gradually, after a short space, came to herself.

"When she had effectually recovered, he took the miniature from his neck, and with the letter, presented it to her. She kissed the former, and put it around her own neck. When she had finished reading the letter, she grasped Charles' hand warmly, while torrents of tears rolled from her glistening eyes. She would have spoken her thanks—but her heart was too full.

"'And now,' said Charles, 'I promised him that if you should ever need protection, I would give it to you to the best of my ability. Therefore, I must insist upon taking you and your little nephew to my father's house, where you will find in him and mother, second parents.' Without hesitation, she consented.

"She conducted him a short distance from the copse, and there they beheld the smouldering ruins of the cottage, the smoke from which, was what he saw. Old Donald, the servant, had been consumed therein.

"'Well,' said the old man, 'to be brief—for I have already made my story longer than I intended—he took Mary Sinclair and her nephew to his father's house. They had a difficult journey, for they had to travel on foot, but they reached it in safety. He remained at home until his leave of absence expired, and then again joined the army. When the war ended, he again returned, and—'

"'Married Mary Sinclair,' said the bride, smiling archly.

"'Even so,' added the old man, 'and he ever blessed the day when, with that old musket, he scattered the assailants of the old sergeant.'"

As he spoke, he pointed to the piece that hung against the wall.

"'Why, grandfather,' said the bridegroom, 'you always told us that that was *your* companion through many a tug in the revolution.'

"'And I told you the truth, James.'

"'Then you have been telling us your own story; and you are the same Charles Carleton.'

"'I am—and Mary here is the daughter of Mary Sinclair's youngest child; and you, James, the only son of her nephew, whom Heaven be praised, I found with her in the woods.'"

Later from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 10th inst., of the steamship Telegraph, from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 6th, we have dates from Matamoros to the 2d, Camargo 29th, Monterey 24th, and Saltillo 22d ult. At these posts every thing was quiet, and no apprehensions were entertained of a different state of things ensuing there. Very many of the wounded, both Americans and Mexicans, were dying at Saltillo.

The report brought by the Henry Long, that a battle had been fought between Gen. Taylor and the forces under Gen. Urrea and Canales, proves to be incorrect. Urrea kept hovering about Col. Curtis' command, but having been advised that Gen. Taylor, with a party of some 700 men, were advancing from Monterey, he withdrew his forces. On the 16th March, Gen. Taylor met the division of Col. Curtis, and having been apprised that Morales had concentrated in the vicinity of Ramus with a command of some 4,000 men, he set out in pursuit of the *gallant* General. He followed him as far as Caidereta, but his force should be literally *flying* artillery to overtake him, and it is doubtful if they would even then—he had crossed clear over the mountains. Gen. Taylor had returned to the camp near Monterey, where his men were quietly enjoying a respite from their fatigue.

The regiment of Col. Curtis, 3d Ohio Volunteers, [illegible] on the 16th ult. They are represented as a well disciplined, fine looking body of soldiers.

Information having reached Camargo that Canales, with some 230 men, was at a village or rancho called Caparero, twenty miles South of Cerralvo, Capt. Grey, better known as Mustang Grey, and a party of Texan Rangers, had left in pursuit of him. Artful as he is, he will [illegible] for fighting him, Canales never fights! The road now from Camargo to Monterey—from the Brazos to Saltillo—is clear, and may be travelled by small bands of Americans, without any fear of danger or obstruction.

As we have already hinted, it is understood to be the design of Gen. Taylor, as soon as he gets the necessary reinforcement, to march on to Saltillo, and, at a point between that and Mexico, form a junction with Gen. Scott. He has made ample arrangements to keep open and unmolested the communication between Monterey, Camargo, and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Eight companies of the Massachusetts regiment were stationed at Camargo on the 30th inst. The other two were shortly expected.—Col. Cushing arrived at the Brazos on the 4th inst.

The *Flag* says that Gen. Lamar and his command of Texans is going on to Sabinas and thence to Monclova; that from Monclova they will probably proceed by way of Parras to Saltillo—following Gen. Wool's route.

The *Flag* tells us that Rice Garland's company of mounted riflemen is nearly completed. The men have all been accustomed to a frontier life, and are hardy, active and enterprising.

Major Giddings writes from Cerralvo, March 10, telling of how he was attacked by Urrea and Komara, of which we have already informed our readers: "I have learned from a prisoner of mine, (he says,) that Gen. Urrea was slightly wounded in our little battle—also, that Lieut. Barbour and party are prisoners in his hands. There was considerable fun and fencing on that memorable Sunday, of which I will tell you when I return. I expect another brush as I come up. Col. Curtis has too many men with him to anticipate a fandango." His loss in the battle, he says, was in all 15; the Mexicans, by their own account, 45.

Six companies of the 1st regiment of Virginia volunteers arrived at Monterey on the 18th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Randolph, but were ordered back to Camargo, and would leave again on the 20th for Monterey, escorting a long train of wagons.

Latest from Saltillo and Monterey.

From the New Orleans Delta of the 15th.

We yesterday received our correspondence from Saltillo and Monterey, brought by the packet Decatur from the Brazos. We also received the *Monterey Pioneer* of the 29th ult. In addition we have conversed with Capt. Miner, who left Monterey on the 31st ult.—He confirms the statements of Mr. Parker, which we published on Sunday, that the wounded men are suffering much, and that many of them are dying; that the route from Monterey to Camargo is now open, both for Carriers and Citizens, and that Canales has fallen in the forebodings of his illustrious predecessor, Urrea, and retreated through Tula Pass, clean beyond the mountains. Our army, as a matter of necessary precaution, has turned down all the towns and ranches between Monterey and Camargo.

The twelve months' volunteers, whose term of service is about to expire, are ordered down to the lower points on the Rio Grande, while the new troops are proceeding up to take their place under Gen. Taylor.

The word now passes along the line—"San Luis in six weeks." As soon as the rainy season commences, Ho, for San Luis!

No events of interest had occurred on the Rio Grande. Col. Cushing arrived in Matamoros on the 5th inst.

The following items are from the *Matamoros Flag* of the 7th inst.

Capt. Arnold has reached Camargo with two companies of dragoons and four companies of Kentuckians.

Lieut. Leslie Chase formerly acting assistant quartermaster at this place, has been appointed judge advocate for the western division of the United States army. The appointment is a good one.

Maj. Gorman, 3d Indiana Regiment, who distinguished himself well at Buena Vista, accompanied by Lieut. J. A. Pickett and J. A. Buckmaster, passed down the river to-day, after tarrying a short time in our city. These gentlemen were all wounded in the battle.—The two last belong to St. Louis. Capt. Steen, 1st Dragoons, wounded in the leg, also was passenger on the same boat.

From Vera Cruz and Mexico.

The Prospects of Peace—Movement of our Troops—Health of Vera Cruz, &c.

The Union, of Thursday night, contains some items of news from Mexico, not without interest. We copy the following:

We have seen letters from Vera Cruz to the 5th of April, inclusive, which state that the conflict of arms between the rival parties in the capital has ceased. Santa Anna is in full possession of the executive authority, and Vice President Farias resigned or been expelled.—There is no longer an opposing party in arms. It is reported that all the intelligent, wealthy, and sober-minded citizens of the capital and elsewhere are anxious for peace, and willing to yield to us as the basis the left bank of the Rio Grande and Upper California. It is said, on the other hand, that the popular masses are in favor of continuing hostilities. Our troops were about to advance upon the National Bridge and Jalapa, (30 and 60 miles, respectively, from Vera Cruz.) No serious resistance was expected to the east of Perote, (90 miles,) *if there.*

We understand that letters have been received at the War Department from Maj. Gen. Scott, as late as the 6th instant from Vera Cruz. He encloses three general orders, which have been issued to the army.

The inhabitants of Alvarado sent Ambassadors to Gen. Scott, offering to surrender the town if he would guarantee the safety of lives and property.

The general was using every exertion to procure wagons and teams for transportation for further operations. In the mean time the city and camp remain free from signs of malignant fever, and he hopes will continue healthy for weeks longer.

With proper care, no serious apprehensions are entertained of any great mortality in the garrisons to be left in Vera Cruz and the Castle—nor among the hired people of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments—because the Americans will principally, if not only, occupy the water front of the city, [illegible] breeze. On that front, looking to the castle, there are, at the extremities of the city, forts San Jago and Conception, and near the mole, spacious and well-ventilated public buildings, for the troops, hospitals, and depots. This is believed to be the best disposition for the health of the troops. A medical board had then also a part of the subject under consideration, and taking the castle into consideration—and perhaps it might be found necessary to throw down, for better ventilation, a part of the walls of the city. But the greatest source of malignant fevers is found in the want of ordinary cleanliness in doors and in the streets, on the part of the inhabitants. Everything is doing, or will be done, to correct those filthy habits.

He has ordered two companies of the 1st infantry from Tampico, to strengthen the garrisons.

The inhabitants of Vera Cruz, under the excellent government of Gen. Worth, are beginning to be assured of protection, and to recover the cheerfulness of their spirits.

The General has some idea of selecting and sending home some of the beautiful bronze pieces taken with the castle and city, (118 out of more than 400.) They are held liable to be restored at the pacification; but they need not be restored without the untrammelled consent of the United States. The General, however, proposes to send only a small number, about a dozen, as trophies. He is about to send other trophies—flags, colors, and standards—by Col. Bankhead, selected on account of eminent services in the siege, and partly because of his infirm health. The number of these objects is small, compared with the strength of the garrisons.

Before he closes his letter he announces the arrival, by water, of 180 mules. He expects to receive an equal number from Tampico on the next day, besides 200 from the country near Vera Cruz.

Late from California.

BALTIMORE, 9 P. M., April 22, 1847.

Lieut. A. E. Gray, of the U. S. Navy, arrived here this morning from Jamaica. Lieut. G. came overland from the Pacific to Chagres, and then took passage in a vessel sailing for Jamaica, from which port he sailed for Baltimore. Lieut. Gray goes on immediately to Washington, with important despatches from Commodore Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy.

We have been furnished, says the *Baltimore Patriot*, with the following memorandum of startling events in the Pacific. On the 8th of January last, Commodore Stockton, with 400 seamen and marines, and sixty dismounted dragoons, and the same number of riflemen, under Col. Kearny, who volunteered to go with him, met the enemy, with seven hundred artillery and dragoons, on the banks of the San Gabriel. Com. Stockton pushed his forces forward, and crossed the river in the face of a plunging fire from the Mexican battery—the seamen dragging six pieces of artillery through the water; these pieces having been transported by the seamen 140 miles from the ships under Lieut. Tilghman of Baltimore. A charge was made up the heights, silencing and taking the Mexican battery.

On the 9th, Gen. Flores again made a stand on the plains of Mesa. Another severe action then took place, when the American arms were again triumphant. The Mexican cavalry charged repeatedly on the seamen, who met them in squads, armed with sabres' boarding pikes.

The dismounted dragoons and riflemen dealing out destruction with their rifling weapons.—The American loss was six killed and wounded. Lieut. S. C. Rowan was the only officer wounded, and that but a slight one; none killed. The Mexican loss was ninety killed. It was believed that if Capt. Fremont had been able to have joined Commodore Stockton in season, with his mounted riflemen, General Flores, with his whole force, would have been captured. The Commodore refused to negotiate with Gen. Flores, but sent him word that if he were taken, he would be shot as a rebel. Flores soon after surrendered to Col. Fremont, who was not aware that the Commodore had refused to negotiate with him.

Flores has promised to become a lawful subject of the United States, and to assist in quelling the rebellion.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, bringing fifteen days later advices than those received by the packet ship Washington Irving.

Her news is important in a commercial point of view, the price of breadstuffs having experienced a considerable of a decline.

In the Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending 26th March, there was quite a turn. Instead of the gloom and depression which had existed since the commencement of the year, there had been an active and stirring business, both to the trade and on speculation.

The purchase of French stock by the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Spain has excited very great attention in the money market circle.

The principal interest of the Parliamentary proceedings is relative to Ireland, and the battle in the popular branch of the Legislature is still a poor law, so that the Government measures have been debated at length and amid much opposition.

The amendments have been various, but most of the moves shared the same defeat.—Lord Morpeth has introduced an importation bill into Parliament which proposes to establish a Board in London for protecting the health of towns and regulating all measures bearing upon that object. The bill proposes to secure for the poorer classes in the great counties the advantages of improved air, light and water. The details of the measures are voluminous.

The suffering from famine in Ireland, Scotland, and on the continent, does not appear to receive any abatement.

A letter from Constantinople states that in consequence of the large quantity of corn lately exported to Europe, some disturbances had taken place in Thessalonica, which were at last put down. The Pashia, in order to avoid the chance of a civil outbreak, has forbidden, for the present, further exportation of grain.

During the past month two mails from India have been received in London, by which we have received the following dates: Calcutta, Feb. 20; Bombay, Feb 22, and March 2d, and China, Jan. 28th.

The great fast, on account of the famine, was rigidly held throughout the British Island.

Letters from Naples announce that a conciliation has taken place between the Prince of Capua and his brother the King of Naples.

The alarm that exists in all parts of France is very great, and in some departments, carts and boats laden with corn have to be accompanied by detachments of soldiers to save them from being pillaged by the people.

Letters from Hamburg state the value of wheat had undergone rather an important decline, and good heavy parcels of Irish sack, had recently offered at 75 shillings per quarter free on board. Mr. O'Connell has just quitted Paris on his way to Italy. It is not so ill as the London papers have represented, but his medical attendants doubt that he will ever be able to again appear in public life.

Mrs. Bancroft, the lady of the American minister at the court of St. James, was present at the Queen's drawing room. Mr. Bancroft left London on the 29th ult., on a short visit to Paris.

It is reported that the first steamship conveying the mail will leave Halifax about the first of next month for New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The London money market was not easy, but no change in the rates of discount. The fall in Grain and Flour was looked upon as a favorable symptom.

Ireland is literally inundated with breadstuffs. At the principal ports, ships are under demurrage, there are not ware-houses enough. The Sarah Sands was to sail on the 6th.

The American provision market was firm.—Bacon and Hams sought after; prime pork, 55 to 60s., mess 70 to 72. Hams 55 to 60s., per hundred. Cheese was in better demand. Lard and butter has advanced. Rice fallen off.

GERMANY.—All the inhabitants of the town of Eglesbach, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, 1400 in number, have requested permission to be allowed to emigrate to the United States.

From Bremen the number of emigrants has been extraordinary, and in April and May will be yet greater. Throughout all Germany extensive preparations are making for emigration to the States. Indeed, some districts are threatened with complete depopulation.

The united Diet of Prussia, under the new constitution, is to consist as follows:

The State of the Princes, Counts and Seigneurs,	80
The State of the Knights,	231
The State of the Cities,	182
The State of the Rural Communes,	124
Grand total,	616

The day appointed for the opening of the United Diet is to be on Sunday, the 11th of April, when the King will preside in person to do so.

A letter from Rome, dated Feb. 28, says: The birth-day of General Washington occurred last Monday, a grand banquet was held in the Hall of Bertini, at which nearly sixty citizens of the United States assembled, under the presidency of the Neapolitan *charge de affaires*, Mr. Polk, junior. Thirteen toasts were gone through with republican vigor and perseverance, not omitting "a successful termination to the Mexican war, with three cheers for General Taylor."

Judge Walcorn, of Georgia, was eloquent in showing how absurd to Europe only made his own countrymen, all the peculiarities of their domestic institutions. "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner," were performed on the piano forte by Mr. Kanzen; and the American gymnast, Sig. Risley, (who has made a harvest in Rome,) volunteered an appropriate dance.

SAVED FROM HANGING.—*A case in point.*—"The *Jackson* (Michigan) *Patriot* relates a case of the substitution of perpetual imprisonment for execution on the gallows, the *denouement* of which has recently transpired, which strikingly illustrates the expediency of doing away altogether with that dreadful engine of death. It appears from the *Patriot's* statement, that in the autumn of 1843, a man, named Ebenezer H. Miller, was convicted of the murder of a squaw, in Kent county, Michigan, and sentenced to be executed. The gallows had been erected on which he was to be hanged, and only two days were to elapse before the sentence of death was to be put in force, when the Governor commuted it to confinement for life in the State prison. Here Miller remained for three years. A man named Hovey pretended that he saw the murder committed, and was the principal witness against Miller on his trial. Not long since, Hovey, on his death bed, acknowledged that he was the guilty person, and that he had charged Miller with the crime in order to shift the danger of the punishment from himself. The dying confession was made under such circumstances, that no doubt was left of Miller's entire innocence.—The facts were represented to Governor Felch, and a full pardon was granted, a short time since, to Miller, who, on being set at liberty, returned to his friends in Vermont, who are said to be highly respectable."—*Pennsylvanian.*

SPLENDID PRINTING PRESS.—Our neighbors of the Ledger, have recently obtained a new press, which, when in full and perfect operation, will throw off from ten to twelve thousand impressions an hour. The inventor of this new machine is Mr. Richard Hoe, of the well known house of Hoe & Co., New York. The great difference between it and the common press, is that the types are placed upon a cylinder, instead of a flat surface. This cylinder is four and a half feet in diameter, and is surrounded by and revolves within four other smaller cylinders which turn in an opposite direction. Each of these smaller cylinders receives from its supplying attendant the sheet of paper, with which, in its revolution, it meets the form of type as it comes round, and in passing gives the impression, and throws it out into the receiver's hands. Thus four impressions are thrown off at each revolution of the large cylinder. This is said to be the fastest printing press in the world; and it will fling off the Ledger's edition of thirty thousand, in about five hours, at the rate of three to four impressions per second. Truly this is a go-ahead (perhaps it would be only fair to say *Hoe*-a-head) age.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.—This celebrated fortress has now been captured for the fourth time since its first construction. It was captured for the first time by surprise, on the 14th September, 1568, by the pirate Juan Aquinas Acle, who was, however, shortly after expelled by Don Francisco de Lujan, with the aid of a fleet composed of twenty-three vessels. The second capture, also made by a pirate, named Lorencillo, occurred in the night, between the 17th and 18th of May, 1693, and was far more disastrous in its consequences. Lorencillo, after he had mastered the citadel, sacked the city of Vera Cruz. The third capture was effected by Admiral Bodin, commander of a French Squadron, after a battering of six hours. The last by the American Army and Navy under SCOTT and PERRY.—*Pennsylvanian.*

STRANGE IF TRUE.—The Middletown (Ct.) Constitution relates a circumstance of a young girl about eleven years of age, apparently dying in Ipswich, N. H. and remaining in that state for thirty-three or thirty-four days, with color which [illegible] turned every day at the same [illegible] she recovered, nature was so exhausted that, faintly saying she was very sick and should die—she expired.

THE PRESIDENT GOING to N. C.—A public meeting of the people of Granville, Warren and Franklin counties, N. C., has been called to make arrangements to receive the President of the United States and his suite, and to conduct him on his way to the University of N. Carolina, at Chapel Hall, where the "Commencement" takes place the first Thursday in June. Judge Mason, the secretary of the Navy, and a graduate of the same institution, is to deliver an address on the occasion.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND MR. CALHOUN.—The Washington correspondent of the *Sun* says there is a letter in Washington from South Carolina, which states that Mr Calhoun has written to his friends recommending them to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. If there is any truth in this, it will be made public in a short time. If true, Mr. Calhoun must be assured that Gen. Taylor is an Anti-Tariff man. How will our Whig friends relish that?—*Baltimore Argus.*

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. WOOL.—The Common Council of Troy (New York) have appropriated six hundred dollars to be expended in the purchase of a sword for Gen. Wool. This is a deserved compliment to that gallant officer from the authorities of the city where he has long resided.

GEN. BUTLER.—It is said that Gen. Butler intends to have an operation performed on his leg. The Muscle has grown to the bone, and renders him a cripple. He intends to have it separated from the bone. The wound gives him, at times inexpressible agony.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.—The President has appointed Brig. Gen. Pillow and Brig. Gen. Quitman to be Major Generals in place of Messrs. Benton and Cumming, who declined, and Col. Caleb Cushing to succeed the Brigadier Generalship vacated by the promotion of Gen. Quitman.

SPANISH ENTERPRISE.—Hon. W. Thompson, in his work on Mexico, says: "It is remarkable that there is not in the world such a thing as a railroad in any country where the Spanish language is spoken, with the exception of a short one in Cuba, which owes its existence to an American enterprise."

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Simon Kenton, near Clarksville, Tenn., recently collapsed her boiler, by which accident one person was killed and seven others badly scalded.

MORE TROOPS FOR NEW MEXICO.—The St. Louis papers state that additional troops are to be raised for New Mexico, from that State.

From the Washington Union.

Prospects with Mexico.

Glorious and triumphant as our war has thus far been, the people should never forget—what we undertake to say the administration always remembers—that it has been waged from the first with a view to secure *peace*—peace, with such indemnity as will make it just and honorable—peace, with such guarantee for the future as will make it permanent. To this policy of peace, all the great interests of our land are deeply committed. The farmer of our country finds his true prosperity, not in the ranks of our army, but in the cultivation of his fields at home, and in that wide market and free exchange for his products, both in the eastern and western continents, which stable peace alone can fully open and secure. Peace, too, is the great element in which commercial prosperity and wealth expand. To plough the land and to plough the sea, and to gather the harvests of both successfully, is the work of peace; and in this great work, the substantial welfare of our whole nation is builded up. Neither the unfortunate and inevitable causes of our war, nor yet the great splendor of world-wide renown which its triumphs have shed over our people and our institutions, have for one moment blinded our government to these great truths, nor in the least contributed to efface their deep impression.

And to this great end of peace, the Administration has labored both in diplomacy and in war, with all possible energy. Almost for the first time in modern history, it has had to do with a nation professing to be civilized, which absolutely spurned all negotiation, and from the very first to the very last, has refused to entertain or consider any terms of peace whatsoever. By all its love of peace, the Administration was summoned to *subduc* such an enemy before peace could by any possibility be obtained. With what foresight, with what energy, with what constancy in the face of appalling difficulties, both at home and abroad, this wise work of necessary subjugation has been carried on by the government and by our gallant officers and soldiers, until now it seems to be on the very verge of accomplishment, is known to the country and to the world, and will hereafter form one of the most resplendent chapters in our national history. In less than eleven months, the northern and western provinces of Mexico have been occupied by our arms; the flower of her armies driven before us in inglorious rout; her principal seaports seized and blockaded; her principal strongholds seized with carnage as at Monterey; or captured in almost bloodless victory by a signal display of military science and combination, as at Vera Cruz; till at last her fairest central cities, and even her ancient capital itself, now seem to offer themselves as an open and easy prey to our conquering arms. Nor has our policy, in turning our conquests to advantage, and in effectually crippling the resources of our enemy, lagged behind our victories in the field. Already a comprehensive plan of military contributions, promptly devised by the administration, and brought out for execution at the fit moment, is just going into operation, which will transfer, in no small measure, to our conquered foe, the future burdens of the war.—Thus, all that arms and policy can do to secure peace with such a nation as Mexico, has been triumphantly done by the administration, even while crippled as it has been by the delay of Congress in furnishing the forces needed for the prosecution of the war. More even than this. Foreseeing that one great difficulty in the way of permanent peace must arise from the want of a government in Mexico strong enough to make peace, and to guarantee it against the risk of sudden revolution, the administration has wisely permitted, in the return of Santa Anna, the presence upon the scene of operations of the one Mexican leader, from whose paramount influence with the people the formation of such a government seems at present most to be hoped for. The conquest of Santa Anna at the head of the Mexican [illegible] peace is most likely to spring. It is the settled policy of the administration, in the interests of peace, fully to accomplish this conquest of the chosen Mexican leader. Much has been done towards it already. But the efforts of the administration will know no relaxation. *The armies both of General Scott and General Taylor will be promptly reinforced, till even Mexican pride, vainglorious and obstinate as it may be, shall see and feel the utter impossibility of continued resistance. We have heard it suggested, but we will not vouch for the accuracy of the estimate, that the former army will be in all about* 20,000, *and the latter not less than* 10,000. The end to be thus accomplished is well worth the price of its accomplishment, for that end is—secure and permanent peace, with just indemnity.

But neither the stubborn pride of the Mexican population, nor yet the distracted feebleness of the Mexican government, has been the chief obstacle to the administration in its efforts to "conquer peace." Factious partizanship at home has done its utmost and its worst to paralyze the effect of our victories abroad. It presents a more serious difficulty than the arms of Mexico herself. At this very moment, while Scott and Taylor may be sweeping on through widely diverging lines of operation to the other strongholds of the enemy—at this very moment when our arms and our policy are most signally triumphant, Mexico—to the enduring shame of Federalism, be it spoken—Mexico looks up from her prostration to believe and to exclaim through all the organs of her public opinion, that there is an "entire party" in the United States, which takes her part against our government, and systematically advocates her cause in our public councils. The habitual language of our Federal press ascend the whole foul current of Federal declamation in Congress, have made the Mexican rulers believe that the Federal party here holds out war to be a national horror, a palpable violation of our constitution, and a deed of Heaven-daring aggression and injustice. These outpourings of Federal passion roll out sonorously through Spanish translations, and are re-echoed everywhere by the government presses in Mexico.—They tell the blind and infuriate leaders of the wretched people to hold on to their arms; that relief will come ere long from the distracted councils, and the opposition votes at Washington; that the wing of the Federal party is even now ready to refuse supplies for the war; that the whole Federal party is loud-mouthed and pertinacious in its denunciation of the war;—and as we have seen, in the famous or infamous extract from the Mexican government journal which has gone the rounds of our press, the name of Webster is already cited as that of the leader in a movement to "impeach" the President for the war, and to "turn him out of office," for its prosecution! A few days longer, and we shall learn from Mexico, that the speech of Mr. Corwin, in the Senate—a speech to make every American hang his head with shame—has been spread out in the columns of the Mexican press, as speaking the sense of one-half of our country, and as containing the sentiments of a man, whom Federalism named on the same ticket with General Taylor as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

We put it to the American people, can any terms fitly measure the blind and reckless and ruinous impolicy of such party proceedings as these? How can we wonder, in view of these facts, at the infatuation of the Mexicans?—What stronger inducement could by any possibility be offered them to hold out in the war against us? It is Federal faction in the United States—we repeat and emphasize the declaration—it is Federal faction here with its denunciations of the war, with its exaggeration of its evils to us—with its efforts to prevent the acquisition of a territorial indemnity—with its attempts to refuse supplies, its delays in granting them, its threats to withhold them, and its perpetual carpings against every act of the administration directed to the prosecution of the war and to the crippling of the resources of the enemy—it is this anti-American, anti-war course—this "*moral treason*"—of the Federal faction which at this moment constitutes a chief obstacle to a peace with Mexico. With professions of peace upon its lips, this Federal faction is doing its very utmost to prolong the war.

We urge these views especially upon the people of those States who have yet to elect their representatives in Congress. By all their love of peace, and by their regard to the great interests of the country involved in a permanent and honorable peace, we appeal to them to see to it that they send representatives to the next Congress who shall be eager to sustain the administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war, till such a peace be gained. And such a peace this administration is as eager to obtain—as any Federalist in the land. Let Federalism have its way in the next Congress, and if all indications deceive not, is there not danger that the supplies for the war will be tardily and scantily granted, or altogether withheld? And in such a state of things the best hope, if not the main hope, of speedy and satisfactory peace, must be endangered or lost.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Pennsylvania.

"For one, I am rejoiced to see that the Whig papers in Pennsylvania have so generally put General Taylor in nomination. It is right. An election for Governor, a Legislature, &c., is soon to be had in the Old Keystone State. Let the Taylor issue be made. Gen. Irvin, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a Taylor man. Let his opponent Gov. Shunk show his hand in this matter, and say whether he is for Taylor, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, or against him. Let the lines be drawn!"

We find the above in the Washington letter of the *Baltimore Patriot*, and hesitate which most to admire, the assurance and impudence of the writer, or the respect he pays to the intelligence of the people. The paragraph we have quoted reminds us of the incident so happily applied by one of the speakers at the recent meeting. It was this:—The good book tells us that once upon a time the devil took our Savior to the mountain top, and showing him a lovely expanse of hill and valley, rich in all that nature could produce, promised him all that he saw, if only he would fall down on his knees, confess his errors, and become a convert to Satan. But the point of the moral consisted in the fact that the old rogue did not own an inch of the land he wanted to give away. The reader sees how this impudence is rivalled by the Federalists in appropriating to themselves the glory of General Taylor's victories, and the fame he has acquired, and in threatening to crucify all who will not obey their commands; when, the fact is, they are using what they have no right to use, and trading upon stolen capital!

In Pennsylvania the effort of the Federalists, ludicrous as it is, is fully understood. How the brave volunteers from this State, comprising nearly *three* full regiments, will laugh at this clumsey juggle! Those especially in the two first regiments cannot fail to remember the strenuous effort of Governor SHUNK, not only in *favor of the war*, as proved by his messages and general orders, but in furthering their departure, and in promoting their comforts. They, as well as the citizens of the State, cannot forget this. They cannot forget that Governor SHUNK pledged his own private means, limited as they are, to raise money immediately for the purpose of sending off and providing for the first regiment; nor will it be forgotten that that gallant and indefatigable officer, Adjutant General BOYMAN, labored incessantly to supply their wants and attend to their demands. Much of the credit in raising the two first regiments from this State, in that prompt and enthusiastic manner which has sounded the fame of Old Pennsylvania from one end of the Union to the other, belongs to Governor SHUNK.

Whilst these proceedings were taking place, where was General IRVIN, now to be urged as the special friend of General TAYLOR? In the hands of the enemies of the war, himself as we learn, one of the most bitter and vindictive opponents of the country's cause! In the hands of those who sympathised with the murderers of American citizens as the soldiers of "the Poland of America," who "applauded" Mexico for having "*defended* herself against General TAYLOR and his troops," and who pronounced them "invaders,' and assassins! This was General IRVIN's position, while Gov. SHUNK was showing his patriotism by supporting the war, by inciting the people to its support, and by devoting his energies and his means to raise volunteers to carry on the war in which Gen. TAYLOR was engaged, and which Gen. IRVIN opposed.

It may be useful to know that the late Legislature, composed of a large majority of the friends of General IRVIN, refused to vote a dollar to assist those who were sent to the relief, as it was then supposed, of Gen. TAYLOR; and this, too, notwithstanding the measure was strongly recommended by Gov. SHUNK in his annual message.

A good purpose may also be promoted, by announcing the fact that the Convention which nominated General IRVIN for Governor, said not one word in favor of the country or her cause, and went out of the way for the purpose of alluding to the war as a war for the extension of slavery!

And yet, according to this awkward blunderer, Gen. IRVIN is for, and Mr. SHUNK rather opposed to, Gen. TAYLOR. The trick has not even an excuse to redeem it from shame. It is an ignorant, transparent and audacious cheat; and all who see it, cannot fail to appreciate an insult which expects them to fall into a trap open before their eyes in broad day light. Governor SHUNK was the friend of