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THE PATRIOT

From the papers which have accumulated or our table, since our last issue, we compile the ar rearages of intelligence from Washington, from Mexico, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, December 20th, a resolution from the State of Connecticut was submitted by Mr. Baldwin, in favor of constructing a Rail Road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Underwood presented one from the State of Kentucky, urging the importance of passing such laws as will enable the citizens of the slavehold. ing States to recover their slaves when escaping to non-slaveholding States. Proceedings from N. Hampshire and Connecticut adverse to the institution of slavery in territorics hereafter to be acquired. A number of petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Calhouns's Resolutions were called up and made the special order for the second Tuesday in January.

In the House, on the 20th, a number of petitions were presented, praying that peace may be made with Mexico. Resolution from Rhode Island, in favor of a Rail Road from Michigan to the clear expression of the legislative will, solemnthe Pacific.

Several Reports of Committees were made of a private nature.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Grinnell, relative to the power of the President to survey the Dead Sen-also inquiring if Congress has the power to explore, survey and improve rivers and harbors in the United States.

with the Holy Sea.

Mr. Petitt introduced Resolutions, asserting the power of Congress to improve the navigation of rivers, harbors, &., for the purpose of benefitting the public service. These Resolutions were laid over for debate.

Mr. Richardson offered the following resolu-

" Resolved, That the existing war with Mexi- now asked that it be read. co was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the sole purpose of vindica- lows : ting our national rights and honor, and of secur-

ing an honorable peace.

**Resolved, That the rejection of our repeated overtures leaves this Government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war, in auch manner, consistent with the law of nations, as will make the enemy feel all its calamaties and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity in money or territory for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

"Resolved, That the amount of indemnity must necessarily depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and the duration of the war."

In the Senate, on the 21st instant several memorials and petitions were presented, of an unimportant character. Also, some bills were introduced, and Reports of Committees made, none of which were of general interest.

In the House, on the 21st, a number of private petitions from the States were presented.

Several Resolutions and amendments were inamong them one from Mr. Borrs, censuring the public functionaries. President for bringing on the War without authority, repudating the doctrine of annexation by con-

The following Resolution, offered by Mr.

" Resolved, That the General Government has the power to construct such harbors and improve such rivers as are "necessary and proper" for the protection of our navy and our commerce, and also for the defences of our country."

The House, on the 22d, went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill appropriating one million of dollars to supply in part the deficiency in the appropriation for the subsistence of the army and volunteers for the fiscal year ending in 1848. This bill was at once passed through all its sta-

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., made a Speech, contending that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from a new territory or to establish it therein.

In the Senate, on the 23d, no important matter came up. Mr. Crittenden presented a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of the Madison papers.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. HAMER-when, after the usual Resolutions, the Senate adjourned to Monday (yesterday.)

In the House, on the 23d, no important business was transacted. Mr. Monnis, of Ohio, announced the death of Mr. Hamen, when the House adjourned to Monday (yesterday.)

In the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. BRADBURY, of Maine, rose, and feelingly announced the Death of his colleague, the Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD. The

journed to Wednesday, so as to attend the funer- inalienable rights of man, we cannot insist upon al on Tuesday.

In the House, on the 27th, after some unimportanf matters were discussed, the Death of Senator FAIRFIELD was announced, the usual Resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned to Wed-

House of Representatives, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

[We insert a portion of to-day's proceedings full, in order to show the temper of members on the subject of the Mexican War. The reader's attention will be specially arrested by the resolutions offered by Mr. Botts.]

The SPEAKER then announced that at the adjournment of the House yesterday the pending question was the motion of Mr. Bott's to lay the resolution moved by Mr. Richardson on the ta-

Mr. Borrs withdrew the motion to lay the resolution on the table, in order, he said, that the House might take a direct vote on the resolution.

Mr. STEPHENS sent up to the Clerk's table a proposition which he said he intended to offer as an amendment in case the previous question were

It was read, as follows:

Whereas it is no less desirable that the inter ests and honor of our country should be cordially sustained and defended so long as the present war with Mexico continues to exist, than that the conflict should not be unnecessarily prolonged, but ahould be terminated as soon as an honorable peace can be obtained; and whereas it is believed that a diversity of opinion prevails to a considerable extent as to the ultimate aims and objects for which the war should be prosecuted; and it being proper that this matter should be settled by

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in read. Congress assembled, That the present war with Mexico should not be waged or prosecuted " with a view to conquest," either by subjugation or dismemberment of that Republic.

Be it further resolved by the authority afore- cludedsaid. That it is the desire of the United States that hostilities should be terminated upon terms honorable to both parties, embracing a mutual A Resolution was offered, complimenting the settlement of the questions growing out of the Pope, and recommending Diplomatic relations "proper and rightful" boundary of Texas, and a to be made for all the just claims of our citizens came too late. against that country—the whole to be adjusted by negotiation, to be instituted and effected according to the constitutional forms of each Govern-

Mr. Borrs rose and said he had a substitute for the resolutions of the gentleman from Illinois, which he should propose when in order, and he

The proposition of Mr. Borrs was read as fol-

1. Resolved, That among the highest duties that can devolve upon the Representatives of the People is the preservation of the national integritv. a strict observance of the limitations of the constitution, and a firm resistance to Executive en-

2. Resolved, That any war which has for its object the acquisition of territory by conquest, clude all the Texan settlements south and west us. He died in a foreign land, in the city of Vebrings into question the national character, is in of said river, made prior to the annexation of Tex- ra Cruz, at the head of an army of his countryviolation of the constitution of the United States, as to the United States; thence, up the said Rio men. Fidelity to the cause of our country, eagerin conflict with the genius and spirit of our instistitutions, and dangerous to the perpetuity of the the province of Texas, before her independence, zed our Fraternity. In our revolutionary strug-

3. Resolved, That the war in which we are now engaged was not brought on by the act of

4. Resolved, That the war with Mexico was brought on by the unauthorized act of the President of the United States, in ordering the army from Mexico, with the consent of the Govern- of it than merley to allude to it by way of contrast. under the command of General Taylor into terri- ment of Mexico, the territory embraced within Nor is Masonry without her gifts upon her counttory then in possession of the Mexican Republithe following boundary, to wit: beginning at a ry's altar in our present sanguinary contest with

5. Resolved, That we have no right to claim indemnity for the expenses of a war brought on lies between the waters of the Rio Grande and government at her altar, in their most solemn troduced on the subject of the Mexican War, and by the ill-advised and unprovoked act of our own the Rio Nucces; thence following the course of vows, may be mentioned the name of our most

not consist in exacting territory from Mexico, to ters of the Rio Grande from those that run east- when we learned that our nation was engaged in which we have no claim, and yielding to Great Britain territory the title to which was asserted to range of mountains until it strikes the line of son left the legislative halls of his native State, rebe " clear and unquestionable ;" and that to evade I north latitude 36° 30'; thence by that parallel of paired to his county, made up a company of vol-WENTWORTH, was passed by a vote of 138 to the strong and pursue the weak does not present latitude, west, to the Pacific ocean, so as to in- unicers over which he was chosen Captain, im- Sonora that in order to prevent the horrible conthe honor, courage, or greatness of our people in their true light.

7. Resolved, That to exact indemnity from Mexico would devolve upon us the necessity of which would involve us in interminable conflict, or of surrendering a principle now insisted on as indispensable to the preservation of our national

8. Resolved, That no new territory can be annexed to the United States by virtue of the war without involving the agitation of domestic difficulties, begetting sectional animosities, and weakening the ties that connect us together.

9. Resolved, That if the conquest of territory be not the object of the war, we can perceive no good reason for continuing our troops in the heart no indemnity whatsoever for the expenses of the nations of smaller size were continually emanatof the enemy's country, by which their lives are war. unnecessarily exposed and our resources uselessly expended.

10. Resolved, That a conquering nation has nothing to apprehend from an exhibition of mag- shall be withdrawn from every portion of the ter- edifice—the magnificent bequest contained in his nanimity and generosity to a defeated foe; and ritery of Mexico now or at that time in its pos- will. By this will be has given to the poor of that a victorious army may retire from the pursuit session. of carnage and slaughter without incurring the imputation of retreating from the scattered and iscomfited forces of the enemy.

11. Resolved, That the most efficient if not ony means of restoring a speedy and honorable peace would be, under proper preliminary arrangments, to withdraw our troops, already covered with glory and surfeited with success, to the true and lagitimate boundary of Texas at the time of its annexation to the United States.

12. Resolved, That our institutions, founded on the rights of man, repudiate the doctrine that "might makes right," as the freebooter's plea and the pirate's law; and so long as we offer an asylum to the oppressed and recognise " life, lib-Senate, having adopted the usual Resolutions, ad- erry, and the pursuit of happiness" among the

the dismemberment of an empire as the price of

13. Resolved, That if, upon the restoration of seace, the necessities of our commerce shall require a harbor in any part of the Mexican territory in California, we are able, and should be willing to pay therefor, as would become a great and

an honest people.

14. Resolved, That if it shall be determined by the People, through their Representatives, that this war shall be further prosecuted in Mexico. it then becomes the duty of all parties to protect our national flag and brave army by furnishing all needful supplies of men and money to carry it on with vigor and effect.

Mr. RHETT rose and inquired of the Chair if the previous question had been moved on the pending proposition of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson ?)

The Speaker replied in the affirmative. Mr. RHETT. Then no observations are in

der.
The Speaker. No observations are in order. Mr. RHETT. I will only say I hope the previous question will be voted down, in order that we may have a fair vote upon these various proposi-

The Speaker announced the pending question to be on seconding the demand for the previous

Mr. Borrs said he hoped it would be the pleasure of the House to vote down the previous question, and then to refer all these propositions to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and make them the special order for some day not far distant.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana, gave notice of a proposition which he should submit when in order, the most practiable way, without harm or danand asked for its reading.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana will be

No objection being made-

Thompson's resolutions; and before he had con- as may properly come before them.

Mr. C. Baown rose and inquired if this was a new proposition ! [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] Then he objected to these propositions. The SPEAKER said, the feading having been

all recognition and proper provision on her part, commenced by general consent, the objection [Cries of " Read, read !"]

> The Clerk accordingly continued and concluded the reading of the resolutions, which are as Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the opinion of Congress, the President of the United States should orthwith cause to be communicated to the Government of Mexico that peace may be immediate. red so much of the M. W. Grand Master's annual ly established between the two countries upon the following terms, to wit:

Nucces, until it reaches the line which separated ness to repel her invaders, has always characterifrom the provinces of New Mexico, Coahuila, and | gle Masonry had her Washingtons and her War-Tamauligas; and thence, along said line, to the rens. The committee are informed on high au-Rio Roxo or Red river.

States, disavowing the intention of acquiring or except one, whose sad fate is an historical fact of holding the same by conquest, will purchase so much notoriety that we may say nothing more point on the Gulf of Mexico as near as may be Mexico. Amongst the number of those who have to the centre of the great desert or prairie which learned their duty to magistrates and the supreme the centre of the said desert or prairie, northwest illustrious P. G. Master. What was his course also states that 3000 Americans were on their 6. Resolved, That the honor of this nation does to the range of mountains which devide the wa- when the thunders of war came to our ears !ward to the Gulf of Mexico, and pursuing said bloody conflict with a during enemy ? Bro. Wilclude within the United States the bay and city mediately assisted in raising another in the same

of Monterey, in Upper California. the territory embraced within the foregoing boun- more pertinent that we should speak. Particularpay to the Government of Mexico such sum of which the precepts of our Order inculcate in eve- " stars and stripes" are waving over Guaymas. money as may be agreed upon by and between ry bosom, Charity was pre-eminent. Many incommissioners to be appointed upon the part of cidents in his history illustrate the truth of this reeach Government: Provided, That there shall mark. We will allude to but two, which are be deducted out of the sum so agreed on what- sufficient to place his name high upon the roll of the United States before the commencement of when provisions were exceedingly scarce in the

Fifth. That, so soon as a treaty of peace shall have been made and ratified by and between the two Governments, the army of the United States his life-the capstone of his moral and masonic

Sixth. That the Government of the United States will guaranty to the Government of Mexico that all persons, now citizens of Mexico, who in the esteem of his county-men, and any promopossess property within the territory thus proposed to be ceded to the United States, shall contined in proof of which, should any be needed, we ue to hold and enjoy the same under the laws and institutions of the United States.

Mr. Tooms asked the indulgence of the House to permit him to have read a resolution on this same subject, which he had prepared .-He said it would occupy very little of the time of the House as it was very short.

The CLERK read it, as follows:

of this Republic demands the dismemberment of by uncontrollable circumstances. But in order and any officer found guilty of making such fe-Mexico or the annexation of any portion of her territory to the United States as an indispensable condition to the restoration of peace.

Mr. VANDYKE said he too had some resolutions which he desired to have read.

The Clerk read them, as follows ;

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, he order of this Government that General Taylor with his army should take position on the bank of the Rio Grande, which resulted in the blockade of that river and the pointing of the guns of the United States upon a Mexican town on the other side, was unnecessary and unwise, was an act of aggression in itself, and the im-mediate cause of conflict between the two na-

Resolved. That the invasion of the territories of Mexico south and west of the Rio Grande, either by sea or by land, and the storming and capturing of her towns and the slaying of her people within such territories, were acts of injustice, cruelty, and wrong; and that the requiring of Mexco, at the peril of her national existence, to enter into treaty stipulations with us, while her country is surrounded by our navy, her capital and chief towns in our possession, her country subjugated and her people crushed and prostrate beneath our power, and with our resistless cannon frowning upon her, and our conquering sword gleaming above her, is unreasonable and unfair towards Mexico, as one of the contracting parties, nd unmagnanimous and unchristian in us.

Resolved, That the present war with Mexico hould not be prosecuted any further for any purpose whatever; that the whole of our forces in he Mexican country should be withdrawn as speedily as possible, and placed on territory which belongs to this country ; and that the Administration be furnished with all the men and money necessary to protect our troops now in Mexico, and to accomplish such withdrawal in

Resolved, That, after the withdrawal of our roops as aforesaid east of the Rio Grande, the Smith, addressed to the Alcade of Mexico. President of the United States be requested to send a commissioner or commissioners to Mexico to settle the question of boundary between this count-The Clerk commenced the reading of Mr. ry and Mexico, together with such other questions

Mr. STEPHENS inquired if the notice he had given to debate these propositions would not, as a matter of course, carry them over.

The SPEAKER then announced that the gentleman from Cleorgia (Mr. STEPHENS) propose to debate the only resolution before the House, the ment of the U. S. to throw on Mexico the burothers having been read for information, and there- den of the further continuance of the war. In To the Editor of the North American : fore were not in the possession of the House.

COL, LOUIS D. WILSON.

At the recent Annual Communication of the Grand Masonic Lodge of North Carolina, the follawing Report and Resolutions on the death of Col. Louis D. Wilson were unanimously adopt-

"The Special Committee, to whom was referreport as refers to the death of P. G. M. Louis D. Wilson, beg leave to report, that from the limited First. That the boundary line between the U- time allowed them from othere duties, it is almost nited States and Mexico shall be as follows, to wit: impossible that they can do more than merely albegining at the Gulf of Mexico, near the mouth lude to that melancholy event. The Grand Lodge of the Rio Nucces, and running thence northwest, is already aware of the circumstances under with the course of said Rio Nueces, so as to in which this heavy bereavement was brought upon

thority that every commanding General of the Second. That the Government of the United American army was a Mason of high standing, county, and entered her service without delay.

Third. That in consideration of the cession of "Of Bro. Wilson as a Mason it is probably Fourth. That the Government of the United open his berns and distributed two hundred bar-States shall ask from the Government of Mexico rels of corn amongst the poor of Edgecomb; do-

ing from his liberal hand.
"The second grand charity to which the committee allude, was the closing and crowning act of his county an estate now estimated at from forty

to sixty thousand dollars. " As Bro. Wilson deserved, he was held high ed ; in proof of which, should any be needed, we would refer to his frequent elections to the Legislature from the county of Edgecomb-the fact that his mortal remains are to be brought home and a monument crected by contribution to his memory, over the spot where they may find their long resting place.

thren will have an opportunity of gathering at "650. Private letters or reports, relative

mentioned the acts of our deceased brother to relates, shall be dismissed from service." blazon them forth in a way of vain glorious boasting; but Masonry sets no limits to the expressions of fraternal regard to the memory of a de parted brother who has carned the affection of the Craft. Whenever the conduct of a brother through life so conspicuously illustrates those masonic virtues which are the pride and boast of our order, the Craft is honored, and we can with propriety gather around our own family altar, and in a spirit of emulation speak freely of those vir-

" Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning (crape on the left arm) for the space of thirty days, as a token of respect and esteem for the memory of our deceas-Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend

to the subordinate Lodges a similar course as soon as they obtain a knoweldge of the course of the Grand Lodge. "Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed

to furnish a copy of these resolutions, and request the Editors in this city and eisewhere friendly to our order to publish them."

FROM MEXICO.

The Steamer Maria Burt arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst. from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th.

Something like a revolt has taken place at Chiapas, for the purpose, it is said of annexing that State to Central America.

The greater part of the Governors of the different States were present at the seat of government, and, with one exception, (the Governor of San Luis) were in favor of peace.

The following order has been issued by Gen.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR, ? National Palace, Mexico, Nov. 19, 1847, 5 Sir-I am directed by the civil and military overnor of this capital, to make to you, for the nformation and guidance of the Mexican civil authorities, the following communication

When the American army entered the city of Mexico, the principles upon which the occupation would be conducted temporarily were announced, ters written by officers of the army, in Mexico to by the general-m-chief in his order, No. 287. a brother officer in Piusburg, for his eye alone."

Circumstance have determined the Governconsequence of which it is now necessary to ad-

1st. That all the revenue collected, or to be collected from whatever source, or for whatever surpose, must be considered as collected for the United States, and only to be expended under their authority and with their consent; all payments not made in conformity with the rule will accordingly be disproved, and the amount thereof required to be refunded by those who have

made them. 2d. All the troops of the United States are to e quartered without expense to them, and if it be necessary to occupy private property, in order to insure this, it will be done.

Nevertheless, not to cause more inconvenience han is necessary to obtain the end, viz : the comfort and health of the troops, public buildings pointed out by the city authorities will be preferred, where they are suitable, but no rent will be paid in any case.

It is therefore desired that such buildings as can, with the least inconvenience be occupied with troops, be designated by the first alcalde to Capt. Irwin, the chief quartermaster, that they may be examined.

I am, sir, very respectfully.

your ob'dt serv't.
R. P. HAMMOND, Sec'y. To Senor M. R. VREAMENDI, Alcalde.

El Moreliano of the 18th publishes an extract of a letter from New Mexico, which states that the Americans had received a reinforcement of 600 men, making their entire force 1700. They had a large amount of rations and munitions of war, and were drilling the recruits. The letter

march to occupy Chihuahua. On the 19th ult. a corvette and frigate of the United States navy entered the port of Guaymas, demanding a surrender of the place. The commander of the forces writes to the Governor of sequences of a bombardment he had concluded to remove his forces to Bocachibampo, out of reach of the guns, and there make a stand, although he does not seem to think it would be a making a similar demand in all future wars, dary, the Government of the United States shall by in the active discharge of those cardinal virtues successful one. Doubtless, long ere this the

> THE DIFFICULTY IN THE ARMY. The difficulty among prominent officers of our army appears to be quite as serious as was repever amount may have been due by Mexico to benefactors of his species. On one occasion, resented. We publish here the orders of General Scott, reflecting upon the officers who were the United States before the commencement of which provisions were the war, if the sum so agreed on shall exceed the county of Edgecomb, and want was stalking a said to be under arrest. They betray no little amount so found to be due to the United States. broad in the land, Bro. Wilson generously threw temper-perhaps we should say, ascerbity of

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 3. War Department, Ads. Genl's, Office, ? Washington, Jan. 28, 1847 The following regulation has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ? Washington, Jan. 28, 1847, The President of the United States directs that paragraph 650 of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the 1st March, 1825, and not included among those published Jan. 25, 1841, be now published, and that its observance as a part of the General Regulations, be strictly en-

joined upon the army. By order of the President, W. L. MARCY. (Signed) Secretary of War.

The following is the paragraph of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the 1st "We need hardly say that many of our bre- of March, 1825, referred to above !

his grave to give vent to feelings that with some military marches and operations, are frequently France, as Minister, seven years, by Monroe; and Resolved, That neither the honor nor interest ues. To many this high privilege will be denied the army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; bassador there.

that all may share in some general expression of port for publication, without special permission, our grief, the committee recommend the adoption or of placing the writing beyond his control, so of the resolutions at the end of this report. The that it finds its way to the press, within one month committee have not, as might appear to some, lafter the termination of the campaign to which it

> (Signed) WM. G. FREEMAN, Asst. Adj. Gentr GENERAL ORDERS-No. 349. HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ? Mexico, Nov. 12, 1847.

By command of Major General Scott.

The attention of certain officers of this army isrecalled to the foregoing regulations, which the General in-chief is resolved to enforce so far as it may be in his power. As yet but two echoes from home of the bril-

liant operations of our arms in this basin have reached us; the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.
It requires not a little charity to believe that

the principal heroes of the scandalous letters, alluded to did not write them, or specially procure them to be written, and the intelligent can be nt no loss in conjecturing the authors-chiefs. partisans, and pet familiar. To the honer of the service, the disease—pruriency of fame not ear-ned—cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers (present) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two coteries. .

False credit may, no doubt, be obtained at home, by such despicable self puffings and maligpant exclusion of others; but at the expense a the just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession and the truth of history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fai in the end, to bring down the concerted and envious to their proper level.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The letters alluded to by Gen. Scott as "the echoes from home," are evidently the "Leonidas" letter, and the other a letter which appeared fire in the Pittsburg Post, was thence transferre the Union, whence we copied it on the 8th O tober, with some introductory remarks, and whole then appeared in a Tampico pap which Gen. Scott saw first the letter. Up publication of Gen. Scott's orders, given abo Lieut. Col. Duncan came out promptly in in North American with the following frank avon of his connection with the " Tampico letter?" called. According to the North American the "Tampico letter" was "compiled from two let-

But read what Col. Duncan has to say of it:

Mexico, Nov. 13, 1847. Sir-I herewith present a copy of the "Ta pico letter," characterized as "scandalous," "di

picable," " malignant," &c., in general orders No. 349, published in the American Star this morn To the end that the true character of this letter may be known, I desire that you republish it in may innocently suffer for a publication so obnoxious, I hereby publicly acknowledge myself to be its author. The substance of it I commuicated from Tacubaya soon after the battles, in a

private letter to a friend in Pittsburg. The statements in the letter are known by very many officers of this army to be true, and I can but think that the publication of truth is much less likely to do violence to individuals or the ser-

vice than the suppression or perversion of it. Justice to Gen. Worth, (who is evidently on of the "heroes" pointed at in order No. 319,) requires me to state that he knew nothing whatever of my purpose to write the letter in question, nor that it had been written, till well on its way to its destination; he never saw, nor did he know, directly or indirectly, even the purport of one line, word or sylable of it till he saw it in print, and he is equally ignorant of my design to make this declaration, which I do, as I wrote the letter, unprompted and on my own responsibility.

Very respectfully your obedient servent. JAMES DUNCAN, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

After the publication of this letter, Col. Duncan was placed under arrest, and subsequently Gen. Pillow was arrested, and next Gen. Worth. The North American is of opinion that Gen. Pillow was not arrested on account of the 'Leonidas'

letter, but on the following grounds: There has been another arrest, that of Gen. Pillow, one of the chiefs aforenamed, but not, as appears, on account of the letters of which he is the hero. We hear, generally, that the cause was this; Gen. Pillow, having taking exceptions to the finding of a court of inquiry, which finding has been approved by Gen. Scott, addressed a paper relating to the matter to the Secretary of War, through the commander-in-chief, preserving a copy which he avowed in the letter accompanying, he had sent (or would send) directly to the Secretary at Washington. This transaction is judged to be a contempt, and for the so judged contempt Gen. Pillow is arrested. Not understanding the technicalities of the case we are not advised whether part or the whole transaction is regarded as the contempt-but that is immateri-

Gen. Worth's arrest is thus noticed in the North American of the 26th ult:

The last arrest occurred yesterday-that of Brevet Major Gen. Worth, and the charge is, we believe, contempt towards the commander-in-chief. Without a full knowledge of all the facts we do not purpose to lengthen this article by any remarks upon this proceeding.

ALBERT GALLATIN .- Mr. Gallatin was book at Geneva in January, 1761, arrived in the United States in 1786, was a volunteer in the war of Independence, and in 1783, a Professor at Harvard. He aided, in 1786, in revising the constitution of Pennsylvania, sat in her Legislature in 1790, was elected by her to the United States Senate in 1794, and sat in the other House of Congress from 1795, until he was selected by Thomas Jefferson, the moment he was elected President, as Secretary of the Treasury. He sat to his Cabinet eight years, and also four in Mr. Madison's .-He was sent with Messrs. Clay and Adams, to conclude a peace with Great Britain't next to