

OF THE "AMERICAN"  
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# SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JENNINGS.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Jan. 29, 1848.

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No. 31 North Third street,  
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COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS,  
VENING SALES of Hardware, Cutlery,  
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Caps, Guns, Pistols, Clothing,  
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Mackay's Auction Store, 31 North Third  
near the City Hotel.  
Attention of Country Merchants is invited.  
Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
No Goods offered will be warranted equal to  
the quotations that may be made of them.  
B. A large assortment of Goods at Private  
Jan. 16, 1847.—ly

**HEAP WATCHES.**  
Cheapest Gold and Silver Watches  
IN PHILADELPHIA.  
OLD Levers, full Jewelled, \$45 00  
Silver do do, 35 00  
Lepines, Jewelled, 30 00  
do do, 15 00  
Quartiers, fine quality, 10 00  
Watches, plain, 15 00  
Spectacles, 1 75  
Encils, 2 00  
Traclets, 4 00  
On hand, a large assortment of Gold and  
Traclets, finger rings, breast pins, hoop ear  
gold pens, silver spoons, sugar tongs, three  
old neck, curb and fish chains, guard keys,  
velvety of every description, at equally low  
All I want is a call to convince custo-

kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and  
to keep good time for one year; old silver  
rule, eight day and thirty hour brass clocks,  
rule, eight day and thirty hour brass clocks,  
LEWIS LADOMUS,  
Ch. Clock and Jewellery Store, No. 413  
street, above Eleventh, north side, Phila-  
delphia, Dec. 26, 1846.—ly

**For the L. O. F.  
V. & E. D. STOKES,  
Acturers of Premium Odd Fel-  
lows' Regalia.**  
94 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,  
1st Clothing Store below 6th Street.

subscribers having taken the premium at  
nkin Institute, at the last exhibition, for  
Regalia, they invite the attention of the  
their establishment, where they will find a  
assortment of P. U. and Encampment Re-  
they also make to order for Lodges and  
ments, Regalia, Sashes, Costumes and  
nd furnish every thing requisite for the  
ces of new Lodges or Encampments.  
J. W. STOKES,  
E. D. STOKES,  
Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1846.—ly

**NEW  
UCTION STORE,  
North 3d st., third door above  
Market Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.**  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Attention of a general as-  
ment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware,  
and Pocket Cutlery, Trunks, Locks,  
chets, Bolts, Saws, Saddlery, Whips,  
loats, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Guns,  
Pistols, Trimmings, Clothing  
and Fancy Goods.  
Attention of city and country dealers is in-  
The Goods are fresh, and will be warranted  
the representations that may be made of  
BAYLIS & BROOKER, Auctioneers,  
No. 6 North Third st.  
Purchasers can have their Goods packed,  
voices of Goods have been received to be  
private sale.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 19th, 1846.—ly

**Counterfeiters'  
EATH BLOW.**  
We will please observe that no Brandreth  
is genuine, unless the box has three let-  
n it (the top, the side and the bottom)  
taining a fac-simile signature of my hand-  
—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These let-  
engraved on steel, beautifully designed,  
at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore  
see that the only thing necessary to pro-  
medicine in its purity, is to observe these

er the top, the side, and the bottom.  
wing respective persons are duly authori-  
hold.  
**CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY**  
sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal  
Pills.  
Northumberland county: Milton—Mackay &  
lin. Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M'Connors-  
and & Merrill, Northumberland—Wm.  
Georgetown—J. & J. Wells.  
County: New Berlin—Bogart & Win-  
lingstone—George Gundrum, Middle-  
ville—Smith, Beavertown—David Hubler,  
rg—Wm. J. May, Millersburg—Mensch  
Hartleton—Daniel Long, Freeburg—  
J. Moyer, Lewisburg—Walls & Green,  
his county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds  
lerwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse, Cal-  
G. G. Brobst, Blossburg—John R.  
Jesse Town—Levi Buel, Washington  
Jay, Limestone—Ballie & McNinch.  
e that each Agent has an Engraved Car-  
Agency, containing a representation of  
DRETH'S Manufactory at Sings Sing,  
which will also be seen exact copies of  
labels now used by the Brandreth Pills  
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 5th street,  
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.,  
4th, 1843.

**Inaugural Address of the Governor of Pa.,  
DELIVERED JANUARY 18, 1848.**  
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appear-  
ing before you, to renew the solemn obligation  
of fidelity to the Constitution, and my pledge,  
for the faithful execution of the duties to which  
the suffrages of the people have again called  
me, I avail myself of your presence to express  
to you, and through you to my fellow citizens  
of the Commonwealth, my gratitude for the fa-  
vor with which they have regarded my efforts  
to discharge the duties of my trust in good faith.  
The practical knowledge which I have ac-  
quired of the various and complicated duties of the  
Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, increas-  
es the distrust I have always felt, of my ability  
to perform them, as to justify the public ap-  
proval, and constrains me to solicit a contin-  
uance of the same kind indulgence which has  
been hitherto extended to me so generally.

In taking the solemn oath, which the Con-  
stitution exacts from all who are clothed with  
the delegated will of the people, it is proper to  
recall to mind the principles upon which our go-  
vernment is based—that their spirit and mean-  
ing may be apprehended, their value appreci-  
ated, and the obligation to guard them, with un-  
flinching vigilance, enforced.

In the formation of our government, political  
power has been resolved into its simplest ele-  
ment. It is the power of the people, by the ex-  
pression of their will, in free and equal elec-  
tions, to rule; and this assumes for its basis, the  
great fundamental truth, that man is capable  
of self government.

This great political principle, only partially  
developed before, was, by our republican fathers  
made the ground-work of written constitu-  
tions, which defined and limited the powers  
of government, and prescribed the duties of  
those to whom its administration was entrus-  
ted. This is the animating principle of our  
whole system. It shields life and liberty, the  
acquisition and enjoyment of property and re-  
putation. Assuming the inherent and exclu-  
sive right of the people to institute govern-  
ment for their peace, safety and happiness, it  
secures religious freedom, free and equal elec-  
tions, the trial by jury, general education, the  
liberty of the press, and all the essential guar-  
ds of religious, political, civil and personal right.  
This democratic power of government, is the  
security of liberty in all its forms;—and no  
other fundamental, political power, is recog-  
nized in this country.

Its happy influence is traced, in the rewards  
which follow industry and enterprise among  
us, with such astonishing rapidity. But as  
wealth increases, causes that are inherent  
in human nature, produce inequality in its dis-  
tribution. The fathers of our government, foresaw  
the tendency of this, and that it might eventu-  
ate in the creation of a permanent aristocracy of  
wealth. Wisely guarding against it, they not  
only abolished the laws of primogeniture and  
entails, and enacted our equal laws of descent  
and distribution, but they secured to us, their  
posterity, the equal right of acquiring, possess-  
ing and protecting property, by making it an  
essential article of the Constitution.

Still, political society, is, and always must be  
influenced, to a considerable extent, by the dif-  
fering circumstances of the people. Capital and  
labor, if regarded separately, have apparently  
different interests;—and yet these powers, if  
left to their unrestricted action, under the salu-  
tary influence of our system, mutually sustain  
and cherish each other. Those who repre-  
sent each, will, in the progress of affairs, change  
their positions; laborers will become capitalists  
laborers;—and these quiet, and peaceful, and  
equalizing revolutions, will be ever in progress;  
neither power predominating, or injuriously  
controlling the other; but both contributing, in  
perfect harmony, to the promotion of the gener-  
al welfare.

It is to this free and natural combination of  
labor and capital, under the controlling influ-  
ence of religious and civil liberty, that we must  
scribe the unexampled progress of civilization  
and refinement amongst us, the advance of sci-  
ence and the arts, and the illustrations which  
surround us on every side, of the power of man  
to exalt his moral and intellectual nature. Yet  
it is a fact, not to be concealed, that the inter-  
ests, so beneficially and justly united by the  
wise policy of our system, are not always con-  
sistent with that equality of rights, which is in  
fact the best security of both. Capital, with  
utilizing industry, is ever seeking, from the  
Legislature, the grant of special protection and  
perpetuity of privilege. This, if admitted, is  
at once destructive of the balance between these  
powers, which it should be the aim of govern-  
ment steadily to maintain, and works most in-  
jurious to the citizen, leading to oppression on  
the one hand, and to dependence on the other.  
Thus, the beautiful order of the whole system  
is deranged, and the foundations upon which  
this noble structure of government has risen, to  
command the admiration and control the desti-  
nies of the world, are undermined. To coun-  
teract this injurious tendency of capital, and to  
confine it within the just limits prescribed by

the Constitution, is the high and imperative duty  
of every citizen, and especially of those to  
whose official guardianship the public interests  
are confided.

Impressed with the force of this obligation,  
and with a fixed purpose to maintain all the  
principles of our government, I adhere to the  
opinions I had the honor to announce in my  
first Inaugural Address; and I avail myself of  
this occasion to add, that I hold every attempt  
on the part of those who are entrusted with de-  
legated and limited powers, to create public  
debt without providing ample means for its pay-  
ment, within a reasonable period; to make con-  
tracts in the form of grants to individuals for  
binding posterity; to create new powers of go-  
vernment, without the consent of the people; to  
place any delegated powers, which are de-  
pendent upon the popular will, beyond its con-  
trol; to increase or diminish any executive, le-  
gislative or judicial power, as defined by the  
Constitution, is interdicted by that instrument,  
or manifestly unwise and impolitic. These op-  
inions are only a response to the public senti-  
ment, in regard to the principles of the govern-  
ment, which sentiment is always in advance of  
those who affect to distrust the judgment of the  
people, and doubt their capacity to rule them-  
selves.

With an earnest desire fully to realize the  
imposing solemnity of my position, and feeling  
my dependence upon our Heavenly Father, I  
humbly invoke His assistance, that His strength  
may sustain, and His wisdom direct me in the  
performance of all the duties of the high office  
to which I am called; that I may always recog-  
nize the responsibility of those to whom the  
people have delegated any portion of their so-  
vereignty, and use the power conferred upon  
me, for the single purpose of promoting the pub-  
lic good, preserving inviolate all the cherished  
principles of liberty, and adding to the stability  
of the foundations upon which they rest.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

**Mixed Races of South America and Mexico.**  
Dr. Tschudi, a distinguished German natura-  
list, has recently published a work entitled "Travels  
in Peru," which is well known in this  
work he gives a list of the crosses resulting from  
the intermixture of the Spanish with the Indian  
and negro races in that country. The settle-  
ment of Mexico by the Spaniards took place at  
the same time, and the intermixture of races has  
been perhaps greater in that country than in Peru.  
An officer of our army informs us that the Mexi-  
can soldiers present the most unequal characters  
that can be met with anywhere in the world.  
Some are brave, and many others quite the re-  
verse, and possessing the basest and most bar-  
barous qualities. This, doubtless, is a result in  
part of the crossings of the races.

The following is Tschudi's list of the cross-  
ing in Peru:

| PARENTS                               | CHILDREN                                       |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| White father and negro mother,        | Mulatto.                                       |
| White father and Indian mother,       | Mestiza.                                       |
| Indian father and negro mother,       | Chino.   |
| White father and mulatto mother,      | Cuartero.                                      |
| White father and mestizo mother,      | Creole, pale<br>brownish complexion.           |
| White father and chino mother,        | Chino Blanco.                                  |
| White father and cuartero mother,     | Quintero.                                      |
| White father and quintero mother,     | White.   |
| Negro father and Indian mother,       | Zambo.   |
| Negro father and mulatto mother,      | Zambo-negro.                                   |
| Negro father and mestizo mother,      | Mulatto-oscuro.                                |
| Negro father and chino mother,        | Zambo-chino.                                   |
| Negro father and zambo mother,        | Zambo-negro.                                   |
| Negro father and quintero mother,     | Mulatto ra-<br>ther dark.                      |
| Indian father and mulatto mother,     | Chino-oscuro.                                  |
| Indian father and mestizo mother,     | Mestiza-cla-<br>ro, frequently very beautiful. |
| Indian father and chino mother,       | Chino-oscuro.                                  |
| Indian father and zambo mother,       | Zambo-cla-<br>ro.                              |
| Indian father and chino-claro mother, | Indian with<br>frizzly hair.                   |
| Indian father and quintero mother,    | Mestizo, ra-<br>ther brown.                    |
| Mulatto father and Zambo mother,      | Zambo, a mi-<br>serable race.                  |
| Mulatto father and mestizo mother,    | Chino, ra-<br>ther clear complexion.           |
| Mulatto father and chino mother,      | Chino, rather<br>dark.                         |

The effect of such intermixture upon the cha-  
racter is thus stated by Dr. Tschudi: "To de-  
fine their minds partake of the mixture of their  
blood. As a general rule it may be fairly said  
that they unite in themselves all the faults, with-  
out any of the virtues of their progenitors; as  
men; they are generally inferior to the pure races  
and as members of society they are the worst  
class of citizens."

**A STRANGE PET.**—The Philadelphia Post  
says that a lady in that city is suckling the cub  
of a Bengal tigress, belonging to Raymond &  
Warring's menagerie, the sire of which is a  
lion. The step-mother to the half lion and half-  
tiger, keeps her charge in a bureau drawer;  
and in the morning when her husband gets out  
of bed, he takes the little sharp-clawed fellow  
out, and places it in the bed with his wife to  
suckle! Many a tiger has been thus suckled!

**GENERAL BUTLER.**  
William O. Butler, one of the heroes of Mon-  
terey, was born of a family memorable for its  
military renown. His grandfather was a native  
of Ireland, but emigrated to America about the  
middle of the last century, and settled in Penn-  
sylvania. When the war of independence  
broke out, the whole male portion of his descen-  
dants, five stalwart sons, entered the army.—  
The patriotism of the sire and his children be-  
came so celebrated that Washington once gave,  
as a toast—"The Butlers and their five sons."  
La Fayette was accustomed to say of them—  
"When I wanted a thing well done, I ordered a  
Butler to do it."

The subject of this biography was the second  
son of Percival Butler, the fourth in order of  
these five revolutionary brothers. William O.  
Butler had just finished his collegiate course,  
and was preparing to study law, when the war  
of 1812 broke out. The surrender of Detroit  
aroused the patriotism of every American, es-  
pecially of the sons of Kentucky; and a large  
force immediately volunteered to march on Can-  
ada and chastise the enemy. Among those who  
enlisted was young Butler; he entered as a  
private in Captain Hart's company of infantry;  
but, before the army marched, was elected a  
corporal. Soon after he was made an ensign  
in the 17th infantry. This wing of the army,  
under Gen. Winchester, advanced on the river  
Raisin, which they reached after a toilsome  
march in the dead of winter. No historian has  
as yet done justice to the privations endured by  
these brave Kentuckians. Butler was present  
at both the actions on the Raisin, and on each  
occasion displayed great intrepidity. In the  
first battle, which was fought on the 18th of Jan-  
uary 1814, the Americans were victorious.—  
In the second and more memorable one, which  
occurred four days later, they were defeated.

In this latter conflict Butler received a dange-  
rous wound. The manner in which he received  
it illustrates his bravery so forcibly, and is  
so well told by Kendall, in his biography, that  
we quote the paragraph entire. "After the  
route and massacre of the right wing, belonging  
to Wells' command, the whole force of the Bri-  
tish and Indians was concentrated against the  
small body of troops under Major Madison, that  
maintained their ground within the picketed  
gardens. A double barn, commanding the plot  
of ground on which the Kentuckians stood, was  
approached on one side by the Indians, under  
the cover of an orchard and fence; the British,  
on the other side, being so posted as to com-  
mand the space between it and the pickets. A  
party in the rear of the barn were discovered  
advancing to take possession of it. All saw the  
fatal consequences of the secure lodgment of  
the enemy in a place which would present every  
man within the pickets at close rifle-shot to  
the aim of their marksmen. Major Madison  
inquired if there was no one who would volun-  
teer to run the gauntlet of the fire of the Bri-  
tish and Indian lines, and put a torch to the com-  
bustibles within the barn, to save the remnant  
of the little army from sacrifice. Butler, with-  
out a moment's delay, took some blazing sticks  
from a fire at hand, leaped the pickets, and run-  
ning at his utmost speed, thrust the fire into the  
straw within the barn. One who was an anx-  
ious spectator of the event we narrate, says,  
"although volley upon volley was fired at him,  
Butler, after making some steps on his way back,  
turned to see if the fire had taken, and not being  
satisfied, returned to the barn and set it in a  
blaze. As the configuration grew, the enemy  
was seen retreating from the rear of the build-  
ing, which they had entered at one end as the  
flame ascended in the other. Soon after reach-  
ing the pickets in safety, amid the shouts of  
his friends, he was struck by a ball in his breast.  
Believing from the pain he felt that it had per-  
netrated his chest, turning to Adjutant (now  
Gen.) McCalla, one of his Lexington comrades,  
and pressing his hand to the spot, he said, I  
fear this shot is mortal, but while I am able to  
move, I will do my duty." To the anxious in-  
quiries of his friend, who met him soon after-  
ward, he opened his vest, with a smile, and  
showed him that the ball had spent itself on the  
thick wadding of his coat and on his breast  
bone. He suffered, however, for many weeks."

Butler was one of the few wounded who es-  
caped the massacre, by which Proctor violated  
his word and earned for himself an immortality  
of shame. The young officer was marched  
through Canada to Fort Niagara, suffering with  
pain, hunger, fatigue and the inclemency of the  
weather. His natural buoyancy of spirit did  
not, however, give way, even under these dis-  
couraging circumstances; and he whiled away  
his leisure by cultivating poetry, for which he  
had some talent. In 1814 he was exchanged,  
and joined Gen. Jackson in the South, with the  
rank of captain. He arrived at headquarters  
just in time to join in the attack on Pensacola,  
being the only officer, at the head of the new  
Tennessee levies, who was thus prompt. Fol-  
lowing Gen. Jackson to New Orleans, he partici-  
pated in the action of the 23d of December,  
1814, which was preliminary to the great bat-  
tle of the 8th, and exercised a powerful influ-

ence on the fortunes of that day. During the  
conflict, the commander of the regiment got  
lost in the darkness, when Butler as senior offi-  
cer, placed himself at the head of the men, and  
led them to repeated charges. He also fought  
at the more decisive battle of the 8th. For his  
meritorious conduct in this campaign he was  
made a major by brevet. Soon after, General  
Jackson appointed him his aid-de-camp, in  
which situation he continued until he abandoned  
the army.

In 1817, with the rank of colonel, Butler re-  
turned to private life. He now resumed the stu-  
dy of the law, married, and settled on his patri-  
monial possessions at the confluence of the O-  
hio and Kentucky rivers. Here, for twenty-  
five years, he resided in comparative retire-  
ment, a mode of life admirably suited to his re-  
fined tastes and his fondness for domestic life.  
Without a particle of what is usually called am-  
bition, he had no desire for popular office, ex-  
cept so far as he believed he could by holding  
public trusts, be conducive to the common weal.  
At last, in a political crisis, he was induced by  
his friends to become a candidate for Congress.  
Twice he was elected, and would have been a  
third time, perhaps, had he not absolutely de-  
clined. In 1844 he became the candidate of his  
party for Governor of Kentucky, when he as-  
sisted, by his general popularity, considerably  
to diminish the usual majority of the Whig party;  
and this, notwithstanding his opponent was an  
estimable man. Butler belongs to the demo-  
cratic side in politics. He has never, how-  
ever, been considered a violent partizan.

When the war with Mexico broke out, he  
was created a Major General. He marched  
with the Kentucky and other volunteers to the  
aid of General Taylor, and was with that hero  
at Monterey. In this terrible siege, Butler was  
second in command. He, like Gen. Taylor,  
saw the importance of seizing the Saltillo road,  
and fully favored the movement of Gen. Worth  
to turn the enemy's left. From the narrative  
of Major Thomas, one of the General's compan-  
ions in arms, we quote the following detailed  
account of his heroism on that day:

"Worth marched on Sunday, September 20th,  
thus leaving Twigg's and Butler's divisions  
with Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butler was in favor  
of throwing his division across the St. John's  
river, and approaching the town from the east,  
which was at first determined upon. This was  
changed, as it would leave but one, and per-  
haps the smallest division, to guard the camp,  
and attack in front. The 20th the general also  
reconnoitered the enemy's position. Early in  
the morning of the 21st the force was ordered  
out to create a diversion in favor of Worth, that  
he might gain his position; and before our di-  
vision came within long range of the enemy's  
principal battery, the foot of Twigg's division  
had been ordered down to the northeast side  
of the town, to make an armed reconnoissance  
of the advanced battery, and to take it if it could  
be done without great loss. The volunteer di-  
vision was scarcely formed in rear of our how-  
itzer and mortar battery, established the night  
previous under cover of a rise of ground, before  
the infantry sent down to the northeast side  
of the town became closely and hotly engaged,  
the batteries of that division were sent down,  
and we were then ordered to support the attack.—  
Leaving the Kentucky regiment to support the  
mortar and howitzer battery, the general rap-  
idly put in march, by a flank movement, the  
other three regiments, moving for some one and  
a half or two miles upon a heavy fire of round  
shot. As further ordered, the Ohio regiment  
was detached from Quitman's brigade, and led  
by the general (at this time accompanied by  
Gen. Taylor) into the town. Quitman carried  
his brigade directly on the battery first attack-  
ed, and gallantly carried it. Before this, how-  
ever, as we entered the suburbs, the chief en-  
gineer came up and advised us to withdraw, as  
the object of the attack had failed, and if we mo-  
ved on we must meet with great loss. The  
general was loath to fall back without consult-  
ing with General Taylor, which he did do—the  
general being but a short distance off. As we  
were withdrawing, news came that Quitman  
had carried the battery, and General Butler led  
the Ohio regiment back to the town at a dif-  
ferent point. In the street we became exposed to  
a line of batteries on the opposite side of a small  
stream, and also from a *levee de pont* (bridge-  
head) which enfiladed us. Our men fell rap-  
idly as we moved up the street to get a position  
to charge the battery across the stream. Com-  
ing to a cross street, the general reconnoitered  
the position, and determined to charge from  
that point, sent me back a short distance to stop  
the firing, and advance the regiment with the  
bayonet, I had just left him, when he was struck  
in the leg, being on foot, and was obliged to  
leave the field.

On entering the town, the general and his  
troops became at once hotly engaged at short  
musket range. He had to make his reconnoi-  
sance under heavy fire. This he did unflinch-  
ingly, and by exposing his person—on one occa-  
sion passing through a large gateway into a  
yard which was entirely open to the enemy.

When he was wounded, at the intersection of  
the two streets, he was exposed to a cross-fire  
of musketry and grape.

Gen. Butler continued with the army for se-  
veral months after the storming of Monterey,  
and was in supreme command at Saltillo and  
other places. At last his wound, which had  
never healed, becoming excessively painful, and  
Santa Anna's advance being, it was believed, no  
longer to be dreaded, he solicited and obtained  
leave of absence, and returned to the United  
States, where he has since remained. We un-  
derstand that, in consequence of his wound, he  
will be lame for life. Kendall, who has lately  
written the general's biography, closes it with  
the following description of his personal appear-  
ance, and this glowing eulogy on his character:—

"In person Gen. Butler is tall, straight, and  
handsomely formed, exceedingly active and  
alert—his mien is inviting—his manners grace-  
ful—his gait and air military—his countenance  
frank and pleasing—the outline of his features  
of the aquiline cast, thin and pointed in ex-  
pression—the general contour of his head is Roman.

The character of Gen. Butler in private life  
is in fine keeping with that exhibited in his pub-  
lic career. In the domestic circle, care, kind-  
ness, assiduous activity in anticipating the wants  
of all around him—readiness to forego his own  
gratifications to gratify others, have become ha-  
bits growing out of his affections. His love  
makes perpetual sunshine at his home.

Among the neighbors, liberality, affability,  
and active sympathy mark his social intercourse,  
and unbending integrity and justice all his de-  
sires. It is too much the habit in Kentucky,  
with stern and fierce men, to carry their per-  
sonal and political ends with a high hand. Gen.  
Butler, with all the masculine strength, cour-  
age, and reputation to give success to attempts  
of this sort, never evinced the slightest disposi-  
tion to indulge the power, whilst his well-known  
firmness always forbade such attempts on him.  
His life has been one of peace with all men, ex-  
cept the enemies of his country."—*New's Gaz.*

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!**—The Washington  
correspondent of the Ledger states that the dis-  
covery has just been made that the receipts in  
the Treasury are nearly seven millions larger  
than set forth in Secretary Walker's Report!  
This is certainly a startling bit of intelligence,  
and does not speak well for the accuracy in  
which the accounts are kept in the Treasury  
Department. How a mistake of such magni-  
tude could escape the keen eyes of Mr. Wal-  
ker, his Chief Clerk, and all his minor satellites  
is not only a matter of great astonishment, but  
some might think a matter for unqualified re-  
prehension. A mistake of this kind is calculat-  
ed to shake public confidence in the accuracy  
of the whole of the tabular statements which  
appear in Mr. Walker's report. We presume  
that the whole of the loan of \$18,500,000, ask-  
ed for at the beginning of the session will not be  
required now.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Cincinnati Atlas states that one of the  
greatest natural wonders ever seen is now be-  
ing exhibited in that city, being nothing less  
than a horse covered with wool, instead of hair;  
without mane; with a tail like an elephant, and  
a beautiful form.

**ROMANCE AND REALITY.**—The North Ameri-  
can says that Dr. Niles, recently appointed by  
President Polk as Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia,  
married the widow of Eugene Sue's father, and  
their two daughters are the originals of "Rose  
and Blanche" in the Wandering Jew.

**INTERESTING FACT.**—At a recent dinner giv-  
en at the Hotel of Pope and Ormsby, Brooklyn,  
the superintendent of the tables was the cook  
of Lord Byron, at Venice.

On the 1st of December the Emperor of Rus-  
sia completed the twenty-second year of his  
reign; in three years, therefore, he will have  
arrived at an epoch which has not been at-  
tained by any of the Czars before him. A fun-  
damental law exists in Russia, which dates be-  
fore the time of Peter the Great, and by which  
the Emperor of Russia can reign no more than  
twenty five years. After this period he is ob-  
liged to abdicate in favor of the heir presump-  
tive of the Imperial Crown. It is said that  
his majesty will take up his residence in this  
country. He will find plenty of sovereigns  
here to keep him in countenance.

**TO PREPARE SUPERIOR MINT-CHEESE.**—Take  
stone currants sugar, and suet, of each two lbs.;  
Sultana raisins, boiled beef, (lean and tender),  
of each 1 lb.; sour or tart apples 4 lbs.; the juice  
of two lemons, the rind of one lemon chopped  
very fine; mixed spice quarter lb.; candied citron  
and lemon peel, of each 2 ozs.; and chop  
the whole very fine. The preparation may be  
varied by adding other spice or flavoring, and  
the addition of eggs, or the substitution of chop-  
ped fowl or veal, for beef, according to fancy  
or convenience.

The number of barrels of MacKeral inspected in  
the State of Massachusetts last year, was  
250,001.