

# THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Barton, Editor and Proprietor.  
CARLETON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1848.

AGENCY.  
V. H. 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.

## FOR PRESIDENT, THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER, Of Westmoreland County.

Those of our subscribers, who change their places of residence during the spring, will please notify us of their whereabouts.

To those indebted.—During the two weeks of the April court we hope all knowing themselves indebted to this office, for subscription, job-work, or advertising, will avail themselves of the opportunity to send us the amount of their indebtedness, or at least a portion of it. Those who do not come to town themselves, can send the amount they owe by some one of their neighbors who will be attending court. We have many engagements to meet shortly, and we rely upon our good friends and patrons to aid us in meeting them promptly. We dislike the practice of dunning, and hope no one will take offence at us because of the request we make. Should those indebted to us come forward, during the holding of the court, and make settlement, it will be a favor which we shall appreciate, and will enable us to meet our own liabilities punctually.

### CONCERT.

The Eddy Family, from the "Old Bay State," so celebrated for their charming music, will give a Concert at Education Hall in this borough this (Thursday) evening. They are accompanied by Professor Coolidge, the author of a funeral dirge upon the death of Maj. Ringgold. We advise the lovers of good music not to let this opportunity slip; as they may not again have the pleasure of listening to their delightful performance. The "Family" consists of two ladies (wins), and two gentlemen, and are celebrated as singers of the very first class.

The "Uniontown" "Genius of Liberty" says that their performances in that place "most abundantly proved that their celebrity in the musical world has been most justly earned. Indeed, the expectations of their audience were more than realized."

The Wheeling Argus says of one of their concerts in that city—"It was one of the most delightful entertainments we have attended for months, combining sentimental, patriotic, temperance and comic songs, sung by voices among the sweetest and most charming."

The Pittsburg Post, says—"Let it be known that they are singers of such a character as will not offend the most chaste and scrupulous; that their music is the language of the purest morality, the embodiment of the truest sentiment, prophecies of the social redemption and progress—sermons even that seem to give wings to the soul and elevate their audience into their own para atmosphere."

Glad to hear it.—Our friend Wm. C. Tost, Esq., at present editor of the Mexican "North American," printed in the city of Mexico, has received a commission as second Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry.

Packet boats.—The packet boats have commenced their regular trips between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and also up the Susquehanna division and West Branch.

Change colors.—The Perry Standard, which has hitherto sported the name of General Taylor at its mast-head, under the mistaken impression that he would avow himself a Democrat, has taken it down, and substituted that of James Buchanan.

Pennsylvania and Buchanan.—We learn by the Lancaster Intelligencer that one of the largest Democratic meetings that ever took place in that city, convened on the 22d inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of James Buchanan for the Presidency, and Israel Painter for Canal Commissioner.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Barton, and others, and the resolutions reported by E. Hutter, Esq. We shall publish the proceedings of this great meeting in our next.

Tariff of 1846.—The increase of revenue from the tariff of 1846, for six months, over the corresponding period of the tariff for 1845, is \$7,000,000.—This kills up the panic makers who prophesied that business and revenue would both fail.

Oh! Long may it wave over the Land of the Free.—The N. York Express has seen a letter from a gentleman in New York which states as among the evidences of public feeling in favor of a Republic, that the American flag (the stars and stripes) was hoisted in many quarters of the city.

Capital Punishment.—The Select Committee on Capital Punishment, in the Senate of this State, have made a unanimous report in favor of its abolition.

Very Proper.—Henry A. Muhlenberg and Geo. Smith, of Reading, decline acting on the Taylor State Committee of Pennsylvania, because Gen. Taylor has avowed himself a Whig.

Significant.—It is said that it has lately been a common practice to hiss while "God save the Queen," is being performed in the theatres of Dublin.

Of course.—The National Intelligencer, the Whig oracle, sympathizes with Louis Philippe, and thinks that the people of France were wrong in putting an end to his tyranny. Such is Federal Whiggism; always opposed to the popular rights.

## THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

It is natural that the public mind in this country should be intensely interested in this sudden, yet not altogether unexpected event. A general sympathy seems to prevail in favor of a nation which has participated so largely in our own struggles for freedom. Hence it is natural that there should now exist a reciprocal feeling, based upon the natural rights of man, and blended with the best interests of humanity. The suddenness of the event, and the manner in which it has been thus far carried on, are equally striking and important. From the dense mass of population, and the excitable nature of the French, the anticipation of such an event might have been connected with the apprehension of scenes of blood, confusion and wild anarchy. But France had learned a lesson from her former revolutions, which could not remain unimproved. The mistakes and defects, together with the immense slaughter of her citizens on former similar occasions, would doubtless now operate as a salutary caution to the leaders of the nation. They would naturally endeavor not only to avoid extremes, violence and injustice, and throw a suitable restraint upon isolated factious and individual ambition, but, taught by the past, they would be careful in their selection of persons to whom they would confide the destiny of the nation. This seems actually to have been the case, and hence they have thus far avoided those dangers which no human forecast can always foresee. Blood has indeed been shed. But it was not a mere tumult of the masses, or the rising of a mob ripe for murder, and anxious to immerse their hands in the blood of their fellow men. The scenes enacted under Robespierre, Danton and Marat, were yet too fresh in their minds, to suffer them to be goaded on by wild enthusiasts or reckless violence. Acquainted with the general principles of constitutional liberty, and seeing that their rulers were taking a retrograde movement, in order gradually and imperceptibly to rivet the fetters of despotism upon them—instead of keeping pace with the progressive developments of human society—the citizens appear to have had no sinister design in view, but by a kind of tacit, universal and overwhelming consent, made a simultaneous movement, to secure those natural rights which had been promised, but were not only denied, but in their place there was imposed a more galling burden. The "citizen King," so designated by the noble Lafayette, had broken his promises, and disappointed the nation.—Led on by his aristocratic minister Guizot, he followed the example of imperial Austria, in crushing the spirit and trampling upon the rights of man. The consequence of such a course could easily have been foreseen, among a nation so fond of, and familiar with human liberty. Indeed the King himself anticipated those results, and consequently made certain shrewd preparations, so as to secure an ample sufficiency and a safe retreat, in the event of his compulsory abdication. Not trusting altogether to the cunning art which he had fortified Paris, so that the cannons could not reach his palace, or the road from thence out of the city—he assumed the disguise of a peasant, and fled to the country, by which he secured an immense personal wealth for his own private use. And not supposing that it would be safe in European hands, he made immense investments in the United States, which in its prospective developments he thought more certain and permanent. He will now have an opportunity once more to test the stability of our own country, and should he again grace America with his royal presence, he may here learn the salutary operations of equal laws, freedom and general suffrage.

Where this revolution will end, no one can tell. Should they succeed, by prudence and moderation, in establishing their liberties on a firm basis, the spirit of liberty will prevail until it has shaken the throne of every despot on earth.

Man is free.—Which in eternal thunder shouts to heaven, That it is free, and will be free forever!

### SLANDERERS.

If there be one class of beings on the face of the earth who should be detested and abhorred by honest men more than another, it is those vile creatures who slander other persons for the purpose of accomplishing their own ends—those who speak of another behind his back that which they fear to speak before his face. You will always find such creatures mean and cowardly in the extreme, who would not stop to pick a man's pocket if an opportunity presented.—Whenever and wherever these loathsome beings are found they should be spurned from the presence of decent society. The slanderer is more dangerous than the thief, because the first attempts to rob you of your good name—which is the pride of yourself and your posterity—while the latter only appropriates to himself your goods and your money. Far more preferable is it to lose your property than it is to lose your well-earned reputation. The person and character of a malevolent slanderer, are the best refectors of his base slang. His fangs contain the venom of the lurking serpent, and the poison is emitted from his hiding place at every passer by possessing the form of humanity. He is scorpion-tongued towards all of God's creatures, and is prompted by envy, self-interest, or malice, to secretly attempt the destruction of their proudest treasure—reputation. There is no doubt so well defined—no demon so inhuman as he—no devil so well possessed and determined upon mischief, as the slanderer. With a hatred towards morality and philanthropy, he schools himself in iniquity, and employs all the base passions to destroy the dearest idols of the virtuous. He prostitutes himself to every species of corruption, and his rankled mind is forever devising vicious schemes to spread ill-feeling amongst friends and neighbors, and destroy the character of those whom he envies. He delights in the misery and ruin of others—but wretchedness and obloquy must eventually be the just reward of his base villainy. Like the snake, he strikes from concealed quarters, and like that cowardly reptile, he dreads the foot of man; and as a devil, "he goes forth seeking whom he may destroy." Such is the slanderer.—

Whose breath Rides on the passing winds, and doth belie All corners of the world!

Reader—should you meet such a creature in human shape, avoid him as you would a felon—treat him as you would an ambassador from the dominion of the prince of darkness—for his heart is more desperately wicked than the midnight assassin, and he fosters more deadly poison than the Upsa tree.

A Horrid Murder was perpetrated in Philadelphia early on Thursday morning. The victim was a Mrs. Rademacher, who lived with her husband, and brother's family, at No. 39, N. Fourth street, above Arch. She was found in her chamber, a bleeding and mangled corpse, and her husband lying by her side, severely wounded, scarcely conscious of anything around him, and unable to give an intelligible account of his wife's murder, or of the means by which he had been so brutally dealt with. A man by the name of Langfield, a Gorinan, and a shoemaker by trade, was arrested the next day, under circumstances which go to prove very clearly that he committed the murder.

The Main Line.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Friday says: "Business has been fully resumed. The usual bustle can be seen at the canal. Twelve boats cleared on Wednesday, with full cargoes; and we shall soon see the return freight." The tolls collected the first day (Tuesday) were \$1,338.98. A break was made in the canal, a few miles this side of Terentum, on Wednesday, but little or no delay was occasioned by it.

## TRICKS OF THE FEDERAL ENEMY.

The Federalists—particularly the editors of that party—are of late raising a great hue and cry about what they are pleased to call "divisions in the League ranks." They refer to New York with great satisfaction, and are trying to create the belief that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is split up into factions on the Presidential question. Now, so far as New York is concerned, we say candidly that our friends there are acting very badly, but we entertain strong hopes that all will be well in that State before long—quite soon enough we hope to disappoint our political opponents. But, when the Federalists say that divisions exist in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, they assert what is not true. There are no divisions here. This State has declared for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency—the delegates to the National Convention are instructed for him, and he will be urged with all the ability the delegates can command. We consider that our State is entitled to the candidate—her claims are stronger than any other State in the Union, and her candidate is a statesman second to none; but, should the National Convention place in nomination some other good and faithful Democrat, Pennsylvania will give him a majority of 20,000. We say then, that there are no "divisions" in the ranks of the democracy of the old Keystone.

To those who, with vigilant eyes, have watched the course of our reckless political opponents, we need say nothing. Their track is crooked and difficult to trace, and you will find their cast-off garments at every turn in the slimy trail. They are looking forward with anxious eyes, in the hope of success next fall, when they expect to take possession of the Government and plunder the people. But if there are yet any among the honest working classes who still believe that there is any consistency in the leaders of the Federal party, or that any good can come to the people or to the country, by again trusting the government in their power, we say to such—beware how you trust them too far, lest you furnish the rod with which your own backs shall be scourged, and the gag by which your own mouths shall be stopped.

We are well aware that the Federalists are exceedingly anxious to see a split in the Democratic party at the next election, and we know too that their efforts are now directed to kindle a flame of dissension in our ranks, for our opponents know, from sad experience, that nothing can defeat the Democracy of this Union when the party is united. But, these false hopes of the Federalists will be disappointed. The great Democratic party of the Union—the triumphs of which are still echoing from our iron mountains—is bound together by a bond of principle, as sacred as the institutions which we have sworn in our hearts to protect, in weal or woe.—The Federalists must mistake us if they think we are made up of such material as formed the Hard Cider army of 1840. That mass of factions and fig-noses of factions knew but one motto— "one might battle-word"—PLUNDER. Like hungry tigers, they fought eagerly and violently, but when the victory was won, and the gate of office was closed upon them—for they could not all obtain office—they fell back from their devotions, and casting a long lingering look upon the rich feast-plate, like the Israelites, turned away with a sigh, and departed to the wilderness.

The leaders of the Federal party know not the people, nor the motives by which they are governed in their struggles for Democratic justice. They are ignorant of that high sense of moral obligation which every republican voter feels when casting his suffrage for those who are to conduct the important affairs of the government, and hence the cause of their continued defeats. They appeal to no principle but the principle of power, and they draw after their glittering ear none but such as bow to the fiat of the aristocracy of wealth and station.

As regards the Chief Magistracy, we feel confident that no one of them would suffer his name to be brought in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic National Convention. No personal prejudices will be allowed to interfere with the great and important principles which are inseparably connected with the prosperity of the democracy. Our cause is the cause of the people, and with them we know that we shall always succeed. Federalism is only successful when its schemes are hidden from the mass, but democracy is most popular when its measures are best understood. Truth, though scorned and despised by the designing, will always triumph in the end—and in truth, and in the intelligence of the people, we put our trust, without any fears as to the result.

### REPEAL THE POSTAGE IMPOSITION.

Congress has not yet done anything towards repealing the objectionable and oppressive regulations that were smuggled into the Postage Law last session; nor is there much likelihood of their doing anything unless the people again take hold of the subject and press these demands upon their attention with an importunity that will brook no denial. The repeal of the provision allowing newspapers to be sent free 30 miles from their place of publication was a direct blow at one of the most valuable and useful of the people's privileges. All that is necessary, therefore, to rid the people of this imposition, is to call the especial attention of Congress to the subject, and urge upon their united vote in favor of cheap postage, and the free transmission of newspapers through the mails—let petition after petition be poured upon Congress without farther delay, and we shall soon see the present burdensome postage taxes. So says the Reading Gazette, and so say we.

Loss by Fire.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning, at the Harrisburg Furnace, owned by Ex-Governor Porter, which destroyed the sheds over the engine and casting-bed. The engine, water-tank, stack, boilers at the tunnel-head, and the material part of the establishment were saved from injury. It is said it will require several hundred dollars and several days time to replace the wood work destroyed. The delay required for repairing is the most serious part of the loss. There was no insurance.

State Treasurer.—The bill designating the time when the State Treasurer shall enter upon his official duties, after election, has passed the Senate. It designates the first Monday in May of each year, and the present incumbent will therefore hold his office until that time, in 1849.

John Quincy Adams and the Bible.—The following sentiments of this venerated man will bear to be repeated at this time. In a letter to his son, in 1811, he says—"I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once every year. My custom is, to read four or five chapters every morning, immediately after arising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, to history, or to morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue."

Cost of Girard College.—The building committee of the Girard College have made their final report to the Philadelphia Councils. The total amount expended in the construction of the work, &c., was \$1,931,717, being within \$66,199.23 of the sum specified by Mr. Girard for the erection and endowment of the College. The expense of keeping the Institution in operation, will now have to be defrayed out of what is called the residuary fund.

## ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT.

The following table of the number of Electoral votes to which each State will be entitled at the ensuing election, will be useful for frequent reference during the campaign:

Maine	3
New Hampshire	3
Vermont	3
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6
New York	36
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26
Delaware	3
Maryland	8
Virginia	17
N. Carolina	11
S. Carolina	9
Georgia	10
Texas	4
Iowa	3
Wisconsin	3

To the above, in all likelihood, will be added Wisconsin, with four votes.

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

In an article referring to the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention, the editor of the Western Star, at Beaver, says:—"Should Mr. Buchanan receive the nomination for the Presidency from the National Convention, notwithstanding their preference for Gen. Cass, no where did more hearty and zealous supporters than in the people and press of this country. We all hold the success of the principles of the party in too high estimation to permit personal preferences or private grimes to weigh a feather against them."

It is gratifying to notice such expressions of sentiment among our Democratic brethren. The spirit which dictated this expression, actuated the Convention in its proceedings. That spirit, will, we trust, actuate the whole Democratic party of the Union, when the whole struggle shall be commenced; and, if this shall be the case, a certain victory again awaits us.

Mrs. Gaines.—The Newark Advertiser says that an estate of 20 millions, at least, comes to Mrs. Gaines, by the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. It lies in nine different States, and its actual value, without reference to mesne profits for 35 years, was estimated three years ago at 33 millions. Making allowance for liberal compromises, Mrs. G. is said not to realize less than 20 millions.

Gen. Downs, U. S. Senator for Louisiana, who was one of the defendants to a bill filed by Mrs. G., concedes that the recent decision settles her claims conclusively.

### RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The Senate, with commendable gallantry, has passed, by a large majority, the bill securing to married women the exclusive enjoyment of their property owned before marriage. An amendment which some crusty bachelor offered, by way of set-off, exempting the husband from liability for the wife's "trifles," was promptly voted down. The bill is to take effect on the 4th of July, 1848, a proper day for an "act of emancipation" to commence.

Events of Severity.—A father in Troy recently chastised his daughter, twelve or fourteen years of age, with a raw hide, for being suspected of dishonesty. One week after, she died from the effects of the punishment. The father, who was an industrious and trust-worthy man, is almost crazy at the sad recollection of his ill-judged treatment of his only daughter.

An impudent South Western paper, not having the fear of the ladies before its eyes, thus describes a "fashion plate" in one of the Philadelphia papers:—"A snip-necked minx, wax-wasted, pillow-bowed and bottom-bolstered, wearing on her head a shrouded nightcap, set off by a cascade of green leaves and red roses, her slim body 'all in white' loose and akimbo, floored and fringed, having on her feet a costly blue apron slit up and down the middle, the whole giraffe seated on a bunglesome flaming red woolsen or blaze arm chair—and looking sleepy, stupid and laughing, like a lame goose with the pils."

By going by, in the attitude and with the look of one nodding & not recently deceased fish, is another block of the fashion—tremendous bustle all round; green dress, flowered and flummery in the most neck and manner, buttoned up and down in front from the waist to the knees, with a pair of pink and red bonnet, with a cascade of red roses—the whole a very elegant caricature of female dandyism."

Harrisburg Reopened.—The Democrats carried the Capital, Harrisburg, on Friday last, the election for municipal officers, by a very handsome majority. Last year it gave a federal majority of forty-eight for Ivesin.

Mr. Root, of Ohio made use of a singular comparison in the U. S. House of Representatives the other day. Speaking of certain politicians, he called them "men, compared with whom Judas Iscariot was a gentleman, for he repented of his sin and hanged himself, which none of them had conscience enough to do."

We had an article prepared in answer to the last smut-machined Democrat, but upon reflection, and after conversing with many valued friends, we concluded not to insert it. Our object has been attained—we have defended ourselves from the assaults that have been made upon us, and in doing so we have partly exposed the true character of him who thus slanders forth. It at all times gives us pain to engage in a personal controversy—no man, no editor, with proper feelings, can engage in this kind of warfare without pain to himself. But, when we are forced, in self-defence, to reply to the attacks of a jealous, selfish, and corrupt press—and when those attacks are made by a man whose character is vulnerable at every point—we feel it right, (however painful it may be to our feelings), to hold up our assailant in his true colors, and strip him of the garments which hide his true character.

We ask the pardon of our readers, therefore, for occupying so much space, in several of our late numbers, in hurrying back into the face of him who put them forth, the many vile slanders that have been heaped upon us. In bringing this controversy to a close on our part, we here declare, and were we in the presence of God himself we would declare, that the charges professed against our moral character by the reckless creatures of the Democrat, are FALSE—false from beginning to end—false in their every aspect. Our readers will have noticed that we have noticed to the counter every charge made against us, which we considered worthy our attention. Feeling conscious of our own innocence, no slanderer—we care not who he is—can trouble us by heaping upon our head his vile lies. The slanders of the Democrat have not disturbed our peace, nor have they for one moment cost us the least pain. The truths which we published concerning our neighbor no doubt made him wince, and he, for the purpose of diverting the attention of an indignant people from himself, thought he had nothing more to do than to make similar charges against us. But, we think he has found out the error he committed in attempting a game of this kind. We can only say in conclusion, that when the grand day of reckoning arrives—when we as well as he who has slandered us, shall be summoned before the Judge of the world, to render an account of our doings in this—shall there pronounce the charges of the Democrat against us false, and he who put these slanders forth will then, at least, acknowledge them false.

The Democrat says it is for peace. We take it at its word—we are also for peace, and always have been, and if that paper will join us in waging war against the common enemy, the Federalists, we think we will both be doing "some service for the country," which will be more acceptable to our readers.

A Large Ris for some one.—There is a girl in Carroll county, Md., who weighs 413 pounds.

## FROM THE DEMOCRATIC UNION.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to a call published by the Chairman, a meeting of the State Central Committee was held at E. W. Hutter, Esq., of Lancaster, took the chair and called the meeting to order.

On motion, I. G. McKinley, of Harrisburg, Geo. Pitt of Philadelphia, and John C. Myers, of Berks, were appointed Secretaries.

On calling over the list, it appeared that the following gentlemen were in attendance, viz: E. W. Hutter, J. A. Phillips, Lewis Pelouse, J. W. Ryan, Geo. Pitt, Charles Knigler, John C. Myers, Peter Bowman, Hamilton Africks, Gen. Christian Seiler, Henry Butcher, Isaac G. McKinley, Jacob Babb, E. A. Lesley, Kuzing Pritchette, Dr. A. Fatorson, D. W. C. Brooks, R. A. Lamberton.

On motion of E. A. Lesley, Esq., it was Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of the State Central Committee be authorized to direct a circular letter to each of the Delegates to the National Convention, appointed by the State Convention, to carry out the instructions of said body, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the same.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to demand the required pledges from the persons placed in nomination on the 4th of March, as Electors, until after the meeting of the National Convention, when the President and Secretaries of this Committee be authorized to direct circular letters to each of such Electors, requiring a written pledge, that, in the event of his election, he will, in the Electoral College vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the said National Convention.

On motion of John W. Ryan Esq., it was Resolved, That the members composing the Democratic State Central Committee, appointed by the 4th of March Convention, at this their first meeting, take occasion to congratulate the Democracy generally, on the nomination of the Union, on the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the next Presidency, and join with their political brethren throughout the State, in the hope that the choice and the claims of Pennsylvania may be ratified by the National Convention, to be held on May next, in Baltimore.

On motion of H. Buehler, Esq., it was Resolved, That this Committee highly approve of the nomination of ISRAEL PAINTER, for the office of Canal Commissioner, as a gentleman eminently qualified for the post and worthy in all respects of the support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

On motion of I. G. McKinley, it was Resolved, That the President and Secretaries, together with the members of the State Central Committee, residing in Dauphin county, be appointed a committee to prepare addresses to the people of Pennsylvania, to correspond with the committees of the various counties, and to transact such other business as may be best calculated to advance the interests of the Democracy of the State and the Nation.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers of the State.

E. W. HUTTER, Chairman.  
ISAAC G. MCKINLEY, Secretary.  
JOHN C. MYERS, Secretary.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

#### IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE!

A REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED!  
The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday last, bringing advices from Europe several days later than the Cambria. We are indebted to a slip from the Harrisburg Union for the following telegraphic despatch of the news:

France has been declared a republic! Already the decree has gone forth that a National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France. Goods have fallen enormously. Large failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation, to overawe and advise the Government. Strikes of workmen are becoming more numerous. Men demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

From a French paper we learn that on the 28th, the representative minister of the United States, went to Paris to make a formal recognition of the Provisional Government, and after an interview, they in a body, exchanged the noblest expressions of the gratification, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics.

England waits, with her arms folded in deep anxious alarm, the denouncement of this strange and eventful history. The ex-King of France and the Royal Family have arrived in England. They had not, in fact, a change of clothing when they arrived!

### LATE FROM MEXICO.

Provisions of the armistice.—Capture of Tehuacan.—Terrible conflict.—One killed and six wounded.—Gen. Worth and Pillen returned.—The Mexican Congress.—No Quorum.

Augusta, March 26, 1848.  
The Overland Express brings an Extra Pieceyuno, containing later news from Mexico, brought by the arrival of the steamship Massachusetts, from Vera Cruz. The dates are to the 13th inst.

The armistice which has been signed, provides that the American troops are not to occupy any part of the country that is not now in their possession. The collection of taxes is also to be suspended, except upon gambling houses, liquor shops, and places of amusement. It also stipulates that all the Mexicans are to be held in any place occupied by the troops, until the troops are to withdraw out of the limits of the town until the election is over.—There are a number of other articles giving the Mexicans the entire right of government.

Gen. Lane left the capital on the 17th ult., and about the 4th day he arrived at Tehuacan.—Before that place was reached he received information that a thousand Mexican lancers were stationed there. They were received with a volley from their escopettes, on arriving opposite the first house at the edge of the town. This was repeated from every house throughout the town, but the enemy were soon driven from their positions with considerable loss.—They then collected in a body outside of the town, when they were pursued by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays, and terribly cut up.

The number of killed is estimated at one hundred Mexicans, while the loss of the Americans was only one killed and four wounded. About fifty prisoners were taken, among them was Capt. Mountaine, the father of the Lieutenant, and bosom friend of Jarrett, escaped.

It is rumored that Gen. Pillow and Worth had been restored to their commands. The Archbishop at the Capital had submitted a written protest against the heavy assessment that had been levied upon the Church property. Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan on the 12th.—The government had granted him a passport, but it was supposed that he was asking for it, was a mere ruse to deceive, and on the 11th he put himself at the head of a large body of troops.

The Court martial demanded by Gen. Worth had not been convened. The last advices from Queretaro state that the Congress was coming together very slowly. At the last meeting, twenty-one members were present.

What pleasure it is to pay one's debts.—I remember to have heard Sir T. Lyttelton, make the same observation. It seems to flow from a combination of pleasure; in the first place, it removes that uneasiness which a true spirit feels from dependence and obligation. It promotes that future confidence which is so very interesting to an honest mind, and it opens a prospect of being readily supplied with what we want on future occasions; it measures a consciousness of our own virtue, and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound economy. Finally, it is the main support of simple reputation.

## FROM THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

### SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Telegraphing "indications of the Field Officers of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers by S. H. Montgomery, and to which we invite the special attention of the Pennsylvania Press.

The heart of that man must be black and wicked indeed who could, in cold blood, sit down and libel those who have sacrificed the ease and comfort of their homes in defence of the honor and glory of our common country, without expecting any other compensation than that to be found in the gratitude of American freemen, and the indignation expressed in the subjoined paper, (which was forwarded to us in manuscript from Mexico,) will meet a hearty response in the bosom of every patriot in the State. The Field Officers of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are as brave and honorable men as ever unsheathed a sword in defence of the American flag, and he who attempts to deprive them of their good name will be consigned to infamy and disgrace by the good sense of our people!

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30th, 1847.

Gen. Geo. W. BOWMAN,  
Adjutant General, P. M.

Sir:—The undersigned Company Officers of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, have obtained in the "Pennsylvania Argus," of the 15th of October last, two letters, one written by Captain S. H. Montgomery, Asst. Quarter Master U. S. A., and the other by private James McLaughlin, both reflecting upon, and censuring our Field Officers for misconduct on the 19th and 20th of August, last. The statements in private Montgomery's letter are merely the echo of those in Capt. Montgomery's, and have not been noticed. The Captain's letter of the 6th of September contains the following, viz:

"Col. Roberts, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, is ill, and seems to be much discouraged. This is somewhat owing to the blunders attended to his Regiment. This Regiment has the reputation of being the worst officered in the service; with this, however, I have no concern; but this I do know, that when the Adjutant General's Quarters of the Division, were taken by the 19th and 20th of August, by some mishap or other, no officers of the Regiment could be found, consequently the New York Regiment was selected in its stead. I have this from the Adjutant himself, who was anxious that the Pennsylvania Regiment should be brought into notice, and a chance given to the men to distinguish themselves, as it is believed where they would do, under proper officers."

We deem it a duty, not only to our Field Officers, but to ourselves to say, that the statements in the above paragraph are false and malicious in every particular, and that none but a base and malicious heart could have conceived them.

On our own authority, we say, that on the 19th and 20th of August, our Field Officers were at all times ready to perform any duty which they were assigned, and particularly so on the 19th and 20th of August.

In our opinion, there is nothing under Heaven meaner, or more cowardly, than to attack men by hints and insinuations, behind their backs, and to be at such a distance that their reputations may suffer for months before a refutation can be made.—The impress of business in such cases is so deep, that the slightest reflection tends to vitiate on its front. A generous and manly spirit shrinks from it with instinctive abhorrence. The deed could only have been prompted by imbecility, and sentiments infinitely removed from those of a noble nature. The man who would thus attempt to assassinate the good name and reputation of others, who are nobly sacrificing their country's honor in a foreign land,—who would cause such base reports to be published in the very neighborhood of the wives and families of those officers, causing "countless tears to flow," should be held up for the odium and scorn of the public upon which he has attempted such base impositions.

On the 19th and 20th of August, Col. ROBERTS was ill, but he was on duty. He has since died, and his death is much lamented. Lt. Col. GEARY has been triumphantly elected to fill the place vacated by the election of Col. Geary. It affords us pleasure to add that the 2d Regt. Penna. Vol's, is commended by officers of ability, bravery, and intelligence, and that we are not guilty of promoting men who were ever known to deviate from the paths of rectitude and honor.

We respectfully ask you, and such other officers as are friendly to the Pennsylvania Volunteers, to publish this statement, in order that the public mind may be disabused in reference to the officers in command of our Regiment.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

Signed,  
Thomas S. Lester, Captain Co. A.  
E. C. Williams, Captain Co. B.  
D. G. Unger, 2d Lieut. Co. C.  
Hiram Wolf, 1st Lieut. Com'g Co. K.  
Wm. Rankin, 1st Lieut. Com'g Co. L.  
T. S. Waterbury, 2d Lieut. Co. G. (Act. Adj.)  
Richard N. Mich