# GEN. SCOTT'S DESPATCHES.

The Washington papers contain Gen. Scorr's Of-ficial accounts of the late Battles in Mexico. They are very long, and would all some fifteen columns of this paper. We select from one of the most interesting despatches, the following narrative of the capture of the Citadel, the Armistice, &c .:

"The capture of the enemy's citadel was the fourth great achievement of our arms in the same

day. It has been stated that some two hours and a half before, Pierce's, followed closely by the volunteer brigade both under the command of Brig. Gen. Shields-had been detached to our left, to turn the enemy's works-to prevent the escape of the garri-sons, and to oppose the extension of the enemy's numerous corps, from the rear, upon and around our

Considering the inferior numbers of the two brigades, the objects of the movement were difficult to accomplish. Hence the reinforcement (the rifles,

In a winding march of a mile around to the right, this temporary division found itself on the edge of an open wet meadow, near the road from San Antonio to the capital, and in the presence of some 4,000 of the enemy's infantry, a little in the rear of Chu-rubusco on that road. Establishing the right at a strong building. Shields extended his left, parallel to the road, to outflank the enemy towards the capi-tal. But the enemy extending his right, supported by 3 000 cavalry, more rapidly (being favored by better ground) in the same direction, Shields concentrated the division about a hamlet, and determined to attack in front. The battle was long, hot, and varied ; but, ultimately, success crowned the zeal and gallantry of our troops, ably directed by their distinguished commander, Brig. Gen. Shields. The 9th, 12 h, and 15th regiments, under Col. Ran-som, Capt. Wood, and Col. Morgan, respectively, of Pierce's brignde, (Pillow's division.) and the New York and South Carolina volunteers, under Cols. Burnett and Butler, respectively, of Shields' own brigade, (Quitman's division.) together with the mountain howitzer battery, now under Lieut. Reno. of the ordnance corps, all shared in the glory of this action-our fifth victory in the same day.

Brig. Gen. Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before-under pain and exhaustion-fainted in the action. Several other changes in command occurred on this field. Thus, Col. Morgan being severely of the highest interest. In deterence, however, wounded, the command of the 15th infantry devolv- to the desire expressed by Mr. CLAY that no ed on Lieut Col. Howard; Col. Burnett receiving a like wound, the command of the New York Volunteers fell to Lieut. Col. Baxter : and, on the fall of the lamented Col. P. M. Butler-carlier badly wounded, but continuing to lead nobly in the hottest part of the battle-the command of the Scuth Carohina volunteers devolved, first, on Lieut. Col. Dickinson, who being severely wounded, (as before in the slege of Vera Cruz,) the regiment ultimately fell under the orders of Major Gladden. Lieuts David Adams and W. R. Williams, of the

same corps; Capt. Augustus Quarles and Lieut. J. B. Goodman, of the 15th, and Lieut. E. Chandler, New York volunteers-all gallant officers-nobly fell in the same action.

Shields took 380 prisoners, including officers; and it cannot be doubted that the rage of the conflict between him and the enemy, just in the rear of the tete de pont and the convent, had some influence on the surrender of these formidable defences.

bridge in rapid pursuit of the flying enemy. These where manifested. The Prophet that had fore

To the staff, both general, and personal, sttached to general headquarters, I was again under high ob-ligations for services in the field, as always in the bureaux. I add their names, dzc.: Lieut. Colonel Hitchcock, Acting Inspector General; Maj. J. L. liant results. Smith, Capt. R. E. Lee, (as distinguished for felicitous execution, as for science and daring.) Capt. Mason, Lieuts. Stevens, Beauregard and Tower, all of Capt. H. L. Scott, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Williams, aid-de-camp, and Lieut. Lay Military secretary. Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton, another aid-de-camp, had, a week before, been thrown out of activity by a severe wound, received in a successful charge of cavalry, and four times his num-bers; but on the 20th, I had the valuable services, as yolunteers aids, of Majs. Kirby and Van Buren, f the pay department, always eager for activity and distinction ; and of a third, the gallant Major J. P. Gaines, of the Kentucky volunteers. I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect your most obedi-ent servant, WINFIELD SCOTT. Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

MR CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECH AT LEXINGTON.

It is known to our readers that the Hon. HEN RY CLAY had engaged to attend a public meet. ing of citizens at Lexington, Kentucky, on Saturday last, the 13th instant, and there to deliver his views on the war with Mexico, its origin and objects, on the conquest of Mexico, and its proposed annexation to the United States The meeting took place, and accordingly Mr. CLAY attended and fully redeemed his promise. Strange as it may appear, we have, through the agency of the Magnetic Telegraph, already received the annexed account of the meeting, the Resolutions offered by Mr. CLAY, and a brief outline of his Speech; for all of which we are indebted to the enterprise of the Philadelphia 'Daily News.'

We insert the Resolutions, which, both on ac count of their distinguished source and the wise and patriotic sentiments which they embody, are sketch of his Speech should be published untihe could buself prepare a full and accurate re port of it, we omit the sketch which has reached us, and await the appearance of the speech in an authentic form.

#### National Intelligencer.

LEXINGTON, (KY) NOVEMBER 13. 1847. The announcement that HENRY CLAY would address the citizens of Lexington to day drew together an immense concourse. The day opened gloomily enough, and rain fell during the morning; but before the meeting was organized it had cleared sufficiently to permit the meeting to be held at the time appointed-11 o'clock A. M. At that hour a vast crowd had gathered from all quarters, and it appeared that many had come a great distance; the most intense anxiety prevailed, and the accustomed enthusiasm which Mr. As soon as the tete de pont was carried, the great-er part of Worth's and Pillow's forces passed that Clay invariably awakens in the people was every

the simple record of their great deeds and the bril- | to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the infe-ty, and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or re-fuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm son, Lieuts. Stevens, Beauregard and Tower, an or the Engineers; Maj. Turnbull, Capt. McCiellan, and Lieut. Hardcastle, Topegraphical Engineers; Capt. Huger and Lieut. Hagner, of the ordnance; Capts. Irwin and Wayne, of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Grayson, of the Commissariat; law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies and the constant application of military. force; in other words, by despotic sway, exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States. That we deprecate, therefore, such our Government, and with the character of our free your spirit ? About what are you discouraged ?' and liberal institutions ; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion, and territory, to pursue its own happiness to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. Resolved, That, considering the series splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave . But what makes you miserable, Alice !' I inarmies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfitted foe ; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatour part to acquire any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of prova a ng slavery, or of intro- me, and failed. Of course, to be totled by a wo ducing slavery from the United States into such foreign territory.

8th. Resolved. That we invite our fellow-citizens of the United States who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known-who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers with which it may be fraught. and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, attempt to lord it over his wife. And there never feelings, and opinions.

In the commencement of his remarks upon these Resolutions, Mr. CLAY stated his objections to having them reported, and made generally known, until they had undergone his own supservision, as the subject upon which he was about to speak was one upon which he wished not to be uset her trequently, at home and elsewhere, bu. misunderstood.

In concluding his Speech, Mr. CLAY avowed himself to be strongly opposed to the extension of slavery, deplored its existence, but remarked it as a universal evil He considered the refusal to accept new Territory as the best means of arresting the difficulties that surrounded this important, but delicate subject.

its delivery. The speaker adhered very closely to the general joyousness, or something of a like The sad twilight, as it gathered dimity to his Resolutions, and they embodied all the great principles which he advocated and discussed. The Resolutions were adopted by acclaina-

I WILL BY T. S. ARTHUR.

•You look sober, Laura. What has thrown a veil over your happy face ?' said Mrs. Cleave-land, to her niece, our morning, on finding her abme, and with a very thoughtful countenance. . Do I really look suber !' and Laura smiled as she spoke.

"You did just now. But the southing has al-ready dispelled the transient cloud. I am glad that the storm was not portenious." "I felt sober, aunt,' Loura said, after a few mo-

ments-her face again becoming serious. . So I suppose from your looks.

And I feel super still." . Why ?'

au really discouraged, aunt "About what ?"

The maiden's cheeks deepened their hue, but she did not reply.

. You and Harry have not fallen out like a pair of foolish lovers, I more ?' "Oh. no !' was the quick and emphatic answer "Then what has troubled the quiet waters of

"I will tell you," the maiden replied. "It was only about a week after my engagement with Harry, that I called upon Alice Stacy, and found her quite unhappy. She had not been married over a few months. I asked what troubled her. and she said, 'I teel as miseraule as I can be.' quired. Because William and I have quarrelled -that's the reason,' she said with some levity, tossing her head and compressing her lips with a kind of defiance. I was shocked-so much so, that I could not speak. "The fact is," she resumed, before I could reply, . all men are arbitrary and unreasonable. They think women interior to them, and their wives as a higher order of ically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on slaves But I am not one to be put under any man's feet. William has tried that trick with man is no very pleasant thing for your lords of

creation. A tempes: in the teapot was the consequence. But I did not yield the point in dispute ; and what is more, have no idea of doing so. He will have to find out, sooner or later, that I am his equal in every way; and the quicker he can be made conscious of this, the better for us both Don't you think so !" I made no an. swer. I was much surprised and shocked 'Ali men,' she continued. . have to be taught this --There never was a husband who did not, at first. was a woman, whose condition as a wife was at

all above that of a passive slave, who did not find it necessary to oppose herself at tirst with un-

funching perseverance.' . To all thus, and a great deal more, I could say nothing It choked me up. Since then, I'vshe has never looked happy. Several times she has said to me, in company, when I have taken a seat beside her, and remarked that she seemed dull, 'Yes, I am dull; but Mr. Stacy there, you see, enjoys himself. Men always enjoy them selves in company-apart from their wives, of course.' I would sometimes oppose to this a

sentiment palitative of her husband; as that in The Speech occupied two hours and a half in company, a man naturally wished to add his mite

And with Mrs. Corbin ?' 'Yes.' My answer to this last question was not given in a very pleasant tone. The reason was this Mrs. Cor bin, a recent acquaintance, was no favorite with my husband; and he had more than once mildly suggested that she was not, in his view, a fit as-sociate for me. This rather touched my pride It occurred to me that I ought to be the best judge of my female associates, and that for my husband to make any objections was an assumption on his part, that, as a wife, I was called upon to resist. I did not, on previous occasions, say any thing very decided, contenting invselt with parying his objections laughingly. This time, however, I was in a less forbearing mood. I wish you would not make that woman your friend,' he said, after I had admitted that he was right in his observation 'And why not pray !' I asked, looking at him quite steadily. 'For rea-sons before given, Jine.' he replied, mildly, but firmly. "There are reports in circulation touching her character that I fear are---- ' They are false !' I interrupted him .... I know they are false !! | spoke with a sudden excitement -

My voice trembled, my cheek burned, and I was conscious that my eye shot forth no mild light "They are true-I know they are true !" Mr. Cleaveland said, sternly, but apprently unruffed . I don't belive it.' I retorted. I know her far better. She is an injured woman.'

... Jane,' my husband now said, his voice slight ly trembling- you are my wife. As such, your reputation is as dear to me as the apple of inv eve. Suspicion has been cast upon Mrs. Corbin. and that suspicion I have good reason for believe ing well founded. If you associate with her-of you are seen upon the street with her, your tain lame will receive a taint. ' This I cannot permit "There was, to my mind, a threat contained

in the last sentence-a threat of authoritative intervention. At this my pride took fire. "Cannot permit.' I said. drawing myself up

What do you mean, Mr. Cleaveland ?' . The brow of my husband metantly flushed. He was silent a moment or two. Then he said with forced calmness, yet in a resolute, meaning Lone-

...Jine, I do not wish you to keep company with Mrs. Corbin."

"I will !' was my indignant reply.

. His face grew deadly pale. For a moment his whole frame trembled as if some fearful strug gle was going on within. Then he quietly arose and without looking at me left the room. Oh ! how deeply did I regret uttering those unhappy words-they were spoken ! But repentance came too late. For about the space of ten minutes, pride struggled with affection and duty .---At the end of that time the latter triumphed, and I hastened after my husband to ask his forgivefor what I had said But he was not in the parlor. He was not in the house. I asked a servant if she had seen him, and received for reply that he had gone out.

"Anxiously passed the hours until night fall

my taithful promise never again to set up my will

determinedly in opposition to his judgment. But

minute after minute passed after nightfall-hours

succeeded minutes-and these rolled on until the

whole night rolled away, and he came not back

account I could give of him was that he had parted

A week rolled by, and still no word came

sad condition I was saved. Through all, my

reason, though often trembling, did not once for-

sake me. It was on the tenth day from that up-

on which we had jarred so heavily as to be driven

widely asunder, that a letter came to me pust-

marked New York, and endorsed ' in haste.' My

hands trembled so that I could with difficulty tear

the seal. The contents were to the effect that my

danger. The writer urged me, from my husband,

to come on immediately. In eight hours, from the

time I received that letter, I was in New York .-

Alas, it was too late. The disease had returned

with double violence, and snap; ed the feeble

thread of life. I never saw my husband's living

The self-possession of Mrs. Cleaveland, at this

from me in good health and in a sane mind.

uncoded and overbearing, whenever he resolutely set himself equinatime, as was far too frequently the case. One day—we then had been married about 6 months—he said to me a hitle periously, yet anding as he spoke, 'Jane, did nut I see you on the street this morning !' 'You did' I replied. -'And with Mrs. Corbor ?' 'You?' Mrs. and of a mutual confidence, and a mutual place of early reserves, and now they arrest draw together-now they smoothly glide along the stream of life, blessed indeed in all their mar. riage relations. Who will say that Laura did nut act a wise part? Who will say, that in sac. rificing pride and self-will, she did not gain be. yond all calculation ? No one surely. She is not her husband's slave, but his companion and equal. She has helped to reform, to remodel his character, and make him less arbitrary, less self. willed, less disposed to be tyrannical. In her mild forbearance, he has seen a beauty more at-tractive far than lip or cheek, or beaming eye. Instead of looking upon his wife as below him, Henry Armour feels that she is his superior, and as such, he tenderly regards and lovingly cher. ishes her. He never thinks of obedience from her, but rather studies to conform himself to her most lightly spoken wish. To be thus united. what wife will not, for a time, sacrifice her feel. ings when her young self-willed husband so far torgets himself as to become exacting ? The temporary loss will turn out in future to be a great gain.

SINGING MOUSE.

The last number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, describes in the following manner, a natural curiosity, which had been exhibited at the September meeting of the Institute.

" A natural curiosity was next exhibited, which excited considerable interest. This was a Singing Mouse, which, though declining on this occasion to perform in its best style, yet gave suff. cient proof that its musical powers are wonderful. for an animal of its kind It is a common domestic mouse, (Mus Musculous.) and in appearance differs, in no remarkable particular, from other individuals of its species.

It was the musical talent of this little creature which led to its capture A lady, who kept some canary birds in her room through the day, but was in the habit of having the cages removed to another apartment for the night, happened to hear, after retiring, a musical chirping in the room, apparently proceeding from beneath a bureau. Supposing that one of her birds had es. caped from its cage, and remained in the room, she attempted to distodge it from its supposed concealment. No bird, however, made its ap. pearance : but a mouse was startled from beneath the bureau, and ran to another part of the room, where it recommenced its song. It was caught and confined in a cage, which it has now inhabited about six weeks ; having become oute tame, and evidently recognizing individuals, by show. ing more familiar regard to its keeper than to strangers.

It is seldom entirely silent, except when sleep. ing : almost constantly emitting a low chirping series of notes, resembling, somewhat, the twittering produced by a nest of young birds. As the evening advances, its musical disposition is more fully developed, until, usually towards midinght, its notes increase in power, compass, and variety-it then frequently pours forth a gush of around. melody, resembling the tone of a canary bird : out softer and less shrill than the notes of the teathered songster."

distinguished generals, coming up with Brig. Gen. front, and charged the enemy up to the nearest gate. The cavalry charge was headed by Capt. Kearney, of the 1st dragoons, having in squadron, with his own troop, that of Capt. McReynolds, of the 3d-making the usual escort to general headquarters; but being early in the day detached for general service, was now under Col. Harney's orders. The gallant captain not hearing the recall, that had been sounded, dashed up to the San Antonio gate, sabreing, in his way, all who resisted. Of the seven officers of the squadron, Kearney lost his left arm; McReynolds and Lieut. Lorimer Graham were both severely wounded, and Lieut. R. S. Ewell. who succeeded to the command of the escort, had two horses killed under him. Major F. D. Mills, of the 15th infantry, a volunteer in this charge, was killed at the gate.

So terminated the series of events which I have but feebly presented. My thanks were freely poured out on the different fields-to the abilities and science of generals and other officers-to the gallantry and prowess of all-the rank and file included. But a reward infinitely higher-the applause of a grateful country and government-will, I can- ritory, inhabited by millions of people of differ. rit, of every sort, displayed by this glorious army, which has now overcome all difficulties-distance, climate, ground, fortifications, numbers.

It has in a single day, in many battles, as often defeated 32,000 men; made about 3,000 prisoners, including eight generals (two of them ex-Presidents) and 205 other officers; killed or wounded 4,000 of er be right, than be President. all ranks-besides entire corps dispersed and dissolved : captured 37 pieces of ordnance-more than nition of every kind, &c. &c.

These great results have overwhelmed the enemy. Our loss amounts to 1,053; killed 139, including 16 officers: wounded 876, with 60 officers. The greater number of the dead and disabled are of high worth. Those under treatment, thanks to our very able medical officers, are generally doing well.

I regret having been obliged, on the 2Jth, to leave Maj. Gen. Quitman, an able commander, with a part of his division-the fine 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers and the veteran detachment of U.S. marines -at our important depot, San Augustin. It was there that I had placed our sick and wounded ; the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the siege, supply and baggage trains. If these had been lost, the army would have been driven almost to despair; and considering the enemy's very great excess lies arose out of the order of the President of the of numbers, and the many approaches to the depot, United States for the removal of the army under the it might well have become, emphatically the post of command of Gen. Taylor from its position at Cor-

After so many victories, we might, with little ad--dishonored-we might scatter the elements of peace, arcite a spirit of national desperation, and thus indefinitely postpone the hope of accommoda-tion. Deeply impressed with this danger, and re-prosecution of it became thereby national. membering our mission-to conquer a peace-the army very cheerfully sacrificed to patriotism-to that would have followed in entrance—sword in hand—into a great capital. Willing to leave some-thing to this republic—of no immediate value to us —on which to rest her pride, and to recover her temper—J halted our victorious corps at the gates of the city, (at least for a time) and have them now cautoned in the neighboring villages, where they are well sheltered and supplied with all ne-cessaries

Cessaries Og the morning of the 21st, being about to take up buttering or assaulting positions, to anthorize me water, to raise and support armies, to provide and to semimon the City to surrender, or to sign an arwith a pledge to enter at once into negociations for a pence- a mission came out to propose a complete war-making power of the United States, truce. R je ting its terms, I despatched my con-templated note to President S. nts Anna-omitting the summons. The 22d, Commissioners were apthe monimum of the standard of to the commanders of divisions and independent bri-gwins; but left their fame upon higher grounds-of the Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures say that is the meaning -- Richmond Whig

to'd the war, was to answer the yearning desire Shields, now also victorious, the three continued to of the pation to know how the unholy war, whose press upon the fugitives to within a mile and a half advent he had prophesied, should be brought to of the capital. Here, Col. Harney, with a small a close ; how the country should protect usell part of his brigade of cavalry, rapidly passed to the trom the recklessness of a blindly ambitious and tion. weak-minded President, and the will of the nation be made known in its most impressive form. All seemed to feel that it was a deeply important event, that would stir the Union from one end to the other : and it was in that spirit they awaited the advent of the Soge of Ashiand.

Mr. CLAY ascended the platform, accompanied by some of his friends, amid universal and tremendous shouts, and took his seat. He looked well, and his form was erect and his eye as bright as ever.

Gen. LESLIE COMBS called the assemblage to order and remarked that he hoped perfect order and silence would be observed, as it was probably the last time the illustrious Statesman then before them would ever address a popular assernbly. He had resolved to do it on this occasion from a high sense of duty to himself and his country. The momentous question now presented to the American people of annexation, by conquest or purchase, of an immense extent of foreign ternot doubt, be accorded, in due time, to so much me- ent races and colors, and placing them on an equal el of a hero in partizan warfare. His loss at this footing with the free citizens of this Republic, moment is a public one of the greatest magnimain silent, and HENRY CLAY would be unworthy of his past history if he allowed any selfish considerations to palsy his tongue. He had rath-

Gen. COMBS concluded his remarks by nominating the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON as Chairman : trebling our siege train and field batteries-with a and the nomination, together with those of a con large number of small arms, a full supply of ammu- siderable number of Vice Presidents, was confully organized-

Mr. CLAY rose and presented himself to the people. His appearance was hailed as before | Union. with tremendous shouts, to which followed a deep and general silence, and he then offered and read the following Resolutions, which he had prepared :

1st. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that | rious than has been supposed, as follows: the primary cause of the present unhappy war exist-ing between the United States of America and the annexation of Texas to the former; and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Repubpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory ditional loss, have occupied the Capital the same claimed by both Republics, but then under the juevening But Mr. Trist, Commissioner, &c., as risdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; well as myself, had been admonished by the best | that the order of the President for the removal of friends of peace-intelligent neutrals and some A- the army to that point was improvident and uncon- commission; with having, in direct violation of

wantonly driving away the government and others gress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having by subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into exis ence without its previous authority or consent, the

2d. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for the great wish and want of our country-the eclat | which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President that would have followed an entrance-sword in of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and obnation to require.

3d. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with powers to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and

## THE LATE CAPT. WALKER.

We quote the following appropriate and feeling tribute to the gallant WALKER from the "N O. Commercial Times":

THE LAMENTED WALKER - Among the brave who have nobly tallen during the war with Mex. to there is not one around whose head has clustered undying laurels more shundantly than this intrepid officer. Captain Walker was one of those spirits that seem to be designed by fate to acquire renown in their tasking of their physical energies in the heat of a hand to hand fray ; in the crowded melee, when the quick eye and the ready hand, backed by the dountless heart, enable them to wrest from Fortune her brightest plume. A modern Hotspur, ready "to pluck bright honor from the paled faced moon," or dive into unfathomable depths, 'and pluck updrowned honor by the locks,'th sgallant soldier was the modpermitted no man who loved his country to re. tude ; for it will be difficult to find another, like him, possessing such varied attributes for action and command. Capt. Walker was for a consid erable time a Texan prisoner of war in Mexico. where he was forced, with other captives like himself, to work in the wards of the metropolis We regret that he did not live to accomplish. what more than once he expressed to us as the dearest wish of his heart, viz: to ride his horse firmed by acclamation. The meeting being thus in triumph through those streets of the city of Mexico which he had labored to construct and

> COL. FREMONT'S trial is progressing at Washington. The charge against hun, as condensed by a Washington letter writer, are far more se-

The first was that highest of all military offences, MUTINY. To this general charge there were twelve specifications, covering all Col. Fiemont's operations during the period which elsosed between the arrival of Gen. Kearney in Calitornia, and the day when the latter reached Monterey. Besides the general refusal to acknowledge Gen. Kearney's authority, Col Fremont was that bring no pleasant thoughts, no glad feelings. Among others, with having written letters persisting in maletaining his authority as Governor. draw aside the veil. May the relation I am now merican residents-against precipitation; lest, by stitutional, it being without the concurrence of Con- an order of Gen. Kearney, accepted the resigna tion of officers without consulting him (Gen .-Kearney); with having purchased an island for as Governor; and with having written a letter to

Capt. Shubrick, the purport of which was to inand treat the orders of Gen. Kearney as superseded by what Fremont and Stockton were pleased to call the conquest of the country.

The second charge was disobr dience of orders. jects as he may deem the honor and interests of the the specifications to which were six, and gener- these can never come into opposition without a ing tyrants. But this need not be. Let them ally related to the same act to which those of the victory on either side being as disastrous as the act truly the woman's part. Let them not op previous charge related.

The third charge was conduct subversive of good order and mintary discipline. The charges, husband I was very tond. Handsome, educated, never, under any circumstances, either jestingly tour or five in number, referred to the same facts, and with talents of a high order, there was every or in earnest, say . Twill, when you are opposed. and with the previous ones, were like the seve- thing about him to make the heart of a young That declaration is never made without its rob

nature. But it only excited her, and drew forth threw a deeper gloom over my heart. My hus remarks that shocked my feelings. Up to this band usually came home before dark. Now he day, they do not appear to be better triends was away beyond his accustomed hour. Instead Then, there is Frances Glenn, married only three of returning gladly to meet his young wife, he months, and as fond of carping at her husband was staying away, because that young wife had for his arbitrary, domineering spirit, as is Mrs thrown off the attractions of love and presented to him teatures harsh and repulsive. How anx. Stacy. I could name two or three others, who iously I longed to hear the sound of his footsteps have been married, some a shorter and some a longer period, that do not seem to be united by \_\_to see his face-to hear his voice. The moment of his entrance I resolved should be the auy closer bonds.

It is the condition of these young friends, aunt, moment of my humble contession of wrong-of that causes me to feel serious. I am to be married in a few weeks. Can it be possible that my union with Henry Armour will be no happier, no more perfect than theirs ! This I cannot believe. And yet, the relation that Alice and Frances hold to their husbands, troubles me whenever to me. As the grey light of morning stole into I think of it. Henry, as far as I have been able my chamber, a terrible tear took hold of me that to understand hun, has strong points in his char- made my heart grow still in my bosom-the fear acter. From a right course of action-or, from a that he would never return-that I had driven course of action that he thinks right-no consid- him off from me Alas ! this fear was too nigh eration, I am sure, would turn him. I, too, have the truth. The whole of that day passed, and mental characteristics somewhat similar. There the next and the next, without any tidings. No is, likewise, about me a leaven of stubbornness. I tremble when the thought of opposition between excitement spread among his friends. The only us, upon any subject, crosses my mind. I would rather die-so I teel about it-than ever have a

misunderstanding with iny husband." Laura ceased, and her aunt, who was, she now perceived, much agitated, arose and left the room without speaking. The reason of this, to Laura. was altogether unaccountable. Her aunt Cleave. land, always so mild, so calm, to be thus strongly disturbed! What could it mean ! What could there be in her maidenly fears to excite the feelings of one so good, and wise, and gentle ! An hour afterwards, and while she sat, sober and perplexed in mind, in the same place where Mrs. Cleaveland had left her, a domestic came in, and repair. His death will be deplored all over the said that her aunt wished to see her in her own husband had been lying for several days at a hotel room. Laura attended her immediately. She there, very ill, but now past the crisis of hindis found her calm and sell possessed, but paler than ease, and thought by the physician to be out of

> "Sit down beside me, dear,' Mrs. Cleaveland said, smiling faintly, as her neice came in.

. What you said this morning, Laura,' she began, alter a few moments, ' recalled my own ear ly years so vividly, that I could not keep down emotions | had deemed long since powerless. The cause of those emotions, it is now. I clearly see, my duty to reveal; that is to you. For years I have carefully avoided permitting my mind to go back to the past in vain musings over scenes moment, do I remember the joyous feelings that pervaded my bosom when, like you, a maiden, I tion to them -- not by seeming to notice them -but by leading him to see them himself. But pillow as you adopt it. Look at the unhappy this course I did not purpose. I was proud ; was | condition of the fr ends you have named. Their seli-willed; I was unyielding. Elements like

defear. We were married. Oh, how sweet pose, but yield, and they will find their present was the promise of my wedding-day! Of my tyrants will become their lovers - Above all,

#### BOWLING.

Shakspeare says that "some men achieve greatness;" and it is achieved in different wave - some by the sword, others by the pen. One man performs wonders with steam-another by relegraph. The only question among the metaphysicians has been, whether the same energy and capacities which qualify a man to perform one achievement could succeed in ano her .-There is, of course, nothing like greatness in the rolling of a ball at ten pins ; but the following feat, as it is told by a New York correspondent of the Boston Post, is wonderful enough :- Union.

" I witnessed a remarkable teat in the way of bowls at Horn's establishment in Ann street, which I cannot help recording. I do not very often visit bowling alleys, but as all the world stops in at Horn's, I stopped there a few moments to witness a wonderful performance. A young one had seen him since he left me. An anxious man had pledged himself to knock down the entire force of ten pins with a single ball ten times in succession. He not only did this, but he repeated it thirty-seven times in succession, and then said that he would do the same thing for a was nearly distracted. What I suffered, no tongue fortnight, without cessation, if any one would ofcan tell, no heart conceive. I have often wonderfer him a wager." ed that I did not become insane. But, from this

### CURIOUS ECHO.

I must tell you of a curious echo we heard while lying on the Naples flats. The orders of the captain to the crew, given from the upper deck, and the reports of the soundings on the flats ("two feet scant") were heard repeated among the tall trees on the eastern shore, without the slightest variation. Some of the passengers, observing this curious effect, began to call out various tones to Mr. Echo, and they were always favored with a repetition of the question asked, or the latter part of it. Hear some speci-

'Halloo the shore !' Echo- Halloo the shore !' · Liow are you !' Echo- How are you ! "Shall we stay here all night ?" Echo- Stay here all night.' "Tell me if General Scott has entered Mexico?" Echo- Scott has entered Mexico.' . Hurrah for your good news ! Echo- Hurrah for your good news !' . Who'll be the next President ?' Echo- Zachary Taylor ! . Well, that is a curious echo, sure enough, exclaimed an elderly lady, who was rocking her

self on the after guard, and smoking a pipe at the same time. We were all somewhat startled by this unexpected answer to the question concerning the next Presidency ; but after a short

. What is the price of corn.' Echo- The price of corn." What was the reason that Pratt and Campbell did'nt fight !' Echo- Pratt and Campbell did'nt fight.' What are you doing out there ?' Echo- Catching catfish!' · Ha ! ha ! ha !' Et ho- Ha! ha! ha! ha!-ho! ho! ho! ho! Thus ended the cat-echism. A sucker was discovered sitting on a log, down at the point, quietly pursuing his evening sports and brushing off the unsquitoes. Some of the answers had evidently been given by him. -St. Louis Reveille.

part of her narrative, gave way. Covering her face with her hands, she sobbed violently, while the tears came trickling through her fingers, ' My dear Laura,' she resumed, after the lapse charged with positive mutiny in many cases .- I have, rather, looked into the future with a stea- of many minutes, looking up as she spoke with a dy hope, a calm reliance. But, for your sake, I clear eye, and a sober, but placid countenance. 'It is for your sake that I have turned my gaze in spite of the arrival of an officer with a higher about to give you, have the effect I desire. Then resolutely back. May the painful history I have shall I not suffer in vain. How vividly, at this given you make a deep impression upon your heart. Let it warn you of the rock upon which inv bark foundered. Avoid carefully, religiously looked torward to my wedding day Mr. Cleave- avoid, setting yourself in opposition to your husthe United States, from a citizen of California, land was a man, in many respects, like Henry pand. Should he prove unreasonable, or arbi tor \$5000, and signed his name to an obligation Armour. Proud, firm. yet gentle and annable trary, nothing is to be gained and every thing pause the questions were resumed : when not opposed-a man with whom I might lost by contention. By gentleness, by forbear have been supremely happy-a man whose faults | ance, by even suffering wrongs at times, you will duce the naval officer to sustain Col Fremont, I might have corrected-not by open oppost- be able to win him over to a b-tter spirit An opposite course will as assured v put thorns in your

tace again."

husbands are, in their eyes, exacting, domineer-

ment of the land and naval forces, has the full and law.

in express terms, given my approbation and applause for purposes and objects other than those declared it is done. What can he mean ? Does he threat

ral counts of a

GEAVE MATTER FOR REJUICING .- The Dem.

wite proud. Tenderly we loved each other .- Ding the wite of a portion of her husband's confi Like days in Elysium passed the first few months | dence and love. Its utterance has dimmed the of our wedded lite. Our thoughts and wishes fire upon many a smiling hearth stone " were one. Alter that, gradually a change ap. peared to come over my husband He deferred election only about twenty five thousand votes— because they have elected less than one guarter of the whole number of Representatives, and not a single member of the Senale ! Surely the Democrate of Massachusetts are grateful for small favors !--Boston Journal. A STATE TRIAL THREATENED - We under. less readily to my wishes. His own will was words she had uttered sunk into her heart; and

to give up opposition I never for a moment re- wife's opposition. But her tenderness, her for stand that Col. Benton has remarked that this firsted that a proud, firm-spirited man, might be bearance, her devoted love, bound her to him driven off from an opposing wife, rather than with cords that drew closer and closer each redrawn closer, and united in tender bonds. I only volving year. She never opposed him turther perceived my rights as an equal assailed. And than to express a difference of opinion when such from that point of view, saw his conduct as dog. I a difference existed, and its utterance was deem. filled his own prophecy. - Boston Post.

LETTER FROM CAPP CLARK. We have seen a letter from Capt. William Laura could not reply The relation of her Clark, of the 12th Regiment United States' Infan-aunt had deeply shocked her feelings. But the try, dated Puebla, October 21st, 1847. We know

> AN UNKIND HIT. He that allempts to make a Whig of me, will nake an ase of himself - John Van Buren. John made the altempt upon himsell, and ful-