2; Mexico, 2; Gibraltar, 1; Greece, 1; Isle of Man, 1; West India, 1; Hanover, 1; Isle of Malto, 1; West India, 1; Jewish Cemetery, 44; Unknown, 238. Total, two thousand five hundred and forty-four.

THE FAMOUS PASS.—There was much said by the Federalists, a short time since, about a certain pass. It has at length come to light. Here it is, says the West Chester Jeffersonian: October 12, 1847. TO MORRIS LONGSTRETH: Dear Sir—You are directed not to obstruct the passage of Jas. Irvin, and his political friends, should they attempt to leave the State for a trip up Salt River, where it is presumed they intend consulting each other about "refusing supplies to our army in Mexico."

Respectfully, F. R. S.