

**THE VOLUNTEER.**  
John B. Statton, Editor and Proprietor.  
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**AGENCY.**  
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**BOLD ROBBERY.—ARREST OF ONE OF THE ROBBERS.**  
On the night of the 10th inst., an elderly lady named Miss FULTON, who resides near Shippensburg, was robbed of about \$2000 in money, and also of a valuable gold watch, by three enlisted soldiers stationed at the Carlisle Barracks. The robbers broke into the house between 12 and 1 o'clock on said night, and immediately, in the presence of Miss F., commenced ransacking the bureau drawers. After possessing themselves with the money, they demanded of Miss F. a pillow case to put their plunder in. This was furnished them, and they made off. One of them, named William B. Bradford, has been arrested, and is now in jail. He has made a full confession of the whole affair, and states that he was assisted in committing the robbery by two of his fellow-soldiers, named WALRIK and THOMPSON. He also named a spot near the Barracks where he had deposited his portion of the stolen money. Search was immediately made, and \$600 found at the place designated. Walrik and Thompson have made their escape, but officers are in hot pursuit of them, and strong hopes are entertained that they may yet be overtaken. Walrik is a young man who formerly lived with Miss Fulton—indeed he had been partly raised by her. He was therefore perfectly familiar with the house, and according to Bradford's statement, was the leader in planning and committing the robbery. We hope to be able to announce the arrest of both Walrik and Thompson in our next.

The new Town Council for this borough held their first meeting on Saturday evening last, when the following appointments were made. The gentlemen appointed are all true and thorough-going Democrats, and we doubt not, will make efficient officers:

Treasurer—Aber Bentz.  
High Constable—Wm. Holmes.  
Clerk—George L. Richter.  
Market Master—John Harter.  
Street Commissioners—Wm. H. Miller, A. McClester.  
Regulators—Patrick Davidson, Henry Myers, Jacob Beacom.

**NATIONAL SCHOOL CONVENTION.**—The friends of Common Schools, and of universal education throughout the Union, have called a national convention to assemble in Philadelphia on the 23d of August next, for mutual consultation and deliberation. It is recommended that a State convention be held in each State on or before the 4th of July, to appoint delegates, the number to equal the representation in Congress.

**DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.**—We learn from the York Republican, that on the 6th inst., Mr. Conrad Zimmerman, residing near Kistler's Tavern, in that county, was attacked with hydrophobia, and suffered all the horrible tortures of that terrible disease. During one of the paroxysms he succeeded in releasing himself from the cords with which his arms had been secured, and casting his attendants from him, seized a razor and put an end to his existence by cutting his throat. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his death.

**DISGRACEFUL!**—The Harrisburg *Krisleone* furnishes the following report of the last day's proceedings of the State Legislature. Such conduct is truly disgraceful, and wholly unbecoming the character and dignity of Legislators: "In the scenes of yesterday, in both houses, the dignity of the legislative department was entirely forgotten, and when the hour fixed for the adjournment, by the joint resolution of both houses, had arrived, the appropriation bill had not been transcribed and presented to the Governor. Hence they could not adjourn, and while they had to wait for the reports from Committees and messages from the Governor, they amused themselves with the delightful amusement of throwing paper balls and old journals at each other."

**THE NEXT CONGRESS.**—The *Journal of Commerce* says, that the members of the next Congress, since the Connecticut election, stands 83 Whigs, 61 Democrats. If the remaining 85 should stand as in the last Congress, there would be a slight majority of 17 in the next House. The Senate will have 10 of a democratic majority. The elections yet to be held may destroy the whig majority in the next Congress, or reduce it to the mere nominal majority. Virginia votes on the 26th instant; and if she moves as she did in 1845, she will return but one whig member instead of six, as in the last Congress.

**UNNATURAL MURDER IN HARRISBURG.**  
On Wednesday morning of last week John Knepley, an old and esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, was murdered in his own house, on returning from market, by his own son, David C. Knepley. David is supposed to have been laboring under mental derangement for several years, having attempted his own life twice. A double-barrelled gun, heavily loaded, was found in his room, with one barrel just discharged. An inquest was held upon the body, the verdict of which was that "the deceased came to his death from a gun shot by the hands of David C. Knepley." David was immediately arrested and committed. Mr. Knepley, the deceased, was much esteemed. He had labored by a competency, and had for some time been living upon it, independent of business.

**THE TERROR OF A WHIG VETO.**  
Governor Johnson, says the Democratic Union, has held the veto rod over the head of his Whig friends in the Legislature from the first to the last of the session. When the House inserted a section in the appropriation bill to authorize a loan to abolish the slave trade, a number of Whigs voting for it, the Whig friends of the Governor in the Senate decided that unless provision was made to re-issue the relief note the Governor would veto the bill. This it will be seen that the terror of the veto was held over the heads of the members to force a continuation of the miserable relief notes for the next ten years.

Henry B. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal, is elected Governor of Rhode Island by a very large majority. Governors should be proud now that they have an editor with them.

President Taylor's inaugural is very much praised by all the British press without exception. Doubtful praise! Gen. Jackson's messages were not admired by the British press, nor were Washington's.

The McKean County Yeoman gives us the following account of the amusements in that portion of the State:

**MAPLE SUGAR.**—Spring days, and this for the manufacture of Sugar. Boys, girls, and all nowadays are engaged in getting and boiling the sweet water from the maple. Such sugar kisses and dainties as are passed around at the joyous sugar parties about these days, may impart some indelible marks upon a fair heart which old father time alone can obliterate.

**REMOVAL OF DEMOCRATS FROM OFFICE.**  
The Federal papers—with a recklessness peculiar to their party—are urging on Gen. Taylor and his cabinet officers in the glorious work they have commenced of removing Democrats from office. It is now boldly proclaimed that a general sweep will take place from one end of the Union to the other. "To the victors belong the spoils," is not to be saying without meaning hereafter—it is to be carried out to the letter. Collamer, the arch traitor who holds the office of Postmaster General, in imitation of the notorious Granger, who held the same office under Gen. Harrison, has, it is said, already removed over five hundred Post Masters! Before the lapse of many weeks the Federalists will be in possession of all offices under the General Government.

We are glad to see our political opponents pursue this course. It will, we predict, open the eyes of the people. It is proof of the dishonesty of Federal professions. It will not be denied, by even the most ultra Whig, that previous to the late Presidential election the friends of Gen. Taylor were loud in denouncing what they termed "proscription;" they were for "proscribing proscription"—their candidate, they said, was a "second Washington"—(what an insult to the memory of the father of his country!)—"Gen. Taylor," they were told, was the people's candidate; who had "no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish"—in case of his election he would not be a "party man"—he would be "the people's President, and not the President of a party"—he was for the Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution—"he was a Whig, but not an ultra Whig, and cared nothing about politics!"

Such were the professions of the Federalists, during the late Presidential contest. They did not attempt to advocate any great measures of public policy. They eulogized Taylor on the simple ground that he was not a party man—they read his name to the people in proof of this position—"Gen. Taylor himself—to his eternal shame be it said—declared in the most positive and solemn manner that, in case of his election, he would go into the Presidential chair untrammeled by party obligations;" and that he would "proscribe no man on account of his political opinions." We might, if we deemed it necessary, quote a dozen or more of Gen. T.'s letters, in all of which he made great professions of abhorrence to party, and of "party schemes."

But, how is it now? Has Gen. Taylor, since his inauguration as President, discountenanced "party schemes?" Has he refused to proscribe men because of their political opinions?—has he adhered to his pledges in this respect? No, no! He has violated his word—he has given the lie to his own hollow, heartless, and hypocritical professions—he has suffered himself to be controlled by a horde of political gamblers—men who make it their business to concoct corrupt "party schemes," to be carried out and put into execution by the "no party President, Gen. Taylor!" What a humiliating position has General Taylor placed himself in! By trickery, fraud, and downright falsehood—by deceiving the people with heartless professions—he managed to creep into the White House; but, after his term shall have expired, and after he has disposed of all his patronage, he will be loathed by the very men who surround and flatter him. He will go out of office, like John Taylor—despised by honorable men of all parties.

Democrats do not complain because of the removal from office that have been made. This in itself is all right enough. On more than one occasion we have seen, with pleasure, men who had been in office, seized a razor and put an end to their existence by cutting his throat. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his death.

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**"NO ENEMIES TO PUNISH."**  
The people of the United States, in casting their vote for General Taylor, voted just as much for new Generals, Postmasters, Foreign Ministers, &c., as they did for a new President and a new Cabinet.

The above extract we clip from a Federal paper. Can language express more clearly than here laid down, the most odious doctrine of proscription? Had the Whig papers avowed such a principle during the canvass, we might not complain of any acts of removal by these successful leaders; but, when it is remembered that the language of Gen. Taylor "we have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish," was in the mouths of the Whigs as familiar as household words—and that their plausible argument was that old Zack's election would suffice the aspirations of party and bring around an "era of good feelings" when these patriotic professions of the Whigs are recalled, how can they expect to escape public indignation for "the spoils" principle now unblushingly avowed? With the full blaze of the scenes of 1840 and 1841 to light the path, we could expect nothing else. But beyond doubt, many were caught by the fair promises of "no parties," which being grossly violated, a revolution of public sentiment must take effect as in 1841. Like causes always produce like effects—and the Democracy have only to stand firm, to reap another victory as 1844.

**The Rich Men of Boston.**  
Boston is prolific of rich men, though how they make their money might surprise the common sense of our grand-fathers. The folks in Boston pay taxes based on the amount of property they possess, and we see that no less than one hundred and eighteen citizens admit themselves to be worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars. Twenty-eight persons pay a value between two and three hundred thousand! Twelve pay on a value of three hundred and four hundred thousand! Four pay on between five and six hundred thousand! Four on following pay taxes on the amount set opposite to their names, viz:—Peter C. Brooks, \$1,234,200; Abner Lawson, \$850,400; Jonathan Phillips, \$635,000; Robert G. Shaw, \$716,500; John D. Williams, \$785,000.  
Boston, for its population, is without doubt one of the wealthiest cities in the Union. Fifty years ago there probably was not one of its inhabitants worth \$100,000.

**BUSINESS ON THE ALLGHEINY.**—The *Pittsburg American* states that no business has increased more rapidly than the trade and travel on the Allegheny river. There are now six steamboats actively plying on that river, running fully loaded with freight and passengers.

**THE LATE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.**  
After three months of Whig rule, the people of Pennsylvania are furnished with another evidence of the hollowness of Whig promises. To use the language of the Reading Gazette, Governor Johnson came into power under strong pledges in favor of every species of economy and reform. His Message tenor with alluring promises of taxes reduced, revenues increased, "a relief note" nuisance and all burdens upon the laboring classes abolished, and a general diffusion of public benefits. How these promises have been fulfilled, the career of the Legislature which has just ended its session, will demonstrate.

Instead of measures of economy and reform, three new Judicial Districts, which were never thought of before, and never even petitioned for by the people, except perhaps, in a single instance, are created, and three Whig Judges forced upon the people, at the annual expense of over six thousand dollars. A new Executive officer, with the title of "Lieutenant Governor," was sought to be created, at an increased public expenditure; and the high-handed measure of legislating the Auditor General and Surveyor General out of office, that the Governor might reward some of the greedy aspirants, for office of his own political faith, was attempted in earnest. Instead of making provision for redeeming the depreciated and filthy relief issues, which *re-issues* are depreciated upon, and even the gradual process of their extinguishment by the annual cancellation of a certain amount, is suspended for three years. Instead of a reduction of taxes, revenue measures the most burlesque of any under which the Commonwealth, even in her most embarrassed state, endured, are adopted and the creation of millions of paper money, in the shape of scrip notes, had well nigh been sanctioned, to add to the distresses of the impoverished laborer. Instead of wholesome measures of Bank reform, which Gov. Johnson so eloquently advocated, we have seen a gigantic system of legislation for privileged classes attempted, which would have created millions of inflated scrip notes, and expunged from every Bank charter the wholesome restrictions which had experienced the past had shown to be proper and necessary to guard the public from being plundered and defrauded, by the dishonesty and mismanagement which was but too frequently practiced by irresponsible Bank officers.

These are a few of the measures of Whig policy which have been attempted and carried, during the short period of Whig rule, which Pennsylvania has been subjected. Others, equally objectionable, might be enumerated; and it cannot be doubted that many more are in embryo, which the future will disclose, in all their odiousness. But enough has been shown to add another page to the black record of Whig faithlessness. Ever ready to pledge themselves to all sorts of reform, and profess in their promises of good to the people, the Whig party no sooner are secure in the possession of power, than they disregard all previous pledges and engagements, with a reckless hardness that clearly proves their professions of regard for the people, to be mere empty words, and that their chief aim is to rule, according to the dictates of their own prejudices and cupidity. Does not such a course inevitably call for the united efforts of the Democratic party to redeem Pennsylvania from the thraldom of her ruthless oppressors?

**"THE SECOND WASHINGTON."**  
It is always fatal to expect public expectation by exaggerated promises. It is far easier to take people by surprise than to realize their extravagant hopes. Hence we conceive that the attempt to make of Gen. Taylor a second Washington will be the saddest failure of our day. The following contrast between the dead patriot and his living imitator, which we copy from the *Allied States*, shows what a difficult task Gen. Taylor has imposed upon himself, in trying to emulate Washington:

The people, so far from being misled by this series of parades, are only recalled to a fuller realization of the contrast between the real greatness of the past and these petty imitations. There can be no second Washington, for there can be no recurrence of the circumstances that created or called for and developed the great revolutionary Commander and President.

Gen. Taylor is least of all such a man.  
Gen. Washington was not a professional soldier. Gen. Taylor was through life.

Gen. Washington voluntarily resigned his post at the close of the war. Gen. Taylor held on to his salaries and emoluments, to the last moment.

Gen. Washington was the unassuming choice of the people for President. Gen. Taylor receives that office against the wish of the people, and the Electoral vote of half the States.

Gen. Washington did not profess neutrality or indifference as to the politics of the people of his time, for his only division was Whig and Tory. But in placing Jefferson and Hamilton, the great intellects of his age, in his Cabinet, by rose above the sectional animosity of party. Gen. Taylor has professed indifference and ignorance upon all the subjects which have occupied the public mind for forty years, and has called to his aid a mere partisan Cabinet of second-rate men.

The first took the responsibility of organizing a great government. The second refuses the ordinary accountability of a chief magistrate, and makes his Cabinet responsible for his acts.

The difference is as wide between the first President and his last successor, as the circumference of the earth differs in which they lived, and as their personal and private characters are widely apart; and it is a profanation in his followers to attempt to rob their chief with the mantle of his great predecessor, and a folly for him to attempt to strut awkwardly in his fields.

**FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
The *Succes* (N. J.) Register publishes the following extracts from a letter from Mr. Wm. E. Norford, who left that place a year ago, for the Pacific:  
"SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6, 1848.  
"I was glad to see you arrive at Monterey, we heard of your good news, and the circumstances of the accounts were, they at once gave me the idea of seeking my fortune among them. After our arrival at San Francisco, most of our men, including the cook and steward, ran away from us; the captain then suggested the residue to stay by the ship until she was discharged, and then he would give each of us our wages (to double mine would be twice 0=—an immense sum.) However, the remainder left, excepting D—, the sailmaker, and myself. After which the captain remarked, "As you are an apprentice, I am in duty bound to return you to New York," and refused me my discharge; whereupon I took French leave for the mines. After walking about 300 miles through the Spanish Rancho, I arrived at Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento. I then proceeded on horseback (Captain Sutter having given me a mule) to the North fork of the Rio Americano.  
"I worked about eleven days, averaging \$104 per day—was then taken sick with the fever, and had a very severe time of it. I received four visits from the nearest doctor, which was sixty miles off, and paid him the tune of \$600—\$150 per visit—leaving me with about \$60 in pocket, after paying for my provisions, which are high in proportion, (concocted is a price current.)  
"I obtained a situation with Messrs. Crow, Hobson & Co., extensive merchants, both here and at Valparaiso, with a salary of \$150 per month and board. Board is \$30 a week—indeed every thing is at an enormous price at present. I still remain with them; but as soon as I collect money enough, I shall return home; for I can live much better on \$30 a month in New York, than I can here for \$150. There is no society here; it is ten times worse than Wisconsin; with gamblers innumerable, and the Spanish gamblers will murder you with a good will for your clothes, shoes and runaway articles.  
"If I had \$1000 here, I could make \$5000 in a short time. I hope to be home by the Spring of 1860."  
"Preparations are making in New York for the reception of Father Mathew. He will probably arrive in the steamer Europa, 21st instant."

**JACOB COLLAMER.**  
On the 3d of January, 1848, Mr. HOPKINS, of Massachusetts, who is about to be, if he has not already been, forwarded with a fat office by General Taylor, offered the following scandalous resolution in the National House of Representatives:  
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to withdraw from the *East Bank of the Rio Grande* OUR ARMIES NOW IN MEXICO; and to propose to the Mexican government forthwith the cessation of peace on the following basis, namely: THAT WE RELINQUISH ALL CLAIM TO INDEMNITY FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR, and that the boundaries between the United States and Mexico shall be established at or near the desert between the *Nueces* and the *Rio Grande*—that Mexico shall be held to pay all just claims due to our citizens at the commencement of the war, and that a Convention shall be entered into by the two nations, to provide for the liquidation of those claims and the mode of payment."

This scandalous resolution excited a burst of indignation through the entire country, and in the army was greeted with the bitterest denunciation and scorn. That was defeated by a majority of the House of Representatives, proved nothing; that it should have been offered and entertained was the wonder. Its vile suggestions were published to the world, to pale the glory of our army in foreign countries, making the heart of the distant American sink within him. General Taylor read it, in his tent near Monterey, we do not doubt, with undisturbed and mortified amazement; and if he has a recollection like other men—if he is the man of sense he is said to be by his ardent admirers—he would have remembered all who had the hardihood to endorse the TRAVERSAL of this infamous proposal—FORTY-ONE WHIGS VOTED FOR IT! and prominent among these we find the name of the present Postmaster General, JACOB COLLAMER, then a member of the House, who now sits at General Taylor's side, and advises him in the discharge of his high duties as President. Every Democrat rebelled against it! See last Congressional Globe, proceedings of House, page 93-94.

This is the same JACOB COLLAMER, who is daily giving to the world the evidences of Gen. TAYLOR's incincerity and bad faith in proclaiming against removal from office. And more than this. He is the same man who directs his executioner WARREN, to dislodge such citizens as SIMON DAUM, of Westmoreland county, an old and venerated citizen, the father of that brave hero, whose life was offered up in the valley of Mexico a sacrifice to that country so bitterly insulted by Mexico and COLLAMER. He is the same man who has outraged the gallant Colonel GEARY, (the leader of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, which immortalized itself at Chapultepec,) by removing him from the post-office at San Francisco. He is the same man that proscribed the father of the brave Captain CHEATHAM, by removing him from the place of postmaster at Nashville. It is said "Republicans are ungrateful." But it is not so. The people are honest, and it is their servants who are too often unworthy of them. General TAYLOR is rewarded justly because he fought in the Mexican war—he has no merit besides that only Captain in the army may not boast of. And yet, one of his very first acts is to select as Postmaster General a man who publicly calumniated his country by a most treasonable vote, and whose first official acts are marked by a proscription of all who fought in that war, or who defended it against the domestic foe!

General TAYLOR is responsible for these outrages—for these crimes against public opinion, and the Nation's Honor. They may have been perpetrated without his knowledge, and if so, he may right him self before the country. If they were done WITH his consent, the people ought to know it, as adding to the exposure would be.—*Pennsylvania.*

**VALEDTORY ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The following is the Valedictory Address of Hon. William F. Paeker, Speaker of the House of Representatives:  
*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*—After an interesting, and in many respects important session, the Legislature of Pennsylvania is about to close its labors, and the members to return to their constituents to render an account of their stewardship. If an industry that never tires—a fidelity that knows no swerving—and a devotion to the public welfare, be the characteristic of a representative—a pure characteristic of a faithful representative and a pure passport to popular favor—then may you, my colleagues, return to those who sent you here, relying with abiding confidence on receiving at their hands the good placid, "well done, good and faithful servant."

We are about to separate. The session of 1849 will shortly exist only on the pages of Pennsylvania's history, and in the memory of the past. To your humble, but highly honored Speaker, how delightful along the retrospect. He will recur to it, in all time to come, as one of the happiest periods of his life. The uniform support which the Chair, at all times and under all circumstances, received, would of itself demand from him an expression of profound gratitude; but to this is added that personal regard and respect which have so uniformly existed between the several members and the Speaker, language fails him in attempting to express the grateful emotion of an overflowing heart. Next to the approval of my own conduct, it has been my endeavor to merit the confidence and esteem of my fellow-members. If I have in some measure succeeded, permit me to assure you that it is mainly attributable to your forbearance and kind demeanor—it is but the reflection of your own good conduct. My friends, we have met for the last time—it is almost a mortal certainty that when the members now part they will part forever. These able habiliments, although they have no longer, admission as in language deep and solemn, that "we are passing on to whose memory we will be remembered by the people, and whose memory will be remembered by those who come after us."

Gentlemen, I can add no more. After wishing you a safe and pleasant journey to your respective homes and families, allow me to bid you a heartfelt farewell—farewell!

It remains but for me to perform the last duty devolving on the Chair, which is to pronounce the decision just made, the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania stands adjourned sine die.

**SENATOR WALKER INSTRUCTED TO RESIGN.**—The people of Wisconsin do not approve of Senator Walker's course in relation to slavery in the new territories. Both branches of the Legislature have passed resolutions instructing him to resign his seat in the United States Senate. The following is the resolution which expresses the sense of the Legislature in this matter:  
Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, That the course of Hon. L. F. Walker, one of the Senators of this State, in the Congress of the United States, in presenting and voting for an amendment to the General Appropriation bill, providing for a Government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territories, has violated his oath, as well as his solemn subject, ten pledges given before his election, and has outraged and outraged the feelings, and misappropriated those who elected him to that station, and has openly violated the instructions contained in the resolutions passed by this body, on the subject of slavery, at its present session.

A worthy widow lady in Newport, R. I., has received a letter postmarked Boston enclosed \$200, which the writer says was due her husband on an old unsettled account. The recipient has not the remotest idea from whom it came. The Post asks, can there be a man in Boston who would do such a thing.

**TWO HONORED VICTIMS.**  
Col. L. F. CHEATHAM, the worthy, efficient, and gentlemanly postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, has been removed. This is another instance of pure party proscription. Col. Cheatham served the public honorably and faithfully, and was a popular officer; but he was a Democrat, though not a meddling in politics; and for this he was removed. Neither good conduct in office, the wishes of a majority of the citizens of Nashville, (though a Whig city,) nor the fact that his son, Col. B. F. Cheatham, fought in several bloody battles in Mexico, and aided General Taylor in winning victories which made him President, could save his head from being brought to the block.

Col. Cheatham, the son of the deposed postmaster, was one of the first officers to enter a fort at Monterey. He performed gallant services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, yet, notwithstanding these facts, his father is removed from an office barely sufficient to support him and his numerous family, and a large property held placed in his stead. So much for the justice and liberality of the new administration!

The venerable SIMON DAUM, for more than forty years postmaster at Greenburg, Westmoreland, Co., in this State, has also fallen under the axe of an administration which came into power with false professions of moderation on its lips. Mr. Daum is the father of the celebrated Captain Daum, who fought heroically at Buena Vista under the flag of his country, and afterwards fell in the valley of Mexico, after having recaptured the guns he had lost in the former engagements. General Taylor was appointed to save the life of this gallant hero. He was appealed to to be true to his pledges at least in his country, and afterwards fell in the valley of Mexico, after having recaptured the guns he had lost in the former engagements. General Taylor was appointed to save the life of this gallant hero. He was appealed to to be true to his pledges at least in his country, and afterwards fell in the valley of Mexico, after having recaptured the guns he had lost in the former engagements. 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