



THE DEMOCRAT.

MONROSE.

Thursday, February 10, 1848.

Hon. JOHN S. GREEN, and Hon. WM. P. HALL, will accept our thanks for copies of their respective speeches on the war.

Tremendous War Meeting in the City of New York.

On Saturday evening week, the Democracy of New York assembled in mass meeting at Tammany Hall for the purpose of expressing their views and feelings in relation to the Mexican war, and of sustaining and encouraging the Government in its further prosecution.

So large and enthusiastic a meeting, judging from all accounts, seldom if ever assembled in the "Old Wigwam." The Globe says "never have we witnessed within the walls of Old Tammany a more numerous assemblage than that which convened on Saturday evening last. Among the thousands who assembled there, but one feeling prevailed; and that was an enthusiastic determination to sustain the Administration in the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace is obtained. This meeting will diffuse joy and gladness throughout the Union. It was one of the most harmonious political assemblages we ever saw. Our Whig opponents confidently relied upon disturbance. The perfect harmony and cordiality that existed throughout the entire proceedings astonished them, as well as some few in our own party, who have preferred to have a division among Democrats on this important occasion."

The principal orators were Gen. Samuel Houston, Senator Foote, of Miss., and Mr. Brown, formerly a member of Congress from one of the Western States, each of whom was exceedingly eloquent, argumentative, and convincing.

Sketches of the remarks of Gen. Houston, in relation to the Texas boundary are given in another place, and will be read with deep interest, and create energetic applause. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the Lexington platform and throwing the responsibility of the war on Mexico, and also guaranteeing the support of the New York Democracy to the Government until a peace, giving us "indefinite and security," shall have been attained. They were received with rapturous applause.

A correspondent having kindly furnished us with a detailed account of the Meeting, which may be found in another column, a further report from us is entirely superfluous.

Canal Commissioner.

We observe that the names of quite a number of gentlemen, all doubtless eminently worthy, have been mentioned by the press in various parts of the State for the office of Canal Commissioner. This is all very well, and unquestionably proper, inasmuch as the Convention to put in nomination a candidate will assemble in less than four weeks from this time.

While considering this subject, as it becomes every politician, or editor to do, we have been led to inquire why a candidate for that office, if the right kind of a man can be produced, might not be selected from the Northern section of the State? or why Senecaughanna county, which has heretofore been diffident of her claims of this character, may not be honored with such a selection from her borders? And the more we have reflected upon the subject, the more confirmed have our impressions become that no good reason exists why it may not. On the contrary many considerations appear in its favor.

If there were none other, the simple facts that Susquehanna County is one of the strong holds of the Democracy of the State—that it is a county to which our Democratic friends may always look with entire confidence for the upholding of our flag, (even when it trails in others, and the State, through their recalcancy, goes over to its enemies and plunderers,) and that it has never been honored with the selection of any elective State officer from its borders, are enough to establish its claims, at least equally as valid as others, provided it can furnish as good and as available a man. This we are certain we can do—and many of them.

The question here arises whom shall we name from among those we deem entirely competent and worthy for that office? Here we find ourselves in rather an embarrassing situation, as it is assuming most too much for us, to say, in the absence of any public expression, whom the Democracy of this county would delight to support.

But hold! Our embarrassment is relieved by the kind whisperings of a friend at our elbow, who refreshes our recollection that our County Convention, one year ago last January, expressed a unanimous preference for WILLIAM HARTLEY, Esq., and instructed our Delegate to the 4th of March Convention following, to present his name as a candidate. Here then we have a candidate for the nomination to whom not the first lip of an objection can be offered. Than Mr. HARTLEY no truer, sounder, more active Democrat can be found in the State, and as for business qualifications and tact, no one who knows him will hesitate to pronounce him eminently competent and efficient. The nomination of Mr. HARTLEY, we are confident, would be a credit to the 4th of March Convention, a legacy to the State, a compliment to Susquehanna County, a deed of justice to the Northern section of the State, and a sure precursor of the success of the Democratic ticket on October next.

Our friend F. A. W. is gratefully remembered for his favors.

The Legislature.

But little has been done by this body of public or general interest. Petitions and memorials continue to be poured in on all subjects and for all purposes, from the re-chartering of old Banks (and chartering of new ones) down to the "fixation" of places for holding elections.

A bill to protect married woman in the use of their property and to prevent it from being taken for the debts of their husbands, has been reported. Also to exempt property to the value of \$300, from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent. Also one for the "registry of marriages, births and deaths in this Commonwealth." Also one authorizing the issue of new relief notes in place of those now in circulation, and badly defaced, which was adopted by the Senate on Saturday—says 22 yeas & 7.

A bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank has passed the Senate. An amendment making the Stockholders jointly and individually liable was voted down, of course, by the Whigs. It will find rather a sorry time of it in the House, we opine; but if it gets past that watch, there is a Governor who will without doubt arrest its further progress unless it carries with it the "liability principle."

Quite a number of petitions for a Railroad from Pittston to the Great Bend, we notice, have been presented by Messrs. Streeter and Taggart in their respective bodies.

SENTING ALARM.—The great War Meeting at Tammany Hall seems to have given Greely, of the Tribune, "particular fits," to use a phrase of perhaps rather more pith than dignity. The next day he came out with one of the most bitter, malignant, attacks upon the meeting and the Government that we ever read. He is evidently alarmed, and it requires no extraordinary acumen to divine the cause. Such a voice—which is in fact but the voice of the people throughout the nation upon this question—as went up from the countless masses in and around the Old Wigwam, is certainly enough to terrify any Corwin traitor who has not yet, as John Donkey would have it, "paid the debt of the Nation and the debt of Nature." We wonder not that an anti-war Whig of such a school should scent alarm in the distance.

JUDGE MCLEAN ON THE WAR.—Judge McLean has given his views on the war in an epistolary form. He says that the war was unconstitutionally commenced by marching our army into disputed territory in possession of the Mexicans; and that Congress should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles. He is opposed to the issue of any more Treasury Notes, but favors the authorization of a loan at par.

A cotemporary has well said: "The letter of this political judge is an admirable piece of partisan bitterness. There is an asperity and ill humor in it which evinces an arrogant and self-willed man. The production is totally unbecoming the dignified character of a judge of the highest tribunal in the land. I say so, is all that this ambitious judge condescends to favor the people with; and as if to manifest his entire independence of the administration, and his faithful adherence to faction, he characterizes the war with contemptuous epithets, and heartily coincides with that miserable craven band of blue-light politicians, who have unquestionably protracted our unhappy differences with Mexico, by lending aid and comfort to the foe."

The judge has shown clearly that, how anxious soever he may really be, he is not a candidate for the Presidency.

Look Out!

For counterfeit 5's and 10's on the Sussex Bank, N. J., some of which, we learn, are circulating where they can in these parts.

Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday last cautions the public against new counterfeiters on the People's Bank, Paterson, N. J., Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Chesapeake Bank, and Washington Bank, Maryland, described as follows:

5's spurious. Vignette, Eagle on a shell. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, Engravers. 10's spurious. Vignette, An Indian looking at a train of cars. On left end an Indian and on right end a ship. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., Engravers.

Counterfeit 5's on the Bank of Silver Creek, N. Y., and 2's on the Mechanics' Bank, Boston, are also reported.

OUTRAGE AGAINST A SOVEREIGN STATE.

A correspondent of the Union states that "The Whig party in the House of Representatives of Iowa have refused to go into an election of United States Senators and Judges of the Supreme Court, and, having a majority of one vote in the House, can keep off an election. I regret that we shall continue to be unrepresented in the Senate this session. It is, however, unavoidable. Considerable excitement prevails, and the Democrats are highly indignant. We have a majority on joint ballot, and also in the State. Under these circumstances, to be kept without a representative is an outrage."

A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, says: "It is now clearly understood that General Taylor's name will be presented by his friends, to the Whig Convention, and that his name will abide the result of their deliberations. I speak this on the highest authority."

THE SMALL POX is not, and has not been, in this Borough, as we learn has been reported in various parts of the county.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

BROOKLYN, L. I., February 1, 1848.

That the report of the proceedings of the war meeting, as given in the papers I send you, is as correct as could be given, I will myself vouch for, as I was present, and listened to, and enjoyed the whole.

The crowd was immense, in fact I doubt whether a more compact body of human beings was ever crowded together, and thousands, as I believe, came to the meeting, that could not get into the building.

I was near the stand occupied by the officers and speakers of the meeting, and occasionally when there was a sudden outburst of applause, as some remark made by the speaker, a general rush would be made by those from the back part of the room, to get near the stand, and I can only compare it to the effect of the wind upon a tree in a dense forest, a little waving to and fro, and all is right. I was astonished at the order and quiet that prevailed.

Gen. Houston is truly a fine looking man, and an excellent speaker. In short, the speeches were all eloquent, argumentative, and full of patriotism, creating the greatest possible enthusiasm throughout the whole crowd. There was some few who felt a disposition to annoy the meeting, and which were very properly invited by one of the speakers, to be taken out and treated to a little hard cider. With but this exception, the meeting passed off with quiet good order, and was conceded to be, by all present, the most enthusiastic, as well as one of the largest meetings ever held on any occasion—so heralded too, by all the newspapers of the city, except the Tribune and Express. They of course, could not sanction the proceedings of such a meeting without violating their mandate from Clay, Webster, Corwin & Co. The Express said but little, and I will give it the credit of publishing the Resolutions and Speeches. The Tribune gave vent to a most bitter invective, of which here is an extract: "The advocates of more butchery and subjugation among us, convened per order at Tammany Hall, to rekindle by lies, and liquor, the fainting, sizzling flame of infernal war." Perhaps I can account in part, for this; though I am aware that no man but Mr. Greely himself, can know why he possesses so much anti-American feeling. After the meeting was over, I took a stand on the side walk near the door of the Hall where I might watch the coming out of my friend (Mr. C. the P. M. of Brooklyn, who went to the meeting with me, but in the crowd and got departed from me). I had been standing but a few moments, before I heard a voice saying, "there comes Greely, O how I would like to see Old Houston hug him." On turning round I saw Mr. G., and judging from the countenance he put on, he did not at all appreciate the joke, and probably could not forget the remark which, with the immense crowd, had so ruffled his mind, until he had penned the article alluded to.

Hastily and Respectfully, F. A. W.

A VOLUME OF TREASON.—Gen. Pearce, in his speech at Concord, N. H., last Wednesday on the occasion of his public reception, stated that on entering the national palace of Mexico, our soldiers discovered a bound volume of extracts from the different papers throughout the United States opposed to the war. These extracts were taken indiscriminately from all the opposition papers, and were used by the Mexican government to produce the impression amongst the people of that country that the people and press of the United States were opposed to the war.

THE FUGITIVE TRIAL.—Lieut. Col. Fremont occupied the Court several days in reading his defence, which was principally a refutation of the evidence on the part of Gen. Kearney. It is supposed the trial will result in his acquittal.

Acknowledgement.

Mr. Editor.—Please allow space in your columns to present my most grateful acknowledgements to the many friends, for their very generous and most acceptable donations at my house on Friday the 28th January. This expression cannot be forgotten; its influence must survive many changes, and prove in after days a source of most pleasing recollection. We doubt not, but God is mindful of such offices of love, and as they are done in his name, will plentifully reward the doer. May all who have thus manifested unto me and mine, be abundantly blessed of God, and ever know the preciousness of that precious assurance, "to do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

JOHN LONG.

Montrose, Feb. 7, 1848.

Mr. CLAY.—In the Whig General Committee of this city, on Tuesday evening, Philip Hone, President, resolutions were adopted, 58 to 3, declaring Mr. Clay the first choice of the whigs of this city, for President, and, as they believe, the first choice of the whigs of the Union; also, in favor of a National Convention.—New York Ec. Post.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR IN LOUISIANA.—On the 24th ult., Pierre Spole (dem.) was elected United States Senator, to take the place of Hon. Henry Johnson, (whig) 61; Spole, 68—four whigs having voted for the latter.

ARABIAN MURDER.—On the 18th ult., a colored man by the name of John Yates, residing at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and his wife, took their child nineteen months old, and placed it upon a hot stove, and there burned it to death! As an excuse for the act, one of the fends alleged that it had the rickets.

THE VAN NESS CASE.—The Supreme Court of the United States have dismissed the appeal of Mrs. Camer, who claimed to be the wife of General P. Van Ness, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction, which, in effect, confirms the decision of the Court below, which settles the case adversely to the plaintiff.

Speech of Gen. Houston.

The following is an extract from the speech of Gen. Houston at Tammany Hall on the subject of the war and the boundary of Texas.—It is an overwhelming vindication of the Government, and must produce a profound impression on the mind of any person who will read it unbiassed by party influences and trimmings. We are happy to find the views we have expressed upon this question in two or three articles, so clearly, ably and triumphantly sustained as is done by the remarks of Gen. Houston;

We should not be properly able to appreciate the truth and justice of our condition, and of the present war, if we did not revert to the causes of this war, and the position in which we were placed, at the time of its commencement, in relation to the civilized world. I grant you, fellow-citizens, it is true in referring to respect to this war, that in part, it has grown up out of the annexation of Texas. But in that annexation the best of the bargain was yours, and you ought to be satisfied. I say the best of it was yours, not so much in the material you got—though by the by, that was not bad; but in the extent and richness of soil, in the variety and beauty of climate, and in the variety of those institutions we possessed. We had nothing to learn of these institutions and principles in this annexation; we jumbled them all with our mother's milk, we returned to you, chastened, it is true, in the school of experience, and taught by the bitter lessons of adversity. The great politicians of this day have now put themselves in opposition to this war; and yet they were willing at its commencement to embark in it. They then said it was the duty of the President to fix the boundary of the newly acquired country, and now they deny that her boundary was that which she possessed before the annexation was made.—That boundary, however, fellow-citizens, which they now deny to Texas, was hers, and belonged to her by right of conquest. We gained it not by rebellious force or power. We never rebelled against Mexico; but she, it was, who first violated our constitution, subverted our laws, subjected us to the most cruel despotism, and drove us, by her injustice, tyranny, and oppression, to vindicate our rights, which were the common rights of freedom.—The object of Mexico, in her system of despotism and oppression, exercised against us, was, if possible, to sweep us from the soil, to annihilate the whole race of us, and not to suffer one of the Saxon blood to leave the impress of his foot upon the soil which we inhabited.—What did we do? We resisted this oppression, we asserted our lawful rights, we established for ourselves a provisional government, and we continued on in the hope that a better state of things, a better government, would be created in Mexico; that the other States would, like ourselves, assert their rights under the Constitution, which had been so shamefully violated. We continued hoping that the Mexicans themselves would rally to support us, and redeem the country from despotism, violence and oppression. We went on in the enjoyment of our republican liberty—we endured till our hopes became fainter and fainter. But notwithstanding all this, it was not until 1830, when Santa Anna marched against us with his myriads, threatening our destruction and devastating our fields and our country—it was not until the day of the Alamo, when a brave and Spartan band was sacrificed by his sanguinary hordes—I say, not until then, when, driven by desperation and oppression, did we declare the Declaration of Texas Independence. Then it was we made that declaration. We made it in the face of heaven. We then pledged our lives, our property, (that, indeed, was but little), and our sacred honor, that we would vindicate our just and natural rights against the despot and oppressor. We did this, and after the tyrant lay manacled at our feet, we liberated the captive. It was after the declaration of Texas Independence; after that the despot was in the military control of the country, when victory had justified our cause, and triumph and success had crowned our Declaration of Independence; it was then that the tyrant directed the order and sent the mandate to his general, Filisola, to vacate the territory which was now the independent territory of a nation which had risen up and declared its independence. That mandate went the next morning to Filisola, ordering him to retire with his troops from the soil of Texas; and where did he retire? Where did he stop? They did not stop at the Nueces. That was not the boundary of Texas. They did not stop at the Rio Grande. That was not the boundary. But they marched on in pursuance of the mandate, to leave Texas, and they first stopped at Monterey, leaving all Texas behind them, and leaving it free. The government agreed with Santa Anna afterwards upon the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and no question ever arose as to the Nueces being its boundary pending the negotiations for annexation; but it is only since this war began that this question has been raised by its enemies. But still more. By a law passed in 1836, it was promulgated to all the civilized world that the Rio Grande was the boundary of Texas. This boundary was then defined and strictly laid out as beginning at the mouth of the river of that name; then running a north-west course up the middle of the river, from thence crossing in a line, particularly defined over the territory of the United States, on to the ocean. This was then declared by law to be the boundary of Texas. This was not done in a corner—it was not hid under a bushel; but it was promulgated in the face of all the civilized world. This was in 1836. This was then recognized as being our boundary by France—it was so recognized by Belgium. It was not questioned by any one, or by any power, but that this was our boundary. No man can contest this truth. All Christendom recognized this to be the boundary of Texas by their subsequent acts. (Great applause.) But this is not all—the evidence thickens upon me, but time will not allow that I should bring it all forward before you. When Mexico invaded Texas, she crossed the Rio Grande, and wasted and plundered the rancheros which were on the Texas side of it. When she came to our country, to ravage our land, to burn our villages and our farms, and spread destruction and desolation over the country of Texas, she crossed the Rio Grande, and then and there she began her work of spoil and devastation. And again, after these futile exploits, when she fled, driven away with infamy by our soldier-citizens, she skulked back again to hide in her fastnesses on the other side of that river. This was declared and manifested before all the world to be the boundary of Texas, and this long before the act of annexation with the

United States. Nor is this all: Mexico, after two successive outrages upon Texas, still refused to learn wisdom by experience.

The President of Texas ordered and prepared an army which crossed over the Rio Grande, reduced Guerrero and re-crossed it again at its leisure, saying effectually to Mexico, "We can cross over into your country, as well as you can into ours; you stay where you are, and we will let you alone." They never crossed again. The unfortunate Mier expedition arose out of this state of things. It cost us much trouble to teach Mexico that our boundary must be respected by her, or else that her boundary would not be regarded by us. But this is not all. Mexico never occupied this country after our independence was declared and asserted. We possessed and occupied the country, and would not permit the establishment of any Mexican settlement in the country we occupied. In all the negotiations which were entered into in relation to the armistice, there was no question raised of the Nueces being the boundary of Texas; but our commissioners went on the other side of the Rio Grande to meet the Mexican commissioners, and there it was they negotiated for an armistice. Again—when Santa Anna put an end to the war, he denounced all those who should be found in league on this side of the Rio Grande. This shows that he himself regarded this line as our boundary. But this is not all. When, in 1835, a treaty was made by the new Executive, Jones, with the government of Mexico, which treaty was called the Gules Treaty, Mexico, by her own act, then recognized the Rio Grande as the boundary of the State of Texas. She never raised the question of the Nueces being the boundary of Texas. She recognized again the Rio Grande as our boundary when she required of Texas as the condition of acknowledging her independence, that she should not become annexed to the United States. All this, fellow-citizens, which I have here mentioned, and more which might be mentioned, goes to establish the fact that the Nueces never was the boundary of Texas, until it was made so here in the United States. Mexico herself never thought it to be our boundary; we marked out our boundary by our life's blood; we obtained it by the sacrifice of our citizens, and by noble conquest. It was recognized by Mexico and the world, and it would be a scandal to the U. States to give it up. (Loud cries of "Never, never!") We made ourselves by our acts a free, sovereign, and independent nation, and we had the right to annex ourselves to the U. States. We did so. Who will say it was not constitutional to take us? It was the voice of the American people which took us into this confederacy, and now that we are a part of the Union, it is the duty of the Executive to defend the soil acquired to the confederacy. There is no question what is the boundary, for it was defined, asserted, and maintained before the annexation was made; and it has never been questioned, except by those who have raised the question from party motives and faction. Was it then, the President's duty to defend the soil of the United States? Or did he, without any cause being about this war, upon poor, oppressed Mexico? (Laughter.) I sympathize, indeed, with Mexico; I have no antipathy to gratify against her, but while I can divest myself of all hard feeling towards her, I cannot divest myself of a holy devotion to my country, and her righteous cause, and I must spurn the man who would prostrate to the sacred cause of his country, espouse that of an alien. (Three cheers called for and rapturously given.) I cannot regard as fellow-citizens the men who array themselves against the cause of their country—who delude its armies and the glory they have acquired for the nation, who array themselves against the administration of their country, and seek to strengthen the hands of the enemy. Such people do not reflect, or they have forgotten all wisdom of the mind. Impelled by fact, they are the enemies of their country's cause—enemies of that glorious enthusiasm which animates the American patriot—while they reserve all their feelings and pity for "poor Mexico," and dare nothing at all about the United States and their own country. I say that you have got a good bargain in getting Texas; and I, who say this—I think I can prove it and make you believe it. As surely as to-morrow's sun will rise and pursue its bright course along the firmament of heaven, so certain it appears to my mind must the Anglo-Saxon race pervade the whole Southern extremity of this vast continent, and the people whom God has placed here in this land, spread, prevail, and pervade throughout the whole rich empire of this great hemisphere.—The manner of the consummation of this grand result I cannot predict; but there is an instinct in the American people which impels them onward, which will lead them to pervade this continent, to develop its resources, to civilize its people, and receive the high honors of the creating power of the Divine Providence.

Revenue of Mexico.—The gross amount of the nominal Revenues of Mexico, according to official documents made in 1845, and transmitted to our Government by General Scott, amounted in 1844, to \$25,905,348. Certain deductions are made, however, which reduce the amount to about seventeen millions—the average annual receipts into the Treasury for fourteen years. The net product of the Custom Houses during that period, average \$6,396,245. The annual production of the precious metals is estimated at \$20,000,000.—Globe.

Railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico.—This contemplated road, a correspondent of the Picayune states, passes over no mountains, and crosses no swamps; the ascent, though great, is very gradual—not more than a yard and a quarter in every hundred—and the nature of the ground extremely favorable. The Almighty himself seems to have pointed out the way by which the two extremes of the country are to be united.

Great Fire in Havana.—The brig C. Street had arrived at New Orleans, from Havana, Jan. 14th. A great fire broke out in Havana on the night of the 11th inst., consuming several ware-houses. Damages upwards of \$40,000! The brig Adam Gray, having on board as passengers, P. T. Barnum, Esq., and Gen. Tom Thumb, and suite, arrived at Havana on the 13th inst.

Chloroform and Insanity.—The Rochester Advertiser reports a recent application of chloroform to a lady "affected with insanity." She was perfectly frantic, and previous attempts to soothe or make her sleep had failed. In one minute after the inhalation of the chloroform she was in a tranquil slumber; so composed about half an hour, and then awoke, comparatively quiet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on the first day of this month with two weeks later news from Europe. There were no failures, bread stuffs and cotton had experienced a slight decline. The money market was good. The crimes in Ireland were as numerous as ever.—The young queen of Spain was supposed to be in a dying condition—a sword hung by a single hair is still suspended over the heads of monarchs. It is reported that Aldeide Kider had surrendered to the French—doubtful. Famine is nearly as bad this season in Ireland as it was last. Floods of specie were arriving in London—twelve million pounds of bullion were in the vaults of the Bank. France, Austria, and Prussia were contemplating to interfere with the affairs of Switzerland. A massacre had taken place in Milan. The military had charged upon the people and 140 were killed.

From Texas.—Dates from Galveston to the 22d have been received. A war had broken out between the Delaware and the Camanche tribes of Indians, and a bloody fight had taken place in which the former were defeated with a loss of twenty-five warriors. The cause of the war is attributed to the Delawares having encroached upon the hunting grounds of the Camanches. The loss of warriors will probably excite the Delaware Nation to revenge, and they will probably raise a large force to carry on this new Indian war.

A party of Camanches had stolen twelve horses from the camp of Capt. Gillette, on the Socio, some time since. Lieut. Cozens, with twelve men, followed in pursuit, and after nine days' travel, overtook the party and routed them completely, killing seven, and recapturing the horses stolen, and seizing a large number belonging to the Indians.

It is rumored that several tribes of Indians have volunteered to carry on the war against Mexico.

Chloroform.—Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, in the course of an article on Chloroform, breaks out as follows:

The means now undoubtedly exist in perfection of extinguishing pain in all circumstances. Such is the announcement, and no less, which we must make to our readers! A soldier may now take a phial of chloroform to the field with him, and if it be his fate to be wounded, and to lie a night without relief, he may inhale the vapor and be at ease. A delicate patient, about to submit to an operation feared to be too great for the nervous energy to sustain, may take this inhalation, and his life is safe from at least the shock of the pain. A peculiar class of female sufferings may be said to be abolished from the earth by this simple fluid.

WELL SAID.—General Shields remarked, in the course of a recent entertainment given to some officers of the army in Richmond, Va., that "General Scott might be a small man in small things, but he was a great man on great occasions—on the field of battle, with an enemy before him."

Without fully endorsing the sentiments of Gen. Shields, we are convinced that there is much truth in them. Gen. Scott has suffered greatly either from yielding to little infirmities of temper, or from acting without sufficient thought and deliberation in matters of comparatively slight importance. Still, he is a noble old soldier.—Sat. Post.

THE CHORONA.—The report of the Sanitary Committee, just presented to Parliament, at the last advice, states that, according to information received from the English Consuls abroad, the pestilence is steadily advancing upon precisely its former track of 1832. The Lord Bishop of London had addressed the clergy of his diocese at great length, warning them of its approach. We trust our eastern cities will be prepared as far as possible for the visit of this dreaded disease. Cleanliness of houses and streets is the best preventive on the part of communities; cleanliness of person and regular habits, on that of individuals.—Sat. Post.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—No less than three deaths occurred in the District of Moyamensing in one day last week, from actual want and starvation. The first was that of a colored woman, named Jane Dennis, residing in Bragg's Alley; the second of another colored person, whose name we did not learn, living in Baker street; and the third, of a colored woman, named Mary Brown, living in a cellar in Stranahan's Court. The last case was a most distressing one to view, the Jury at once rendering a verdict of "Death from starvation." That people should starve to death almost in the midst of plenty, is melancholy to think of.—Alexander's Messenger.

THE RECENT BANK ROBBERY.—The light-fingered genies should recollect, when they take a large amount of the notes of one Bank, at a single haul, they cannot be made available.—Of the \$51,000 of the notes of the Bank of Chester County, stolen from Dr. Darlington, probably not a single dollar has found its way into circulation. Whoever receives a Chester County Bank note, looks at once, to see if it is dated in 1848, and has the words "new issue," printed in red ground, on the back. If not, the very offer challenges veracity.

A DIFFERENCE.—The widow of an eminent composer, in her obituary of her departed husband, used this language: "He has left this life and gone to the blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded." The widow of a famous pyrotechnist, pleased with the idea, adopted it on a similar occasion, with a slight variation, and remarked of her lord that "He had gone to that blessed place where only his fireworks could be exceeded."

YANKEES IN TEXAS.—A friend, who has just returned from Texas, informs us, that he was not a little surprised while travelling there that State, to find so many Yankees settled there. Every town and village contains a fair proportion, the largest number being from Me. Emigrants are pouring in in large numbers, as well from the States of the Union, as from the Old World.

LEAVE YAN.—The Brattleborough Eagle states that the ladies of Vernon, Vt., availing themselves of the time honored prerogative of last year, made arrangements for a dance on Tuesday evening week invited the gentlemen, galled them back and forth, and—paid the bill.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whig members of Congress held a caucus in Washington city, on Friday evening last, and determined to recommend a National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President. No time or place yet designated.