

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Great demand for American Provisions.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. R. R. ...

It will be seen that Cotton, Flour, and Corn have advanced at a very rapid rate.

The Hibernia brings from one million to one million and a half of specie.

Corn had advanced and the best quality closed at 63 7/8 shillings.

Flour had also advanced, and the best closed at 37 to 38 shillings per barrel in bond.

There was an excellent demand for American Beef and Pork at stiff prices, supplies large.

Lard was 48 to 50 shillings, in kegs.

CORCORAN MARKET.—Ordinary New Orleans and Mobile 6 1/2 to 7; Fair do 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Good do 8 to 8 1/2.

The money market was quiet with but little fluctuation.

The general political news was unimportant.

The Hibernia has a passenger, the new Governor of Canada and his suite.

The President's message gives hope for a settlement in England, that low duties on British goods will be maintained, and has given the English manufacturers cheerful prospects for their trade during the coming spring.

The Paris papers assert that the French government intends proposing a reduction in the duties on foreign corn.

There has been terrible inundations in the Roman States, occasioning great distress and extensive loss of property.

Hope is mitigating these hardships by donations from his own purse and personal exertions. He also reduced the duties on foreign grain.

The President's message has been assailed by the whole British press, and ugly names are given to his reasons for sustaining the Mexican war.

The annexation of California is more unpopular in England than the Texas annexation, and severe comments are made upon the President's declaration that the war was not undertaken with the view of conquest.

The distress existing in Ireland is the absorbing topic, and the number of deaths by starvation is on the increase.

The people are going over to England to escape the horrors existing in their own country.

There is also great distress on the Highlands of Scotland.

The government have offered a pension of £100 to Father Mathew.

News of the Week.

Late from the seat of War.—Reported Battle between Gen. Quitman and Gen. Urrea.

New Orleans paper to the 18th inst. were received yesterday. They contain full particulars of the reports from the army, among which we find the following letter addressed to the editor of the Flag, and published on the 8th inst. Our readers will judge for themselves as to the correctness of the writer's conjectures. The same report has reached Washington, but the battle is said to have been fought with Canales.

Camargo, Jan. 3, 1847.

Dear Friend:—I came down from Monterey yesterday with Col. Croghan, who is en route to Austin, Texas, authorized to raise a regiment of Texan Rangers to serve during the war.

From the most authentic information I have been able to gather, from Mexicans, I am strongly in the belief that a battle was fought yesterday, two leagues this side of Victoria, between Gen. Quitman, with 2000 volunteers, and Gen. Urrea, with 12,000 regular troops.

Col. Croghan is not inclined to credit the report, but I consider the authority pretty good, having conversed with the Mexican who brought the express to me.

Gen. Taylor is six days in the rear of Gen. Quitman, with 3000 regular troops. So, if Gen. Quitman should find things too warm for comfort, he can fall back on Gen. Taylor, and their united forces can repel any attack which Urrea can make.

Gen. Worth is still at Saltillo, having been reinforced by three regiments of volunteers, from Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.

Gen. Wool is in camp fifteen miles from Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi, waiting orders.

Santa Anna can, if deemed expedient, reinforce Urrea (by the Tula Pass) with a large force.

Mexicans inform me that such is Santa Anna's intention, thinking to draw General Wool and Worth from Saltillo, when he would immediately occupy that place.

Fifteen hundred lancers are hovering around Gen. Wool's encampment waiting a favorable opportunity to strike.

Our troops still continue to suffer from chills and fevers at every post.

Yours truly, JACK R. EVERETT.

TEXAS PRISONER.—Mr. Gillespie, released lately by Santa Anna, at San Luis, has just returned to Matamoros.

Mr. Gillespie was captured at China, on the 16th of September last, and was taken on to San Luis in advance of the retreating Mexicans from Monterey.

Upon his arrival in San Luis, he, with other captives was put in prison, and remained in confinement until released in compliance to Gen. Taylor, by order of Santa Anna.

He speaks in terms of the highest praise of nearly all the Mexican officers, save one, with whom he had any dealings; and one officer in particular, Captain Gonzalez, of the 9th Cavalry, he thinks the prisoners consider with which he treated them.

The officer from whom the prisoners had received harsh treatment, was, upon their representation, broken of his command and placed under arrest.

The number of troops at San Luis, Mr. Gillespie states to be 27,000 at the time of his departure, with an additional force of 10,000 somewhere in the vicinity.

This force was under constant drill, and many foreign officers were said to be engaged in the service.

Great enthusiasm, and the most perfect subordination prevailed in the Mexican lines.

MEXICAN CONGRESS.—The message of President Salas to the Mexican Congress is said to have been received in this city, but

the recipients of it, (if there are any,) show a reluctance to let us know its tenor; or what it recommends.

Rumor gives out that it presents to Congress a deplorable state of affairs—holds out no hope that the country can successfully impede the march of the Americans upon the capital, and recommends that no time be lost in proposing to the United States to enter into peaceful negotiation for the settlement of the difficulty.

This rumor gains a coloring of truth from what we hear stated as a fact, that a despatch was sent to Gen. Worth from San Luis, notifying him that the Mexican Congress had agreed to receive a Minister from the United States vested with powers to treat upon honorable terms.

Better late than never; but how the difficulties are to be satisfactorily adjusted by negotiations, we are not sufficiently versed in State affairs to determine.

It seems unreasonable to expect that Mexico will ever concede to what the United States will feel herself bound to demand as the terms upon which the difficulties are to be settled.—Flag.

From the Public Ledger.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Mutiny of the Killers.—Resignation of Captain Hill.

CAMP JACKSON, below New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1847.

We are now fairly on the way from this hallowed spot for the plains of Mexico, and I hope, for many, fields of glory.

Two detachments of the regiment from the right and left are already on board the transports, and the third, consisting of Hill's, Morhead's and Small's companies will strike tents and embark in the morning.

We have been here between two and three weeks, and although we honor the spot, as the scene of Jackson's brilliant victory, we are glad to move away from it and the city of abomination near it.

The ground on which we have been encamped is pleasant enough in fine weather, and affords an excellent parade for drill, but is an execrable place in foul weather, and the city has no consolation in it.

The people look askance at volunteers. What little money the regiment brought with it has been filched away by the most extravagant charges for every thing purchased, and, I repeat, we are glad to get away from the place.

Several companies of the second regiment of Mississippi volunteers are encamped between us and the river, waiting the arrival of other detachments of the same regiment. They are a rough looking set of fellows, without uniforms, and would not weigh half as much as the same number of Pennsylvanians, nor do they appear capable of enduring the same fatigues and hardships.

They may, however, prove better than they look, when called into action, and I dare say, know how to use their arms with skill and effect.

Four companies of the second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, have also just arrived upon the ground, (at 5 o'clock P. M.) and are selecting the site for the encampment.

They are fine, noble looking fellows, and will no doubt do good service. Our men have been much disappointed in not seeing some new comers from Philadelphia, having obtained leave to go to the river on the arrival of each succeeding detachment of troops above noticed, in the hope of meeting friends and acquaintances.

9 o'clock, P. M.—In the hurry of pulling up stakes and the unavoidable confusion incident to such a movement by new hands, we are all sixes and sevens, and I must write my paragraphs as I best can, and at intervals.

To add to our disorders, Captain Hill's company, "the Killers," have again broken out in a mutinous and disorderly manner. These fellows are the pest of the camp and the curse of the neighborhood.

They have given us trouble from the beginning, have disgraced themselves and the regiment, and will never be quiet, I am assured, until some of them are shot or hung. As the tattoo has been sounded by the drums, I must put out my light and retire.

January 16, 1847.

The third detachment of our regiment have stricken their tents, and are now on board the ship Statesman, busily engaged in preparing for the voyage to Brazos St. Jago, and thence, as we are informed, to Vera Cruz.

We, of course, know nothing certainly of this, but as the ship is provisioned for three months, it is possible we shall go much farther than Point Isabel, which we can reach in four or six days. We shall be ready to start by the evening, I hope, as the baggage and stores are now pretty much disposed of on board. I shall send my letter as we leave the shore.

Capt. Hill has offered his resignation, and left his company in charge of his first Lieutenant, Mr. Krutchmar. Lieut. Moore has gone with him, and as Lieutenant Brown, Capt. Hill's other second lieutenant, is Adjutant of the regiment, the company is left with but one commissioned officer.

The reason assigned for this movement was, that the Killers, or some of them, surounded Capt. Hill's tent last night, with the design of assassinating him, and that he cannot hold his post among them either with honor or safety any longer. I know all the officers left in camp last night were under arms until nearly daylight, in consequence of the alarm caused by this suspicion.

The Colonel, of course, refused, and had no authority to accept the resignation or release Captain Hill, and sent up to the city after him. Major Bowman, who commands and accompanies the detachment on board the Statesman, is now waiting the return of the messenger. If Capt. Hill is brought back, there will be new trouble on board, as his corps received the announcement of his resignation with three cheers, followed by as many groans.

Mexico.

As everything in regard to Mexico possesses, at present, more than ordinary interest, the following facts in her history may claim attention:

It is generally remembered that Mexico extends as far north as the forty-second parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, and at this point may have a width of seven or eight hundred miles.

Its length, from north to south, is about 2000 miles. From the mouth of the Rio Grande to the eastern shore of the Gulf of California on the Pacific, it is about 750 miles.

Mexico is estimated to contain about 1,200,000 square miles, or more than six times the area of France, without including Texas, which is itself more than twice the size of France. The territory of Mexico is made up of twenty States and four Territories.

The States are—Yucatan, Tabasco, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, the Federal District, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Jalisco, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Occidente. The Territories are—New Mexico, California, Florida.

The population of Mexico is estimated at about 7,000,000, and is divided into seven distinct races, viz: Europeans, Creoles, or native whites of the European race, Native Indians, African, Negroes and Mestizos, Mulattoes and Zambos, which are crosses of the different classes first named.

In the Creoles were found the former titled nobility. Of the above population the Indians have three millions, the Mestizos, which are the offspring of Whites and Indians, have nearly an equal number, and would leave the Creole and European population greatly in the minority.

The City of Mexico, which is the capital of the Republic, is situated nearly at its southern extremity. The President's Palace occupies the site of the Palace of Montezuma, which was destroyed by Cortez in 1519.

The city of Mexico is said to contain about 180,000 inhabitants.

Mexico continued a province of Spain until 1819. In 1824 they adopted a constitution, modelled on that of the United States, which was abolished in 1835, and a Central Government established. In 1844 they adopted a new Constitution, which we believe is still in effect.

This Constitution was framed by a Convention, the members of which were chiefly nominated by Santa Anna, who was then President. By this instrument the Catholic religion was established to the exclusion of all others, and incorporated in it are other doctrines repugnant to our ideas of a republican government.

So long ago as 1827, the military force of Mexico consisted of 58,955 men, of whom 32,161 were actually under arms, and this force was well supplied with the appliances of war. It will be observed that this far exceeds the United States forces now employed against them, and may, even now, be some indication of the force she could raise in an emergency, in which the people are united, against a foreign foe.

The distance to Vera Cruz from Mexico is 200 miles. The route over which the road passes is the same through which Cortez passed upon his expedition against the Montezumas. Upon this road there is a line of good stages, which make three trips a week. The stages were built at Troy, N. Y. and the line was established by an American. Castles are erected on the commanding eminences of this road for the protection against an invading enemy. It is said the mountain passes of this road are easily made tenable by a small body of men against a vastly superior force.

The distance from Tampico to Mexico is 312 miles, and the road is said to be altogether unfit for carriages. It is said the only two routes by which an invading army could reach the city of Mexico, would be the road from Vera Cruz and that through the pass leading from Monterey through Saltillo. It is said, that in former times, it was not unusual to travel by land from New Orleans to the city of Mexico. The road led through Montalva, Saltillo, or Monterey. The distance is about 1820 miles.

From Saltillo to the city of Mexico is about 660 miles. For a distance beyond Saltillo there is a difficulty in obtaining water at certain seasons of year. It is supplied from wells of great depth, and is brackish and unpleasant. The keepers of the wells live here, in miserable huts. From Saltillo to Catorce is 164 miles; from Catorce to San Luis Potosi, 156 miles; from San Luis Potosi to the city of Guanajuato, 120 miles; from Guanajuato to Mexico, 220 miles.

The property of the Catholic Church alone is estimated at rising of \$90,000,000. This Church is interested in the struggle between the United States and Mexico, as our conquest of her territory, or any part of it, would forever extinguish such an union of Church and State as now exists.—Luzerne Dem.

From the Public Ledger.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1847.

Mr. Benton is to speak to-morrow on the Military Bill, for the purpose of keeping Mr. Corwin's (originally Mr. Cameron's) amendment out. He says he is determined to fight it out, and will no doubt do the thing handsomely.

The bill, I think, will pass to-morrow—and then look for applications for office for a fortnight or a month to come. It is indeed long time for the hundreds of applicants now spending their last penny to be definitely told what they may expect, in order to induce them to go home and return to the pursuits of their lawful business, or to send them at once where their services are wanted.

The Lieutenant General, as I intimated when the measure was rejected, will be revived. For this purpose the correspondence between General Taylor and the War Department will be called upon and placed before both Houses of Congress. It will then be decided if the War Department or the General is at fault, or, as Gen. Taylor's letter seems to charge, if the fault is with the Quartermaster General.

Gen. Jessup, I believe, has done his duty faithfully; but it is almost impossible to comply with the requisitions of a large army just at the moment we were emerging from a long peace establishment. Our staff was not sufficiently numerous for such a force as was commanded by Gen. Taylor at Camargo; but it strove faithfully and diligently to meet the reasonable demands of the General commanding in the field.

One reason of dissatisfaction on the part of Gen. Taylor seems to have been the absence of boats on the Rio Grande for the transportation of men and baggage.

I believe that Gen. Taylor never despatched the quartermaster, what species of boats would be most adapted to the navigation of the river, though he had a number of engineers with him who could have ascertained the depth and current and peculiarities of the river. Gen. Taylor at last sent believe four times the number arrived in the river, sent by powers here, before Gen. Taylor procured his own.

The gallant old General, in the midst of no doubt harassing and perplexing circumstances, and the excitement incident to the campaign, must have forgotten the contradictory tenor of some of his requisitions. He complained of the want of cavalry, when he had the Tennessee regiment of horse which he probably ordered away on some other

expedition. As to ammunition, I suspect "Old Rough and Ready" had pretty much all he wanted, and all he asked for. He was not without a sufficient battering train; but left it at Camargo, though the road from that place to Monterey is said to be practicable for the heaviest artillery park.

As to howitzers, he wanted but two, which is the number he had; but he took but one with him—the very one which done so much execution. He had two hundred shells for each, (400 in all) but he took but one hundred with him to Monterey, and of that number used but thirty.

"Old Rough and Ready" is a brave and economical General, and these very qualities recommend him to the President and the Department. But he must have grown out of temper; and in a state of irritation penned the letter which he, in an evil hour, addressed to General Gaines. He and Gen. Gaines were not on the very best terms before the commencement of the war; but it seems that similarity of political principles effected an amicable arrangement, and that the letter recently published is the offspring of that singular connection.

If General Taylor understands human character, he was scarcely justified in confiding his secrets and private grievances to such frail hands.

Gen. Taylor, assuredly, cannot charge the Government at home with a neglect of his services. He was but a lineal Colonel in the army, with Brevet of Brigadier General, when he marched down to Corpus Christi. Gaines, Brady, Brook, and, I believe, Arbutle, ranked him and would have commanded had not the President kept them at home, in other words had he had less implicit reliance on the valor, skill and patriotism of Gen. Taylor.

After the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the President at once promoted him to the rank of Brevet Major General, and then created for him the office of Major General, the highest grade the Executive could confer within his constitutional power. Did this look like a want of confidence, or a disposition on the part of the War Department not to exert themselves in meeting all his reasonable wishes, and supplying the army which had so gloriously sustained the national honor, with the required provisions and ammunition. Will there may have been some delay, I will not venture to deny; but Congress and the people will judge of the fact, whether the Department has done its duty in the premises, or whether it gave Gen. Taylor grounds for complaint and publications in the newspapers.

It is confidently asserted in high places that Gen. Taylor is recalled; I can assure you of quite the contrary; but I believe that between the two commanding Generals now in the field, there does not exist the very greatest cordiality, and that it is possible Gen. Taylor may return home.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE have agreed on the plan of Mr. Remick, of New York, for the erection of a Norman building. Four other architects who have furnished plans have been voted each \$250.

It is not yet known whether Professor Jewett, (of Salem, Mass.) would accept of the office of Librarian, tendered him by the board, with a salary of \$2000 per annum, to commence only three years hence. The Board have adjourned.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—6 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Moorehead presented a memorial from the editor of a daily Cincinnati paper, asking Congress to invest him with power to form a company for the extension of the Magnetic Telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

The Committee on Printing reported against the printing of sundry memorials of Friends, praying for the speedy termination of the war.

The Committee on Finances reported the Indian appropriation bill.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill creating the office of Assistant Secretary of State.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to suspend the land sales advertised to take place at Dubuque, until the claims of the heirs of the Dubuque estate are decided.

The Ten Regiment bill was then taken up, and Mr. Benton spoke in opposition to the section granting bounty lands. He said it gave rise to enormous speculations, and companies would be formed, whose agents would follow the army and purchase the rights of the soldiers. He asserted that such companies were already forming in Philadelphia.

Mr. Corwin made an eloquent and spirited reply, after a long debate, in which Messrs. Benton, Cass, Simmons, Huntington, Calhoun, Breese, Archer, Badger, Hannegan, Butler, Allen, Evans, Westcott, Clayton, Sevier, Mangum, Turney, and others participated, an amendment was adopted, giving the soldiers the option to receive a certificate of \$400 in 6 per cent stock, instead of the 160 acres of bounty land.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected. Pending a motion to amend, by giving 86 acres of land to soldiers serving less than twelve months, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House adjourned last night at half past eleven o'clock, pending a motion to excuse Mr. Ashly from voting on an appeal from the decision of the chair. This morning the motion to excuse was withdrawn, as well as the appeal.

On motion of Mr. Dromgoole, the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed in committee of the Whole, and speeches made by Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, and Messrs. Payne and Stanton. The hour of one having arrived, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The bill was then reported to the House, and the amendments concurred in, including an appropriation of \$250,000 for floating dry dock at Pensacola, and \$50,000 each for docks at Kittery and Philadelphia, the plans for which to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy. The vote on this amendment stood yeas, 98, nays 81.

Mr. Oakes, of Tennessee, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Taylor.

A company is in course of organization at Cincinnati, said to be composed of our best mechanics, and well-meaning men, who intend settling in the country around San Francisco, California.

The People's Advocate.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain, Unawed by Influence, and unshaken by Gain.

MONTEBLO, FEB. 4, 1847.

The Next Governor.

The action of the 4th of March Convention is anticipated with unusual interest.

Whether Francis R. Shunk of some unexceptionable new man, is to be the nominee of that body for the office of Governor, is a question of great moment to those who care earnestly for the continued prosperity of the democratic cause.

The democracy of Pennsylvania have just intimated in language which cannot be misunderstood, their firm and indissoluble attachment to the one true principle, in their rejection of Wm. B. Foster, who was nominated at the last 4th of March Convention as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Their objection to him was, not that he had unfaithfully performed the duties of his trust, but that he desired a re-election, at the exclusion of others equally competent and meritorious with himself; and that he, in conjunction with the Cabinet and other officers of Shunk's administration, employed official means for securing his re-nomination.

So, only with ten fold greater power of reason is the candidacy of Gov. Shunk, for a second term, opposed. The Governor with all his subordinates, are now nerving themselves in endeavoring to effect his re-nomination, reckless, seemingly so, of consequences.

Suppose, by the power of his official influence and the exertion of personal friends his name should be finally placed upon the ticket as the Democratic Candidate for Governor? He would then call upon the democracy of the State, untidely to yield their support for his re-election.

Would they come up to his help? or would it be like "calling spirits from the vasty deep—we called but they came not?" How was it in the case of Wm. B. Foster, our late worthy Canal Commissioner, not only, but how was it with Gov. Wright, the champion of democratic principles and measures in the State of New York? How was it with Martin Van Buren the last candidate for the Presidency who sought for a re-election? Their defeat was effected, as will unquestionably be that of F. R. Shunk if nominated, by a well grounded adherence on the part of the people to the salutary principle of one term or rotation in office.

"Who Selected the Jury?"

In reply to the thousand and one inquiries, touching the selection of "sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors" in the courts of this county, we simply state: Lawyers tell us that the Act of Assembly requires the Sheriff and at least two of the County Commissioners, in concert, to make the selection; so, the Commissioners' Clerk has nothing to do in the matter other than to write down the names, &c. If he has reported that "no one need expect to be a juror unless he is of the right political stamp," it is amply reply to his presumption, that the Sheriff and Commissioners perform this duty, and not the Clerk of the later; and that, too, under an oath, that they "will not suffer partiality, favor, affection, hatred, malice or ill-will, in any respect whatever, to influence" them. In view of the solemnity and power of this obligation, its incompatibility with clerical interference or meddling, and the proper sense of just men, we have no occasion for apprehending any preference for "Old Hunkers, Odd Fellows, or attaches of any sect, combination or denomination."

That Statement.

We have not yet had a peep at the Annual Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, &c., by our servants, the County Commissioners, with whom the People entrusted a large amount of their funds. We expect to see it this week. We would publish it for a reasonable compensation,—the law requiring that it should be done "in one or more of the newspapers printed in the County;" but we suppose the antipathies of the Clique and their Organ, will forbid that the People's Advocate should be paid for publishing intelligence where it is in their power to prevent it. Characteristic!

The Commonwealth vs. George Fuller & O. G. Hempsted, of Badford County.

We understand that by force of apologies and the kindly proffered mediation of Clique friends, this prosecution has been settled. Hempsted may have learned to his surprise, that the law imposes a restraint upon such as glory in the publication of vulgar conceits. "God may come of it."

TREASURY OF HISTORY.—We have received the first No. of this valuable Historical work, edited by Samuel Maunders, and published by Daniel Adee, 107 Fulton St. New York. The first number contains a general outline of History, and from a casual glance at its pages we are satisfied it well deserves the very extensive circulation which it will doubtless receive. The work is peculiarly calculated for that large portion of our reading public who have neither the means to procure, nor the time to peruse a more voluminous work.

See advertisement on 4th page.

If "A Spectator" will give us his (if we mistake not his) name, we will insert the communication, with pleasure. Communications of that class are not admissible unless we have the writer's name.

Gen. Wm. Patton.

With real satisfaction, we copy from the Tioga Eagle of the 20th ult., the following merited tribute of high consideration for the personal and political excellencies of a worthy man and a distinguished democrat.

The virtues of Gen. Patton, as a citizen and a politician, are not of the brilliant but evanescent character, "like the meteor's blaze, too powerful to look upon, too bright to last," but such as endure, and impart an influence for good upon the present generation which will be felt and respected in future time.

The reputation which he has acquired in Northern Pennsylvania, for benevolence of heart, for purity of purpose and sincerity in the democratic faith, may be envied, but can never be reached by the assaults of malice or the power of detraction. His evilers should read the following; blush in view of their own delinquencies, and emulate the virtues of him whom they have impudently endeavored to defame.

To the Editor of the Tioga Eagle.

During the late political campaign, I accidentally picked up a newspaper, called the "Troy Banner," and found, in looking it over, nearly three columns of its editorial chief made up of abuse of Gen. Patton of Towanda, and, had I not known that gentleman intimately, my impression would have been that he was one of the vilest wretches out of the Penitentiary. When I came to the paragraph charging him with "a total want of moral rectitude, a libel of God and man; and that corruption herself would blush to own him as her votary," I was bewildered with astonishment, and asked myself the question,—can it be possible that this is the same Gen. Patton, whose well known character has ever been adopted by so many enviable traits and high moral virtues, that even the breath of slander dared not invade its sanctity? If, thought I, the licentiousness of the press can make him the vile wretch here represented to be, what strange fatality has caused this extraordinary degradation of that lever of political power, and guardian of the public morals?—and, if it is to be tolerated in such abuse, where is the incentive to virtue? I knew that he had ever been exemplary in morals, a patron of religion, a friend to the widow and orphan, and the poor man's benefactor. And some of the many acts which characterized him as such, in rapid succession flitted across my mind. I remembered his bringing home with him a puny little orphan boy, about three years old, whose father was drowned in crossing the Maumee river, in Ohio, whither he had gone to seek a home in the then far west; and of his raising and educating that penniless boy and giving him a good trade (printer) and money to travel to seek his fortune; and now this same penniless boy, (J. H. Salmon,) is the editor and proprietor of the "Jacksonville Standard," a respectable paper in Jacksonville, Illinois. I remembered when Mr. Marvin was killed, by accidentally falling from a house, Gen. Patton advanced his orphan son, John G. Marvin, money to assist him in finishing his education; and this same orphan boy is now at the head of a prominent literary institution in the city of Boston, distinguished alike for his talents and learning. I remembered one day he was walking up Main-street in Towanda, and his attention was attracted by the "Constant selling a cow and a heifer, and on ascertaining they were the property of Andrew Trout, who had served his country in the last war, he hid off the property himself, paid the money for it, and sent both cow and heifer back to the distressed family. He remembered when a magistrate, he was called on for an execution against Isaac Lines, now of Pike township, and he advanced the money out of his own pocket to save his property from being sacrificed.

I remembered when Martin Miller, of Towanda township, died. He was owing Gen. Patton \$20; and the father of Mrs. Miller called on Gen. Patton to ask lenity for his daughter, stating that she had nothing but a little possession; and had two or three small children to support, and Gen. P. said to him, "Mr. Potter, I think I can get along better without that debt, than Mr. Miller can with it, let her pay her other debts, and give herself no trouble about that." I remembered too, his still greater generosity to the widow of his friend Noah Spaulding. A remembered his liberal contributions to the erection of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches and the Academy in Towanda; and to the support of the