

**PICTURE OF WAR BY DR. RUSH.**—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, calls to mind the well-known sentiments of the late Dr. Rush on the subject of war:

The growth of a military spirit in this country, is infinitely to be deprecated. Dr. Rush regretted the total silence of the Federal Constitution on the subject of an office for promoting and preserving perpetual peace in our country. Indeed, it is not probable that one-fourth the money expended through such an office, for the prevention of war, would effect more good than all that is expended by the War office in the support of armies and the prosecution of War. After exhibiting the outlines of such a Peace office, the Doctor adds:

Let the following sentence be inscribed in letters of gold over the doors of every State and Court House in the United States: **THE SON OF MAN CAME NOT INTO THE WORLD TO DESTROY MEN'S LIVES, BUT TO SAVE THEM.**

And to affect the mind of the people of the United States, with a sense of the blessings of peace, as contrasted with the evils of war, the Doctor proposed the following inscriptions to be painted on a sign over the door of the War office:

1. An office for hutchering the human species.
2. A widow and orphan making office.
3. A broken-bone making office.
4. A wooden-leg making office.
5. An office for creating private and public vices.
6. An office for creating speculators, stock-jobbers, and bankrupts.
7. An office for creating famine.
8. An office for creating political diseases.
9. An office for creating poverty, and for the destruction of liberty and national happiness.

**DIRECT TAXES COMING!**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce (a free-trade paper) writes:

"The Union" expresses the opinion that the tariff bill will yield twenty-eight millions. It is a very extravagant estimate, and far exceeds that of the Secretary. Mr. McKay is probably more nearly correct in his estimate of twenty-three and a half millions, which he says will be enough. The truth is, as Mr. McKay admitted, it is a matter of guess-work. It must be tested by experiment. The result must be that the increasing expenditures of the Government cannot be met by duties on imports alone. Some new sources of revenue must be devised. The revenue from lands will, for two years, hardly equal the expense of their management, the extinction of Indian titles, &c. in the boundless territories of the West, which have come, or are soon to come, under the denomination of the public lands. The estimates of two and a quarter millions from the lands is quite enough, at all events. *Direct taxes must ultimately, and before long, be resorted to.*"

**THE TARIFF.**

**SPEECH OF MR. HUNGERFORD, OF NEW YORK.**

On his amendment to the bill reported by the Committee reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Monday, June 22, 1846.

[Mr. Hungerford is a Locooco; but his speech contains information on the important subject of the Tariff, of a nature so explicit and practical, that we desire our readers to have an opportunity to see it.]—Eds. PAT.

Mr. Chairman: Having presented an amendment to the bill now under consideration by the committee, I propose to make a few remarks in support of it, or rather against the bill as entirely insufficient for the purposes of the government.—The object I had in offering the amendment was to present such a bill as would not materially injure any of the great interests of the country, and which would probably, with the aid of the public funds, defray the expenses of the government.—Subsequent investigation has fully convinced me that the duties proposed in the amendment are in no respect too high, and I much fear will come short of the object intended.

I have proposed but few specific duties, not because I believe ad valorem duties best, but to accommodate the bill to the views of others who think differently from me upon this subject. Ad valorem duties are plausible in theory, but in all countries; and I entertain very little doubt, that if adopted in this country, frauds will be committed to such an extent that the system will have to be abandoned. But I am willing the experiment should be tried to a certain extent. There are, however, some articles upon which specific duties cannot be abandoned without ruin to the manufacturers. Iron is one of those articles. The effect of an ad valorem duty is to give the highest duty when it is not needed, and to give the lowest duty when the highest is needed. Let me illustrate: Suppose an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. is laid upon pig iron; when the iron costs twenty dollars per ton, the duty will be six dollars, and when the iron costs twelve dollars per ton, the duty will be only three dollars and sixty cents per ton. Now, suppose there be a specific duty of six dollars per ton; when iron is worth twenty dollars, the duty will be 30 per cent., but when iron falls to twelve dollars, it operates as a regulator to equalize the price, which is indispensable necessary to the manufacturer. The same reasoning will apply to all other branches of manufacture; but perhaps it is not so essential to any other as to iron.

I am aware that there are gentlemen in this House who start at anything that looks like protection to manufacturers. I am not one of those. The democratic doctrine of New York has been, and still is, "a revenue tariff with incidental protection." Upon this platform I stand. Why, Mr. Chairman, I have frequently witnessed honorable gentlemen of this House advocate and vote for incidental protection in an indirect way who scout at the idea of aiding manufacturers. It is, sir, by admitting duty free, or at very low duties, all articles, used by the manufacturers, thus sanctioning the principle; and such, sir, is the character of the bill now before the committee. I am not one of those who believe that high duties make low prices; though it is undoubtedly true that high duties create competition, which tends to reduce prices; nor, on the other hand, do I believe that low duties insure low prices, for when duties are reduced, goods invariably rise in foreign markets that are intended for this market. But be this as it may, I only desire a tariff that will raise sufficient revenue to support the government, but I cannot be without a duty upon teacand coffee, for I must vote for any duty upon those articles until there is a greater necessity for it than there is at present; nor can I vote for any bill that will produce so little revenue as to compel a resort to tax upon these articles.

I now propose to show by the following table, (which embraces a period of nine and a half years) that the current expenses of the government cannot be estimated at less than twenty-five millions

of dollars per annum. The table also shows the amount of goods imported and consumed in each year, and the expenses of collecting the revenue during the same period, both of which subjects I may have occasion to refer to hereafter:

Year	Expenses of the government	Dutiable goods imported and consumed	Expenses of collecting the revenue	
1836	29,658,244 46	88,690,087	1,397,469 10	
1837	31,568,180 18	62,333,143	1,492,947 84	
1838	31,578,785 23	48,291,015	1,514,633 34	
1839	25,486,425 44	80,682,644	1,728,591 89	
1840	23,327,772 29	44,139,506	1,642,319 94	
1841	35,882,272 82	57,698,265	1,680,595 63	
1842	34,052,238 11	64,650,147	1,476,985 63	
1843 half-year	19,106,458 41	25,723,643	664,400 17	
1844	20,106,458 38	79,705,646	1,907,500 81	
1845	21,399,958 21	89,934,994	2,066,033 62	
Average annual current expenses for the support of the government	\$26,055,525 85			
Average dutiable goods imported and consumed		67,578,547 21		
Average expense of collecting the revenue			1,596,930 71	
It has been asserted, by men whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that a low tariff will produce more revenue than a high one; and among others, I believe my honorable friend who sits next to me [Mr. SEABORN JONES] has advocated this doctrine; but I was happy the other day to find that he was convinced of his error, as he intimated that an increase of duty on many articles would be proposed with a view to increase the revenue. But notwithstanding this admission, I will now attempt to show that the bill proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means will produce far less revenue than the existing law provides for the support of the government.				
The gross revenue received in 1845 including tonnage and light-money, was	\$30,892,236 30			
From which deduct drawback on foreign merchandise	\$1,782,295 45			
Do on refined sugar	74,371 81			
Do on distilled spirits	21,740 28			
Bounties	4,174 20			
Allowances to fishing vessels	289,540 07			
Expenses of collection	2,058,468 98			
Debitures and other charges	283,500 00			
Additional compensation to officers of the customs	198,380 79			
Duties refunded under protest	398,730 39			
Leaving the net revenue in 1845	\$26,815,793 41			
The three last items were paid from the Treasury, amounting to \$50,611 00, and not deducted in the exhibit of net revenue.				
Now, Mr. Chairman, I have before me an accurate calculation, made upon each class of articles imported in 1845, except upon non-enumerated articles, on which I estimate a reduction of duty of one-fifth, while the general reduction is about one-fourth; and the result is, that the bill reported by the committee will produce less than the existing law,		7,908,116 47		
Making the net revenue, by new bill, in importation, of 1845,	\$18,846,646 94			
I have shown, by a foregoing table, that the dutiable goods consumed and on hand in 1845, amounted to \$59,934,993, while the average for the last nine and a half years was only \$67,578,547 21; therefore, without taking into calculation the reduction in value that will be produced by changing from specific to ad valorem duties, it is hardly to be expected that there will be any increase over 1845 for some years to come. But should newly acquired territory, and consequent increase of population, increase the amount of importations, the expenses of the government will increase in a much greater ratio. If the imports should only average with the last nine and a half years, the revenue would be only about \$18,400,000.				
I perceive the views of the Secretary of the Treasury are somewhat different from mine. I propose, therefore, to examine his calculations.				
The Treasury Department estimates an increase of importation for consumption, in consequence of the reduction of duties proposed by the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, as follows:				
Increase	\$15,073,500			
Deduct, for decrease of imports per treasury estimate,	790,500			
Leaving an increase of	14,283,000			
From which I deduct for erroneous estimates, being on articles which the bill reported proposes to increase the duty, or the reduction is so trifling as not to affect importations:				
Articles	Amount of importation consumed in 1845.	Rate per cent. by existing law.	Proposed rate per cent.	Increase estimated by T. Department.
Caps, gloves, mts., &c.	741,525	25 61	30	1,000
Figs,	105,553	25 61	30	18,000
Ginger, gnd or preserved,	705	21 98	40	3,000
Manufactures of brass,	4,301,035	32 06	30	280,000
Manufactures of leather,	844,411	27 62	30	25,000
Molasses,	8,072,921	50 08	30	250,000
Muskets, &c.,	141,912	30 00	30	2,000
Wines,	1,414,907	21 08	30	500,000
Buttons,	107,716	25 82	25	30,000
Manufactures of silk,	10,409,641	26 37	25	800,000
Wool, un-manufactured,	1,667,641	7 98	25	200,000
Blankets,	994,562	21 94	20	100,000
Fish,	299,844	17 12	20	80,000
Quills,	9,387	21 73	20	1,000
Steel,	755,623	12 64	15	10,000
Putty,	34	8 82	20	250
Cordials,	29,738	41 29	75	25,000
Thus reducing his estimated increase to				2,304,115
It may be said, of wines, that some are charged				11,978,739

with high duties and others with low; therefore there may be an increase, but it will be found on examination that those most in use pay very low duties, while only a very small quantity pays over 30 per cent.

I will now undertake to show the fallacy of the Secretary's calculations upon his own estimates. The first table will exhibit such articles as he estimates an increase of imports in consequence of a reduction of duties, and will show, in every instance, a falling off of revenue, including his estimated increase of imports, calculated upon the imports of 1845, and in the aggregate will show a diminution of revenue of \$4,081,651 08. The second table will exhibit such articles as will afford an increase of revenue upon his estimates of \$223,555 70

From which deduct a loss of revenue on such articles as he estimates a decrease of imports,

Leaving	156,005 00
Now deduct this sum from the decrease in the first table, and it will show a diminution of revenue of \$3,925,649 08 on such articles alone as he calculates an increase upon the other half, the reduction of duty must be much greater.	7,550 70

These tables embrace very near one-half of the imports consumed, and as no calculation is made for any increase upon the other half, the reduction of duty must be much greater.

[The table or statement here exhibited is too cumbersome for our columns. Of the numerous articles mentioned as the importation of 1845, under the present tariff law, over nineteen and a quarter millions of revenue was realized; while the estimated increase of importation under the new bill, based as it is on the ad valorem principle, would only bring in near fifteen and a half millions of revenue.]

The foregoing calculations are based upon the supposition that the Secretary's estimates of increase are correct, which I by no means admit. Can any man, suppose a trifling reduction on almonds, raisins, prunes, dates, nuts, currants, cassia, cloves, mace, nutmegs, pimento, cheese, corks, ginger root, or opium, will cause any increase of consumption? Will the dram-drinker drink any more or less whether it costs five or six cents per glass?

The Secretary estimates an increase of \$1,100,000 on linens and manufactures of flax, when the reduction proposed is only five per cent., and very near the whole of these articles consumed are now imported; therefore, should there be any considerable increase, it will operate to diminish the use of other articles. A large increase of imports is calculated upon gunny cloth; this may be so, but the effect will be to reduce the use of hemp and cotton. There is scarcely an article in which an increase of imports is not overrated, and in my judgment there would not be an increase of over five or six millions of dollars at furthest; and in no event would the revenue exceed twenty millions of dollars, and probably would not exceed eighteen millions. The Secretary estimates the expense of collecting the revenue at one million five hundred thousand dollars, while the expense last year was over two millions; and if the system of paying revenue officers is not changed, the expense will probably increase rather than lessen.—The Constitution provides, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations by law;" yet in defiance of this, all expenses attending the collection of the revenue are paid by the Treasury Department without any accountability whatever.

It is not my intention to detract a title from the Secretary of the Treasury. I appreciate his talents and his industry; but in the multiplicity of his engagements no doubt he has had to rely upon others for the estimates furnished.

Mr. Chairman, I should rejoice if the expenses of the government could be brought down to what the bill before the committee would produce.—They ought to be; but while the practise is continued of appointing members of Congress and their sons and relatives to office, I am satisfied we shall have no reform. No useless officer will be discharged, nor extravagant salary reduced. The practise is wrong in principle, and pernicious in its effects. There is another inconsistency almost daily witnessed in this House. We see members who are advocating low duties, and yet constantly voting for extravagant expenditures. The amendment I have presented will yield near three millions of dollars more revenue than the original bill, and it is no more conservative in its character than the best interests of the country require.

Mr. Chairman, my friend from Georgia made a stirring appeal the other day to the North and East to come up to the help of the South in support of this bill. Now, sir, I wish to reciprocate; and I invite my friend from Georgia, and my friend from North Carolina, I invite the whole South to unite with me in a bill that will not be destructive to Pennsylvania, and that will not seriously injure any great interest in the nation. If it is not exactly what you desire, it is nearly so; it is at all events a great improvement upon the existing law. Needs I remind our southern friends, that the East, and the West, and the North, came up to their aid in obtaining Texas? Why, sir, Texas was a greater pill for the South to swallow than the existing law is for the North; and yet we swallowed it notwithstanding. It is true Mr. Chairman, we did believe, and we had good reason to believe, that the alternative provided for in the joint resolution would have been adopted, and that negotiation would have been entered upon; in which case we should now be in a very different position from what we are. But we were disappointed.

May I be pardoned for alluding to the fact, that for the sake of harmony the North gave up their favorite candidate for the presidency—a man who certainly would have made a President of which the whole nation would have been proud, and whose opinions upon the subject which set him aside will cause him to shine brighter and brighter in the political firmament in all future time. Mr. Chairman, our western friends have complained that the South disappointed their expectations in relation to Oregon; others have had the hardihood to charge them with being a very selfish people, always asking, but never giving. Now, sir, if this appeal is resisted, I may be forced to believe that the charges are well-founded. But, sir, I again appeal in all kindness to the magnanimity of the South, and beseech them to consider that the North, too, have rights, and that there is a limit beyond which we cannot go.

A Yankee Poet's inspiration was waked by seeing Capt. Coy, the recruiting officer, promenading Boston streets, and he goes off thus, in the Courier:

Thrash away, you'll have to rattle  
On them little drums of yours—  
'Tainta nothin' kind of cattle  
That's ketch'd with moul'dy corn;  
Put in stiff, you fier fier,  
Let folks see how spry you be—  
Guess you'll toot till you are yell'd  
'Fore you get a hold o' me.

**LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.**

The following letter from Henry Clay, addressed to a mercantile house of high standing in this city, under circumstances which the letter itself sufficiently explains, will be read with a thrill of pleasure by the hundreds of thousands of his devoted friends throughout the country. It relates to the great principle of protection to American industry, and utters words of wisdom at a crisis when they should not, and will not, pass unheeded. In the comments upon the character and aims of the new commercial policy of England will be found suggestions well worthy of attention; and the whole letter is one of marked interest and importance.

Our readers, we are sure, will share the delight with which we listen again to the wise and patriotic counsels of the great Statesman of the West. His letter is the more valuable, because it comes from the quiet and repose of his retirement, and not from the field of active public service. It is in every way worthy of attention, and cannot be without an influence upon the current of public affairs.

—N. Y. Courier.

ASHLAND, June 5th, 1846.

Gentlemen—I postponed answering your favor until the arrival of the articles to which it refers, which you have been kind enough to present to me. They reached here yesterday in safety, and I request your acceptance of my thanks for them. The pleasure which we shall derive from using them, will be much increased by the fact, that both the raw material and the fabric are American. Their excellence attests the perfection which this important branch of woollen manufactures has attained in the U. States, and it is the more gratifying because of the great difficulty with which they have had to contend.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the policy of affording protection to domestic manufactures appears to be under consideration in the national Legislature. The British minister has brought forward a measure embracing the doctrines of free trade, not however without exceptions of several, and some very important articles. The manufactures of Great Britain have reached a very high degree of perfection, by means of her great capital her improved skill and machinery, her cheap labor and under a system of protection long, perseveringly and rigorously enforced. She moreover possesses immense advantages for the sale and distribution of her numerous manufactures, in her vast colonial possessions, from which those of foreign powers are either entirely excluded, or admitted on terms which are entirely unequal with her own.

I am not therefore surprised that under these favorable circumstances, Great Britain should herself be desirous to adopt, and to prevail on other nations to adopt the principles of Free Trade. I shall be surprised if any of the great nations of the continent should follow an example, the practical effects of which will be so beneficial to her and so injurious to them.

The propriety of affording protection to domestic manufactures, its degree, and its duration, depend upon the national condition and the actual progress which they have made. Each nation, of right, ought to judge for itself. I believe that history records no instance of any great and prosperous nation, which did not draw its essential supplies of food and raiment from within its own limits. If all nations were just commencing their career, or if their manufactures had all made equal progress, it might perhaps be wise to throw open the markets of the world to the freest and most unrestrained competition. But it is manifest that while the manufactures of some have acquired all the maturity and perfection of which they are susceptible, and those of others are yet in their infancy, struggling hard for existence, a free competition between must redound to the advantage of the experienced and skilful, and to the injury of those who are just beginning to naturalize and establish the arts.

No earthly gratification to the heart of a Statesman can be greater than that of having contributed to the adoption of a great system of National Policy, and of afterwards witnessing its complete success in its practical operation. That gratification can be enjoyed by those who were instrumental in establishing the policy of protecting our Domestic manufactures. Every promise which they hazarded as to the quality and quantity of the Domestic supply, as to the reduction of prices, as to the effect of competition at home, and as to the abundance of the public revenue, has been fully realized. And it is no less remarkable that every counter prediction, without exception, of the opponents of the policy, has, in the sequel, been entirely falsified.

Without tracing particularly the operation of our earlier tariffs adjusted to both objects of revenue and protection, and coming down to the last, it seems to me that if there ever were a beneficial effect from any public measure fully demonstrated, it is, that the tariff of 1842, beyond all controversy, relieved both the Government and the people of the United States from a state of the utmost pecuniary embarrassment and bordering on bankruptcy.

Entertaining these views and opinions, I should deeply regret any abandonment of the policy of protection or any material alteration of the tariff of 1842, which has worked so well. If its operation had been even doubtful, would it not be wiser to await further developments from experience, before we plunge into a new and unexplored theory? Scarcely any misfortune is so great to the business and pursuits of a people as that of a perpetual change.

I am sensible that I have extended this letter to a most unreasonable length. I hope you will excuse and attribute it to the beautiful fruits of a favorite and cherished policy which you have kindly sent to

Your friend and obdt. servt.,  
H. CLAY.

*We Fixed that Chap!*—A few days ago, a gentleman (!) came into our sanctum and took a seat at the table—took off his hat, and picked up a piece of manuscript and commenced reading closely. We reached over and took a letter out of his hat, unfolded and commenced reading it. He was so busy that he did not discover how we were paying him in his own coin, until we asked him what was it his correspondent was writing to him about a woman? "Why, look here, Squire," says he, "you surely are not reading my private letters?" "Certainly, sir," said we, "you are reading our private manuscripts." He was plagued—begged us not to mention his name—promised to do so no more, and we quit even.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

**DR. EDWIN WATSON**

HAVING located permanently in Greensborough, offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and its vicinity. Office on north street, opposite Mr. Eckel's Jewelry Store.  
March, 1846. 52:1f

**FROM THE RIO GRANDE.**

Extracts from a Letter received by a Member of Congress from the seat of war, dated Point Isabel, June 29.

"The President in his message on the 11th of May, says: 'American blood has been shed on American soil,' alluding to the affair that took place on the 24th April between the Dragoons, under the command of Captains Thornton and Hardee, in which some were killed and the others taken prisoners by the Mexicans. There is much to be said upon the question whether it is rightfully American soil where this affair took place; but certain it is that as soon as Capt. Thornton was given up by the Mexicans on the 10th or 11th of May he was put under arrest by General Taylor for disobeying his orders while on that expedition, and bringing on that fight contrary to his wishes. He is now here under arrest—a circumstance I have not seen mentioned in a public manner. I may at some future time send you a statement of some facts bearing on the assertions of the President and the circumstances relied on to prove that the bank of the Rio Grande was American soil. It may be so considered now.

As soon as the alarm of war was rung through the country, volunteers hastened here from various quarters, until there is now on this frontier some eight or ten thousand, and many more on the way. Many of these men have left comfortable homes, and have come expecting to see active service.—Instead of that, they are scattered over the country, in different encampments, exposed to the heat of the sun in latitude 26, and the soaking rains of the summer solstice, inactive, and many indulging in dissipation to kill time and chase away ennui. I will explain why this is so. The great objection seems to have been to have men hasten here, without any particular object. If it has been for purposes of defence, Gen. Taylor has proved he did not want many to assist him—certainly no more than he called for. If the object be invasion, the men come poorly provided.—They come with arms in their hands, and there are provisions enough, easily obtained, but there is not a sufficiency of transportation for an army of five thousand men. If some pains had been paid to the necessary means of transporting supplies for an army, it would have been much better than sending masses of men to suffer in this climate.—An army cannot move without provisions, and if we penetrate far into the country it will require a great number of wagons. There are about three hundred wagons and teams here, but not drivers enough for them; when I say here, I understand with the army. We are told by the Government that three hundred wagons in or about Philadelphia when they will be here no one can tell; mules have to be purchased, and no chance of getting them, except from the Mexicans; they are perfectly wild, and must be tamed and taught to work; this will take a long time after the wagons arrive. The Mexican officers are having the mules driven off as fast as they can into the interior, and forbid any sales to us; still a good many are brought to Matamoros and are purchased.—A month ago an officer was sent to New Orleans to purchase several steamboats suitable to navigate the Rio Grande. None of them are here yet, and from what we have been informed, when they do arrive, it is not probable they will answer the purpose. In the mean time the mouth of the river has been closed by a bar; the steamers Sea and Cincinnati, chartered at high rates, were caught inside, and are of little or no use, drawing too much water. The Col. Harney steamer, belonging to the Government, was last week, run on the bar, off this harbor, and has gone to pieces—a great piece of negligence. The utter neglect to supply the army with sufficient transportation for ammunition and supplies now paralyzes every thing and prevents the army moving on. If we had had one month ago three hundred additional wagons and two or three small steamers in the Rio Grande, we should now be far on our way to Monterey, in a high healthy country, the men contented and well, and no time given the enemy to recruit their forces or recover from the consequences of their defeat. Instead of this, I do not believe the army will leave the banks of the Rio Grande before the middle of August, or the commencement of September. Until then the men must be paid and supported—at what cost you will see when you can get hold of the accounts."

When the expenses of this war are paid and the accounts exhibited, the Florida expenditures will appear small. The most enormous rates are paid for many things, particularly for the use of ships and other vessels engaged in transporting troops and stores; from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than a commercial man would pay for similar vessels for his own use. Let me give you a few instances. The steamship Alabama is chartered at the rate of \$16,500 per month. She was here about the end of May with volunteers and returned to New Orleans on the 1st instant. She reached the bar off this port several days ago and was soon after blown off, without landing the men on her, and has not yet got back. The steamers Augusta and Cincinnati have long been in service under high charter. The former has been fast aground since the 29th May, until two days ago. The latter is cooped up in the Rio Grande, and is of but little service. An old French barque called the Blayaise was condemned at Galveston the last of April or early in May, as being unseaworthy, and sold in the latter month at auction. The hull, lower-mast, and some of the ground-tackle, &c. was purchased for about \$1,100 or \$1,200. An expense of \$300 perhaps was incurred in partially rigging her: when a Lieut. Kingsbury chartered her to bring two companies of Texan volunteers to this place giving \$950 for the trip. Soon after her arrival she was dismantled, and the rigging sold or otherwise disposed of, and the hull alone hired by the Quartermaster at \$30 per day—\$10,950 per annum; a good interest on \$1,500! Other cases as remarkable could be mentioned. A new Quartermaster General is on his way here, it is said, and things may be better managed perhaps. At some proper time it might be well to have an exhibit of the amount paid to each steamer and sailing vessel engaged in transporting troops and supplies to this place for the army, their tonnage, value, &c., and then obtaining from practical business men what such vessels could have been employed for by individuals for their own use. The most enormous rates were also paid last year for transportation to Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island.—Sometimes as much was paid for a vessel from New Orleans as she could have made on a voyage to Liverpool, and the rates have not abated. At an early period it will be well to look into these expenditures, and know who has made them or sanctioned them.

"No one can tell when the army will make a forward movement. My belief is it will be a considerable time, and solely for the want of transportation. In the mean time the volunteers are much exposed. For two weeks or more it has rained almost every day, and the appearances are strongly in favor of a continuance of it. When it does not rain the sun is hot enough. The tents furnished are of an indifferent kind, and there are a number of companies, particularly among the

Texans, that have none at all. Yet the men so far continue tolerably healthy. How long it will last no one can tell.

"Whether the Mexicans will risk another battle of a general kind is a question that cannot be decided now. If they could have been pursued soon after the battles in May, their force must have been dispersed, killed, or captured. As it is, they have ample time to raise reinforcements and recruit their spirits, and may make another stand in the hilly country. If they do, I have no doubt they will be defeated, and the war may be terminated soon; but if they do not conclude to make another general fight, the war will be of a partisan character, and no one can tell when it will terminate. We may overrun the country, but will not subdue it. As long as private property is respected, and the lives and rights of those not found in arms secured, the Mexicans do not care about our travelling through their country, and paying the highest prices for what they have to sell. It is a species of warfare better for many of them than the state of peace they have heretofore enjoyed. The men are frequently employed here by the Quartermaster, and are much better paid than they ever were before. Yet these people, as a mass, have the bitterest feelings against us.—Their priests and demagogues have, for their own purposes, fostered their prejudices and animosities, and the idea of 'extending the area of freedom' so as to include them seems to me ridiculous and absurd.

"The rumor is (and I think it worthy of credit) that the Mexicans are fortifying the town of Monterey. It is a place of considerable importance in a civil and military point of view, and it is possible the enemy may fight for it. If they do not, they will make no general fight, that is certain; and the war will then be of the guerilla kind, and be waged in a most sanguinary spirit. Our people, particularly the Texans, feel very hostile and much exasperated against the Mexicans; and if ever the army is broken up into detachments and small parties they will not be spared by them. As long as we are embodied, under the control of high officers, a proper restraint will be exercised; but as soon as the small chiefs have away then will bloodshed and rapine spread over the country."

**A "GENTLEMAN" VOLUNTEER.**—Our friend Capt. Church, of the Bulletin, on his late trip from New Orleans, brought with him a number of officers just from the army.—They were full of anecdote, of course, and the following little illustration of character is interesting as well as amusing:

Among the volunteers was a "gentleman's son"—a full private, who, heartily sick of rainy weather, mud and no shelter, first went to his captain with his complaints, but meeting with no particular sympathy, resolved to have a talk with General Taylor himself. Arrived at the commander's quarters, the general was pointed out to him but he was rather incredulous—"That old fellow General Taylor!—Nonsense!" Satisfied however, that such was even the case, he marched up, and rather patronizingly opened his business.

"General Taylor, I believe!"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Well, General, I'm devilish glad to see you—an indeed!" The general returned the civility.

"General, you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you—have, indeed; but the fact is, the accommodations are very bad—are, indeed; mud,