FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. Gales: I heard a person of much resnectability, speaking the other day of the very soldier like appearance of the Volunteer Company, commanded by Captain Collins, (the Cossacks) which does so much credit to our City. He had but one objection to it, and that was the name -it was 'inappropriate,' he remarked, and went on to state that the Cossacks were a body of Cavalry not known, until the era of Bonaparte's military operations, and particularly celebrated for their attacks on the rear and flanks of his Army during his invasion of and retreat from Russia. told him he was mistaken, and gave him some facts, and referred him to the "History of the French Revolution" by Altison, for more correct information. As I have heard others speak of the mappropriateness of the name, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, to learn more particularly the character and history, briefly, of this extraordinary people. They reside on the river Don, and possess a country of vast extent and great fertility. Allison says, "hat unlike the Peasants of the greater part of Russia, the inhabitants of this district are entirely relieved from the fetters of servitude. " Free as a Cossack" is a common proverb throughout the whole of the Southern Muscovite Dominions, "their political privileges, even in the midst of the Russian Empire, approaching those of Democratic equality. In their industry they are very conspicuous, their villages clean and thriving, and houses white and confortable. Remind the Cossack of his former have found a passport to his heart-his countenance will brighten-his eye kindle-you will hear the song of his nation, and be astonished at remarks: the cheerfulness of his disposition." Allison then proceeds to give a most eloquent and interesting account of the origin of the Cossacks. Being entirely too long for insertion here, I would refer your readers to the fourth volume of Allison's French Revolution, where it may be be found; and none can sead it without being convinced that they have been, though a rude and in some respects a cruel people, (which he at tributes to their location,) yet a brave, enterprising, patriotic, and, in many respects, extraordinary people. All historians attribute to them many of the most noble characteristics. "Independence in the midst of serfs gave charms to their pre carious existence." At home they are kind, gentle and domestic in their habits, but when called to make war for the defence of their Country, they assume contrary habits. This is owing to the fact, that they have been from the earliest ages of their nation, compelled to contend with the barbarians of Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia. Every acre nearly of their Country. has been a battle field, "owing to the multitudinous nations whose names, as the great Chitaubriand has said, 'are known only to God.'" Allison remarks that "the word Cossack means a volunteer or free partizan, their whole service being voluntary." It is not true, as many who have not ex

amined their history suppose, that this people

were not known until the era of Napoleon. They

are of en mentioned in the celebrated "Snucaron's

Campaigns," (written by houself) with great

praise. Many of them fought under him as early

with distinction, though I am not aware that

any are able to give the Century during which

they became a distinct nation of people, so often

were their early ancestors driven from their

homes on the plains to the mountain fastnesses.

It is also a mistake, that the Cossacks fight only

as Cavalry. This, it is true, is their principa

way of fighting, but since the intercourse with

Western Europeans through their wars, they

have been known to achieve acts of great skill

and bravery as infantry. But enough, and too

can say, to interest them. But I thought this

fouch due that patriotic Corps of Volunteers,

whose name has called forth so much unnecessary

remark, tho' I hope not mixed with any malice.

May it long exist to do honor to the City

FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. Epiron: The Whigs are often taunted by the Loco Poco presses with being Federalists .-Now, sir, whatever respect, all who regard that sterling virtue and patriotism which characterised the Federalists of the Revolution, may have for the term as it was originally represented at Il partizan presses and political Demagogues have labored to attach an odium to it which has had at times a disastrous effect on the Whig Party, in some sections of the Country. Every man who has to Mr. Polk's cabinet, or at least to some of the Delearned the first rudiments of political history, knowsfull well, that all the objectionable doctrines avowed and advocated by the old Federal Parix. are now openly defended by the Loco Foco leaders who have assumed the popular name of Democrats, for the purpose of propping a bid cause .-But are there not a few of these ded in the wool · Fetherals' to be found leavening the whole lump' of this self-styled Democracy? Let us enquire for their special benefit: 1s'. Who is our Minister to Russia! Ralph

I Ingersoll, a Federalist who gloried in his opposition to the masses!

Federalist-A. H. Ecerett! 3dly. Who is Minister to France! Richard

Rush, a Federalist! 4thly. Who was nominated by Polk as Minister to England before the appointment of Ban eroft? Why "one of the same sort," but a little

no Federalist ! 5thly. Who are the appointers of Mr. Polk to the Supreme Court ! Why, Grier and Woodburu-men once known to be Federalists of the

worse than any-Chas. J. Ingersoil! Was he

most uncompromising character!

Morton -- an avowed Federalis! ! There are " many more of the same sort left'

but these will suffice for the present, except we will most respectfully ask if the Whigs be Federalists was not William W Holden a Fede. ralist when he took a seat in a Whig Convention, and voted for John M Morehead for Governor, and when eulogising Mr. Clay! But we presume the "scales have fallen." More anon.

FOR THE REGISTER. pectable of both parties. Nor has this notice been given them, without eliciting a proper degree of contempt for the spirit which appears to actuate the writer. No one can peruse them without being contempt? One or the other position must be achievement? One or the other position must be

iments, (mostly,) run ingloriously from the field, he "When the truth comes to be told, ten to one it

will be found that there is as much injustice done in subject. The conduct of Mr. Polk, in his affairs the first report of this battle, as mos done in the or- with Santa Anna, tknown to be a cruel and deceitful print. The oficial accounts of that battle are rethe cavalry fight to a regular officer who was not the cruel injustice done the latter on several occawithin striking distance of the men who fought it, and did not know that their reputed commander was on the field, until the publication of the report announced the fact. These same papers also make a here of a regular who stood behind sand bags, or some thing of the kind, shouting to the volunteers to de- plains of Mexico-the efforts which are now being ders, they carried, only, however, to see his name glorious old Hero "who never surrenders" -- all heralded as their leader in the onshught."

Now what other meaning was intended to be conveyed here, than that General Taylor, in his official at Washington City, for themselves or their counaccounts of the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, has been guilty of willful Falsendon? The language can bear no other construction. And are the people of this country prepared to countenance these altempts (from whatsoever source they may spring.) to detract from the character and weaken the influence of a giorious old veteran, whilst he is engaged in successfully fighting the battles of his country in a foreign land against fearful olds and surrounded by a thousand perils? Is it likely to produce a beneficial-a wholesome-an encouraging effect on the army? Will not their sauction of such unjust assaults call down upon our country the oft repeated charge, that Republics are ungrateful? proved true? But it may be said, that the source from which these charges spring, is too insignificant as 1770, and performed acts of high daring, and to command belief. This might be so, if left unsancno military Captain was ever better quantical tioned by others, who by their position and vocation than Suwarow to judge a soldier's character .- should be and no doubt are entitled to more respect. They are mentioned by much earlier bistorians How stands the case? This letter and these charges are published in the leading democratic paper of the State, not only without condemnation but with commendation and an evident desire to impress the public with their truth . They are read throughout the democratic ranks but elicit no censure. So far from this being the case, their weekly appearance in this print is but additional evidence that there is a desire to impress the public mind with the belief that the charges are just and true, and that the man who has wen for the country four of the most brilliant victories recorded in our annals, is a liar and unworthy of confidence in his official desparches. much I fear for some of your readers, who are But to whom, pray, has General Taylor done "injuston perfect in European History for any thing I | tice?" Did not his official report from Monterey bear testimony to the gallantry of the whole army Was there any running there like that which, according to all accounts, distinguished some of the Indiana and Arkansas volunteers at Buena Vista?" "These official accounts" are "remarkable popers," says Mr. H. lifar! Here he speaks the truth at least for once! They were remarkable in more ways than one. They were giving the history of remarkable events in the annals of our country, and they have been pronounced remurkable by all good judges in this and the old country, for their brevity, point, and directness-pure and unsophisticated in their style and semiment, like the character of the old

for friends) " worthy of his steel." It is shameful that anonymous penny-a-liners and scribblers, who are paid by the month or the letter to pander to the passions of partizan leaders, should lend themselves, under the countenance of any respectable Editor, to the detraction of any of the brave men who have stood so nobiv by the cause of their country! Those who fled ingloriously at Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor refrains from denouncing. but wishes them another opportunity, which they may avail themselves of, to wipe out the stain and re-establish themselves in their country's and the army's confidence and respect. What can be nobler 2udly. Who is Minister to China? An old and in better spirit than his short address to his army after the victory? It has extorted praise even from the party organ at Washington City.

Hero who penned them! But pray who was that

ing so lustily to the volunteers "to desist from" be-

ing brave? Who is he? Let us have his name!

Was he Whig or Democrat? If the former we wish

him cashiered-if the latter, he should be transferred

partments at Washington, where he will have formen

But those we have given are not the only evidences of a wish in the Cabinet to weaken the influence of Gen. Taylor. Let any man look at the cold-blooded manner in which that army regulation was put forth, censuring (evidently intended so to do) Gen. T. for the letter he wrote to Gen. Gaines, which he (Gen. G.) imprudently suffered to be published! Was there nothing here to show the spirit by which the Administration was actuated? Was there any that he had never been so imprudent as to "draw necessity for thus attempting to persuade the public that Gen. T. had violated the regulations of the 6thly. Who is Collector of Boston? Marcus Army? And whence that hot zeal which induced the Administration to censure Gen. Taylor? Had not their own friends in the Army written letters before, for publication? Had not the "Union" teemed with epistles from the Army, giving accounts of its movements? Who censured Mr. Ritchie for this? But again: Let the people bear in mind the exertions made to incorporate a vote of censure in the Resolutions of thanks to Gen. T. at the last Session of Congress! Who were they who thus would fain have popped themselves above the heads | that such a thing was possible. The old chief of the distinguished Generals who conducted that tain is so absent minded as always to forget that negotiation? Who were they who publicly de- running away is one of the military manœuvres. Mr. Gales: My attention has been directed to the Capitulation at Monterey? Many of them, men ple must try to forgive him for it.—Prentice. veral of the recent letters of a notable scribbler | who would have done hardly as good service in such for the "Standarl," who signs himself "Halifax," a position as Gen. Tom Thumb! They will assuredfor the "Standarl," who signs himself "Halifax," ly have their reward in time to come, and will be glad enough to exchange positions with the "Hart-ford Conventionists"! But again: Why were almost sacrifice of truth and decency, is no doubt an attache the entire regular force of Taylor taken from him. to some of the Departments at Washington City, and he left in the perilous position which he held at and who most likely regards every indication of the the time, threatened with an attack from the whole rance that his hold upon office is not of long conthinance. No wonder, then, that his epistles for the Standard? should be so unscrupulous—should breathe so much medignity towards Whigs, and be so brim-full of fulsome flattery for his employers! But there is one feature about these communications, which has attracted the notice of the just and resemble the standard of the particular of the diministration, "it was Gen. Scott's act." Ah! indeed. Then what becomes of the claim which is

weaken the growing popularity of these distinguish. So. Yet after all this, it is stubbornly and against ed Whigs who have shed so much glory upon their recorded facts, chimed, that Mr. Polk and his adcountry's arms in the Mexican War. It is evident herents are entitled to all the credit of the success that the trophies of Militades are beginning to diswhich has signalized this War! That they brought turb" the equanimity of discompose the nerves of it on, none will deny, but when Whigs deprecated the powers that below es this require proofs?— the manner of its inception, the mode of its beginning, they are abundant. Term to the unjust and cowning, they were and still are denounced and branded ardly attacks made upon that glorious old veteran, by every newspaper of the Administration, and by TAYLOR, during the session of Congress, by a num- the President himself, as "giving aid and comfort ber of the Democratic leaders, who know as little to the enemy"-as "Mexican" Whigs: and lo! when about commanding a regiment, or storming a fortress, as they did have to appreciate generine and disinterested patriotis, and noble during! Can any would fain claim for Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, who
man be so blinded to not to see in this the finger of were housed up in their parlors at Washington,
the Administration—the handiwork of those who thousands of miles from the scene of action, all the "hate that excellence they cannot reach." and who ciedit! But there is yet another movement of the dread the moral and political effect on the nation, Administration, which stands out prominently in of the glorious deeds of these "Mexican Whizs"? connection with this War. Why was the Lieuten-But it did not stop here. The whole course of the ant Generalship proposed in Congress? Was it head. The head board was within an inch or Administration towards General Taylor—the whole not the avowed purpose to supersede Taylor and two of the wall, and though a large, well stuffed tenor of its leading press at Washington, echoed place Gen. Benton in the chief command? Why and re-echoed by hundreds of subordinates—has in- was this, if Gen. T.'s growing fame and popularity | the piliow, it was with such force that the beddicated a settled design, if possible, to embarrass the were not feared? The Administration was "to movements of Gen. Taylor, and place him without conquer a peace," yet they insisted upon three mil- tremble. During ten minutes that I sat there, sufficient men and means, in a perilous position, lions to buy one! These three millions were to be from which it was probable he might not be able to given some "Democratic Lieutenant General," who extricate himself. They evidently desired-yea, was to go to Mexico with the sword in one hand longed for his defeat! I do not assert that this was and his bag of money in the other. Well, Congress the wish of Democrats as a party; for I know that refused the General, but granted the money.the independent portion of that party gloried in the Where is that money? Has it been placed in the success of the old Hero, and the consequent addi- hands of Scott or Taylor? No, but these brave tion to the honor of the national arms, but the lead- men and their comrades have been compelled to ers - the office-holders at Washington, would have conquer all the conquering which has been done; secretly rejoiced in the failure of the American and the three millions are where? Echo answers Army at Buena Vista. True, they would not have where? And no doubt the People are desirous of dared express publicly their gladness. But to the learning what disposition has been made, or atproofs that this "Halifax," who is evidently a tool tempted to be made, of this money. If it has been of the Administration, intends by his epistles to de- used, why has not peace followed? If it has not tract from the character and fame of the distin- been used, then why this delay? Why should glory, his recent historical achievements, and you | guished Whigs of the Army. In a recent letter, there be delay, when every moment is putting in referring to the charge that one of the Indiana Reg- jeopardy perhaps thousands of lives ? We were assured, that this money granted to Mr. Polk, peace would certainly ensue!

But, Mr. Editor, it is uscless to follow up this FIGUAL REPORT of the battle of Monterey, the true tyrant.) in permitting him to pass the blockading history of which has not yet found its way into squadron under secret understandings-the conduct of the whole Administration towards Gens. Scott markable papers in their way-giving credit for and Taylor-the sneers cast upon the former, and sions-the effort to supersede both for partizan purposes-the continued denunciations heaped on the Whig party, in the face of the fact that so marry of them have rushed with promptness to the rescue of the country, and shed their blood like water on the sist from storming a point, which, in spite of his or- made to counteract public opinion in favor of that these things tend to convince one that Whigs need not expect anything at the hands of those in power try, and that it behooves them to go to work like MEN in that sacred cause in which they have been stroyed. so long struggling; and no doubt, under the banner of the Hero of Euena Vista, with his motto "Union Victory," we shall be able to give them " Zac." I for one am for trying it.

CRITTENDEN.

LETTER TO GEN. TAYLOR.

We find, signed by a Committee of twenty-nine citizens of Philadelphia, among whom are David Paul Brown, John W. Ashmend, Peurose Ash, Dr. the pain was so excruciating, if she would give England. But if we are unable to rescue Ire for nearly seven years, unknowing and unknown Mitchell, G. Washington Reed, &c.—the following way to her feelings, her screams might be heard land from the grasp of famine, as confessedly we | -living only in the world of a mournful memory,

PHILADELPHIA, April 17th, 1847. SIR-The undersigned, a Committee of Correscondence for the State of Pennsylvania, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, held on the 6th instant, have the honor to submit to you the proceedings of their constituents, unanimously nominating you for the office of President of the United States-a station which the situation of our country now requires should be filled by no ordina-

In Florida, on the Rio Grande, at Monterey and Buenn Vista-in your youthful exploits in the forproved you to possess the integrity and wisdom of a sagacious statesman.

Although they believe that the Presidency should be neither sought nor declined by an individual in your peculiar position, the undersigned cannot avoid expressing the hope that you will not think it expedient to defeat the determination, that, from all the signs of the times, the people have formed of placing you in the chair of Washington, which the constituents of the undersigned desire you to occupy, like im, with no pledges but those contained in the official oath, at your inauguration, and with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as your The undersigned, under these circumstances, take

the liberty of assuring you that they neither desire nor expect an answer to this communication. With sentiments of the highest esteem, we are, sir, most respectfully, your friends. regular officer who "stood behind sand-bage" shout-

A SEVERE HIT.

At a Locofoco meeting recently held in Colum

bus, Mississippi, the following was among the Resolutions adopted " Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress have faithfully done their duty, and we hereby tender them our cordial approbation and

congratulation: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval of the course pursued by the Hon Jacob Thompson on the Resolutions of thanks by Congress to Gen Zachary Taylor' This is a severe but just refort upon the "dis-

inguished" member from Mississippi, who undertook to pronounce judgment, ex calledra, duror the last session of Congress, upon the military skill of Gen. Taylor, and who, when the Resolution of thanks to that distinguished officer was pending, threw in that famous proviso, declaring that the said resolution of thanks was not to be construed as an expression of approval of the expitulation and armistice at Monterey! Mr. Thompson and his co-laborer in the work of defamation, Mr. Ficklin of Illinois, have been silenced by subsequent events. Indeed, all the defamers of the old Hero have been converted their successful operations in the campaign of Mexico. into his eulogists - and we imagine that even the correspondent of the Washington Union, who so holdly pronounced the capitulation and armistice " THE GREAT BLUNDER OF THE CAMPAIGN." Wishes pen from standish." Every body huzzas for Old Zack now !-- Richmond Whig.

The Locofoco papers, in their attempts to defend the Administration for stripping Gen. Taylor of the greater part of his troops, say that if in his own opinion he had not had force enough to meet Santa Anna, he could have retreated -There is no manner of doubt but that Old Rough and Ready could have run away if he had tried, but we have no idea that it ever occurred to him

At the battle of Buena Vista, a ball passed fifty cents for mending it - Ibid.

"fighting upon a foreign soil." How can you say that, old man ! Doesn't all California beiong to the U. States, by Proclamation !- Ibid.

MR JOHN B. GOUGE -All who are interested in the Temperance Reformation, will rejoice to learn that a visit from Mr Gough to Petersburg may be expected very son. He has been laborpart) of that system of detraction which has been the Administration reinforce Taylor at once? They the 27th inst., after which Mr Gough purposes eral has talked himself to death. Projected at Headquarters, to tarnish the fame and had araple time to do so. They had the power to do to come on to V rginia.—Pet Pequb.

A MOST SINGULAR CASE.

case of Miss Sarah Burbeck, of Salem, who is reported not to have slept for a moment, nor been free from pain, for fifteen years. Her body and limbs are in perpetual motion-and almost all the inints in her body have been dislocated thousands

"When I entered her room, she was sitting up in bed, and her right arm, hand and fingers were twisting about in every direction, presently she leaned forward and threw herself back against the head-board, as if determined to break her pillow was placed against it, when her head struck stead struck the wall, causing the whole house to she was thrown back in that manner over thirty times. It appeared to use that each blow of her head against the pillow, board and wall, was sufficient to stan a common person, yet she hardly appeared to notice it.

During the intervals between these spasies her right arm, hands and fingers were twisting about, and her right shoulder and under jaw were drawn out of joint and in continually, the bones rattling and grinding together with a noise that could be heard in other runns, as I was told by several present. Bring deaf I could not hear them, but by placing one hand on her cheek and the other on her shoulder, I could feel the grinding and cracking as the muscles kept them in constant

Sometimes her jaws are locked several hours and even days; at one time, if I remember right, hey were locked twenty five days, when all the nourishment she took was through the aperture caused by the loss of a tooth.

Her jaws have been so often dislocated, she can bite nothing except when the contraction of the muscles throws her teeth together, and then her tongue is often caught between her teeth and se verely bitten. She takes no nourishment except in a liquid state, and that with the greatest difficulty, as it causes strangulation, spasms and se-

These spasms sometimes throw her from her bed to the plastering over head, and sometimes on to the floor, and any attempt to hold her in-

Her hand is sometimes thrown into her face with such force as to bruise her face and break the skin, and one of her eyes has thus been de-

While conversing with her her jaw was thrown out of roint, and drawn down in a most shocking manner, and she was thrown back three times with such force as caused the whole house to shake, and the moment the spasm ceased she finished her sentence, commencing at the very word where the fit had interrupted her, and with so calm a voice, that I asked her, in astonishment, if she felt no pain when thus attacked. She said

ers, she had learned to be quiet. Her father is over 90 years of age, and had shock of palsy, from which he had partially recovered when I saw him. Her mother is over 70, and has had the care of this suffering child until prevented by sickness within a year and a half. At the time of my visit she was confined in the same room in a very feeble state.

FIRE! !- After our last week's paper had gone to press on Tuesday afternoon last, the alarm of fire was given, and on repairing to the spot mer war, your character has been distinguished by we found the cooper's shop of John Blackwell the most heroic qualities, and your whole career has | Esq., situated on the east side of East Front st. nearly enveloped in flames. The wind at the time blowing strongly from the south, before any assistance could be rendered by the firemen, the flames communicated to the adjoining tenements of Mr. Thomas Sparrow, Sen and in a short time destroyed all his out houses, rail ways and the appurtenances of his ship yard, together with a small vessel on the wharf undergoing repairs. Soon the fire extended to the lot of Mr. Samuel Simpson, prostrating every wooden building on his premises. We believe the damage was much greater than it would have been, but for the fact that the intense heat of the fire cut off the firemen from procuring water at a convenient point. The brick tenements of Mr. Shopson and Mr. Sparrow, were all that was left standing on their premises. These three gentlemen suffered greatly in the fire of 1843, and in this instance their loss is considerable; but the heaviest weight falls on Mr. Sparrow; his less being between 3 and \$4,000. The total loss is estimated at 6 or \$7,000.

New Bernian.

THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR.

The following Resolutions tendering the thanks of the Legislature of Massachusetts to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, passed the House of Representatives of that body on Saturday last.

Resolved. That the people of Massachusetts have beheld with patriotic pride, the bravery, the skill and sagacity of the commander of the American forces in Mexico. General Zachary Taylor, and the gallantry and good discipline displayed by the officers and men associated with him in the campaign, by which admirable conduct of the one, and cordial co-operation of the other, the flag of the Union has been nobly upborne, and our name in arms gloriously main-

Resolved. That the thanks of the Legislature are due, and they are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fidelity, skill and courage which have distinguished Resolved. That while the people and the Legislature of Massachusetts feel proud of the brilliant achievement of the army employed in the war against Mexico, they mourn the loss of the officers and men who have gallantly fallen upon the battle field, and sincerely sympathize with their relatives and friends.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause these resolves to be communicated to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him. to the officers and men under his command.

They now pay three dollars a day to work. men in the Philadeiphia navy ward, and more are wanted. "The wages of labor will be greatly reduced under the new tariff," was one of the sayings of the whigs last sommer .- Nash Union. The above is an argument worthy of its emanation It is the new Tariff, urges the editor, that's so flogging Santa Anna and the Mexicans, to carry her busband to heaven. instead of Gen. Taylor that's doing it, sir Union ! Mem. Eagle.

The Louisville Democrat, of vesterday, an-

GRATITUDE.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 3d alt thus notices the efforts making in America, for the relief of the famishing poor, in Ireland :-"In America there is no overflowing of lin charity, and lack of that which is real-no humanity prongering -no plentitude of sympathetic words, and poverty of sympathetic action-no wallowing in prescriptive slander-no recourse to Billingsgate abuse of Ireland and the Irish, after the fashion of many parties in England—no churlish, mean, money lending, politico-economico spirit to guide and diagrace us progress. In the spelva charm to the features of the pensive order day of our desolation we have found the readiest hands-age! and the most bounteous-stretched to our aid from the mouth of the St Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, without the flourish of the Pharisee, or the cold blooded calculation of

"Honor then, to America! In it the cause of humanity needs no spur from shame, hypocrisy, or "state policy" In her bosom we knew that our exiles found a refuge where they were safe from exterminating landlords and class leg. islation-where the morto for all was " live and let live!"—and not—"live ve, the many—or die of her features. An ejaculation, express we -for the few-the unprivileged for the privi- surprise, escaped him, and a scream from the leged!" But never, much as our hearts yearned dy proved that she-was startled in no slight de towards America as the asylum of our hopeless gree. "Mary!"-" Charles!" and in a moment cast out thousands, never, we say, great as was a scene rarely witnessed off the stage was per. our experience of the generosity with which our formed in the omnibus. The two people who countrymen were received on its shores, were had entered the carriage as strangers. Were in we prepared for the surprising acts of humanity each others' arms, the lady in tears, the goule. and benevolence towards this stricken nation, man exhibiting by his voice and caresses, the exwhich mail after mail enables us to record and to freme of joy.

"We write with hearts of overwhelming gratitude and love-gratitude and love not springing so much from the sense of benefits received, as from a respect for the manner in which they have been tendered. In the efforts that are made by Americans to succor and to save us, we view in promise of that sure and Christian friendship which ought to keep pace with the progress of civilization, but which pseudo statesmen never cultivate between nations, unless for an occasion-as if the nations of mankind were not

identified with amity.' The London Times, March 25, unites in the universal strain of thanksgiving:

"The tribute we are almost bound to acknowledge is the magnificent public subscription made in the United States. We remove to see in it one more pledge of that mutual respect and affection which, 'In spite of many trials and hindrances, now binds the two countries." The British empire and the Union are from one com- this city. He was a bachelor, and had neither mon stock Their language, their interests, their chick northild of his own. Indifferent as to what literature, and to a great extent, their customs, became of her, the girl suffered her relatives to laws and religion are the same. There are no dispose of her hand, and she made what was called two nations in the world so similar, while they a successful match in marrying the rich old bach are politically distinct. Happily they are now elor. Three years after their marriage, her hus. discovering the interest they severally possess in band died leaving her every dollar of his estate one another's peace and prosperity. We will Independent now of the world, she determined confess to a passing sensation of wounded pride, to spend the remainder of her days single-1 when we hear of our own fellow subjects become mourner for the cruel fortune which had so des. ing objects of republican benevolence, and our troved the happiness of her young love's dream. social sores being exposed in the rities of New | She removed to this city, where she has resided half a mile : but as that would only distress oth- are, it does not become us to resent the assistance enlivened only by an occasional thought that s of a generous kinsman and a triend. Whoever is to blame, most true it is that Ireland does not prosper in our hands. We must therefore sub-

THE ARMY.

mit to be commiscrated and helped in our task."

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that | in a moment, mutual explanations ensued, he was General Scorr will be prevented from marching still unmarried, and her wildest hopes were real. into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire. Some of those terms will expire before the first of next July, when the men may re culist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or till Gen. TAYLOR is so far advanced on his march as to ender a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. TAYLOR is in the same situation. The hief part of his force consists of volunteers, enisted for twelve months, and though their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen Scott, vet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops at hand to replace them - N. O. Courier.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The Hon. Waddy Thompson has published another letter on Mexican affairs, at the close of which he truly says, that every body is tired of this war. and anxious for peace-actual peace, with or without a treaty. The plan which he heretofore suggested, of a line of garrisoned posts, say on the Rio Grande, would give us this peace. Mexico would never assail that line: She can raise no great army the way of the regiment in mounting the steeps

"It is thus in our power (says Gen. Thompson inconclusion.) at once to put an end to this most unneessary and deplorable war, and every consideration which should have influence upon honorable men demands that we should do so. The national honor never required the war. The honor of this country require a war with Mexico! No view of national nterest justifies its further prosecution upon a fee- exultation-"Hurrah for old Kentuck!" ble, vanquished, but gallant enemy. Glorious as has been and always will be the achievements of our arms, the shout of victory is not unaccompanied with the sobbings of grief and the agony of many a strick- ing, and are happy to state, that probably it will en and broken heart. Who that has a heart does shortly be a constant visiter The stramboat not feel it beat in deep sympathy with the illustrious | Wayne, Capt. Way, arrived here last Tuesday, patriot of Ashland for the loss of his gallant and heroic son? Terrible is the responsibility of those who have it in their power to stop the further effusion of blood and who do it not. I will not say that they incur all the moral guilt of murder, but I solemnly declare that, in like circumstances myself, I. should feel that I did."

LAWFUL REVENGE.

Many years since a gentleman in Newington, parish in Weathersfield, Connecticut, who was very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill natured and troublesome wo that has raised wages in the Navy Yard to \$3 men he could find in the vicinity. This occasion. the Capitulation at Montares? Manufactures are said it was the war, and not the new Tariff, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the ling Hon, D. Webster, a suitable reception, on the Capitulation at Montares? Manufactures are said it was the war, and not the new Tariff, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the per day! A common homespun thinker, would ed universal surprise wherever he was known, that causes vessels of war to be built, and thus reason which governed his choice. He replied his shortly expected visit to that city. This is raises carpenter's wages. But no, says the Uni. that, having had but little trouble in the world, he due to Mr. W. on account of his splendid genius on, it is the Tariff! This same Tariff then must | was fearful of becoming too much attached to the through Gen. Taylor's overcoat, but we do not have caused the war also, as the high wages of things of time and sense; and thought by expethink he will-so far honor the example of the head ship carpenters is a consequence of the war, or riencing some affliction, he should become more of the department as to charge the government the effect of that cause. The war costs, say one weaned from the world, and he married such a hundred millions per annum, and 6000 of our coun- woman as he thought would accomplish his obtrymen's lives : rather a dear sum to expend for ject. The best part of the story is, that his wife, The Washington Union, speaking of the late the little boast of the Union that "workmen are bearing the reason why he married her, was much battles in California, says, that our soldiers are getting \$3 per day in the Philadelphia Navy Yard offended, and out of revenge became one of the we had torgotten it is the Tariff,-the new Loco- most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town, de. foco Tariff that's done it. Isn't it the Tariff too. claring that she was not going to be a pack horse

WIEE BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA. Stock to the amount of \$200,000 has been taken, one half in Canada, and one half in the United States, to construct a nounces the melancholy fact that Gen. Case has wire suspension bridge, to span the Ningara below this last is one of the severest amongst them. I deing lately with great success, in the State of been slain "by the jaw-bone of an ass." Does the Falls. This bridge will have a span of 750 feet rive some consolation from knowing that he died of the river, 200 feet high. The work will be com- lose him, I should have preferred; on the battle field, Louistille Journal. | pleted, it is supposed, in three years.

From the Cincinnati Journal. A ROMANTIC LOVE TALE. That the course of true love never did ...

smooth -- has been again proved by a circumstance with which we were made acquainted a few day. since. For some time back, a widow lady has resided to the upper part of our city, whose que and retired manner led her to avoid society alting entirely. She had no children, was scarcely think in appearance, and was remarkably good looking. with a face of a mournful cast, which noviets 80 often choose for their beroines and which lend. It was known that she had been married to a mo much older than heraelf, who had died and in her in comfortable circumstances. About two weeks since, the Lawrenceville omnibus drove up to her door, and she stepped into the vehicle for the purpose of visiting the village. There was but one other passenger, a gentieman of

about the same age with Herself A few minutes after the omnibus started, the gentleman made a remark which attracted the attention of the lady, and throwing back her tel to answer, enabled the stranger to enteh a glance

In two days from that time, the widow was no longer a widow, nor the stranger a bachelor. The secret of this sudden change of circum. stances is thus explained.

Some twelve years ago, the two persons whose names we have given as " Mary and Charles." resided in a town of West Pennsylvania. The former was the belle of the village, and the latter. some two years her senior, was her lover. The match was perfectly satisfactory to the friends of both parties; the young man bearing an excellent character. Before the time fixed for their marriage, however, misfortune came upon the low er, reducing him from comparative affluence in penury, and at the instance of her relatives, the engagement was postponed, and finally broken Depressed in spirits by this double misfortune the vouth left his home, tone knew whither

A year or two afterwards, our hereine, still inconsolable for the loss of her lover, attracted the attention of a rich old fellow who resided near might yet meet with her heart's chosen.

By a single coincidence, he happened to be in our city, where he had arrived a few days before from New Orleans, and was about paying a visit to the garrison on the day on which the colled the omnibus for the purpose of an excursion in the same neighborhood. They recognized each other ized by her union with the husband of her gul-

bood's choice. We have the names of the parties of this little romance in our possession, and would give then were it necessary. The bridegroom had gone to the South success had crowned his efforts : and he is by this time on his way with his bride to his plantation in Louisiana. Their history affords material for half a dozen novels; with proof that romantic attachments are still extant in this humdrum world of ours. We hope the parties may live to enjoy, through long years of happiness, the reward of their fidelity to their early vows.

LANGUAGE ATTRIBUTED TO GEN. TAYLOR -We have seen several cortradictions to the profanity, put in the mouth of Gen. Taylor. We find the following in the Cincinnati Atlas of

Our gallant friend, Thomas L Crittenden, who served with such distinction as a volunteer aid of Gen Taylor, at the battle of Buena Vista, and who had the honor to bear the official despatches to the Government, announcing the splendid victory, passed through this city yesterday on his return from Washington to his residence in Frankfort. Kentucky.

Mr. Crittenden was mortified to find that sereral incidents of the battle, erroneously narrated, have been ascribed to his authorship, and especially the proface language attributed to Gen. Taylor, respecting the 2d Regiment Kentucky Infantry. The newspaper accounts of that incident were substantiably correct, leaving off the profanity incorrectly put in the mouth of the General. In the distance, the impedments in of the ravine, gave to their motions the appearance of unsteadiness and wavering, and under such apprehension, the General did remark three times-"that won't do:"but when he saw them regain fair ground, and move on shoulder to shoulder, like well trained veterans, and deliver their terrible fire into the ranks of the enemy, he rose in his stirrups, exclaiming in a tone of

THE STEAMBOAT -- We announce with pleasure the arrival of another steamboat at our landand produced quite an excitement, being altogether unexpected. A short pleasure trip to Sparta was taken on Wednesday, and some of our cilizens are now on another to Washington. They have quite a gay time or it we suppose, as there is a considerable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen on board. This steamboat is owned by the Messrs. Dibble, one of whom was on board. We trust their contemplated enterprise of running it on our river, will meet with the encouragement it so highly merits. - Turboro' Press.

MR. WEBSTER - The chizens of Savannal, without distinction of party, were invited to a meeting on Tuesday last, for the purpose of givand public character.

We learn that the splendid mansion of Perton Atkinson, Esq. at Bensboro', in Pitt county, was burnt to the ground a few days since. The house caught on the roof from a spark from the chimney and the hands being a long way off, at work in the plantation, no assis ance could be obtained; and the bouse, with its very valuable furniture, was entirely consumed. Loss estimated at from S to \$10,000. Louisburg Union.

PATRIOTISM OF ME. CLAY,-A gentleman of this City has received a letter from Mr. Clay, which concludes with the following noble allusion to his recent affliction - N. V. Express.

"My life has been full of domestic afflictions, but in the service of his country.'