"When the truth comes to be told, ten to one it Being entirely too long for insertion here, I would refer your readers to the fourth volume of Allison's Trench Revolution, where it may be d; and none can read it without being conin some respects a cruel people, (which he at and did not know that their reputed commander was on the field; until the publication of the report and the publication of the rep ing, patriotic, end, in many respects, extraordina-ry people. All historians attribute to them many of the most noble characteristics. "Independence in the midst of seris gave charms to their pre carious existence." At home they are kind, gen-tle 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 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 bettle field, "owing to the multituding nations whose names, as the great Chataubrand has said, 'are known only to God.'" Allison re-

too perfect in European History for any thing I can say, to interest them. But I thought this much due that patriotic Corps of Volunteers, whose name has called forth so much unnecessary sark, the' I hope not mixed with any malice May it long exist to to besor to the City! A CITIZEN.

marks that "the word Corack means a volunteer or free partizan, their whole service being volun-

arnined their history suppose, that this people were not known until the era of Napoleon. They

are often mentioned in the celebrated "Suwarow's

Campaigos," (written by himself) with great praise. Many of them fought under him as early as 1770, and performed acts of high daring, and no military Captain was ever better qualified

an Sawarow to judge a soldier's character .-

They are mentioned by much earlier historians

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 ancesters driven from their

homes on the plains to the mountain fusinesses. It is also a mutake, that the Cosacks fight only

way of lighting, but since the intercourse with Wastern Burepasse through their wars, they have been towers to school sent of great skill and bevery as maning. Bill chaugh, and too have been to maning.

This, it is true, is their principal

ean History for any thing

It is not true, as many who have not ex

POR THE REGISTER. Mr. Entron: The Whige are often munted by Now, sir, whatever respect all who regard that sterling virtue and painties which cheracterised the Federalists of the levelution, may have for the term as it was originally represented at ill partine presses and pointial Demagogues have labored to uttach an odiunto it which has had at times a disastrous effect of the Whig Party, in some actions of the Control. a dissertous effect of the Whig Party, in some sections of the Contry. Every man who has learned the first idiments of political history, knows full well-the all the objectionshie doctrines are now openly sended by the old Federal Party, are now openly sended by the Loos Foos leaders who have assued the popular name of Democrate, for the speec of propping a had cause.—But are therent a few of these died in the wool Fetheral's too found leavening the whole lump of this self-side Democracy? Let us enquire for their senial benefit;

their ageal benefit:
Let. While our Minister to Russis! Ralph a Federalist who gloried in his op-

Ather. Who was noninsted by Polk as Minis-a to Emissid before the appointment of Ban-red; 1487 "one of the same sort," but a little rouse fin any—Chat. J. Ingersoil! Was he

There are "many more of the same aort left" but these will suffice for the present, except a will most respectfully sak if the Whige be should be sufficient with the will construct the will state the will save the same and will convention, and when he took a sent in a Whig Convention, and when he took a sent in a Whig Conventor, and ulogining Mr. Ciny! But we presume sales have fallen." More anon. OMNIBUS.

Me Clanes: My attention has been directed to sovered the recent between of a notable scribbler for the "Sundard," who were binest? "Halifax," and who, Judging from the seni in displays for, and the serville tenerde the Administrator.

They are abundant. Turn to the unjust and cow-ardly attacks made upon that gloriests old veteran, Taylon, during the session of Congress, by a num-ber of the Democratic leaders, who knew as little about crimmanding a regiment, or starming a fort-ress, at they did how to appreciate gruning and dis-perented patriotism and make daring to Can any man be so blinded as not to see in this the finger of the Administration—the handwork of those who have that excellence they cannot reach, I and who dread the moral and political effect on the nation, of the glorious deeds of these "Mexican Whigr"?

But it did not stop here. The whole course of the Administration towards General Taylor—the whole Administration towards General Taylor—the whole tenor of its leading press at Washington, echoed and re-cheed by hundreds of suberdinates—has indicated a settled design, if possible, to embarras the morements of Gen. Taylor, and place him without sufficient men and means, in a perilous position, from which it was probable he might not be able to entireate himself. They evidently desired—yea, and himself. They evidently desired—yea, onged for his defeat! I do not assert that this was the wish of Democrats as a party; for I knew that the independent portion of that party gloried in the independent portion of that party gloried in the of the Administration, intends be his epistles to de-tract from the character and fine of the distingushed Whigs of the Army. 'n a recent letter, referring to the charge that one of the Indiana Regments, (mostly,) run ingloriously from the field, he

the first report of this battle, as was done in the or-FIGURE EXPOST of the battle of Monterey, the true history of which has not yet found its way into The official accounts of that battle are renarkable papers in their way-giving credit for the cavalry fight to a regular officer who was not within striking distance of the men who fought it, nounced the fact. These same papers also make a hething of the kind, shouting to the volunteers to desist from storming a point, which, in spite of his orders, they carried, only, however, to see his name boralded as their leader in the onelaught."

Now what other meaning was intended to be conveyed here, than that Goeral Taylor, in his official ecounts of the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, has been guilty of WILFUL FALSEHOOD? The language can beer no other construction. And are he people of this country prepared to countenance these attempts (from whatsoever source they may spring.) to detract from the character and weaken the e of a giorious old veteran, whilst he is engaged in successfully fighting the battles of his untry in a foreign land against fearful odds and surrounded by a thousand perils? Is it likely to produce a beneficial—a wholesome—an encouraging effect on the army? Will not their sanction of such unjust assaults call down upon our country the oft repeated charge, that Republics are ungrateful? And will not the charge, in this case at least, be preved true? But it may be said, that the source rom which these charges spring, is too insignificant to command belief. This might be so, if left unsanctioned by others, who by their position and vocation should be and no doubt are entitled to more respect. 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 won for the country four of the most brilliant victories recorded in our annals, is a hier and unworthy of confidence in his official despatches.

bear testimony to the gallantry of the whole army Was there any running there like that which, according to all accounts, distinguished sense of the Indiana and Arkansas volunteers at Buena Vista?" official accounts" are "remarkable papers," says Mr. Halifax! 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 remarkable by all good judges in this and the old country, for their brevity, point, and directness—pure and unsophisticated in their style and sentiment, like the character of the old Hero who penned them! But pray who was that regular officer who "steed behind sand-bags" shouting 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 himashiered—if the latter, he should be transferred to Mr. Polk's cabinet, or at least to some of the Departments at Washington, where he will have former

It is shameful that anonymous penny-a-liners and It is snamerul that anonymous ponny-a-iners and gribblers, who are paid by the month or the letter a pander to the passions of partizan leaders, should and themselves, under the countenance of any respeciable Editor, to the detraction of any of the me men who have stood so nobly by the cause of their country! Those who fled ingleriously at Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor refrains from denoun but wishes them another opportunity, which they may avail themselves of, to wipe out the stain and recatablish themselves in their country's and the army's confidence and respect. What can be nobler 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.

friends) "worthy of his steel."

But those we have given are not the only evi-tences of a wish in the Cabinet to weaken the insuence 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 be 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 the Administration was actuated? Was there any necessity for thus attempting to persuade the public that Gen. T. had violated the regulations of the American And whenever their her was which included the Administration to censure Gen. Taylor? Had not their own friends in the Army written letters before, for publication? Had not the "Union" teem-ed 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 the Resolutions of thanks to Gen. T. at the last session of Congress! Who were they who thus rould fain have popped themselves above the heads of the distinguished Generals who conducted that agotiation? Who were they who publicly desunced Gen. T. and his negotiators for granting the Capitulation at Monteres? Many of them, men who would have done hardly as good service in such a pation as Gen. Tem Thumb? They will assuredly have their reward in time to come, and will be a piktion as Gen. Ten Thumb! They will assuredly have their reward in time to come, and will be gid caough to exchange positions with the "Hort-feri Cenentionists"! But again: Why were almost them the regular ferce of Taylor taken from him, and le left in the perileus position which he held at the left in the perileus position which he held at the left in the perileus position which he held at the left in the perileus position which he held at the left in the perileus position which he held at the left in the perileus position that at the spense and diagram of a defeat? This movement is the Administration cannot be justified—no position, no excuse even can be given for this unposition, so arouse even can be given for this unposition, so arouse even can be given for this unposition and creat move! But, say the partisants of the
distinction, "is was don. Scott's set." Ah!
ados. Then what becomes of the claim which is
us to fer Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, that they
plessed all the according Vers Cruz, and are entitled to the credit of the

weaken the growing popularity of these distinguished Whigo who have shed so much glory upon their country's area in the Mexican War. It is evident that the a trophics of Militades are beginning to distant the a trophics of Militades are beginning to distant the a trophics of Militades are beginning to distant the attribute the country's area in the Mexican War. It is evident which has signalized this War! That they brought which has signalized this War! That they brought it on, none will deny, but when Whigs deprecated the manner of its inception, the mode of its beginning, they were and still are denounced and branded in the work of the standard of the manner of its inception, the mode of its beginning, they were and still are denounced and branded in the work of the standard of the manner of its inception, the mode of its beginning. by every newspaper of the Administration, and by the President himself, as "giving aid and comfort to the enemy"—as "Mexican" Whigs: and lo! when their Generals and privates go forth and fight the battles of the War successfully, the Democrats would fain claim for Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, who were housed up in their parlors at Washington thousands of miles from the scene of action, all the credit! But there is yet another movement of the Administration, which stands out prominently in connection with this War. Why was the Lieutenant Generalship proposed in Congress? Was it not the avowed purpose to supersede Taylor and place Gen. Benton in the chief command? Why was this, if Gen. T.'s growing fame and popularity were not feared? The Administration was "to were not feared? conquer a peace," yet they insisted upon three mil-lions to buy one! These three millions were to be given some " Democratic Lieutenant General," who was to go to Mexico with the sword in one hand and his bag of money in the other. Well Congress refused the General, but granted the money.— Where is that money? Has it been placed in the hands of Scott or Taylor ! No, but these brave Sen to the honor of the national arms, but the lead-to—the office-holders at Washington, would have scretly rejoiced in the failure of the American and the three millions are where? Echo answers where a public their gladness. But to the learning what disposition has been made, or attempted to be made, of this money. If it has been learning what disposition has been made, or attempted to be made, of this money. If it has been used, why has not peace followed? If it has not been used, then why this delay? Why should there he delay, when every moment is putting in jeopardy perhaps thousands of lives? We were assured, that this money granted to Mr. Polk, peace would certainly ensue! But, Mr. Editor, it is useless to follow up this

subject. The conduct of Mr. Polk, in his affairs with Santa Anna, (known to be a cruel and deceitful tyrant.) in permitting him to pass the blockeding squadron under secret understandings-the conduc of the whole Administration towards Gens. Scot and Taylor-the sneers cast upon the former, and the cruel injustice done the latter on several occasions-the effort to supersede both for partizan purposes-the continued denunciations heaped on the Whiz party, in the face of the fact that so many of them have rushed with promptness to the rescue the country, and shed their blood like water on the plains of Mexico-the efforts which are now being made to counteract public opinion in favor of the glorious old Hero "who never parrenders" all these things tend to convince one that Whigs need not expect anything at the hands of those in power at Washington City, for themselves or their country, and that it behooves them to go to work like MEN in that sacred cause in which they have been so long struggling; and no doubt, under the banner of the Hero of Buena Vista, with his motto "Uston s Victory," we shall be able to give them " Zuc. 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 shom are David Paul Brown, John W. Ashmead, Penrose Ash, Dr. Mitchell, G. Washington Reed, &c.-the following

PHILADELPHIA, April 17th. 1847. Six-The undersigned, a Committee of Corres pondence for the State of Pennsylvania, appointed ov 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 Buena Vista-in your youthful exploits in the for ner war, your character has been distinguished by he most heroic qualities, and your whole career ha proved you to possess the integrity and wisdom of a

Although they believe that the Persidency should be notiner sought may declined by an individual in your peculiar monitoring the persident points. expressing the hope that you will not think it expe lient 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 constitu ents of the undersigned desire you to occupy, like him, with no pledges but those contained in the official oath, at your inauguration, and with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as you

guidea. 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, nest respectfully, your friends.

A SEVERE HIT. At a Locofoco meeting recently held in Colum ous, Mississippi, the following was among the

Resolutions adopted : " Resolved, That our Senators and Representa ives in Congress have faithfully done their duty, and we hereby tender them our cordial approbation and congratulation: Provided that nothing herein conained shall be construed as an approval of the course pursued by the flow Jacob Thompson on the Resolutions of thanks by Congress to Gen Zachary Taylor

This is a severe but just retort upon the "dis inguished" member from Mississippi, who unlertook to pronounce judgment, ex cathedra, dur ing the last session of Congress, upon the milita y skill of Gen. Taylor, and who, when the Reso ution of thanks to that distinguished officer was pending, threw in that famous proviso, declaring hat the said resolution of thanks was not to be construed as an expression of approval of the capitulation and armistice at Monterey! Mr. l'hompson and his coelaborer in the work of defamation, Mr. Ficklin of Illinois, have been ilenced by subsequent events. Indeed, all the lefamers of the old Hero have been converted into his eulogists- and we imagine that even the correspondent of the Washington Union, who so boldly pronounced the capitulation and armistice THE GREAT BLUNDER OF THE CAMPAIGN," Wishes that he had never been so imprudent as to "draw 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 that such a thing was possible. The old chief tain is so absent minded as always to forget that running away is one of the military manœuvres. But that's his only fault, and the American people must try to forgive him for it .- Prentice.

At the battle of Buena Vista, a ball passer through Gen. Taylor's overcoat, but we do not hink he will so far honor the example of the head of the department as to charge the government fifty cents for mending it .- Ibid.

The Washington Union, speaking of the late battles in California, says, that our soldiers are "fighting upon a foreign soil." How can you say that, old man! Doesn't all California be-How can you ong to the U. States, by Proclamation !- Ibid.

Ma John B. Gough. -Ali who are interested in the Temperance Reformation, will rejoice to learn that a visit from Mr Gough to Petersburg the Administration reinforce Taylor at ence? They had the power to do to come on to Virginia.—Pet. Repub. may be expected very soon. He has been lator. ing lately with great success, in the State of New York. The Elections will come off there on the 27th inst. after which Mr Gough purposes eral has talked himself to death.

A MOST SINGULAR CASE We find in the Boston Medical and Surgical lournal, the following account of the attornalous 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 pints in her body have been dislocated thousands

"When I entered her room, she was sitting up n bed, and her right arm, hand and fingers were wisting about in every direction, presently she eaned forward and threw herself back against the head-board, as if determined to break her head. The head board was within an inch or two of the wall, and though a large, well stuffed pillow was placed against it, when her head struck the pillow, it was with such force that the bedstead struck the wall, causing the whole house to remble. During ten minutes that I sat there, she was thrown back in that manner over thirty times. It appeared to me that each blow of her head against the pillow, board and wall, was sufficient to stun a common person, yet she hardly appeared to notice it.

During the intervals between these spasms her ight 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 rooms, as I was told by several present. Being 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 sperture caused by the loss of a tooth.

Her jaws have been so often dislocated, she can nite nothing except when the contraction of the muscles throws her teeth together, and then her tengue 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 hed to the plastering over head, and sometimes on to the floor, and any attempt to hold her increases her agony.

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 joint, and drawn down in a most shocking manner, and she was thrown back three times with such force as caused the whole house to stake, 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 the pain was so excruciating, if she would give way to her feelings, her screams might be heard half a mile; but as that would only distress others, she had learned to be quiet.

Her father is over 90 years of age, and had a 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 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 we found the cooper's shop of John Blackwell Esq., situated on the east side of Bast Front at nearly enveloped in flames. The wind at the time blowing strongly from the south, before any assistance could be rendered by the firemen, the 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. Samue 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. Simpson and Mr. Sparrow, were all that was left standing on their prem ises. These three gentlemen suffered greatly in the fire of 1843, and in this instance their loss i considerable; but the heaviest weight falls on Mr. Sparrow; his loss 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 Rep-

resentatives 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 gallant-ry 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-opera-tion of the other, the flag of the Union has been no-

bly upborne, and our name in arms gloriously main-Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature are due, and they are hereby tendered to Major Gene ral Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fi delity, skill and courage which have distinguished their successful operations in the campaign of Mexico Resolved, That while the people and the Legisla ture of Massachusetts feel proud of the brilliant a chievement 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

IT They now pay three dollars a day to work men in the Philadeiphia navy yard, and more are wanted. "The wages of labor will be greatly reduced under the new tariff," was one of the sayings of the whige last summer.—Nash Union The above is an argument worthy of its emanation It is the new Tariff, urges the editor, that has raised wages in the Navy Yard to \$3 per day! A common homespun thinker, would have said it was the war, and not the new Tariff. that causes vessels of war to be built, and thus raises carpenter's wages. But no, says the Union, it is the Tariff! This same Tariff then must have caused the war also, as the high wages of ship carpenters is a consequence of the war, or the effect of that cause. The war costs, say one hundred millions per annum, and 6000 of our countrymen's lives : rather a dear sum to expend for the little boast of the Union that " workmen are getting \$3 per day in the Philadelphia Navy Yard' we had forgotten it is the Tariff, the new Locofoco Tariff that's done it. Isn't have the Mexicans, that's so flogging Santa Anna and the Mexicans, instead of Gen. Taylor that's doing it, sir Union?

The Louisville Democrat, of yesterday, announces the melancholy fact that Gen. Case has been elain "by the jaw-bone of an ass." Does our ely neighbor mean to insinuate that the Gen-

Louisville Journal.

GRATITUDE The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 3d ult. hus notices the efforts making in America, for the relief of the familiang poor in Ireland :-

charity, and lack of that which is real-no humanity mongering -no plentitude of sympathetic words, and poverty of sympathetic action-no wallowing in prescriptive slander-no recourse to Billingagate abuse of Ireland and the Irish. after the fashion of many parties in Englandchurlish, mean, money-lending, politico-economico spirit to guide and disgrace its progress. In the lay of our desolation we have found the readiest hands—aye! 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 the Legist.

"Honor, then, to America! In it the cause I humanity needs no spur from shame, hypocrisy, or "state policy." In her bosom we knew tha our exiles found a refuge where they were safe from exterininating landlords and class legislation-where the motto for all was " live and let live !"-and not-"live ye, the many-or die -for the few-the unprivileged for the privileged!" But never, much as our hearts yearned towards America as the asylum of our hopeless cast out thousands, neve-, we say, great as was our experience of the generosity with which our countrymen were received on its shores, were we prepared for the surprising acts of humanity and benevolence towards this stricken nation. which mail after mail enables us to record and to bless.

"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 the 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 ocasion-as if the nations of mankind were not identified with amity."

The London Times, March 25, unites in the

universal strain of thankegiving : "The tribute we are almost bound to acknowle edge is the magnificent public subscription made in the United States. We rejoice 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 common stock. Their language, their interests, their iterature, and to a great extent, their customs. laws and religion are the same. There are no two nations in the world so similar, while they are politically distinct. Happily they are now discovering the interest they severally possess in one another's peace and prosperity. confess to a passing sensation of wounded pride, when we hear of our own fellow subjects becoming objects of republican benevolence, and our ocial sores being exposed in the cities of New England. But if we are unable to resque Ire land from the grasp of famine, as confessedly we are, it does not become us to rescut the assistance of a generous kinsman and a friend. is to blame, most true it is that Ireland does no prosper in our hands. We must therefore submit to be commiserated and helped in outtask."

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented frem mirching nto the interior of Mexico, further than the high lands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period the term of several volunteer regiments under his ommand will expire. Some of those terms will expire before the first of next July, whe men may re collet or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the of conveying them to their homes ; and d 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 chief 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, yet 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

"It is thus in our power (says Gen. Thompson in onclusion,) at once to put an end to this most unnecessary and depiorable war, and every consideration which should have influence upon honorable men lemands 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 interest justifies its further prosecution upon a fee-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-en and broken heart. Who that has a heart does not feel it beat in deep sympathy with the illustrious patriot of Ashland for the loss of his gallant and heroic son? Terrible is the responsibility of the who have it in their power to stop the further effu-sion of blood and who do it not. I will not my that they incur all the moral guilt of murder, but I so-lemnly 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 women he could find in the vicinity. This occasion-ed universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reason which governed his choice. He replied that, having had but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to the things of time and sense; and thought by expe-riencing some affliction, he should become more weated from the world, and he married such woman as he thought would accomplish his ob ject. The best part of the story is, that his wife hearing the reason why he matried her, was much offended, and out of revenge became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town, de-claring that she was not going to be a Pack horse to carry her husband to heaven.

WIEE BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA Stock to the amount of \$200,000 has been taken, one half in Can-nda, and one half in the United States, to construct a wire suspension bridge, to span the Niggara below the Falls. This bridge will have a span of 750 feet resting on natural abutments, (the precipitous banks of the river, 200 feet high. The work will be completed, it is supposed, in three years.

From the Cincinnati Journal. A BOMANTIC LOVE TALE.

That the course of true love never did rue mooth-has been again proved by a circumstance with which we were made acquainted a few days since. For some time back, a widow lady has resided in the upper part of our city, whose quiet and retired manner led her to avoid society almost entirely. She had no children, was scarcely thirty n appearance, and was remarkably good looking, with a face of a mournful cast, which novlists so often choose for their heroines and which lends such a charm to the features of the pensive order. It was known that she had been married to a man much older than heroelf, who had died and left 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 viciting the village. There was but one other passenger, a gentleman 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 veil o answer, enabled the stranger to catch a glance of her features. An ejaculation, expressive of surprise, escaped him, and a scream from the lady proved that she was startled in no slight degree. "Mary !"-" Charles !" and in a moment scene rarely witnessed off the stage was performed in the omnibus. The two people who had entered the carriage as strangers, were in each others' arms, the lady in tears, the gentleman exhibiting by his voice and caresses, the exreme of joy.

In two days from that time, the widow was o longer a widow, nor the stranger a bachelor. The secret of this audden change of circum-

ances is thus explained. names we have given as "Mary and Charles, resided in a town of West Pennsylvania. The ormer was the belle of the village, and the latter, ome two years her senior, was her lover. The natch was perfectly saturfactory to the friends of both parties; the young man bearing an excel-lent character. Before the time fixed for their marriage, however, misfortune came upon the lover, reducing him from comparative affluence to enury, and at the instance of her relatives, the ngagement was postponed, and finally broken. Depressed in spirits by this double misfortune he youth left his home, none knew whither. A year or two afterwards, our heroine, still in

consolable for the loss of her lover, attracted the attention of a rich old fellow who resided near his city. He was a bachelor, and had neither shick nor child of his own. Indifferent as to what became of her, the girl suffered her relatives to dispose of her hand, and she made what was called a success(of match in marrying the rich old bach elor. Three years after their marriage, her busband died leaving her every dellar of his estate. independent now of the world, she determined to spend the remainder of her days singlenourner for the cruel fortune which had so destroyed the happiness of her young love's dream. She removed to this city, where she has resided for nearly seven years, unknowing and unknown -living only in the world of a mournful memory, enlivened only by an occasional thought that she

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 she called the omnibus for the purpose of an excursion in the same neighborhood. They recognized each other in a moment, mutual explanations ensued, he was still unmarried, and her wildest hopes were realized by her union with the husband of her girl-

houd's choice. We have the names of the parties of this little. omance in our possession, and would give them tere it necessary. The bridegroom had gone to the South success had srowned his efforts : and he is by this time on his way with his bride to his plantation in Louisians. Their history affords material for half a dozen novels; with proof that omantic attachments are still extant in this hum-

drum world of ours. We hope the parties may

live to enjoy, through long years of happiness, the reward of their fidelity to their early yows. LANGUAGE ATTRIBUTED TO GEN. TAYLOR -We have seen several contradictions 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 sid of Gen Taylor, at the battle of Buena Vista, and who had the honor to bear the official despatches to the Government, announcing the splended vicory, passed through this city yesterday on his return from Washington to his residence in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mr. Cristenden was mortified to find that several incidents of the battle, erroneously narrated, have been ascribed to his authorship, and es. pecially the profane language attributed to Gen. laylor, respecting the 2d Regiment Kentucky infantry. The newspaper accounts of that incident were substantially correct, leaving off the profanity incorrectly put in the mouth of the General. In the distance, the impediments in the way of the regiment in mounting the steeps of the ravine, gave to their motions the appearance of unsteadiness and wavering, and under such apprehension, the General did remark three imes-" that won't do;" but when he saw them regain fair ground, and move on shoulder to oulder, 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 exultation-"Hurrah for old Kentuck!

THE STEAMBOAT -We announce with pleasure the arrival of another steamboat at our landing, and are happy to state, that probably it will shortly be a constant visiter. The steamboat Wayne, Capt. Way, arrived here last Tuesday, and produced quite an excitement, being also gether unexpected. A short pleasure trip to our citizens are now on another to Washington. They have quite a gay time of it we suppose, as there is a considerable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen on board. This steamboat is owned by the Mesers. Dibble, one of whom was on board. We trust their contemplated enterprise of running t on our river, will meet with the encouragement t so highly merits - Tarburo' Press.

Mr. WEBSTER -The citizens of Savannah, without distinction of party, were invited to a meeting on Tuesday last, for the purpose of givon D WESSTER, a suitable reception, on his shortly expected visit to that city. due to Mr. W. on account of his eplendid genius and public character.

We learn that the splendid mansion of Peyton Atkinson, Esq. at Beneboro', 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 assistance could be obtained; and the house, with its very valuable furniture, was entirely consumed. Loss estimated at from 8 to \$10,000. Louisburg Union

PATRIOTERS OF Mr. CLAY—A gentleman of this City has received a letter from Mr. Clay, which concludes with the following noble allusion to his ecent affliction.-N. Y. Express. "My life has been full of domestic afflictions, but

this last is one of the severest amongst them. I derive some consolation from knowing that he died where he would have chosen, and where, if I must lose him, I should have preferred; on the battle field, in the service of his country."