THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum, the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
THOMAS E FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
JOHN C KUNKEL, Dauphin County
THOMAS DUNCAN, "
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JOHN F WETHERILL, Philadelphia City
JOSEPH R CHANDLER, "
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ELIHANAN SHERMAN, Wyoming.
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HENRY S EVANS, Chester
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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasonic and Whigs of Allegheny county will assemble in primary meetings, in their several election districts, on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1847, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday the 2nd day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (Pitt excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 and 5, P. M., and those of the wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS VARNER,
ap29dawtd Chm'n of the Com of Cor.

For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

The War with Mexico.

The killed, wounded, &c.—A careful estimate of the killed and wounded in Mexico, in one year, from among our troops, has been estimated at 3,010, besides 2,500 who have died of the climate, and to this should be added for those who have contracted diseases in Mexico, which will produce certain death at home. In the Gulf of Mexico we have lost two vessels of war and fifty transports, and in the prosecution of the war have expended fifty millions of dollars. When we count up the Glory let it be balanced by the loss of life, the misfortune of wounds and disease, the expenditure of money, and above all the sad moral example of a war of conquest carried on by a powerful Republic against a weaker and comparatively defenceless nation.

The aggressive spirit of this war with Mexico is indeed its worst feature. Our American troops at this moment are in possession of territory equivalent to 800,000 square miles, and still we are moving forward to the Halls of Montezuma, and to what point from that no one man can tell. Conquest is our aim and end, no matter what the cost of life or money, or what amount of sacrifice in principle, or what the tendency of the example. Alas, that it should ever be said of us, as it was of Rome, that "when poor we robbed mankind, when rich, each other." Other Republics we know from the foundation of the world, have exhibited an aggressive spirit, but we had hoped that our own would be free from the oppression, founded, as it literally was, in the Blood of Martyrs who resisted the aggressions of the task-masters of Europe.

Stop the war, we say, as the Administration can do and should do. Save the effusion of more blood. Bring back to us our brethren who are next at the bidding of the Executive upon a mission as merciless as it is cruel. Let absent husbands and fathers return to their wives and little ones, that we may no more see men cut off in the prime of life and the strength of manhood,—our fellows,

"Shaped and gifted as ourselves,
Formed alike us, for sorrow or for joy,
Dropping unwarned into a hasty grave,
Mangled and gory with their sins upon them,
Because some idiot willed it."

We say, then, stop the war. Stop it now. If need be,—we say if, for we doubt the need,—let us retain possess on of what we have, and cease to push our conquests further. Peace can as well be made at Jalapa as at Mexico, or at Monterey as at San Luis. We possess the Gulf and Ocean borders of the country, the rivers, the harbors, the Sierra Madre, the extremes and nearly the very heart of the land. *The more we possess the farther is peace removed from us.* We said this a year ago, and older heads laughed at us for the opinion, but older heads agree with us now, and some who believed in a short war in May, 1846, *fear*, in 1847, that it may be interminable.

Frenchmen have said that the United States have found an Algeria in Mexico. We pray that it may prove otherwise. France, however, is gaining just such victories over Abdel Kader as we are over Santa Anna. *The whole European population in Algeria now amounts to 125,083, of whom only 12 000 are employed in agriculture and manufactures*—THE REMAINDER ARE UNDER ARMS. So much for France, after a long, long, long war. Spain fared not so well in her struggle to keep Mexico in subjection, and we ask ourselves if we are not both blind to our interests and wicked towards other nations, in further prosecuting this war of conquest.

This war has assumed some features disreputable to our national honor. The aggressive spirit is only a part of it. It is now made a war upon races. The Mexicans,—Indians, Spaniards, a mock nobility and a degraded peasantry, ignorant in part and revengeful in the whole,—must melt away like snow in summer before the march of our arms. It will, however, take sometime, as Mr Polk is now probably aware, successfully to carry on this war by the Anglo Saxon race against the mongrel breed that have found a home in Mexico. It is, as General Ross said at Baltimore in 1814, "playing guineas against half pence" to sacrifice our men in such a war. We have seen what the sacrifice of life has been, and shall begin to know some thing of its cost, too, when the tax gatherers begin to stick like leeches upon the body, upon our purses and earnings. Once more, we say, then, *let there be peace.*

Since writing the above, we have met with the following letter from Senator Corwin, of Ohio, and the sentiments we subscribe to heart and hand. Mr. Corwin is vindicating his vote in Congress:

LEBANON, (OHIO,) April 4, 1847.

I see the "Democratic" presses prate about refusing to feed and clothe the brave men *now* in the field. Do not these prates know that it was not *for that purpose* we were asked for supplies? Did the President want twenty-eight millions of money and ten regiments more of men to *bring Gen. Taylor back to Camargo?* No, he told us he wanted them for the purpose of *further prosecuting the war.* He wanted to storm the halls of the Montezumas! And for what? That question he will not answer. It is for conquest alone. The great model Republic of the world makes war upon one modelled after her, to take away her territory and utterly destroy her, till her leading men are driven to beg the aid of Kings to prevent us, the *Great Republic*, from robbing and murdering those who, as well as they know how to do it, are trying to establish free governments after our example. I am amazed that a people calling itself Democratic—hating kings and loving free government—should act thus. What does it portend? I confess it fills me with melancholy foreboding. I can honor the brave soldier who does his duty in battle; but I despise the mistaken, wicked policy that sends him to fight in such a war. Had the President asked for money to bring home our army after the taking of Monterey, and to send a commission of one or more of the first men in America to treat for peace, I would have given my vote with more hearty good will for such a bill than any I ever gave in my whole public life. I often urged this course in private interviews with leading men of both parties. But all in vain. Further battle—more blood—more laurels; these were the insane and barbarous aspirations of men who now hold the power of a nation boasting itself the exemplar of christendom; vaunting that it "asks for nothing which is not right, and will submit to nothing which is wrong."

Very truly, your friend,
THOMAS CORWIN.

Internal Improvements.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, &c.—The New Orleans Bulletin, says there are American officers in that city about to proceed to this point in Mexico, the possession of which has been considered of so much advantage, as securing the most feasible route for the contemplated canal to connect the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean. A topographical survey of the country is to be made, under the protection of a large naval and military force.

In regard to this Isthmus and the proposed improvement upon it, Benjamin H. Wright, a gentleman of N. Y., has addressed a communication to the New York Courier, in which he says, Mexico has formally, for a term at least, conveyed away her right over this channel to a British company, and this having become vested in neutrals *anterior* to the commencement of hostilities with the United States, it will, it is supposed, become a question how far the United States Government may interfere in respect to rights and privileges legitimately held and such as custom hitherto has recognized in all international intercourse. If the work was already executed and legally in the possession of foreigners, through a regularly chartered privilege, no one would think of disturbing the latter. The right is as perfect now, although the work is not thus advanced, unless it has reverted to Mexico and been taken advantage of by the latter on account of non-compliance with some of the conditions, working thereby a forfeiture.

It will thus be seen that our Government at Washington has really taken measures for carrying on and extending the work of internal improvements in a foreign country, notwithstanding the ownership is vested in a foreign power and notwithstanding the Veto of important public bills for the improvement of our own Lake and River navigation. Now in what a dilemma does this weak and wicked administration place itself by such conduct as this. It denies the power of improving our own rivers and harbors, and claims the power over improving rivers, harbors and internal improvements abroad.

We hope the convention to be held at Chicago, on the 5th of July next, will discuss this question with Mr. Polk and with such arguments as shall bring an intelligent public opinion to bear upon the Executive. If there is power in the Executive of the United States not only to make war upon a neighboring nation of his own free will, but to make Internal improvements there also, let the People of the United States learn how powerless they are under the one man authority of our national administration.

It is important we think that Pittsburgh should be represented at this convention and we hope Delegates may be appointed at an early day.

P. S. We are glad to learn that the above recommendation has already been complied with.—The Board of Trade of the city have selected the following gentleman to represent the city at the convention to be held at Chicago:

DELEGATES FROM PITTSBURGH.

Joshua Hanna, John McFaden, James Marshall.

Pennsylvania Military Appointments.—The following are the officers from this State under the Ten Regiment Bill: John Butler, Captain, Rodolphus Schoonover, Lieutenant, Joseph C. Wallace, J. V. S. Haviland 2d Lieutenants, in the third regiment of U. S. Dragoons.

In the 11th Regiment U. S. Infantry, A. C. Ramsay, Colonel, E. N. Morgan, Major, J. H. Nerr, J. D. Scott, Assistant Surgeons; Martin M. Moore, N. H. Irvin, P. Waddell Lewis Carr, Presle N. Guthrie, Arnold Syberg, John Motz, Chas. T. Campbell, John L. Gregg, Franklin Mehaffy, Thomas F. McCoy, Marshall Hannon, William H. Gray, Benjamin F. Harley, Horace Haldeman, George C. McClelland, Weidman Foster, Andrew H. Tippin, Alexander Loring, Washington Meads, Mitchell Sevar, Andrew Ross, H. B. Kuhn, Wm. G. Mury, Richard H. L. Johnson, First and Second Lieutenants.

In the 15th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, Henry P. Ramsey, 2d Lieut. In foot Riflemen and Volunteers, Charles I. Biddle, 1st M. J. Bernard, Captains, H. C. Longnecker, 2d H. Cochran, G. S. Kintzing, W. S. Walker, 1st Lieutenants.

Coroner's Inquests.

The body of Fred'k. Boolmyer, of Ohio, was found Thursday morning in the canal, just beyond the line of Allegheny City, in Reserve township. Suspicions of murder were aroused in the morning by the sight of blood on the tow-path, upon papers belonging to the deceased, and also upon his pocket book, which had been rifled of its contents. The police officers of the city hearing of the case, went to the canal, and by the use of hooks, recovered the body of Mr. B. He was discovered with a cord around his neck, and another around his feet, and in this position was evidently pitched into the canal. Mr. Boolmyer was boarding at Mr. Smith's, in this city, and left his boarding house at 10 o'clock P. M., saying that it was necessary for him to visit a canal warehouse.—He did not return, and his body was discovered yesterday morning. Upon his person a watch was found, and $19 in his purse. His pocket book, however, had been taken from his coat, and three or four hundred dollars in money. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the facts.

Mr. B. was from New Lisbon, Ohio. He had addressed a note to Messrs. W. & R. McCutcheon, stating that he had $200 in his possession for them, and would call soon and deliver it. He left the tavern rather late Wednesday night, and we have no doubt some fiend decoyed him across the river and up the canal, who knew he had money in his possession. The watch had stopped at 8 o'clock. It is clear enough that the robbery, and no doubt the murder also, was carefully planned, and deliberately carried out.—He had a severe wound on the bridge of the nose and had apparently been stunned by a blow on the head. The corpse is described to us by one who saw it, as a shocking sight. His hat and pocket book were found on the tow-path.

Thus, in the borders of a populous city, another murder has been committed. We hope the authorities will offer a reward for the detection of the murderers, and that more zeal will be displayed in bringing them to condign punishment, than in efforts to cheat the gallows of its due.

Another inquest was also held upon the body of a woman named Mary Richards, of this city.—She was struck with apoplexy, and was an intemperate woman. She and her husband lived in "Hardscrabble," on the south side of the canal, at the foot of Boyd's hill. Her husband had beaten her severely on Wednesday night, and there were marks on her body, but the doctors said the beating was not the cause of her death. They lived very unhappily. Verdict according to the facts.

The Judiciary.—The Whigs of New York are seeking to set their new Judicary system free from the bane of party politics, and to elect Judges, since they are to be elected, from among men whose honesty shall be unimpeached and whose capacity undoubted. It is a noble enterprise, and we trust will be crowned with complete success. No greater calamity could befal a country like this than the mere suspicion that the Judges of the land, the last hope of the country in all great emergencies, should become the creatures of the instruments of any political party. An upright Judge should be esteemed as a great conservator of the public good. No office is more honorable, and to one faithful in the discharge of his public duties, none is more responsible.

The President has given notice that he intends leaving Washington on the 28th of May. He will be accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, and visit North Carolina.

Alabama.—The President has called upon Alabama for five companies of Infantry and one of Cavalry.

"Gov Bebb has appointed O. M. Mitchell, Esq. of Cincinnati, Adjutant General of the Ohio Militia.

The Legislature of Maine commenced its annual session for 1847, at Augusta, on Wednesday last.

The Sable Harmonists positively give their last concert this evening.

We give below ONE CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY of the war with Mexico, and we give it chapter and verse. As the Massachusetts Peace Society have offered five hundred dollars for the best review of the War with Mexico, we claim it for the author of the following and the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HISTORY of the WAR with MEXICO.

CHAPTER FIRST.

1st. And it came to pass about the days of famine, when the sons of St. Patrick were sorely oppressed in the Emerald Isle, That James waged a terrible war against the subjects of the Pope, in the land of the ancient Montezumas.

2d. And it was in this wise, That James, who is also called Polk, and who delights only in those who withhold protection to the poor man's labor, and who hold the sable sons of Africa in bondage as cattle, Beheld the sunny country called Texas, as thou goest towards the Rio Grande southward, And he said shall we not possess it, and make it ours by annexation.

3d. For Joaz the traitor (his predecessor) had before made progress in this matter, being equally zealous for the extension of the area of Slavery. Now the Mexicans are a weak nation, and poor, and in the eyes of James contemptible.

4th. And the advocates of Slavery pressed the matter, And lo! the thing was done by the Congress, and it was told to King James, and the Monarch rejoiced, Howbeit, the Mexicans, who are the rightful owners of the country, were displeased thereat, and they said, hast thou not dealt unjustly with us.

5th. And the King said to Zachary, the Captain of the Host:—Gird on thine armour thou son of thunder, and advance to the work of destruction, Shall a people who are weak, ignorant and contemptible, thus speak to us of *their* rights and *our* injustice.

6th. And the slave holders counselled James, saying unto him, "if this thing is suffered to pass the negro will soon claim rights, and justice will be presenting a plea for the Sons of Africa!" Now we beseech thee, inasmuch as we have become strong, rich, wise and exalted amongst the nations: that we hold thereto—GLORY—by the destruction of our enemies and seizure of their possessions.

7th. And James forthwith proclaimed, saying: And now because these Mexicans have opened their mouths to impeach us with wrong, behold the Honor and Glory of our name can only be vindicated by the blood of their men, their women and their little one s! Therefore, commend thy brave Captain Zachary, forthwith, to burn their cities and to lay waste their country from the Gulf to the Mountains, and from the Mountains to the *Pacific*, until our soldiery shall revel amidst the "Beauty and Booty," in the Halls of their ancient Princes.

8th. And Zachary, who is also called Taylor, in obedience to the King, put the armies in array, and he slew the enemy before *Palo Alto* and routed them in the plains of *Resaca de la Palma*, and beyond the *Del Norte* he smote them to *Matamoras*, and pitched his tents within the walls of that city, so long famous for its commerce in Oxhides and Skins.

9th. And when he had laid the place under contributions, he advanced against the fortified city of *"Monterey"* which he encompassed, and having carried the heights, and broken down the walls thereof, the battle was from house to house with great slaughter, until the besieged capitulated,—and behold, Zachary, so dreadful in battle, permitted his prostrate foe to remove their wives and children to a place of safety—and did bind up the wounded and provide for those that were helpless and submissive.

10th. And it was whispered to the King that this Zachary was a "Whig," which is a sect that the King hates, because they differ from the King in many and great matters—and who say, that this cruel war is unnecessary.

11th. And the King called his Privy Counsellors together, and his countenance was troubled, And he said, I am in a strait, behold, if we conquer in this war, lo! *"Whig"* even Zachary, will receive all the Glory—and the people will surely exalt him to the throne, and we shall all be undone, therefore he must be cut off—even if the army fall with him—and the enemy triumph!

12th. And "Benton" answered, "Long live the King," and a short career to this Whig Captain, behold, I will put, a *"ball in motion,"* Appoint me Lieutenant General, and depose Zachary, and I will utterly destroy all the King's enemies; their blood shall not be left that kicketh against the wall.

13th. And the King and his Council were greatly pleased, and said, thou art a choice spirit, and of old "Hickory" the King's opposer, Howbeit, the King feared the Congress in this matter, for a vote of thanks was pending for Zachary, for his bravery in the war, and the King's party opposed it—cunningly—saying he was too tender in sparing blood at Monterey.

14th. Now the King feared another great Captain who was also of the *Whig* sect, whose surname was Scott—who desired to go out to battle—and the King caused his Secretary to write hard things to him, and to attack him *"front and rear,"* if so be he could restrain him from gaining *Glory* also.

15th. And the Secretary made his *"front* attack" when the Captain was engaged at a *"hearty plate of soup"* and he threw it at the Secretary and, destroyed his *breeches*, howbeit, "Marcy" was not discomfited, but as in times past, he charged the King's treasury with the repairs thereof.

16th. And the King laid the scheme of Benton artfully before the Congress, But the Congress said nay, this thing must not be done, and thus they stayed the King's design, and he became wroth and unhappy.

17th. And the King caused Zachary's chief troops to be withdrawn, and rear troops, few in number, to be given instead thereof, and ordered them into the mountains and the cities beyond, to be cut off by the renowned Mexican "Santa Anna" and his legions.

18th. And when the people heard of this thing—a noise and great excitement prevailed—from Maine to Florida—and from the Atlantic to where the sun goes down, one mighty anathema was pronounced upon the King and his counsellors, and the people wept over the fate of Zachary and his citizen soldiers; many days having passed since they were cut off from all communication and surrounded by a strong enemy.

19th. And it came to pass, in the midst of this deep and painful solicitude, that a herald arrived from the army, and the people ran together and cried out, what news? What news! Is Zachary and his men safe, or have they been smitten and fall? And the herald proclaimed: Rejoice, Rejoice and be glad!! For Zachary is safe!! Most nobly has he defended himself against fearful odds, and victory has again perched upon his banner!

20th. And the people shouted for joy, and they cried out away with Polk and his vile Counsellors—and give us Zachary to rule over us. "Now Zachary was not only a man of war, but was skilled in the King's business of ruling, of strong mind and great prudence, delighting in acts of mercy and deeds of benevolence.

21st. And Polk and his adherents throughout the country, were astonied and fear fell upon them, and said one to another, what shall we do, for it cannot be denied that Zachary has escaped by miracle, and now, the whole country is going over to him, and he will carry the Whigs into power, for he belongeth to their party, and has been from the beginning the friend of old Harry of Kentucky.

22d. And they met in conclave, and said one to another, did we not make the people of the land of Penn believe, on a certain time that even Polk was a good Tariff man!! Go to now, and let us proclaim that Zachary is a good Loco Foco, of our own blood and kidney, and thus shall our party claim all his victories. And it shall come to pass, that when the Whigs shall rejoice over these victories, and with bonfires celebrate the deliverance of Zachary and his men from the fate we had prepared for them. Then let us, also, burn incense in our windows and in the streets! and shout hosannas to him whom we failed to depose, and could not destroy!!!

23d. And the Whigs having only the good of the country at heart were delighted, saying—even our former opponents are now with us, and the god Loco Foco himself has been brought to submit with the Mexicans to the great Whig champion!

24th. And the tribes of Calhoun of the Palmetto; and of Case, of the Peninsula, and the Buchanites, of the old Federal order, whose hopes were destroyed together with the Polkites and the dwellers about Lindenwald, and other clans of dispersed Philistines and Spoils-hooters, were constrained, as of one accord, but with trembling nerves, and tears in their eyes, to shout hosannas to the conquering and victorious Whig!!!

25th. But Zachary knew none of these doings—For he was busied with warriors in the tented field, Saying, when Peace is restored, and then only, will we return to our kindred and our country!—

Father Matthew, not being able to attend the public dinner at Cork upon the occasion of the arrival of the Jamestown sent the following beautiful letter:

CORK, April 15th, 1847.

"Circumstances over which I have no control, place insurmountable obstacles to my participation this evening in your delightful demonstrations of gratitude to the man that first opened the vista to a blissful scene of universal peace, by navigating a vessel of war, from the shores of the great republic, into the most magnificent of British harbors, on a God-like mission of pure humanity and brotherly love. O may this sweet spirit be speedily diffused from pole to pole, uniting all mankind as one family, making the wants of each individual, of every creed and every clime, the warm concern of the whole—as has been nobly done by the benevolent citizens of Boston."

THEOBALD MATTHEW.

Out of season.—Last Thursday was celebrated as Thanksgiving Day in South Carolina.

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18th. And when the people heard of this thing—a noise and great excitement prevailed—from Maine to Florida—and from the Atlantic to where the sun goes down, one mighty anathema was pronounced upon the King and his counsellors, and the people wept over the fate of Zachary and his citizen soldiers; many days having passed since they were cut off from all communication and surrounded by a strong enemy.

19th. And it came to pass, in the midst of this deep and painful solicitude, that a herald arrived from the army, and the people ran together and cried out, what news? What news! Is Zachary and his men safe, or have they been smitten and fall? And the herald proclaimed: Rejoice, Rejoice and be glad!! For Zachary is safe!! Most nobly has he defended himself against fearful odds, and victory has again perched upon his banner!

20th. And the people shouted for joy, and they cried out away with Polk and his vile Counsellors—and give us Zachary to rule over us. "Now Zachary was not only a man of war, but was skilled in the King's business of ruling, of strong mind and great prudence, delighting in acts of mercy and deeds of benevolence.

21st. And Polk and his adherents throughout the country, were astonied and fear fell upon them, and said one to another, what shall we do, for it cannot be denied that Zachary has escaped by miracle, and now, the whole country is going over to him, and he will carry the Whigs into power, for he belongeth to their party, and has been from the beginning the friend of old Harry of Kentucky.

22d. And they met in conclave, and said one to another, did we not make the people of the land of Penn believe, on a certain time that even Polk was a good Tariff man!! Go to now, and let us proclaim that Zachary is a good Loco Foco, of our own blood and kidney, and thus shall our party claim all his victories. And it shall come to pass, that when the Whigs shall rejoice over these victories, and with bonfires celebrate the deliverance of Zachary and his men from the fate we had prepared for them. Then let us, also, burn incense in our windows and in the streets! and shout hosannas to him whom we failed to depose, and could not destroy!!!

23d. And the Whigs having only the good of the country at heart were delighted, saying—even our former opponents are now with us, and the god Loco Foco himself has been brought to submit with the Mexicans to the great Whig champion!

24th. And the tribes of Calhoun of the Palmetto; and of Case, of the Peninsula, and the Buchanites, of the old Federal order, whose hopes were destroyed together with the Polkites and the dwellers about Lindenwald, and other clans of dispersed Philistines and Spoils-hooters, were constrained, as of one accord, but with trembling nerves, and tears in their eyes, to shout hosannas to the conquering and victorious Whig!!!

25th. But Zachary knew none of these doings—For he was busied with warriors in the tented field, Saying, when Peace is restored, and then only, will we return to our kindred and our country!—

Father Matthew, not being able to attend the public dinner at Cork upon the occasion of the arrival of the Jamestown sent the following beautiful letter:

CORK, April 15th, 1847.

"Circumstances over which I have no control, place insurmountable obstacles to my participation this evening in your delightful demonstrations of gratitude to the man that first opened the vista to a blissful scene of universal peace, by navigating a vessel of war, from the shores of the great republic, into the most magnificent of British harbors, on a God-like mission of pure humanity and brotherly love. O may this sweet spirit be speedily diffused from pole to pole, uniting all mankind as one family, making the wants of each individual, of every creed and every clime, the warm concern of the whole—as has been nobly done by the benevolent citizens of Boston."

THEOBALD MATTHEW.

Out of season.—Last Thursday was celebrated as Thanksgiving Day in South Carolina.

Scott.—The positions now occupied by our Army are of great interest. Jalapa, upon the whole, is an agreeable position, but Perote, where General Worth is stationed, is the reverse. It stands at the distance of a few miles from the foot of the Coire, and at the height of 7,700 feet above the ocean level. The town consists of low houses with few doors or windows in front, extending for some distance along the road, and has been well built, though it is now in a dilapidated condition. The town enjoys, from the appearance of the people, the reputation of being the most villainous spot in Mexico. The population is about 1,200, and a more miscreant set could not be found.

From Perote to Puebla is 67 miles, over a barren country. According to a letter before us, the country between Perote and Puebla the Pinal appears to be the only spot offering any advantages in the way of military positions, and that may be turned by a superior force passing northward through Huamantla. Puebla is an open place, in a valley, entirely commanded by heights, the possession of which by an enemy would place the city at his mercy; so that a very small number of men left there, with a few mortars and their accompaniments in a fortification such as Fort Brown on the Rio Grande, would preserve that tranquility which ought ever to reign in a spot so favored by the Celestial host.

The Army under General Scott, according to the telegraphic advices, have advanced form Cerro Gordo to Perote, which is a distance of between 30 and 40 miles.

Our next news will be a battle at Puebla, and then at Mexico, and then, anywhere where there is chance for a show of resistance.

FROM MEXICO.

[The war spirit increases in Mexico amidst all disasters, instead of being on the wane. This was made manifest by the Proclamation of the new President, which we published yesterday. We add, now, the last words we have seen of Santa Anna to the constituent Congress:

In the face of the nation, and of the whole world, I have stated that I am determinded to fight the usurpers of our soil as long as there is the print of their foot left on our sacred soil:—My sentiments, in conformity in every respect, with my pledge, separate me from the government, and call me to the army, and in obedience to both, I have determined to march this week to Vera Cruz, to take charge of the military operations, under the belief that the decree of the government, giving me the command of the army, is still in force, but if it should have expired, I supplicate most earnestly that it may be renewed.

To go to meet the enemy, to lift the veil of futurity, and no one can say what will be the result of the events which will pass under our eyes, but favorable or fatal, they must not influence our opinion, which must be based on other considerations.—If Divine Providence should have in store for us misfortune, our fields should be Devastated, our cities bombarded, our villages destroyed, our brave soldiers should die in the field of battle, and, even if fortune should be propitious, the calamities inseparable from war would be terrible, particularly when conducted with the barbarity and vandalism displayed by the Americans, without any mitigation of civilization, and to the disgrace of their arms; but fatal as all these evils might be, far more pernicious beyond comparison would be a peace forced upon us at this moment. Peace, yes, peace is what the nation wants, but a peace it is not; it is not by our vain blood remnants bought by victories obtained by a people that detests oppression. A peace of this kind will save us, and make us respected by the powers that observe us, and give us the place due to the Mexican nation. If we cannot obtain such a peace, it is better to bury ourselves under the ruins of our cities, and better to die than live without homes.

As to myself, I am determined to breast the dangers of the campaign confident that my conduct will gain the approbation of my fellow citizens. If I am crowned by victory, and succeed in driving the enemy from our soil, shall retire to private life, satisfied that I shall have rendered my country some service, or if the lead or steel should cut the thread of my life, I shall die contented, as I shall leave to my country an honorable memory, and to my children a name at which they need never blush.

Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna.

News Items.

Hon. David Tod, the newly appointed Minister to the Court of the Brazills, arrived in New York with his family from Quito on Tuesday.

The American Baptist publication Society have received $24,277 for their last years publications.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week was 120,—68 of them children.

No less than four different routes are either in operation, or in preparation from New York to Boston as follows:—

Via New Haven, distance,	238	miles.
" Norwich, "	229	"
" Stonington, "	214	"
" Fall River, "	241	"

☞ The passage on all these routes is four dollars.

Improvement on the Ohio.—The Wheeling Visitor congratulates the people of the south-west on the decision of the County Court of Benton county, to invest the distributive share of the sale of the 500,000 acres of land granted to the State by the General Government, and also the road and Canal Fund of the county, in the "Osage River Association," a company chartered at the late session of the Legislature, to improve the navigation of the Osage.

Singular.—A German who was whitewashing the chimney top of the Franklin House, in New York, fell from the place where he was at work, and in his fall, a distance of 40 feet, broke seven rounds of his ladder and landed on the roof of the reading room. He was so little injured that he was enabled to walk to the Harlem railroad on his way home.

Difficulties at Mississaniza.—It is stated that a pious and benevolent lady, in the neighborhood of New York city, has it in contemplation to devote her time and property to the education of Missionaries, orphan daughters. And that at her decease she designs, should an institution of the kind be established, to bequeath to it her means and personal property amounting to a few thousand dollars.

The Dublin Herald says that Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, and some others, have raised nearly $100,000 for the employment of *seven hundred* scripture readers for Ireland. This army of colporteurs is to be immediately distributed over the country, reading the bible and instructing the people in their houses by the way-side.

Gov. Bissell states, in his recent message to the Legislature of Connecticut, that the State prison supports itself, and contributes a surplus of $3,472 12 to the treasury. This fund, arising from the constrained labor of the guilty, he advises to be applied to the relief of the unfortunate—the insane, the dumb and the blind.

Gen. Kearney, the Union says, is supposed to be on his way home from California, and may be expected some time this summer. He has been authorized to turn over his command to Col. Morgan, which was done on his application of last fall to return home from regulating affairs in California.

A vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor was brought before the Louisiana Senate on the 30th ult, but a vote of two-thirds could not be obtained for considering it. Nine Whigs and three Locos voted for it, but twelve Locos voted against it, and so prevented it being taken up.

A Magistrate in Rochester was called upon to swear in a number of recruits for the army.—He discovered that he had left his bible at home, and on turning to go for it, several voices said "I have one, squire." It was also ascertained that almost every recruit present had.

An expensive currency.—One dollar bills of the New Haven county Bank are issued, composed of *paper*, made of *India rubber*, which is manufactured at Lisbon.

Rev. J. Grossup, a Baptist minister of Ontario county, N. Y., has been prosecuted for seducing the daughter of Mr. J. H. Wheeler.—The case, which excites much interest, is expected to be tried at Canandaigua this week.—*Rochester Dem.*

Pacific Railroad.—Resolutions in favor of Mr. Whitney's Railroad to the Pacific have been passed in both branches of the New York Legislature by large majorities. In the Senate there was but one vote in the negative, and in the Assembly 15.

Great speed.—The mail train was run over the Boston and Providence Railroad, one night last week in the extraordinary short time of one hour and seven minutes—distance 41 miles.

Lord Bay.—A name distinguished in British annals,—and one whose ancestors sent a Colony to Connecticut, and settled the town of Saybrook died lately in England.

Gen. Scott's last "Plate of Soup," was taken out of Santa Anna's dish, the Mexican General being entirely too "hasty" in his movements to wait to partake of it.

The *Chicago Democrat* of the 1st inst., gives returns of the election of 52 democrats and 45 whigs and abolitionists, as delegates to the State constitutional convention.

It will be remembered that Lieut. Hunter was put on trial last month for his attack upon Alvarado, in disobedience of orders. The sentence of the Court was:

That Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, United States Navy, be dismissed from the United States Home Squadron, and reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, which reprimand is to be read on the quarter-deck of every vessel on the squadron, in the presence of the officers and crew.

J. BRYAN, Judge Advocate.

Commodore Perry gave the reprimand in the following words, which are unnecessarily harsh:

United States Frigate Saint Mississippi, *Anton Lizardo*, April 9, 1847.

Sir:—I enclose herewith the findings and sentence of the Court Martial, convened on the 7th instant, for your trial, which imposes upon me the task of expressing, in the form of reprimand, my opinion of your conduct as proven before the Court Martial.

However lenient the sentence in your case may seem to be, I have approved it, as I can conceive of no punishment more severe than a dismissal in time of war from a squadron actively engaged before the enemy. The sentence