

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Branton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1847.

AGENCY.—We are authorized agents for procuring and advertising in this paper, and making collections for the *Volunteer*, at the office, N.W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

THANKSGIVING Day passed off quietly in Carlisle. The different stores and shops were closed. The churches were all open, and sermons delivered appropriate to the occasion.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—We this week publish the first letter of our able and attentive correspondent at Washington. Congress meets next week, and as the session will be one of much interest, we have made such arrangements with our correspondent as will keep our readers advised of the proceedings of that body.

DRAWING ON THE MEXICAN BANK—We see by our advices from Vera Cruz to the 3d instant, that Col. Harney was on his way to that port with a train containing a large amount of silver in bars. This is probably on its way to the U. States for coinage. It will be the first importation of the kind into this country, since the commencement of the war, and will be but the beginning of an extensive importation of bullion from Mexico.

TENNESSEE—Hon. John Bell, (Whig) formerly a member of the House of Representatives, has been elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of Tennessee. He is understood to be in favor of the war, and opposed to the no-territory policy of Mr. Clay.

MR. ADAMS—It is said confidently that John Q. Adams goes entirely for the annexation of Mexico. Mr. Adams is not a man to keep his opinion long concealed, and we shall soon hear from him.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT—The Legislature of Georgia have, in addition to highly complimentary resolutions, voted to the veteran Brig. General Twiggs an elegant sword, in honor of the distinguished services of her native son.

IT IS a good encouragement to toll through life to amass a fortune to ruin your children. In nine cases out of ten a large fortune is the greatest curse which could be bequeathed to the young and inexperienced.

DAVID LONGENECKER has been elected President of the Lancaster (Pa.) Bank.

A PAINTER ARRESTED—Married at Monterey, Mexico, on the 3d ult. John J. Chester, painter, belonging to Company H. 1st Virginia regiment of volunteers, formerly of Philadelphia Co., Pa., to Magdalena, only daughter of Don Miguel Rodriguez, of Villa Real, Mexico.

THANKSGIVING—Messrs. Hinckle & Drury, locomotive manufacturers, Boston, presented each of their three hundred and ten workmen with a Thanksgiving turkey.

PAINFUL CASUALTY—On Wednesday evening, two sons of Mr. Jacob Bowman, of Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pa., as they were going to bed got to wrestling; the elder threw the younger, who never rose again, but expired almost instantly.

WARREN OF THE STARVING CREW—The steamer Edith, arrived at New Orleans, reports the total wreck of the steam propeller Secretary Buchanan, bound to Vera Cruz, on Lobos Island, on the night of the 8th inst. All hands saved.

GEN. SCOTT FOR THE PRESIDENCY—A large body of the wings of New York, says the *tribune*, have determined to take up the name of Winfield Scott, his candidate for the Presidency, and to press him for nomination at the next national convention of that party.

SUICIDE—The Rev. Joseph Bennett, a Presbyterian clergyman, of the first church in Woburn, Mass., committed suicide on Friday morning by cutting his throat. He was about fifty-five years of age. He had but recently been married. Partial insanity was probably the immediate cause of the deed.

GEN. HUSTON AND THE PRESIDENCY—A democratic mass meeting of the citizens of St. Augustine, Texas, and the adjacent counties, B. Rush, Wallis, President, & respectfully and deferentially proposes to the people of these United States, the name of Gen. Sam Houston for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

SOME TRUTH IN IT—Jan Paul, that wicked artist of womanhood, thus closes a paragraph:—“Even in church, the women sing an octave higher than the men, in order not to agree with them in anything.”

Those who have never known any thing but affluence and prosperity, cannot rightly judge of mankind. They live in a sort of masquerade; many of those who fawn upon them are false faces and a borrowed character, which is only discovered when the weather is no longer influenced by hopes or fears.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE MAY NOT BE EMPLOYED IN PENNSYLVANIA, EXCEPT UNDER PENALTY—In the U. States Circuit Court, at Pittsburgh, a penalty of \$500 has been awarded against Dr. Mitchell, of Indiana county, for enticing a slave from his master. The case was tried under the act of Congress of 1793, and for the penalty imposed by that act. The decision in this case goes somewhat further than the famous Van Zandt case of Ohio. In the case decided at Pittsburgh there was no proof of any attempt on the part of Dr. M. to entice the slave away from his master. Nor was there any proven interference to prevent their return to their owners. He gave them employment, however, knowing them to be slaves, and according to the charge of the judge, and the inference of the jury from the charge, there was room for the verdict rendered. In Judge McLean's charge the act of employment simply was not deemed an offence under the act of Congress. The case occupied the court, the *Pittsburgh Gazette* says, four days. Judge Griest's charge was pointedly against the defendant.

ELECTION DAY IN MEXICO—Our gallant boys in garrison at Puebla, had a glorious fight and won a brilliant victory on the 12th of last October; and were therefore prevented from voting. The brave Lieut. Clinton, of Capt. Scott's company, who distinguished himself in several battles, regrets, the fact, in a letter to his brother, Francis Clinton, Esq., of Moyamensing; but hopes Honest Frank Shunk will have as glorious a victory at home as they had in Mexico! The hope has been fulfilled.

Why is Gen. Taylor like a stack of wheat? Because he never was thrashed.

The raising of sheep has become one of the most lucrative branches of the business of farmers in Texas. Several thousand sheep have recently been driven from the Rio Grande to the Texas settlements on the San Antonio and Guadalupe.

FEDERAL PATRIOTISM—Endeavoring to distinguish their country in the eyes of the world, by fighing upon her shoulders the wrongs that led to the Mexican war.

BUSY TIMES—Orders have been received at the New York custom-house, from Secretary Walker, that the clerks are to work until 7 o'clock, P. M., so as to have the accounts made up to the 30th of November.

"FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL"
We have already defined our position, as the conductor of a public journal, in reference to the question as to who should be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1848. We go, heart and hand, for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention—whichever it may be—as we have an abiding faith that the representatives of the great Democratic party will present a candidate for the support of the people, worthy of the best exertions of their constituents to secure his election. We express a preference for no one, and our columns are open for a temperate and judicious discussion, by the friends of the different candidates, of the merits and claims of their several favorites. This we think is fair.

In saying this much for ourself, we beg leave to remark, that our friends of the "Democratic Union" and the "Pennsylvanian" are pursuing a course, which, considering their location—the one at the seat of government, and the other in our great commercial metropolis, entitling them to the rank of being considered the "organs" of the Democracy of the Keystone State—strikes our mind as not being exceedingly impartial, if not directly the opposite. These journals are conducted with great zeal and ability, and have done good service to the Democratic cause, and as central and leading Democratic organs, should endeavor to give a fair expression, to the views of the Democracy of the State on the Presidential question, and not to forestall public opinion by devoting their columns to advancing the claims of any particular candidate.

We are led to these reflections, by observing the seeming industry and care which the conductors of these journals manifest, in collecting articles by shreds and patches from distant and obscure papers in favor of Mr. Buchanan, to the exclusion of matter giving the least countenance to other aspirants. This, to say the least, is not very harmonious in an "organ," which, to be a good one, should be able to play various tunes, and to give out music set to different verse. It would suit Paganini well enough, but he was a mere fiddler, and accustomed to play only on one string.

Now, we feel kindly towards Mr. Buchanan ourself, and should be the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, we should bathe for him with a hearty good-will, for he is a man of exalted abilities, and would make a safe and excellent Chief Magistrate. But we do not think, at the same time, that the course of the "Democratic Union" and the "Pennsylvanian" are calculated to advance his prospects. It is well known that the relation between the conductors of these journals and Mr. Buchanan, personally and officially, are of the most intimate character—the editor of the one holding a situation in the Philadelphia Custom House worth \$1,500 a year, by the influence of his great patron, and the editor of the other has been recently appointed to the lucrative office of Post Master at the seat of government, through the same potent agency. Their zeal, therefore, in his favor, may induce some to enquire the "why and the wherefore," especially if any injustices be done to the friends of other candidates, and we do not but there are such in Democratic Pennsylvania, who have strong claims upon the "Union" and the "Pennsylvanian" to exercise on this question all due fairness and impartiality. Vice President Dallas and General Cass, we know, have each their friends in this State, and it would more become the dignity of leading Democratic journals, when such high names are before the country, to assume the position of "an armed neutrality" between such noble rivals, than at this early day to run a tilt in favor of either to the exclusion of the others. All and each are, perhaps, alike worthy—at least we would cordially acquiesce in the selection for either, as our standard-bearer in the great contest of 1848, when the question of empires will be involved in the issue. We say again, "fair play is a jewel."

MAJOR GENERAL PILLOW.
We invite attention to the spirited defence of this gallant soldier from the assassin-like attacks of Federal letter-writers and editors, taken from the "Paxon Argus," which will be found in this day's paper. Our readers will remember the repeated sneers at this brave officer, which were so ripe soon after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and even after the brilliant victories of our arms in the valley of Mexico. He was ridiculed for building a ditch, as they alleged, on the wrong side of a breastwork, and of being ignorant, inefficient and cowardly. They laughed at his wounds, and ridiculed his pretensions, as setting himself up above the commander-in-chief of the invading army—Gen. Scott. Now all these were the infamous slanders of a set of green eyed harpies, who think that every man who is a Democrat is necessarily ignoble and base, and that it is sacrilege for such a being to thrust himself between "the wind and their nobility." If he be a Democrat, he has no "morality" or "decency," and is fit for nothing but a common soldier.

Now General Pillow appears to have performed his part with great gallantry, and judging from the official despatches of General Scott himself, he was only second, not merely in rank, but also in meritorious action, to the General in chief, in the important battles before the city of Mexico.

We have not room for these voluminous despatches, but General Scott speaks in the highest terms of eulogy of General Pillow, and of the gallant Division which he commanded. That Division consisted of the 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th regiments, together with a volunteer regiment and a field and howitzer battery, including the two Brigades of Generals Caldwell and Pierce, and they did "yeoman's service." These regiments were principally recruited, but well did they sustain the character which belongs to veterans. The 11th is a Pennsylvania regiment, and its gallantry is spoken of in the highest terms in the official despatches. This regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. Graham, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Molino del Rey or King's Mill. The command then devolved for a time on our townsmen Maj. Hunter, whose meeting with Maj. Sumner, each at the head of his regiment, just before the storming of the heights of Chapultepec, we noticed in our paper two weeks since. This noble regiment was afterwards under the command of Col. Trousdale, and when he was wounded, it was led on by Lieut. Col. Hubert.

We refer our readers to our outside page for extracts from the official reports of Generals Pillow, Worth and Quitman, who speak in the highest terms, not only of the gallant 11th, but also of the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Geary, in the different battles before the city of Mexico.

A DOCTOR'S FEE.—A doctor in Cincinnati who had been attending a lady patient who had died of the disease, was attacked and beaten with a hoop-pole, by the husband, on his next visit to the house.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—On the 13th ult. the Vermont House of Representatives passed a Bill to protect the rights of married women in property belonging to them before marriage. It provides that the rents, issues and profits of the real estate of any married woman, and the interest of her husband in her right in any real estate which belonged to her before marriage, or which she may have acquired by gift, grant, devise or inheritance during coverture, shall be exempt from attachment for the husband's debts.

MR. CLAY AND THE MEXICAN WAR—No. 1
The friends and admirers of HENRY CLAY usually pay him the high wrought eulogy of saying, what he has said of himself—that "he would rather be right than be President." We would reverse this flattering *moribus*, as we have not the fear of great men before our eyes, and aver, (judging from the best lights which Mr. Clay's whole public career furnish us), that he would rather be President, *sure or wrong*, than be any thing else on God's footstool, or enjoy any other earthly good. His whole political race has had that terminus for its goal, and he has run "with patience," though he may not have "laid aside every weight," which so easily booted him. If Mr. Clay would rather be right than be President, it is a vivid exemplification of the weakness of human nature, as thus far he has been neither—at least he has seldom been right, and we all know that he has made many efforts to be President, although it is generally admitted by the best historians that he has never been elevated to that dignity.

From the retray into which the "Sage of Ashland" has been driven—and as it was generally supposed forever—by the suffrages of the American people, he has recently and voluntarily emerged, and has made a speech, at a mass meeting assembled in Lexington, Ky., on the 13th inst. for the purpose of hearing him, respecting the origin of the Mexican war, and the propriety of its further and continued prosecution, which will give much "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and which strikes the country the more by surprise, when they remember the patriotic obituary of the "gallant Harry of the West" at New Orleans not very long since, in which he expressed a strong desire "to slay a Mexican," and wished for "some rock or corner" in the service, by which "to avenge the wrongs," of his injured country. That, to be sure, was in a Southern city, and before the recent election in the great State of New York, which is looked upon in our geography as a Northern State. Mr. Clay is, however, rather cosmopolitan in his views, and considering his different faces on the subject of the tariff, may well be supposed to have a smile for all portions and interests of our people.

All we remember how in the contest of 1844, he was called the "father of the protective policy," the author of the compromise act, by which "protection for protection's sake" was abandoned entirely, a "high tariff man," a "revenue tariff man," just as it would suit to advance his prospects in the different sections of the Union, and his friends had his speeches and letters in black and white proving all these positions, to the satisfaction of the most incredulous. So it may be in reference to the Mexican war. His southern friends cannot doubt his patriotism, or charge him with hostility to their interests or institutions, for he has not desired in the most public manner "to slay a Mexican?" It may be in the Fickwickian sense, as Mr. Webster once threatened in the U. S. Senate to declare war against England before the 4th of July, and dared any one at Pachocho who denied that he was a Democrat, to come within three miles of his pulsant right arm. But yet Mr. Clay has said he would like "to slay a Mexican?" and his southern friends know it. On the other hand, his northern friends and their abolition allies must be entirely satisfied with his recent Lexington speech, for he has there denounced the war and its authors, as he terms the administration of the country—declared that the Nueces is the proper boundary between the two nations—that we ought not to insist on indemnity from Mexico for the injuries she has inflicted on us—that Mexico has nothing to give us but territory, and that territory we should not take—and that our forces should be withdrawn, and the war which has already cost so much blood and treasure, and which has been "gloriously prosecuted, should be ignominiously abandoned."

We will examine the positions assumed by Mr. Clay, in his recent pronouncement, at length, for it is due to our readers, that such practical, and we may say, reasonable opinions as he has advanced in this crisis of our public affairs, in the midst of a war with a foreign power, should be held up to public approval and scorn.

Mr. Clay at the meeting referred to, offered certain resolutions, which contained the postulates or truisms on which he enlarges at length in the course of his remarks. The first contains the point at issue, and is as follows:

"That the primary cause of the present unhappy war, existing between the United States of America, and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two nations, was the removal of the army under the command of General Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoros, on the East bank of the Rio Bravo, within territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens."

Whether these positions be true or false, we will postpone the discussion of, for the present, and refer to the public records of the nation. We find that an act of Congress was passed on the 13th of May, 1846, declaring that "war existed by the act of Mexico." This act of Congress was preceded by a message from President Polk, on the 11th of May, 1846, in which he says:

"But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the nations are now at war."

As war exists, and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decisive the honor, the rights, and the interests of our country."

The act of Congress of 13th May, raising a force of 50,000 volunteers, and making appropriations to carry on this war, commenced by the act of Mexico, endorsed substantially all these statements in the President's message of the 11th May, and was passed the two Houses by nearly a unanimous vote. And yet this bill, thus passed, contains, as Mr. Geary alleges in his Lexington speech, a palpable falsehood on its face, and for which he never would have voted.

We quote his own words:

"But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost indolizing truth, as I do, I never, never, could have voted for that bill."

Mr. Clay has therefore the modesty to say that the President of the U. States falsified in his message to Congress, conveying to them the weighty intelligence which resulted in a declaration that war already existed, and that the Congress, who passed the measure, among whom were many of Mr. Clay's own political friends, enacted a direct and manifest lie—so palpable, that it was stamped on the face of the measure itself.

Now it will not be denied, that even if Mexico made the annexation of Texas a pretext for declaring war and assuming a hostile attitude towards the U. States, and if she went on, and actually committed hostile acts, such as are considered war by the laws of nations, she acted a very unreasonable part, and the result was, that war did exist by the act of Mexico. These overt acts were the movements of Mexico.

That Mexico should consider the annexation of Texas a cause of war, or in fact a declaration of war on the part of the United States, would not make it such, and could not make it such—and Mr. Clay, in assuming as he does, that "the primary cause" of the present war, was the annexation of Texas to the

United States, is assuming the Mexican side of the controversy, and throwing into oblivion the long list of outrages and insult, which we as a nation have suffered at the hands of that semi-barbarous power.

CHEAP POSTAGE.
We are glad to see that the attention of newspaper readers is called to the necessity of taking proper measures, for the repeal of the law in relation to papers circulating within 30 miles of the office of publication. We trust, that our readers will take care of their interests in this matter. This is a great popular movement, in which no subscriber can refuse to participate.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says, that the Post Master General is busily engaged on his annual report, which will show "the gratifying fact that the cheap Postage system has succeeded. The deficit in the Post-office revenue for the first year after the adoption of the new system was \$500,000; the deficit last year was \$640,000; this year it is only \$400,000. By the by, is it not time that something should be done in the way of petitioning Congress for the immediate repeal of some of the act of last session as re-imposed a postage of one cent on all newspapers circulating within 30 miles of the office of publication? The following is a copy of a memorial for this purpose, brief yet sufficiently comprehensive. Lot copies be prepared in every village, signed by all newspaper readers, and forwarded immediately to the members of Congress from that district.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The subscribers, citizens of the county of Cumberland, State of Pennsylvania, respectfully pray your honorable bodies that the provisions in relation to postage on newspapers, passed by the act of Congress of the 3d March 1847, requiring postage to be paid on all newspapers circulating in the mail, within 30 miles of the office of publication, be repealed, and that such other modification of said act be made as shall more effectually provide for a uniform system of cheap postage on letters, &c.

More Toryism.
The New York Tribune, one of the leading Whig Journals, and the especial organ of Mr. Clay in the great contest of 1844, indulges in the following vile language, whilst commenting upon the address of the Rev. C. D. Elliott, in Nashville, delivered on the occasion of presenting a flag to the new regiment of Volunteers. Could any person but a Tory "accountant" be base enough to utter such treasonable words?

"Cur-throat pique. If a crew of pirates were to break into a quiet dwelling at midnight, demanding half of the movables as compensation for the trouble and hazard of getting in, and in lively gratitude to pursue the rest to the door, and then, in the most perfect willow from room to room, shouting, 'shooting, and yelling, Give us peace! We have no doubt but they could find some SACRILEGIOUS SCOUNDREL to glorify their profane purpose—for a consideration."

PROPOSITION TO MAKE A MONARCHY OF MEXICO.
"Mustang," of the "Delta," writes, on the 13th inst., from Mexico, of a plan, under the auspices of Paredes, of the King of the French to place the Duke of Montpensier on the throne of Mexico, if she will produce the signatures of 3,000 land-holders, pledging themselves to support the measure. He says:

"A paper to that effect is now in circulation, and every effort being made on the part of its friends to accomplish the object. Nearly the whole church are giving their warm support and using every means in their power to carry it successfully through, looking upon it as the only means of perpetuating the interests and influence of the ecclesiastical body."

"A great many of the Centralists, of wealth and strength, who have heretofore opposed the measure with decision and energy, conceiving their power and place to be among the things that were, and hoping by this movement to be able to retain a portion of what they have lost, are not only coinciding with it, but are lending it their individual skill and influence. Alas, some of the Conservatives and those of a neutral temperament in politics have yielded to the project."

"The main body of the opposition to Santa Anna are busy combing all the elements of their forces to aver the threatened blow, and retain the advantages gained over their political adversaries. They are in their power to carry it through, but they are doubtful of success against their new competitors."

THE TURKEY'S LAMENT.—The Boston Chronicle indulges a turkey in a lament through its columns, in which the following, more occurs:

"Hard is the fate of every Turkey living,
For once in every year there comes Thanksgiving,
And then our wretched race must yield their lives,
And all for what? That man may stuff and cram,
And weariness his stomach hungry,
That this is being thanks, as they say, forthwith—
Oh! what a wide departure from the truth!
One half the day is spent in a dream of eating,
The other half the day in waiting,
Next morn they wake with headache, feeling sadly,
And wondering how it is they feel so badly."

SCRIPTURE PREDICTION OF RAILROADS AND COLLISIONS.—Mr. Russel made a speech on the occasion of the celebration of the North Railroad Company, in which he quoted the following prophecy from a prophet Nahum, ch. 2, v. 4:

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against the other in the broadways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like lightning."

THE PRESIDENCY.—At a large meeting of Democrats in Henry county, Kentucky, held a short time since, Vice President Dallas was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and Gen. Butler, of Kentucky for the Vice Presidency.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, last evening, says the N. Y. correspondent of the Washington Union, an original letter of Gen. Washington was read, which excited much laughter, and which cannot fail to be read with interest to all. It is mainly about a pair of leather breeches.

Neuburg, Nov. 17, 1847.
"DEAR SIR: By Dr. Gregg I send you four Joes—26.9.3.—which appears to be the balance due you for your lands.
I pray you to get me made, by the measure enclosed, a pair of the nicest and best leather breeches. I know not at this time who is extempered the most celebrated maker, or I would not trouble you with so small a matter. Formerly there was a person called (I think) the Carabus, by whom very neat breeches were made. Whether they are yet to be had I know not, neither do I know the price of leather breeches at this day; but if the money sent is not sufficient, the deficiency shall be paid on demand. I would beg to have them sent to me as soon as possible. I shall thank you for restoring my request that they may be made roomy in the seat. They are generally made so tight in the thigh, that it is with difficulty they can be drawn on. The measure enclosed is the size I would have—not what they could be brought to by stretching."
Yours, &c.
GEO. WASHINGTON.

When Yankee Doodle was first played in the Grand Theatre in the City of Mexico, the audience came near bringing the house down.

"THE WEALTH OF HEAVEN PURSUES THE TRAITOR."
That this maxim is true was exemplified in the fate of the 260 deserters from our army before Mexico, who, for 210 fall in battle, and the others were captured and suffered on the scaffold!

THE LICENSE LAW.—In the case of George Beale, indicted at Pittsburgh for the selling of liquor, the jury decided that during the period of the new law going into operation till it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, a few weeks since, there was no law for the punishment of the sale of liquor without license.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1847.

Dear Branton—The pronunciamento of the great "embodiment" of Mexican Federalism in the United States, has thrown the Federal party completely on their beam ends. In his zeal to place himself at the head of the expectants in the Federal ranks, Mr. Clay, it is believed, has not only become the tail, but has actually destroyed the chances he had before he made his late debut at Lexington, of becoming the candidate of even a moiety of his party for the Presidency. His issues of no more territory, no indemnity for past wrongs, robberies and murders, his consurs of his government for prosecuting the war which Mexico provoked and commenced, his charge against Congress "whigs and all" of having "voted a lie" in voting that "the war exists by the act of Mexico," his advocacy of the abandonment of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande and of all California—do not appear to have given satisfaction to those of his friends who have hitherto seen his most faithful worshippers, while they have filed that portion of his party friends which lauded his patriotism in wishing for "some small nook or corner in the American Army where he might slay a Mexican" with perfect disgust. In fact, from the papers I have seen I know not which condemn his resolutions and speech the strongest, the Democrats or Whigs. Of this, however, I am convinced—the Democrats may make up their minds to beat some other candidate in 1848 than Mr. Clay, for just as certain as time, the Federal party will not go into the contest with the issues thus presented by their once "immaculate" leader—the "Sage of Ashland" as a "military glory" has once proved to our opponents an "available" commodity, I would not be surprised to see Gen. Scott placed upon the track, not that Gen. Taylor has shown himself an "impracticable." However, it makes but little difference with Democrats who they place in nomination, for whether it be Clay, Scott, Taylor, McLean, or any one else, he is destined to be defeated.

A few days more and Congress will be in session. Much speculation has been made concerning the organization of that body—whether the Federal majority in the House will be able to elect a speaker, clerk, &c., and organize the committees to their satisfaction. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, will undoubtedly be their nominee for Speaker, but it is very doubtful whether the "war" and "territory" Whigs can be made to support him. In the event that an election is not effected on the first ballot, it is more than probable that a sufficient number of Democrats will unite with a portion of the Whigs and elect either Hilliard of Alabama, or Smith of Indiana, both of whom are known to be anti-bank, anti-protectionists, and favorable to the war. In fact they differ from Democrats only in name—and not in principle. Such a result would grieve the Federalists proper more than the election of an out and out Democrat, and deprive them of many of the advantages they expect to obtain by having a nominal majority in the House. As several Whig representatives have already signified their intention to vote for Maj. French, it is not likely that any change will be made in regard to a Clerk. Among those who will resist any attempt to throw Maj. French (the present incumbent) out of board, I am happy to state, are Mr. Adams—"the old man eloquent," and Gen. Birney of North Carolina. Mr. Lovin—and only native in the House, will, I am informed on good authority, vote for Major F. These votes alone taken from the Federal side leave them in a majority of only two, and it is confidently believed that many more will do likewise, much to the annoyance, and doubt, of Hon. Remsey of your State, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, and scores of others who are expiating the situation.

The only excuse for removing Maj. French is that he is guilty of being a Democrat. For this crime alone (if ascribed to all) he will be sacrificed, by a party that has been throwing up its hands in holy horror at the idea of "proscription for opinion's sake," and denouncing Mr. Polk's Administration for the few removals made under the general government, although much the largest portion of those in office are even to this late day bitter and unrelenting Federalists! Those who always boom and ever will be with that unscrupulous party—they cry aloud against proscription when out of power, but who sooner get an opportunity than they set the quilting in operation and cease not until every man suspected of opposition is beheaded! What a commentary upon their consistency and the suicidal course of our party in suffering such proscriptions to feed on Democratic pap!

Much angry debate and excitement are expected to take place on the war question, in which the merits and demerits of the "Wilmot Proviso" will be thoroughly canvassed. That there will be a large majority in both Houses favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace, no sane man can now doubt, and that both Houses will, with great unanimity, repudiate Mr. Clay's manifesto against "indemnity" and the "acquisition of any more territory," is equally certain. Men and means will be voted without stint, despite the treacherous efforts of such men as Webster, Corwin, & Co., to disengage our country by withdrawing our troops from Mexico and abandoning all the advantages we have gained. Both the Wilmot Proviso and the extension of the Missouri Compromise line will doubtless be dropped, and the question left where the constitution leaves it—open for the citizens of the States formed of the territory to be acquired, to determine whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.—This is the proper course in my opinion to rid ourselves of this vexed question, and the only one that will serve to unite the different sections of the Democratic party in the next Presidential contest.

The tariff question will not be seriously mooted, although the country must not expect "tariff Andy" to be silent. The House will not doubt be made to rebound with his grandiloquence in portraying the "blue ruin" that has followed the repeal of his favorite hobby—the tariff of 1842. The declining prospects of the farmers, the manufacturers, the mechanics, the laborers, the commercial interests, the drain of specie, the loss of revenue to the government, and the bankruptcy of the treasury—all of which were present to his prophetic vision during the session of 1846—will furnish him with sufficient material to dilate upon his legislative career. The subject of protection, on which he is nothing less than a fanatic, seems to haunt his imagination from year to year. His whole mind is absorbed with that isolated idea, and because he takes an interest in it himself, he believes it to be the only interesting topic of conversation and debate with others. But it will require more talent and more genius than he possesses to make a majority of the House (although Whig) or a majority of the people of the United States believe that this country has been or that it will be "ruined" by the tariff of 1846, as was predicted by the same fanatic at the time of its adoption. His tirades therefore in the House will create no other feeling than disgust—no other sensation than pity or ridicule towards their author.

The Independent Treasury has operated too well, and the people are too well satisfied with the divorce of Bank and State to admit of even an effort at its repeal. They have seen the monetary affairs of Europe convulsed beyond a parallel, and have seen millions upon millions of gold and silver carried out of our country into Mexico—they have seen a season of heavy importations of foreign goods—all these without producing even a ripple upon the financial

concerns of the country, and that too under the operations of the "olden" Sub-Treasury! What would have been our situation had a United States Bank been in operation, or had the heavy amount of the revenues of the government been deposited in local banks and made the basis of Bank discounts and circulation? Let the ideas of 1819, '22, '23, '33, '37, to '41 answer. The suffering of the people at these periods, all justly chargeable to the "operations" of Banks and Bank speculators—are yet too well remembered to require a word to cause the whole people to recoil at the very idea of returning to the Bank ridden policy then existing. Their motto both as regards a tariff and Banks will be through all future time—"We have tried a protective tariff and Banks, both State and National, they have in every instance failed in bringing about the great objects of their creation, but have brought ruin and distress in their train—we have therefore condemned them both and resorted to measures that are working together for good, and are now disposed to let well alone."

If Congress then, would come together with a determination to do their necessary business and adjourn, a short session would be the consequence, for there certainly is but little to do, in the way of legislation. But President making being the order of the day, September next will find them in session. What a pity it is that they could not be compelled to defray their own expenses when not engaged in legislating for the benefit of the people instead of drawing eight dollars a day from the public treasury. We should then have more work and less talk—more legislation and less political joggery. The Freeboot trial is dragging its slow length along, and what the result will be no one can divine. I doubt not it will end as nearly all similar affairs do—with an "honorable acquittal" of all concerned.—Uncle Sam paying the fiddlers bill, which in this case will be no inconsiderable sum. From the testimony already elicited, it appears there was a general quarrel among the officers in California as to who should be made "Governor." All could not be Governors—hence the quarrel.

From the Pennsylvania.

LETTER FROM F. M. WYNKOOP.
FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Esq., of POTTSVILLE, to whom the following letter was addressed, has kindly placed it at our disposal. It expresses the frank opinion of a gallant soldier in phrase so direct as to present all misapprehensions. A perusal of it will make our Federal friends regret the course they have pursued, and rejoice the hearts of every true lover of our country—our glory and her institutions. Col. W. was a "Whig" at home—but the conduct of the leaders and the organs of the Federal party in their "aid and comfort" of the enemy, has been so glaringly unpatriotic, that it has converted him into a good Democrat, while a broad-patriot he has always been, as his conduct fully proves.

CASTLE OF PENOTTE, Sept. 9, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR—Having a little leisure from my daily occupations, and remembering warmly and freshly several acts of kindness towards me, it gives me pleasure to address, knowing that you entertain some interest for my welfare. I am now in command of this military department, and am kept quite busy with continual skirmishes with Guerillas, and an occasional sharp fight with large forces that gather between here and the coast in order to appear before the health of my countrymen is gone, and I have hope that the great mortality which has existed in the army is decreasing.

This is a hard, laborious, and precarious service. Many of our best men have died, and I truly consider the climate in itself a much more formidable enemy than the Mexicans. A noble and self-denying "spirit of endurance actuates the men, and complaint of any kind is rare. Contented to do their duty, they risk everything in the effort, and with a cheerfulness which is gratifying to those who command, step up readily to any work, no matter what the chances. It is, as I have before remarked, a hard service, full of toil, privations and danger—but it is willingly encountered and bravely endured. Judge, then, of the effect upon your good men here, when they look upon the distance which separates them from their friends, in an effort to find at some proper appreciation of their self-sacrificing conduct! It is bitter and humiliating. I tell you, sir, there is a spirit abroad among the good Americans engaged in this war, which will not sleep during fatality—spirits which awaits but their return to thunder down upon their mouths, scribbling scoundrels of a most unjust party, the full measure of an honest indignation. It is the same that brooded over our land during the war of the Revolution and the last war, and may, in the present day, patrick with age, have fled to cure, with tears of repentance, the hour when he, with scornful finger, marked them for life as the traitors of their country. We, men can see no difference between the men who in '76 accused the British and those who in '47 have accused the British as traitors to the Mexicans. This kind of language from men who came into this campaign a Whig in policy, may be compelling to listen to and to suffer that we would have changed the disposition and susceptibilities of the most determined partisan. Even now, I do not object to the leading and main principles of my old party, so much as I curse and deplore the tone of its acknowledged leaders and supporters. If there is any reason why the General Scott from officiating in an honorable and commanding, as he does, the whole city of the States, with his powerful battery, it is the spirit of treason, which I unhesitatingly say is promulgated by the leading Whig journals at home. In a soiled copy of some Londoners of Britain, a short time since, I possess myself of all the late newspapers published at that place, and upon examining them I find that in that place, same as in Mexico, the strongest arguments published against our army are selections from late copies of the "Boston Courier," in which you will perceive that the first article is an extract from the National Intelligencer.

Your friend,
F. M. WYNKOOP.

You may publish this if you please. I have become so disgusted with what I have seen, that I have no care for the consequences which this kind of truth may produce.

SOME THINGS IN A NAME.—Attention has sometimes been called to the appropriateness of the names of our military leaders. Taylor has had an infinite variety of jocular allusions to the manner in which he has served the Mexican nation. Scott has followed his claims to the appellation of "the Hero of Mexico" might have taken his name from his character and his deeds. Pierce