Mexico and the United States.

From the Army.

Surrender of Rionoso and Carmargo without any resistance.

The New Orleans papers received since our last, furnish us with a few further items of intelligence from Mexico and the Army.

Rionoso was taken without a blow by Col. Wilson. A deputation from the citizens of Rionoso waited on Gen. Taylor to give up the town. On their return they were imprisoned, but released by Col. Wilson.

Gen. Taylor expresses the opinion that there will be no fight with the Mexican people this side of the city of Mexico.—The reports of troops concentrating at Monterey is not credited at Matamoras.

A false alarm was raised a few days since at Brasos Santiago, that three hundred Mexicans had landed at that place—The Kentucky Legion and Featherton's regiment turned out to meet the invasion. Much confusion ensued, but the alarm turned out to be a false one, and the invading army some 300 males.

The main body of Gen. Taylor's Army occupied the right bank of the Rio Grande and the men generally were in good health. Half a command of the Washington and Jackson Regiments was on the left bank.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of Louisiana, to present complimentary resolutions to Gen. Taylor, discharged that duty on the 8th. They were received by Gen. TAYLOR at his head-quarters, who responded in a neat and brief speech to the congratulating address of the Committee.

The next day the Committee were invited to a dinner, given by the officers of the army at the head quarters of Gen. Arista in Matamoras. Col. Twiggs presided, Gen. Taylor was present. A splendid band of music performed occasionally, and hundreds of the citizens of Matamoras thronged the Plaza to listen to the exciting patriotic strains. Gov. Henderson of Texas and suite, together with Ashbel Smith, Generals Hunt, Johnson, Cook, Burleson and others, were also present. The festivity was kept up until midnight, and right merrily did the wine sparkle around the board, intermingled with toasts and songs. This was the first time since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, that the officers had met together as a body upon a convivial occasion.

The following were among the toasts drank:

By Mr. Carrigan.—Gen. Taylor: Ampudia has found out by this time that he is at least a *Tailor* who understands well how to take his *measures*; and the officers and men under his command have shown to the Mexicans and to the world that they were fully acquainted with the art of making *breaches*.

By Lieut. Ridgely of the flying Artillery.—The gallant charge of Capt. Charles May, the 8th of May.

He said, that during the whole of the bombardment, the wife of one of the soldiers, whose husband had been ordered with the Army to Point Isabel, remained in the Fort, and though she saw the shells were constantly flying on every side, she disdained to seek shelter in the bomb-proofs but labored the whole time in cooking and taking care of the soldiers, without the least regard to her own safety. Her bravery was the admiration of all who were in the Fort, and she had thus acquired the name of the Great Western.

By Mr. Carrigan.—The Regular Army began the prelude to the Anthem of Liberty upon the plains of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in tones of thunder; the Volunteers are only waiting to join the Grand Chorus among the mountains and valleys of Mexico.

FROM TAMPICO.

An arrival from Tampico represents that district as being in a very distracted condition—there being three rival factions, each having in view its own aggrandizement.

Official despatches had arrived at Tampico, stating that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the northern division of the Army, and that Gen. Mejia had superseded him.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 23d.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. sloop of war Falmouth arrived at Pensacola the evening of Friday, the 19th inst. from off Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. The officers and crew were all well.

The U. S. steam frigate Princeton had arrived off Vera Cruz, and with the Raritan was maintaining the blockade of the port. The health of the crews of both vessels was excellent, although the *vomito* was raging in the city of Vera Cruz.

The news from the interior of Mexico is later than we gave on Sunday. We are informed that the Mexican Congress was organized on the 1st inst., but we do not learn whether a legal quorum was obtained.

Gen. Paredes had at last determined to leave the capital, and take the command of the army of the frontier. He was to leave the capital on the 6th inst., at the head of 3000 troops, but orders had been issued that large bodies should join him at different points on the line of March, so that his entire force, including Arista's command, should not fall short of 16,000 men.

Although we have now received intelligence to Vera Cruz of Havana and Tampico, yet we left Falmouth that Paredes would certainly take the command of the army in person. Yet there was an impression prevalent among men of sagacity in Vera Cruz, when the Falmouth left, that he would not, yet venture to leave the city of Mexico during the session of Congress. It is said that one half of the country is in open revolt.

The cause for revolution is the Department of Yucatan, which upon the departure of the Falmouth, it was said there were 1500 men outside of the city of Vera Cruz, ready to attack it at any moment, upon the signal being given. Some of the guns had actually been removed from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua and placed around the city for its defence, and troops had been withdrawn from the castle for the same purpose.

WOMAN AT THE HOSPITAL.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, describing the hospitals at Matamoras, containing the wounded Mexicans, relates the following beautiful instance of filial love and devotion:

One man, who had lost a leg, and was evidently suffering severely, was attended by a little girl about four years old. At her we approached and then the little creature was lying upon an old cloak, with her head resting upon as plump and pretty a little hand as ever graced an angel. She was sleeping sandily; her sweet, dimpled countenance, so innocent and lovely, contrasting strangely with that of the fierce-looking dying father. Another man, whose leg was also gone, was attended by his daughter, a lovely Mexican girl of sixteen. I passed him several times and always saw the beautiful creature by his side, like a true woman, fanning herself in her power to assuage his pain, and with a cross in her hand (which she would present now and then to his lips) appeared to be directing his thoughts to another world. Most of the badly wounded had across and the picture of the Virgin by their side, and many were attended by their wives and daughters.

It is understood that the President of the United States on Saturday last nominated to the Senate Brevet Major General TAYLOR as a Major General in the Army, under a late act of Congress, and also Wx. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, to be a Major General of Volunteers under the last supplementary act of Congress making provision for such appointment.

A HEROINE.—The Indiana Volunteers were all mustered into the service of the United States on Friday week. On Saturday one of Capt. Walker's company, from Evansville, lost a handkerchief. On setting down to mess, he observed it sticking out of the bosom of one of his comrades. He immediately took hold of it, when, to his surprise, he discovered that his messmate was a female. On inquiring into this strange proceeding, she stated, that being very poor, and wishing to go to her father, who resided in Texas, she resolved to join one of the volunteer companies.

ERRTOPS FOR THE WAR.—Among those who have enrolled themselves among the members of the "Dauphin Guards," of Harrisburg, as Soldiers for the War, we notice the names of five editors or proprietors of papers in Harrisburg—Col. McClure, Maj. Espy, of the Intelligencer—U. J. Jones Esq., of the Reformer—Thos. Fenn, Esq. of the Telegraph—J. J. C. Cantine, Esq. of the Argus—and J. R. Diller, Esq., of the Reporter.

ROOMS AND HEADQUARTERS.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: A friend of Gen. Scott accosted him a few weeks ago, a little before the brilliant victories on the Rio Grande, thus: "Do you not apprehend, Gen. Scott, that by achieving a brilliant victory, General Taylor will become President." "Suppose he does, we shall have for a President an honest man and a good Whig," was the unanimous reply—characteristic of Gen. Scott."

The wife of one of the Louisville volunteers was much opposed to his leaving home, and to avoid the pain of a farewell, he left home without bidding her good bye. Soon after, she heard of his departure, and dropped upon the floor in a swoon.

A Washington letter says—"The volunteers who have prepared to go to Mexico, have no intention to return. We learn, from all quarters, that they go, like the Romans, to inhabit wherever they conquer."

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THE STAR & BANNER.

WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT.

WHITFIELD SCOTT

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, July 3, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

Lunacan Ball.

Thursday the 23d inst. has been fixed as the day upon which the corner-stone of the new building for the use of the Lunacan Association of Pennsylvania College, is to be laid. Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, of Philadelphia, Prof. S. HALDEMAN, of Columbia, and Rev. F. W. CONRAD, of Hagerstown, have consented to be present and assist in the exercises of the day. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also expected to attend and participate in the ceremonies. From the high reputation of these gentlemen, we may infer that the occasion will be one of more than ordinary interest.

College of St. James.

A Catalogue of the College of St. James, located near Hagerstown, Md., has been placed upon our table. The institution has been in existence nearly four years, and is said to be in a flourishing, prosperous condition. There are at present connected with it 73 Students. Among the Instructors, we observe the names or two young gentlemen lately of this place—L. H. CLARKSON, instructing in the Latin and Greek Languages and in History, and J. P. CLARKSON, instructing in Geography and Arithmetic.

☞ The Annual Commencement of Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, took place on the 24th ult. attended by a number of visitors. Rev. E. J. SHEAHY, of Philadelphia, delivered the Annual Address. The Annual Exhibition at St. Joseph's Female's Seminary took place on the following day.

☞ THOMAS EARDS, Esq. of Harrisburg, has resigned the office of President of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, on account of the growing infirmities of old age. He has held the office for thirty-four years. The Stockholders passed a vote of thanks for his long, faithful and disinterested services in behalf of the company.

☞ We have received the first number of "The Butler Whig," published at Butler, Pa., by WM. HASKETT. The editor announces himself a Democrat in politics, and declares his sentiments and views on the Tariff question, the Mexican war, and slavery in the following manner:

"We will be found upon the whole of the political questions of the day, on the side of the Democratic party. We will be found opposed to the Tariff of 1842, and in favor of a revenue sufficient to support government and meet the necessary expenses of the nation, in economy and simplicity, the Whigs are fast learning to be opposed and assume a panic. It is fair play and delighting to be down the Whigs are in the front of the battle. The protection of the Loaves is well "shown up" in the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Stewart, one of the able Whig Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, in regard to the Mexican war—*Putting Loaves!*

Mr. Stewart rose and said he had risen mainly for the purpose of vindicating himself and those who acted with him from a false and calumnious charge. The Whigs in that House had been charged with throwing cold water upon the war, disheartening the nation, and deeying and discouraging the volunteers. He (Mr. Stewart) spoke with pride his great services as pacificator of the North, we feel the warm glow of American hearts, when man to man and steel to steel he met and overcome Britain's hosts on the unsanguined plains of Chippawa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the systematic efforts made by the horde of pension libellers, known as the editors of public journals, to detract from the fair fame of an American General whose blood was freely shed for his country upon the field of battle, exhibits their Anti-American feelings, and receives as it deserves the unmitigated scorn of every true American.

Resolved, That the unscrupulous attempt already made and persisted in, to repeal the Tariff of 1842, by a Whig majority in the United States, whose advocates pledged him to its support and whose course in so doing he solemnly approved before his election, deserves the condemnation of every patriotic man.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as men to vote for no candidate for any office who is not known to be in favor of and who shall not stand publicly pledged to the Tariff of 1842.

Important Announcement.

☞ We do not know that we can observe the purpose of our correspondent X better than by letting him "speak for himself," which he is absolutely able to do:

For the "Star and Banner."

Mr. Editor:—It is hoped that you will not fail to direct universal attention to the important announcement (wonderful attraction!) that SHEE permission is begotten, *for a few hours only*, to the citizens of this quiet borough, to look upon the most wonderful collection of *things* that has at any time been exposed to the public view. The like of it possibly has never been seen; and as the splendor of this world, with its titles and tinsel, is apt to pass away, who will not witness this free Exhibition which may never occur again? If we can't witness the grand display of Tragedy, or of that disciplined Volunteers, or the various other attractions which are to be seen else where, we can peep into "*Gettys Lodge, No 121*," on the glorious Fourth! The children may be peculiarly interested and pleased by the display. *Grand* things may be shown—ranging from the royal purple down to the magic wand. And to think the place is the resort of Patriarchs! Nobles! Knights! and numerous titled and approved dignitaries, gives it additional consideration. A visitor to Gettys Lodge, No. 121—formerly good Samaritan Lodge No. 209—on the fourth day of July, anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first—what a glorious era to which to recur in old age!! Z.

[*Communicated*,

"The Forest Minstrel."

By LYNN JAMES PHIPPON—*Edited by Rev.* B. S. SCHMUCKER.

Many of the readers of the "Gettysburg Star and Banner" will doubtless recollect "Lydia Lynn," whose occasional poetical effusions were read with so much pleasure.—We have now a beautifully printed and neatly bound volume of 264 pages from her pen, abounding in that sich mellifluous strain, for which she is so distinguished. The "Minstrel" contains between 60 and 70 pieces of poetry on a corresponding variety of subjects. Some of these, in the estimation of the writer, are uncommonly good. We would particularly specify among a number of others, "The Thunder Storm"—"The spirit of Poesy"—"The Maryst"—"The Wind"—"Life's Changes"—"A Thought of God"—"The Shipwreck"—"The House of Prayer"—"The Church"—"The Angel's Visit"—"To Mrs. Sigourney"—"The Sabbath School Teacher," &c. &c.

It is not my object to notice the work in the shape of a critique. I merely wish to announce its appearance to the public, well assured, that very many will be happy to have an opportunity of procuring a copy. I perceive that it is receiving a very kind and honorable reception in the Eastern cities, and I feel certain, that the "Forest Minstrel" will become a favorite volume, especially among the fair sex.

To be laid at Mr. Forney's Bookstore. Price 75 cents.

☞ A number of firemen's plots have recently occurred in the city of Baltimore.

Scott and his Revilers.

It is some that similar, says the Lancaster Union, that so many silk stockinged men of the Loafing party, whose love of patriotism never has or never can extend beyond the limited circumference of their own skins, should think that the signal has been given by a retired minister, all joined in their efforts to "put down" Gen. Scott. Nor is it the least singular part of the whole affair, that they should labor to create the impression that Gen. Scott is a coward—a supernumerary old soldier, fit for nothing but "to carry" and all this for no other purpose than to give the administration some pretext to place him under an act of Congress passed for that purpose, from the command of the army of the U. States, to which 50 years of active service, independent of the wounds which he has on his body, and the blood which he shed on the field of battle, fell will entitle him—to the end that some political parasite, without experience or qualifications, may be appointed in his stead. The executive rescript, however, has gone forth from the white house, and the faithful Tray, Blanche, and Sweetlips, with the whole pack of those opposed the war of 1812, are yelping, barking and growling, that Gen. Scott is not fit to command the army "*because he carries a cane*." Now this comes with a very bad grace from these chaps—who, while they were old enough and big enough, certainly, from James K. Polk, James Buchanan, and Wm. L. Marcy down, to shoulder a musket and take part in the second war for freedom—while they were able to do this, and while Gen. Scott was upon the Canadian frontier, holding his life blood upon the shores of the Niagara, chose rather to dance attendance upon the ladies, bedizzened in broadcloth coats and silk stockings, if gorgeously decorated ball rooms, in the interior towns of the country, and far enough removed from danger.

These are the men who now seek to detract from the fair fame and honorably earned reputation of Gen. Winfield Scott. And why is it so? Why, simply because a large proportion of the people of the United States, tired of the rule of political demagogues, and the tyranny of factions, have expressed their preference for one whose life is the evidence, and whose eminent services in the hour of trial upon the fields of Chippewa and Niagara, are the pledges, of his devotion to American interests, and his country's welfare. For this he is assailed, for this reviled, for this, which excites the envy rather than the gratitude of the calumniators of honest men, he is thus maligned. But it won't do. The people see and understand these things, and these gentlemen will soon find themselves and their object properly estimated by the public.

As a body, the quizzing glass and ruffle shirt gentlemen who have volunteered to put down the brave and rough old soldier and to inhabit his rotten and uncourtly language, are most aptly painted by Shakspeare in his description of the "exquisite" who came to upbraid Hotspur for his "unmannerly conduct. The rough and fiery Percy says:

"My liege, I did deny no prisoners:
But, I remember, when the fight was done,
Breathless and hot, learning upon my sword,
Came here a certain lord, neat, trimly dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom; and his chin, new reap'd,
Show'd like a stubble-land at harvest home;
He was perfumed like a milliner;
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet-box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again:
Who, thereuitle angry, when it next came there,
Took it in mind—and still nuzzled it, and said,
And, as the soldiers bore dead bodies by,
He call'd them—*untaught knaves, unmannerly,*
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
With many holiday and lady terms
He questioned me; among the rest demanded
My prisoners, in your Majesty's behalf.
I then, all smarting, with my wounds being cold,
To be so pester'd with a popinjay,
Out of my grief and my impatience,
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what;
He should or he should not;—for it made me mad,
To see him shine so brisk, and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a *waiting gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds, (God save the mark!)
And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmaceti*, for an inward bruise;
And that it was great pity,—so it was,
That villainous salt-peter should be dig'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,
Which many a good tall fellow had destroy'd
So cowardly;—and, but for these vile guns,
He would himself have been a soldier.

If it were not for the "villainous Saltpetre" it is possible that some of these gentlemen "waiting maid-gentlemen" might march to the wars. But until bayonets and gunpowder are abolished they will be careful to keep secure under their wives or mothers' petticoats when danger is near.

☞ The Locofoco presses a few weeks since boldly affirmed the cleanness of our title to the whole of the Oregon territory. This country is "fifty or fight" with them. The York Republican says that the members of the Democratic party held a solemn procession through the streets, bedizzened with collars and aprons ornamented with mysterious hieroglyphics—the officials carrying drawn swords, long white sticks, a tattlin tin triangle, the ritual, the advisory and compromise upon the 49th degree, the same presses claim for the President all the *honor!* Query—If the proposition to compromise on 49 was treasonable, why seek to invest the President with the *honor* of its accomplishment?

Destructive Fire & Loss of Life.

Accounts from St. Johns, New Foundland, state that on the 1st inst. a fire had broken out in that place on the 9th ult., which almost entirely destroyed the town. But two stores were said to be standing. Eighteen vessels were also burnt in the harbor. The most melancholy portion of the intelligence is that fifty soldiers were killed in blowing up a house to arrest the flames! The town had been burnt twice before—once in 1824, and again in 1829—the buildings being principally wooden.

☞ A Mr. TALBOTT, in England, has discovered a method by which pictures and likenesses can be transferred to paper by means of sun-light—fully equal in power of detail to the Daguerreotype paintings on metal.

☞ The Washington Union states that Mr. M'LANE, our Minister at London, designs returning home in September, and that Mr. KING, our Minister at Paris, also wishes to return.

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN has been nominated to a seat on the Supreme bench.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It seems that the general and justly severe comments of the Country Press upon the atrocious flagitatory to his character of Gen. Scott, with which the Philadelphia Ledger of the 25th ult. had seemed to have at last excited the attention of the unscrupulous editor of that paper, and induced him, notwithstanding our expressed convictions as to the contrary, that he was sincerely sorry for the paper of Friday last, after paying its compliments to the Hero and Telegraph, in the style characteristic of the writers for the Ledger, thus makes its acknowledgments to our humble selves:

"The circulation of the Ledger in Gettysburg, also, we observe, has caused into action all the dirty propensities of the Star of that place. It, too, suffers under the *affliction of this nasty Ledger*." It is the good people of Gettysburg prefer taking a newspaper that can be relied upon, to the STAR, we think they thereby show their good sense. That they differ with the editor of the Star in their estimate of the value of his paper, we look upon as his fault, not theirs. We would refer the attention of the editor of the Star to the advice which we have given to the Harrisburg Telegraph, above, and hope he may profit by it."

Well, we should pronounce that about the finest specimen of "*cool impudence*," that we have met with for some time, and well worthy the rogue who detected in the midst of his debaucheries, at once faced about and coolly proceeded to lecture his master upon the dangers and consequences of profligacy! As to the "advice" of the Ledger writer, we must beg to be excused from attending to it—it is that we believe we good can come "out of Nazareth," but that we prefer seeking our moral lessons from those whose claims to honesty and integrity have at least some *show* of truth. But then the circulation of the Ledger in Gettysburg,—that is decidedly rich, and our readers will be prepared to esteem it so when we assure them, that after inquiry from our worthy friend, we find that the number of subscribers to the Philadelphia "Ledger in Gettysburg" amount, when all told, to the amazing number of—*none*, NOT A SINGLE ONE!—Tru, during a portion of the past year a copy of this veritable and "extensively circulated" paper was regularly received by one of our leading, time-serving "Democrats," but the dose was too strong even for him, and it has long since been discontinued.

Now as to what estimate the good people of Gettysburg may place upon the "value of the Star," we shall not undertake to say; nor shall we cease to inquire, so long as our list of subscribers in this place shall continue to *exceed, as it does now, that of any other paper*. But it seems to be pretty clear that they do not differ with the editor of the Star in their estimate of the value of the Ledger! And it is in consequence of this acknowledged reputation of the Ledger for unscrupulous venality and corruption that the Whigs of the interior have so frequently expressed their astonishment that their political friends in the city should countenance much less support, a journal so entirely adapted in tone and consistency to the mass of moral and political corruption always infesting the purlieus of our large towns.

By-the-way, we have frequently noticed the boastings of the Ledger as to its "immense circulation." We have a problem to propose, which, probably, some of our Philadelphia readers can solve: If the "large circulation" of the Ledger in Gettysburg give nothing, how much will the "immense circulation" of the same paper in Philadelphia give?

☞ SCOTT SHEE" is becoming too popular for our brethren of the Loco Press, and it was proper that they should be sufficiently sick of it. The scribblers for the papers have given up ridiculing and maligning the "Old Hero," and now charge the Whigs with a design of "getting up an excitement," from which to "manufacture capital for their favorite" to patient, gentlemen—have only "the beginning of the end."

Masonic Celebration.

☞ Wednesday week seems to have been a great day with the masonic fraternity in sundry portions of the Union. It was St. John's day, the anniversary of the patron saint of the mystic order! and we observe that it was duly commemorated by the brotherhood several places. Bunker Hill, we went to Augusta, Maine, to discourse to a "crowded and brilliant" assemblage; Pittsburg was favored with a regular procession, attended with all the interesting ceremonies of such occasions; and not to be behind the "elder sisters," the brotherhood of the "colored brethren" of the Order treated the good citizens of York to a similar display. Deputations were in attendance from the neighboring towns, swelling the number in the procession to some two hundred. A Banner was presented to the York Lodge by the colored ladies of that place—the ceremonies taking place on the Court house steps, in the presence of a large concourse of the "dusky fair," and "white fellow-citizens" of both sexes! The York Republican says that the members of the fraternity held a solemn procession through the streets, bedizzened with collars and aprons ornamented with mysterious hieroglyphics—the officials carrying drawn swords, long white sticks, a tattlin tin triangle, the ritual, the advisory and compromise upon the 49th degree, the same presses claim for the President all the *honor!* Query—If the proposition to compromise on 49 was treasonable, why seek to invest the President with the *honor* of its accomplishment?

☞ "THE SOURS."—Mr. Calhoun stated the other day in the Senate that the profits on the printing of a *single* document amounted to 800,000! This goes to the pockets of Ritchie whose *free trade* policy, if adopted, would reduce the wages of mechanics to something less than *ninety* cents per day! Let those interested make their own comments.

The Whigs of Illinois held a State Convention at Peoria on the 9th ultimo, and nominated THOMAS M. RIBLY, editor of Scott county, for Governor, and H. E. WILCOX, of Schuyler county, for Lieut. Governor. The election comes off in August.

CHEAP POSTAGE TO BE CONTINUED.—The Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads in the Senate, recently declared that no change is contemplated in the rates of postage. This announcement will be received with general satisfaction throughout the country.

Scott Meeting at Lancaster.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting at the residence of Gen. Scott and the Tariff of 1842 convened in Lancaster on Saturday evening—the 27 CURRANT. Dr. Sanger, the famous distinguished toastmaster, Mr. STEVENS, addressed the meeting in a speech, of great ability in vindication of the Hero of Niagara from the malignant assaults of his enemies. A number of good resolutions were reported by a Committee, and adopted, amid being opposed by Mr. Ford, were unanimously adopted. We extract the following

Resolved, That we cannot but regard the attempt made by President Polk, to supersede General Taylor in the command of the Southern Army of Occupation by the appointment of Gen. Scott, as being most ungenerous on his part towards Gen. Scott, unjust to General Taylor and altogether unworthy of himself as President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the military talents and eminent civil qualifications of Major General Winfield Scott, and that while we remember with pride his great services as pacificator of the North, we feel the warm glow of American hearts, when man to man and steel to steel he met and overcome Britain's hosts on the unsanguined plains of Chippawa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the systematic efforts made by the horde of pension libellers, known as the editors of public journals, to detract from the fair fame of an American General whose blood was freely shed for his country upon the field of battle, exhibits their Anti-American feelings, and receives as it deserves the unmitigated scorn of every true American.

Resolved, That the unscrupulous attempt already made and persisted in, to repeal the Tariff of 1842, by a Whig majority in the United States, whose advocates pledged him to its support and whose course in so doing he solemnly approved before his election, deserves the condemnation of every patriotic man.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as men to vote for no candidate for any office who is not known to be in favor of and who shall not stand publicly pledged to the Tariff of 1842.

Who are the True Patriots?

It is amusing to contrast the windy pretensions of patriotism, made by the Locofocos, with their acts. It is glorious to believe what they say there are some in this country who have any regard for their honor and the Laws. But when it comes to a test, it is found that verbal courage is reverse to battle. Words are cheap—but money expenses to be made in defence, and, accordingly, the Whigs are fast learning to oppose and assume a panic. It is fair play and delighting to be down the Whigs are in the front of the battle. The Protection of the Loaves is well "shown up" in the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Stewart, one of the able Whig Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, in regard to the Mexican war—*Putting Loaves!*

Mr. Stewart rose and said he had risen mainly for the purpose of vindicating himself and those who acted with him from a false and calumnious charge. The Whigs in that House had been charged with throwing cold water upon the war, disheartening the nation, and deeying and discouraging the volunteers. He (Mr. Stewart) spoke with pride his great services as pacificator of the North, we feel the warm glow of American hearts, when man to man and steel to steel he met and overcome Britain's hosts on the unsanguined plains of Chippawa and Niagara.

Resolved, That the systematic efforts made by the horde of pension libellers, known as the editors of public journals, to detract from the fair fame of an American General whose blood was freely shed for his country upon the field of battle, exhibits their Anti-American feelings, and receives as it deserves the unmitigated scorn of every true American.

Resolved, That the unscrupulous attempt already made and persisted in, to repeal the Tariff of 1842, by a Whig majority in the United States, whose advocates pledged him to its support and whose course in so doing he solemnly approved before his election, deserves the condemnation of every patriotic man.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as men to vote for no candidate for any office who is not known to be in favor of and who shall not stand publicly pledged to the Tariff of 1842.

War was a terrible calamity to any country, and especially to a country like this; and no matter what he might think of the conduct of the Executive in bringing on this war without consulting Congress, then in session; no matter what he might think of the Executive in determining upon his own responsibility that we had good cause of a war, and acting upon that determination without the concurrence of Congress, with whom a portion resided the war-making power; no matter what might be thought of the conduct of the President in blockading the Rio Grande, and marching the army from Corpus Christi to Matamoras, and pointing our guns into that city. Within the acknowledged limits of Mexico, itself an act of hostility, and leading inevitably to war; how far the President could be defended in such a course without first submitting the alleged causes of war to the consideration of the Representatives of the People who had to fight the battles and bear the burdens, were questions he would not now discuss. The President had assumed the responsibility, and he would have to meet it. The war is upon us; no matter how or by whom brought on, it is our duty to prosecute it to a speedy and honorable conclusion; and to this end he was ready to give all the money, all the men, all the energy and power of the government. He would not further detain the Committee; he wished not to assail others, but this much he felt constrained to say in vindication of himself and his friends against the false charges made on this floor and by the public press, that the Whigs were endeavoring to discourage the volunteers and embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war.

It is an easy matter for a Loco member of Congress receiving eight dollars a day and his mileage, to talk patriotism, but it affects his pocket or his patronage, if his love of country evaporates in thin air. The fact is, all the Locos have ever been good for, is talking, and embarrassing the Government. They boasted that Gen. Jackson and a dozen Squaws with hickory brooms would drive the Seminoles from Florida in a week; but it never was heard until the forces were put under the command of that gallant Whig, Gen. Worth. And in Texas, Polk had neglected to provide either provisions or ammunition; but our brave soldiers (Whigs) fought on in spite of his neglect, while the Union (Polk's Organ) was consuring their brave General for neglect of duty.

Gen. Scott.

☞ "The New York Mirror" is one of the best conducted literary papers in the country. Although neutral in politics, its Editor treats his readers with occasional spirited sketches of "men and things" in the political world. In one of these articles he ventured to call in question the propriety of the violent denunciation of Gen. Scott by the Locofoco Press, because the brave soldier *dared* to remonstrate against the intrigues of crafty politicians, who were plotting his ruin. This, of course, at once fleer forth a full broadside of "rouge and fire" from the numerous lips and pens of those always at the service of the President and his advisers. The Editor of the Mirror concludes a caustic reply as follows:

Gen. Scott has read a great deal of military history. He knows that it is dangerous to paralyze his powers; to blunder and to make him bear the odium of the misfortunes those blunders occasion. Who is Mr. Polk, that he is not to be approached except with the language of admiration? that he is to hear no strains save the dulcet flatteries of the Union, and the softly responsive echoes of its affiliated prints? Is he some God? Is he some monarch enrolled in the purple—the descendant of mighty ancestors, whose great deeds even upon degenerate offspring, have conferred a nimbus, gild decay? No, he is a third-rate politician, who holds his office by the intrigues of certain wire-pullers, and by the people to Baltimore to nominate another man. Does the President of the Democracy claim immunity from censure? Winfield Scott, baptized with fire upon fields of glory, which this President never knew, and his friends never be allowed to say, Mr. President, with the highest respect for you, keep your dogs off!

"Let me perish if I may,
But let me perish in the light of day."

We have ventured once or twice to suggest that there have been greater men than the President or any of his cabinet, but we retract. Hurrah for King James the 1st!"

The intelligent correspondent of the New York Evening Post continues the giving out of the Boston Post, that a leading officer of the administration, who has lately passed Congress concerning the Army and General Officers is to drive both General Scott and General Gaines from the public service.

The Post says, that the correspondent referred to, "enacting that Generals Scott and Gaines *shall be dismissed* at the above designated time, if the President shall think that the interest of the service re quire it. This is the first time that I have known the Senate to yield to the House upon a question of any importance, and the highest credit is due to the firmness of the latter for exacting at the unwalking hours of the Senate this great proscriptive reform in our military system."

This bill, now admitted to have been expressly designed to get rid of Gen. Scott, was introduced into the House before he wrote his letter to Marcy, and it was concocted, too, by Marcy himself! And yet the miserable clan of political knaves, who bask in the sunshine of executive favor, assume a tone of injured virtue, and talk as if having patiently folded his arms, and permitted himself to be sacrificed without opening his mouth while the conspiracy was being consummated.

[*Lancaster Union.*

LOOK OUT!—The post-office department has strictly enforced upon postmasters the duty of forwarding out counts of writing on newspapers. The postage on a newspaper with writing in it, is about forty cents—the fine five dollars.

POSTSCRIPT

By Last Night's Mail.

From the Rio Grande.

☞ The "James L. Day," Capt. Griffin, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. from Brasos Santiago, having sailed thence on the morning of the 20th. The arrival however brings but little additional intelligence of importance. The capture of Reynoso by Col. Wilson is confirmed; so is the report that Generals Arista and Ampudia had both been ordered to Mexico—There was a report in the camp, to which we attach no credit, that Herrera had been restored to power in Mexico, and that an armistice had been sent to Gen. Taylor.

It is stated upon good authority, that Gen. Taylor will go up the river to Reynosa and probably to Camargo in a very short time.

A company of the 5th Infantry had left for Reynosa on the steamboat Aid. Reynosa has been almost entirely abandoned by the inhabitants, as also the ranchos between Matamoras and the former place.

The recent appointments in the new Rifle Regiment are exciting those painful reflections and remarks in the Army which were anticipated. No objection is made to those who received appointments, but to the rule adopted by the President, excluding with a single exception officers of the regular service.

☞ "The Philadelphia U. States Gazette says that it is understood that the President will in a few days, send a message to Congress, recommending the issue of Letter of Marque Commissions. This is done in consequence of a letter received by the Department from the U. S. Consul of Rio de Janeiro, in which it was stated that a gang of Buccaneers were at that number the Mexican flag, on the seas in that vicinity, and had recently overhauled a British vessel.

The Tariff Debate.

Our advices from Washington are up to Wednesday evening, when the debate on the Tariff was still progressing. The impression seemed to be gaining ground that the bill before the House *could not pass*. It was feared, however, that the Southern men might unite with a few Northern Locofocos and pass Mr. Hungerford's Bill as a substitute. On Tuesday Mr. Brinkerhoff, (Loco) of Ohio, stated to the House that the Ohio delegation had unanimously determined to vote against the Bill before the House. He also denounced the Administration for deserting 54° 40', and complained most bitterly of Ohio not having received her share of offices in the gift of the Administration. Mr. B. was replied to by Messrs. Bayley, Yancy, and others, in behalf of the Administration. Mr. Yancy especially severe. In concluding his remarks he said the Ohio delegation might as well go over to the Whigs at once—as every one knew that the Democratic ranks; God had deserted them, the democratic party could not trust them, the whigs despised them, and the father of lies must take them."

☞ A letter from Washington to the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Wednesday, 6 o'clock, P. M., says the nomination of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was that day made to the Senate by the President.

☞ HENRY CLAY has written a lengthy letter to a friend in Ohio, in which he is reiterating his confidence in the beneficial tendences of the Tariff of 1842, and earnestly deprecating the efforts now being made by the Locos to repeal, or, rather destroy it. And yet Mr. Polk was "a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay!"

JOHN RANDOLPH'S SLAVES.—The Lewisburg (Va.) Chronicle states that on the 22d of June three hundred and ninety-one negroes belonging to the late John Randolph passed through that place, on their way to their new home in the West—a large tract of land having been purchased in Mercer county, Ohio, for their benefit. This army is headed by an old patriarch of 110 years, who rode on a horse beside the young and healthy, leading them to the land of their adoption.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard street flour have taken place at $5 87, and of good standard brands at $5 81. Receipt price $5 68.

WHEAT.—Sales of good to prime red wheat at 88 cts. to 90. White Wheat for Family Flour but few sales. White Corn sold at 52 cts. and yellow at 52 cents. *Oats* sweet 38 a 39.

BEEF CATTLE.—740 head offered at the scales yesterday, and sold at prices to butchers ranging from $4 50 to $6 75, per 100 lbs. according to quality.

PORK.—A moderate supply of live Hogs in market with a fair demand. Sales at $4 75 a $5 00.

PROVISIONS.—The sales of *Pork* are limited, and prices have not varied much. Sales of Mess Pork $11 00 a $11 25. Prime $8 a $9 12. new Mess Beef $10 00 a $10 25; No. 1 $8 25 a $8 75; Prime $6 25 a $6 50. Sales of *Bacon* in limited quantities—Shoulders 4½ a 4¾ cents; Sides 5 a 5½ cents; Hams 5 a 5½ cents. *Lard* is in moderate request at 7 a 7½ cents for No. 1 Western, in kegs; and 6½ in bbls.