

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1847.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradley announced the death of Senator Fairbank, and made some appropriate remarks.

HOUSE.—Some discussion arose upon a resolution offered by G. W. Jones, to authorize the employment of additional clerks in the Pension Office.

It was interrupted by a message from the Senate, announcing the decease of Mr. Fairbank, when Mr. Hammons arose, and, after a few remarks, moved the usual resolutions, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

SENATE.—The Senate met, resolved to attend the funeral of the Hon. John Fairbank, and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several resolutions were offered in the House. A petition from Indiana, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the inter-State slave trade, was presented by Caleb Smith, who moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. A member from a slave State moved that he be laid upon the table; upon this motion the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Root, and ordered. The vote stood—yeas 76, nays 70. So the petition was laid on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

SENATE.—Messrs. Johnson, of Md., Atkinson, Dickenson, Bell, Breese, and others presented numerous petitions, which were appropriately referred.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced, of no general interest, which lie over.

Mr. Sevier introduced a bill fixing the compensation of registers and receivers of public land offices as assistant U. S. Treasurers. Laid over.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill for the establishment of a general pre-emption system, which was referred.

Mr. Cass, from a committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the further prosecution of the war with Mexico, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Atcherson, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill from the House providing for a deficiency in the subsistence department.

The bill was taken up in committee of the Whole. Mr. Johnson, of Md., said he did not rise to oppose the bill, but to inquire of the chairman of the committee with respect to the deficiency in the appropriation of last year.

Mr. Atcherson stated the reason of the deficiency, and the additional amount required.

Mr. Johnson, (in his report) said he understood it to be near four million dollars additional. The bill was passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States.

Mr. Crittenden called up the bill for purchasing the Madison papers. After some debate, it was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

The resolutions from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Bradley, were, after a brief eulogy by Mr. Felch, adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, announced the death of his late colleague, Edward Bradley, and, after pronouncing an eulogy, offered resolutions: That the House had heard with deep regret of the decease; that they were deeply affected by it; and that they were moved to adjournment, which was agreed to, and an adjournment took place as a further mark of respect.

Thursday, Dec. 30.

SENATE.—A number of bills of a private character were introduced and referred to committees.

Sundry resolutions were introduced, which lie over.

Mr. Breese announced the resignation of Mr. Cass, as one of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, on the part of the Senate; and the Vice-President was authorized to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it stand adjourned till Monday next.

A resolution offered some days previous, by Mr. Johnson, of Md., calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish a list of those who have been killed and died, &c., in the Mexican war. After a few remarks from Mr. J. in explanation, it was adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. Crittenden, for purchasing the Madison papers, was taken up, and passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Cass moved that the bill reported by him yesterday, providing additional forces for the prosecution of the Mexican war, be taken up.

Mr. Calhoun hoped the subject might be postponed.

Mr. Cass could see no reason for delay—the contrary, the exigencies of the case, demanded prompt action; delay only retarded the termination of the war. In the language of the President's message, he could pledge the administration as opposed to the extinguishing the nationality of Mexico, or annexing it to the U. States.

Mr. Calhoun was glad to hear the announcement, as he would regard the reverse as a great national calamity, but he desired first to have a vote upon the resolutions which he had submitted some time previous.

Mr. Cass could not see the force of the reason for delay. He had no desire to say a word as to how the war originated—to defend the President—or to discuss any collateral question. His only desire was to take measures for concluding the war.

Mr. Clayton favored a postponement. As did also Mr. Burrier, who first desired to consider the proposition of Mr. Calhoun, with a view to arrive at what the war was to be continued.

Mr. Cass suggested the necessity of speedy action, and urged that the delay in making the force available, from the time to be consumed in passing the bill, in raising the regiments, transporting them to the seat of war, &c., &c., would not be any reason for postponing the bill, with the view to discuss an abstract question, involved in the resolutions of the Senate from South Carolina; and preferred a strong opinion, substantive and practical propositions. He might consent to its postponement till Monday next, but no longer.

Mr. Allen argued in favor of acting upon the measure now, as involving a question of the highest national interest. He desired the issue to be made at this time, whether we were

Difficulty in the Army.

A late arrival from the city of Mexico, confirms the reports of the arrest of Colonel Duncan and General Pillow, and, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. At this is a matter which will probably cause great excitement through the whole country, we publish the particulars of the affair, as far as they are yet developed. The following General Order of Gen. Scott, is said to have had a particular reference to the officers under arrest. The Order first quotes that clause of the General Regulations of the Army, to which the President called the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, not long since, directing that "its observance be strictly enjoined upon the Army," which clause reads as follows:

"650. Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the Army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden, and an officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

The General Order of the Commander-in-Chief then proceeds:

"The attention of certain officers of this Army is recalled to the foregoing regulation, which the General-in-Chief is resolved to enforce so far as it may be in his power. As yet but two echoes from home of the brilliant operations of our army in this basin have reached us; the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper. It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them, or specially procure them to be written, and the intelligent can be at no loss in conjecturing the authors—chiefs, partisans, and pet favorites. To the honor of the service, the disgrace—prurency of fame, not earned—cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers (present,) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two categories. False credit, may, no doubt, be obtained at times, by such despicable self-puffings and malignant exclusions of others; but at the expense of just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession, and the truth of history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fail, in the end, to bring down the conceited and the envious to their proper level. By command of Maj. Gen. Scott."

It is said that the letters alluded to by Gen. Scott in the above not too dignified though perhaps very just rebuke, are one that appeared in a New Orleans paper signed "Leonidas," highly eulogistic of General Pillow, and another which appeared first in the Pittsburgh Post, was then transferred to the Union, and finally found admission into a Tampico paper. When General Scott's Order was published, Lieut. Col. Duncan came but promptly in the Mexican North American with the frank avowal of his connection with the "Tampico letter," so called. According to the North American the "Tampico letter" was "compiled from two letters written by officers of the army in Mexico to a brother officer in Pittsburgh, for his eye alone." The following is Col. Duncan's letter: Mexico, Nov. 13, 1847.

To the Editor of the North American.—Sir—I enclose herewith a copy of the "Tampico letter," characterized as "scandalous," "despicable," "malicious," &c., in general orders No. 349, published in the American Star of this morning.

To the end that the true character of this letter may be known, I desire that you publish it in your paper, and that note of my brother officers may innocently suffer by a publication so obnoxious. I hereby publicly acknowledge myself to be its author. The substance of it is manifested from Taculaya, a stationer of the lathes, in a private letter to a friend in Pittsburgh.

The statements in the letter are known by very many officers of this army to be true, and I can but think that the publication of truth is less likely to do violence to individuals or to the service, than the suppression or perversion of it. Justice to Gen. Worth, (who is evidently one of the "heroes" pointed at in Order No. 349) requires me to state that he knew nothing whatever of my purpose to write the letter in question, nor that it had been written till well on its way to its destination; he never saw nor did he know, directly or indirectly, even the purport of the line, word or syllable of it. I will see it in print, and he is equally ignorant of my design to make this declaration, which I do, as I wrote the letter, unprompted and on my own responsibility.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES DUNCAN, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

Upon the appearance of this letter, Colonel Duncan was placed under arrest. Subsequently, Gen. Pillow was arrested, and then General Worth.

The Mexico North American is of opinion, however, that Gen. Pillow was not arrested on account of either the Tampico or Leonidas letter, but on other grounds. It says:

"We hear, generally, that the cause was this: Gen. Pillow having taken exceptions to the finding of a Court of Inquiry, which finding has been approved by Gen. Scott, addressed a paper relating to the matter to the Secretary of War, through the Commander-in-Chief, preserving a copy, which he showed in a letter accompanying the copy, or would send directly to the Secretary at Washington. This transaction is judged to be a contempt and for the so judged contempt, General Pillow is arrested. Not understanding the technicalities of the case, we are not advised whether part of or the whole transaction is regarded as the contempt—but that is immaterial."

The general change in the faces of both Generals Pillow and Worth is believed to be contempt towards the Commander-in-Chief. Of course, Col. Duncan's arrest is for having violated the clause of the Regulations of the Army above quoted—a charge which he himself has acknowledged the truth of.

These disagreements between high officers of the Army are very much to be regretted. Who is to blame, with our present limited knowledge, it would be impossible to determine. It is very evident, however, that the morbid desire for fame—that last infirmity of noble souls—is at the bottom of the whole difficulty.—Sat. Eve. Post.

BLACK DIAMONDS.—The value of the Appraisement and bituminous coal sent to the market this year from the mines of Pennsylvania is estimated at \$40,000,000.

SYMPATHY FOR ITALY.—A public meeting will be held at Philadelphia, to-night for the expression of sympathy with the people of Italy, and respect for the character of Pope Pius IX.

Rail Road Meeting.

The citizens of Susquehanna County are hereby generally invited to meet at the Court House in Montross, on Wednesday evening of the first week of Court, Jan. 17th, for the purpose of taking into consideration, measures for obtaining a charter for a Rail Road from Pittston in the Lackawanna Valley, to intersect the New York & Erie Rail Road, at the most feasible point within the county of Susquehanna.

Drafts of surveys will be submitted to the meeting showing that Martin Creek Valley was designed by Nature as an outlet for the Coal and Iron regions of the Lackawanna Valley into the interior of the State of New York. The immediate completion of such a work is now loudly called for, by many portions of the State of New York, as well as of our own State, and assurances will be given to the meeting that a sufficient amount of capital for completing said work, will be forth-coming as soon as a large meeting of the citizens of the County is desirable, and is anticipated.

Take the "Democrat."

We trust that our friends, and the friends of the cause in the different parts of the county, will feel themselves interested in our, and the paper's welfare sufficiently to induce them to use all proper exertions to extend our circulation. Never was there a time when people could better afford to take a newspaper than the present. The times are good, money is plenty; or if not, all kinds of merchantable produce are, and will be readily received on subscriptions. Besides there are other inducements well deserving attention. The Mexican war is yet far, we fear, from being terminated, and the advances from that quarter, which are always early and very fully chronicled in this paper, still continue, and will continue to be fraught with a peculiar and exciting interest. Then the reports of Congress, which we design to give in full, are beginning to attract attention, and becoming of the highest importance to the masses of the people, as well as to politicians. Not since the last war with England has Congress been looked to with greater interest, or its deliberations awaited with more feverish anxiety. These circumstances, together with the fact that the present year is to witness another Presidential canvass of peculiar interest and excitement, combine to render the newspaper a desideratum, indispensable to every family. We trust our friends will all concur in our appeal and do what they can to extend the circulation and influence of our humble sheet.

The New York Daily Globe has ignored remarkably since it passed into the hands of its present proprietors. It is an excellent paper. We regret we do not get it more regularly.

From Harrisburg.

We clip the following letter from the Pennsylvania of Tuesday:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1848. The Whig members of the Senate met in caucus this evening, and determined to support Wm. Williamson, Esq., of Chester, as their candidate for Speaker. The Democratic Senators met and adjourned without making any nominations. The only members of the Senate absent, are Messrs. Small and Black. The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this evening, and on the second ball nominated Wm. F. Packard of Lycoming, for Speaker. The Whig members have nominated Gen. Ladd, of Chester, for Speaker. Mr. Bleeker for Clerk, and the other officers during the last session for re-election. Every member of the House is in town, and in good health.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1848. Editors of the Pennsylvania: It is reported in town to-day, that Generals Worth, Pillow, and C. L. Duncan, have been recalled to be tried by court martial, for certain offences preferred against them, and that Gen. Scott will return also at the same time.

There will be in the field able and vigorous heads to fill their place. Generals Butler, Patterson, Lane and Marshall, will carry out the views of the administration with great energy.

The friends of Zachary Taylor are becoming far more numerous than those of Clay. He had better come on here shortly, or he will be totally defeated.

Curious to say, while it is contemplated that the Whig National Convention shall nominate no candidate, with a view to elect Gen. Taylor, he is openly declared by his friends to be a free trader, and opposed to a national bank. Of what motley colors is Federalism!

Specie about to Return.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Manchester, England, Dec. 3d 1847, to the editors of the Journal of Commerce:

In March and April we shall want a large quantity of Corn and Flour at fair prices. Exchange must fall very soon in New York, and gold must go back to the States. Much of the Exchange that would have found buyers in ordinary times, has been sent out here for collection, and will go back in January and February in specie. The unprofitable export of gold to a creditor country cannot long continue; and if the reaction takes place early in consequence of restored confidence in houses here, the effect will be very salutary upon the spring trade."

Outrageous.—Two of the students at New Haven, on Friday night of last week, made an attack upon two tutors who interrupted them in some unlawful sport. One of the tutors was stabbed with a sword-cane, the other knocked down with an iron bar. The names of the students, are Lewis of this city, and Eben of Tennessee; of the tutors, Emerson and Goodrich. Both of the students were arrested the next day, and ordered to find bail in the amount of \$4,000. As Tavernier was unable to do so, he was committed to prison. Eben unfortunately found some one to go in his stead, and therefore remains at large. It is feared that Goodrich, the tutor who was knocked down, will not recover. We trust these young gentlemen will receive exactly the same measure of justice at the hands of the proper authorities, as the they were common people.—Sat. Eve. Post.

The Responsibility of the War.

The question "Who began the Mexican war?" is one now very generally asked, and one, moreover, that is invested with considerable importance, both by Congress, the press, and in every-day parlance. But two answers have been, or can be given, and they are (by the Democrats) Mexico—and (by the Federalists) the Administration.

We are now about to undertake the task, in a series of articles, of proving the first of these answers the correct one, and, of consequence, the other erroneous. We do not promise, however, to convince every bigoted opponent or rabid partisan of the truth of our position, for such we know, are totally indifferent as to what is truth, so long as its opposite will better subsolve their party purposes, or satiate their rankling hate towards the "Administration" and the country. It is not to such that we address our remarks; but to men of reason and candor, who will direct themselves of all such influences, and are willing to receive, and capable of appreciating, simple, well-defined truth, even though it may come from without the limits of their own party.

It scarcely seems possible, when we reflect upon it, that the foregoing question is liable to two answers. That Mexico, literally and in fact, commenced the war, both by proclamations from her government councils and on the field of murderous combat, is a fact so notorious as to bar all doubt, and we greatly marvel that any man can be found to dispute it. But this part of our subject will be further elucidated after what follows. The question "what commenced the war" into which the first is naturally merged, will now be considered. In relation to it there may be a wider difference of opinion where the history of its causes and origin are not understood. One (the Federalist) declares it to have been produced by the removal of our army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, while the other, (the Democrat) avers that it was brought about by the annexation of Texas.

This latter position we shall assume in the outset, and endeavor to adduce our proofs. Not that we believe that without annexation we should not, at a day not far distant, have been involved in war with that country; for we are certain such must have been the consequence. The whole conduct of Mexico—the long list of outrages perpetrated by her upon our citizens—the robberies, spoiliations, and murders, confessed by her—agreed to be atoned for—her agreement shamefully violated—all all tended to such a crisis, and demanded, in the language of a leading opposition print, "immediate war," which must inevitably have ensued. But that would not have been the war that now exists.

We therefore come back to the proposition that the annexation of Texas produced the war that we are now waging. This we shall endeavor to substantiate by unquestionable authority, and by recurrence to well-known historical facts.

We need not go farther back to do this than the period when negotiations for annexing Texas were pending. So early as the 23d of August, 1843, Mr. Buchanan, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote to Mr. Thompson, the American Minister at the city of Mexico, in the following language:

"The Mexican Government will consider equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican republic, the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas with the United States; the certainty of the fact being sufficient for the proclamation of war, leaving it to the civilized world to determine with regard to the justice of the cause of the Mexican nation, in a struggle which it has been so far from provoking."

The same is repeated by him in another letter in September, 1843.

In November following, Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, in a note to Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of State, said that "Texas was an integral part of the Mexican republic, and that in annexing it the United States would commit an act of violence," and by order of his government, he adds:

"That on sanction being given by the Executive of the Union to the incorporation of Texas into the United States, he will consider his mission ended, seeing that, as the Secretary of State will have learned, the Mexican government is resolved to declare war, as soon as it receives information of such an act."

And later still, on the 6th of March, 1845, Congress having just passed the joint resolutions annexing Texas, and they having been approved by the President, Almonte again wrote to Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, protesting in the most solemn manner against the action of Congress, denouncing it as "an act of aggression the most unjust, that can be found recorded in the annals of modern history," and declared his mission "near this government ended," and demanded his passports that he might return home without delay.

Such was the state of affairs when, on the 4th of July, 1845, Texas accepted the terms of annexation. From this time nothing but war was heard from Mexico. All diplomatic relations between the two governments had been closed as early as the 22d of March, 1845, by a letter from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cuevas, to Mr. Shannon. Thus from 1843 down to 1846, the same unvarying strain of hostile intentions marks and pervades the whole of her official papers, predicated upon the event of the annexation of Texas. Mark!—it was not a question of boundary, but of the annexation of Texas. Her statesmen never dreamed of the pretext that is given her by her sympathizers and apologists here, that it was to recover a narrow strip of Territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, that she placed herself in a hostile attitude. No!—it was the annexation of Texas; one of her reviled provinces, which she still claimed, (how rightfully we shall show before we close) for

The Bank Excitement.

For several days past quite an excitement has prevailed in relation to a number of the Banks of this State and New York, they having been reported broken, or next thing to it. So far as the Banks in New York are concerned, the following from the Evening Post, of Friday will dissipate unnecessary alarm:

"The Atlas Bank has failed. The James Bank has been rather suspended for some time, but beyond these two we cannot learn of any of the New York country Banks respecting which there is any just reason for fear."

There was a report started respecting the Franklin Bank, but this is good. We urge all persons not to sell the country notes at anything less than the usual rate. There is no ground for the excitement, and it will pass away after the 1st of January. It must be recalled that nearly three millions are to be paid in Wall street next week by the redemption of five per cent. State stocks, and by the payment of interest on city stock. This will be distributed at once in the community, and produce a very favorable impression."

As regards the reported failures in this State, we will say that so far as we have been able to ascertain, (and we have taken considerable trouble to learn, by the bye,) the reports are all equally groundless. We do not know of a Pennsylvania Bank that does not redeem its notes at its counter, (where the law prescribes,) except the Lewistown, which exploded several weeks ago.

The Bank at this place, it is true, has been pretty hard run of late, in consequence of its reported connection with the New Hope and Delaware Bridge Company, which has failed; but no one here doubts its solvency, and our advice to its bill-holders is, not to part with its notes at a sacrifice. In a few days, at most, we have no doubt its affairs will be straightened up, and its notes pass as currently in the market as heretofore.

The most probable conclusion, therefore, now appears to be, that the whole excitement was a device of the brokers for speculation and plunder. Their object was to arouse suspicion against certain Banks; get up a "run" upon them, depreciate their notes in value; then buy them up and draw the specie upon them."

The DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for January, 1848, has been promptly received. From a hasty glance over its pages, we judge it to be a capital number. It is embellished with a likeness of CHAS. H. HASWELL, chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy, and contains several articles of rare value; John W. Moore, Publisher, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

Our State Legislature convened on Tuesday last. We shall probably receive the message of Gov. Shunk in time for our next issue.

Considerable alarm is felt for the safety of the French steamer Arcton, now forty days

er population of the country at one time, and at others, are glorified as the saviors of the liberties of the people, upon the temporary success of some popular election, out of which rises many grave evils. On all occasions the people are the sufferers, being taxed to sustain the government *de facto*, and again taxed upon its downfall for having sustained it. Benefices and sequestrations follow each other in quick succession, titles to property are unquieted, and still less cared for, the *ins* are robbers by necessity, by which means it happens that all parts of this unhappy country are infested with bandits, "mutatis mutandi" under all the prominent military men of Mexico. The country, its inhabitants, and government, resemble a grand Mosian work, but without presenting that beautiful and harmonious union of incongruous units. Owing to the difficulties of communicating with the sea coast, articles of foreign growth or labor, are very high, and our occupation of the country seems, under our liberal policy, to have enhanced the prices of all commodities.



THE DEMOCRAT. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED. This Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business—one who can come well recommended, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Democratic Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic Citizens of Susquehanna county, that there will be a meeting at the Court House, in the Borough of Montross, on the evening of Monday the first day of next January Court, (immediately after the rising of the Court) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed important and necessary.

By order of the Standing Committee, THOMAS JOHNSON, Chairman. Dec. 27, 1847.

A New Arrangement.

The undersigned has transferred his interest in this paper to his late partner, Mr. O. G. HEMPTZAD. In making this announcement, he deems it, only necessary to say, (a fact which is no doubt very generally known,) that the editorial supervision of the "Democrat" has been mostly and almost entirely attended to by Mr. H. during the past year. If the past, therefore, may be considered a guarantee for the future, which no doubt properly may in this case, the paper will continue to be entitled to that generous confidence of the Democrats of the County it has heretofore received. The Democratic party is now strong and united, and so long as the paper shall continue to be the fair exponent of its principles and devoted to its interests (which are in truth the interests of the people) it ought to receive, and no doubt will, the cheerful support of every Democrat.

The cause which has induced the undersigned to withdraw from the paper, is partly to gratify his preference for agricultural pursuits, and partly from the inadequacy of the support the business affords when the profits are divided. GEO. FULLER.

From the foregoing it will be seen that with the present number of the "Democrat" commences its publication by the undersigned, who has purchased of Mr. Fuller his interest in the concern, and assumed its entire conduct and responsibility. In making this announcement, I do not deem it necessary that I should renew old promises, or offer any new ones in regard to the character I design the paper to bear in the future. I can hardly believe, that, after having been for the past two years, joint proprietor, (during the last one of which, as is doubtless generally known, I have had almost the entire control of its columns) such a show also be required. Suffice it to say, that what the "Democrat" has been for the past two years, it will continue to be in the future; with this difference—I shall have the advantage of that much experience, which, after all, will be so much advantage to its patrons.

I have neither disposition or time to inflict a long introductory upon my readers, and shall therefore conclude this announcement by expressing my gratitude for the kind encouragement, and liberal support of friends, both of the paper and the cause it advocates; during my past connection with it; and I humbly trust that very few, if any, will feel constrained to dissolve our acquaintance during the year on which we have just commenced. The paper needs that support, the cause it advocates needs it, and I cannot but flatter myself that it will be cheerfully and liberally extended.

With the usual greetings of a "Happy New Year," I now assume again the duties of my station. O. G. HEMPTZAD.

HENRY HITCH, Esq., departed this life at his residence in this village, on Sunday morning last, in the 86th year of his age.

Mr. Finch was identified with the early history of our county, he was more than twenty years held office of responsibility and trust, and was at the time of his decease acting Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans Court of the county.

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er population of the country at one time, and at others, are glorified as the saviors of the liberties of the people, upon the temporary success of some popular election, out of which rises many grave evils. On all occasions the people are the sufferers, being taxed to sustain the government *de facto*, and again taxed upon its downfall for having sustained it. Benefices and sequestrations follow each other in quick succession, titles to property are unquieted, and still less cared for, the *ins* are robbers by necessity, by which means it happens that all parts of this unhappy country are infested with bandits, "mutatis mutandi" under all the prominent military men of Mexico. The country, its inhabitants, and government, resemble a grand Mosian work, but without presenting that beautiful and harmonious union of incongruous units. Owing to the difficulties of communicating with the sea coast, articles of foreign growth or labor, are very high, and our occupation of the country seems, under our liberal policy, to have enhanced the prices of all commodities.

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