EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

We were thrown quite into a flutter vesterday receiving is our bag from the Post Office the llowing Letter from the Public's old friend mor Jack Downing, who seems to have written it to us for the purpose of communicating to the Public, in his plain way, some views of President Polk-Young Hickory, as he delights to call him -which that distinguished functionary had not to confide to his most confi dential friends before he met with the Major. National Intelligencer.

On board the Steamboat on Long Island Sound

and the rest of us overtook the President lastnight at York, where we found him pretty well tuckered out, having got through with all his birds egging in that everlasting great city, and ready to push on this morning down Bast. Lwas going to write a line to friend Richie, as he's the Government Editor, as soon as I could ketch up with the President, and let him know how the old gentleman stood the journey. But I happened to look into your paper, and I see brother Ingersoll, of Philadelphy, sends his letters to you. This puzzled me a little at first, because I knew he was on Mr. Richie's side. But I looked along, and I see he called your paper a " powerful journal ;" and then the thought struck me that I had read somewhere that, "there's a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself."-Well, thinks I, that Ingersoll is a cunning feller, but he ain't a going to get ahead of me. If he writes to the power behind the throne, I will too. So, if Me. Richie complains, and says I ought to wrote to him, I wish you would just smooth it over to him, and tell him the reason of it, and tell him when the old ship gets on 'tother tack, and his paper gets on behind, I'll write to him.

As I had come right on from Mexico the shortest cut, and had brought a letter from Gineral Scott to the President, as soon as we got to York I run right up to the tavern where he stopped to give him the letter. Folks told me he was at the Astor tlouse-that great tavern made out of hewed stone. So I went up, and went in, and asked one of the waiters if Colonel Potk put up there ?

" Is it Jemmy Polk ye mane ; Young Hickory, the President ?" save he.

" Sartain," says I.

"Yes," says he, " he's here ; up stairs in his Says I, "Show me his chamber as quick as

you can; I must see him." "You can't see him to night." save he: "Young

I was up and dressed about the quickest, and | THE PRESIDENT IN MASSACHUSETTS. went out, and fact, there was a quarter of a mile of soldiers, all ready to escort us to the bost --And down we went, through whole streets full and sizes, some running and crowding, and some hollering and hurrahing, and in a few minutes we were aboard the steambost, and the bell rung, and the steamer puffed, and off we went on the Sound towards Connectic

The President had a little room all to him. self, and he made me go right into it with him, and he sot down in an easy chair, and put his feet upon another, and says he "Ma to get out of the crowd again : we'll take a few hound to Connecticut and Down East, June 28, 1847. In Gates & Sectors: My Deer old Friends: - I and Mr. Buchanan nd the rest of us overtook the President last-in the rest of us overtook the President last-in the tart of the crowd again: we'll take a few hours of rest and comfort on this voyage. This being President Major, is mighty hard work; but, after all, I like it. I've had a glorious time of if in New York. Every body was running after me, and it seems as though I had seen every thing. I feel as though I had lived through a bole year in these three days, and I don't believe any body ever received more honors in so short a space of time in this country.'

"Well,' says I, 'Colonel, it seems to me a pity you told the folks at Baltimore the other day that You you should retire when this term, was up. might go two terms, as old Hickory did, jest as well as not, you are so popular."

At that he give me a tuck in the ribs and a sly wink, and, says he, ' Major, don't you understand that ? Telling of 'em I should'nt stand another term is jest the right way to make 'em the more fierce to have me. Don't you know Anthony said Cæsar refused the crown three times, jest so as to be more sure of having it placed on his head ? And jest see how Santa Anna is working it now in Mexico. When he gets pretty near run down, and shivering in the wind and nothing to stand upon, he sende in his resignation, with a long patriotic speech about shedding the last drop of his blood for his country, and all that, and the people refuse to receive his resignation, and cry out long live Santa Anna !' and away he goes again and drums up another army of soldiers.

But, to tell the truth, Major,' says he, ' when made that remark at Baltimore I had some litle notion of retiring. Our party was so cut up, things looked rather dark ahead, and I find this Mexican war something of a bother after all --Taylor and Scott commit so many blunders, I had really then some notion of retiring when this term is up. But, since I got along to New York, things seem to look brighter. I'm popular, Major : know I am. I should'nt be surprised if the Whigs made a demonstration in my favor yet .--They seemed very fond of me in New York ; and so did every body, every body you could mention even the market-women took me by the hand and called me young Hickory, and, gave me lots of fruit. There, do you see that pine apple on the

able there !' says he. 'That was given me at the Fulton market, as we were going over to of Massachusetts, I tender to you, as Chief Mag. help yourself to it ; it's a nice one. And here's a paper of most excellent tobacco,' says he, ' that was presented to me at the same time. You go into the pine apple and I'll go into the tobacco, and then we'll have a little more talk about the

The arrangements for the reception of President in the city of Buston; as previously announced, were all carried into effect on the of men and women, and boys and gals, of all sorts afternoon of the 29th ultimo, excepting that the and sizes, some running and crowding, and some display of the Public Schools was somewhat interrupted by the rain, which fell incessantly for several hours. The procession throughout the entire line of march was accompanied by a smart shower of rain, which pretty thoroughly dreathed the military and those not protected in carriages. Mayor QUINCY, on receiving the PRESIDENT, ddressed him thus :

Mr. President : In behalf of the citizene of Boston I welcome the Chief Magistrate of the Union to the metropolis of Massachusettse Jwel come you as officially the representative of those whose fathers stood by ours in the lays of the Revolution, and of the twenty millions who now with us constitute this great Confedency. I welcome you, as a statesman, to an aquaintance with the men and to an examination of the institutions of New England; to an aquaintance with men whose industry, intelligence, and enterprise have clothed this barren soil with plenty. and made it the abode of art and scence, of virtue and religion; to an eximination of our institutions, particularly of our free schols, the pecultar institution of our land, by which, with the blessing of Heaven, we hope to continue a race of intelligent freemen, who will understand, maintain, and transmit the liberties and virtues of their fatherstotheend of time. We preive you as we have received your predecessor in office, and ask that you will grant to us, as they did, the honor of considering you the guest of he city during your stay among us.

To which address the President replied : Mr. Mayor : For this manifestation of welcome from the capital of New England lifeel the most ardent sensations of gratitude. In the history of my country I have read of your free institutions of learning-your common schools-and it is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that I pay my first visit to this great city, the ground which those noble institutions have hallowed as peculiarly their own. With you, sir, I agree that upon the intelligence and virtue of the people depends the perpetuity of the free institutions under which we live ; and I hope that during my short sojourn among you I may become personally acquainted with many of those excellent men who have made your city so celebrated for ts benevolence and liberality.

Arrived at his quarters, the PRESIDENT was waited upon by Governor BRIGGS, who, having been formally introduced to the President, addressed him as follows, in behalf of the Common-. wealth.

MR. PRESIDENT : In the name of the citizens Brooklyn on Saturday. Cut away, Major, and istrate of the United States, their respects, and bid you welcome to the hospitalities of the Commonwealth.



" Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, " Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N.C. Friday, July 9, 1847.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAYS. Owing to the provoking inconvenience of the arrangements for the departure of several of the Mails from this City, we are compelled, in order that our distant Subscribers may be furnished with their Papers as early as possible after their issue, to change our days of publication. The REGISTER will, therefore, hereafter be published every Wednesday and Saturday. This arrangement will enable nearly all of our Subscribers to receive their papers several days earlier than by the old one, and will cause no detention to the others. The Weakly Register will be dated Wednesday, and by this means we shall be able to start our Paper to the large body of our Subscribers in the Eastern and Western sections of the State, on the same day that it is published.

Advertisements, &c. must be handed in by 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday and Friday, in order to ensure their insertion in the forthcoming number of the REGISTER.

We learn by the "Standard," that Lieut. Col. FAGG, with his Company, had arrived at Camargo on the 10th of June, and that Capt. GREEN W. CALDWELL, with his Company of Dragoons, was expected in a few days. Col. FAGG had not lost a inch.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY. The indications now apparent in the political world, seem to foretoken a remarkable event ; an election for the Presidency, without the competition of rival condidates. GEORGE WASBINGTON Was SO chosen; he was President of the whole country. It is not to be supposed (says the "Baltimore American,") that Gen. TAYLOR's election, without reference to party, will operate to prevent the existence of parties. But there are times when the questions dividing parties either cease to be questions of vital interest, from the predominance of one side or the other, or lose their primary importance by the developement of other issues affecting more profoundly the great social and political interests of the country. In such cases re-organizations of parties take place. The dusty arena of conflicts, no longer possessing the interest of novelty, is abandoned; the thrice beaten chaff of old polemics is given to the winds; a new field opens; a wider area is displayed: The general sentiment of the country seems to be

just now, that a crisis is at hand, in which a Man of Gen. TAYLOR's stamp is precisely the sort of Man the country needs. Having found him without the. assistance of a Convention, the People will probably elect him without needing the interposition of such a body.

It is not Gen. TAYLOR'S military successes alone, which give him so strong a hold upon the popular affections. One can discern something of the secret of his popularity from the way Col. JEFFERSON DAvis speaks of him. He said in his speech at New Orleans that Gen. TAYLOR had shown himself the distinguished soldier of the age, yet he was equally remarkable for his kindness of heart and simplicitly of habits, his strong judgment and excellent sense. He alluded to the fact that Gen. Taylor had shared the humblest soldier's fortune in the campaign ; that he had in every thing identified himself with his troops. He alluded to that hour of the battle of Buena Vista, when the day seemed, if not lost, to be going against our arms-when Gen. Taylor, amidst the thickest of the iron hail, rode upon the plateau, and calmly surveyed the scene. Vast as were the consequences of that hour, he appeared to fear no

danger, expect no harm. From that moment (said Colonel Davis) the volunteers felt assured of victory. The presence of that old man inspired a courage that could not be overcome; and not a soldier present, said he, (pointing to the Regiment before him.) but felt then willing to die rather than to yield an

TAYLOR'S Army at Buena Vista, the conse resulting from that victory stamp it with of importance which has searcely been fu the ciated by the country. As a fete of ar It was not (continued Col. D. vis) alone on But who has reflected on the fearful co that would have resulted from the defeat of point, forcibly remarks: "By maintaing his position, Gen. Taylo his whole line of operations from Buena V mouth of the Rio Grande, while by failing that position, Santa Anna, with the rema army of 30,000 men, was left in a most for dition. with scarcely a day's rations, and between him and the means of subsistence. king this attempt upon Gen. Taylor, Santa effect abandoned Vera Cruz to its fate: losses which he sustained in the battle subdeprived him of the means of successful m even in the difficult and seemingly imprega files of Cerro Gordo. It is now evident. was so at the time,) that the Battle of Buen was the key to the whole campaign. Upon sue Santa Anna hazarded every thing; and knew it. Hence the intensity of the sta What has since followed, was the natural most necessary consequence of his defeat, by success, if you chose to call it so.) at Buena For the almost superhuman efforts there the small army under Gen. Taylor, they and serve the lasting gratitude of the country. will receive it."

It seems impossible for Mr. Polk to the public business in a manly, fair, straight way-for his very nature seems to be of. double-dealing order. It is well known th ral Scott was sent to Mexico with a full not ing, not only that he was to have a certain of force, which has never been given his he was to be supported by the Government he anticipated, fired upon in the rear was his back well turned, than the plot was and pertinaciously pressed, for superseding Lieutenant General Benton. When the fortunately put their rete upon that pro-Trist, a Clerk in the State Department out to direct him, and to spy over him. A which one might have anticipated, has ad tween Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, and the may, in its progress, seriously embarries, and jeopard the public interests. What i culty is, a Jalapa correspondent of the Republican thus sets forth :

GENERAL SCOTT AND MR

"I neglected. in the hurry of writing m mention that a warm and somewhat seven had broken out between Gen. Scott and the the State Department, Mr. Trist, who has here as a sort of Generalissimo of the army. This is the same Mr. Trist. if I er imparted to Charles J. Ingersoll the know the existence of private and confidential the State Department, during the absense Secretary Buchanan, and who found outen which Mr. Ingersoll unconstitutionally gots them, which enabled him to make his o and puerile attack upon Mr. Webster

" This Mr. Trist, in the exercise of his plenary civil and military powers, addressed to Gen. Scott, directing him as to what. must make with his troops. A portion of rections were such as Gen. Scott believed war with the best interests of our governme the tendency of which would be the rather than a termination of hostilities. correspondence growing out of this & opinion, that was the immediate result (ture. Copies of all the correspondence have been transmitted by Gen. Scott Department; and if. at the next session gress, they are not voluntarily produced the country as well as to Gen. Scott. that they should see the public light of da of a resolution calling for them."

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VI

Brilliant as was the victory achieved |

Hickory is tired out, and can't see nobody at all at all. Why was'nt ye on hand in the Governor's room if ye wanted to see him ! All the boys had a chance there."

Says I. " that's nothing to the pint ; I was on the road from Washington then, and I'm going to see the President to-night if I have to go through the stone walls of this house for it."

Then along come Mr. Stutson : and says he. "Patrick, what's the row here ?"

" Here's a feller getting wrathy," says Patrick, "because I wou't let him go up to the President's room."

At that Mr. Stutson turned round to me, and, as soon as he see me, he ketched hold of my hand, and, mays he, "Major Downing, I am very happy to spe roll. Hill show you right up to the President's room myself. I'm sorry you was'nt here before de We've had some very pleasant teaparties since the President's been here."

When I got into the Presiden 's chamber he was laying down on the bed to rest, and looking as tired as a rat that had been drawed through forty knot-holes. But, as soon as he see me, he jumped up, looking rather wild, and says he, " Major Downing, how are ye ? I didn't think of

Taylor both are growing rather red and angry to think yop should chuck 'ein away into the middle of Mexico there, and then not send 'em help to adopted : fight their way out again. And it seems to me. Colonel, you do hold back in this business a little application should be made to Congress, at its too much. If you don't send 'em help pretty soon, them guerrillas will eat our little armies all donation of public lands for the construction of up. Why, Colonel," says I, " if this war had | Rail Roads passing through or near such public come on in the time of the old Gineral, my old friend Hickory, he would a had them Mexicans the mails of the United States on such routes be haif whipped to death by this time. But here's given. a letter from Scott, to tell ve what he thinks about the business. I come on post-haste to bring it. He says he won't stir from Puebla till with railroad companies may be so modified as you send on more men to take the place of all greatly to benefit railroad, companies, and at the them that's coming home.'

The President took the letter and read a few lines, and threw it down upon the table ; and says he, # It's no use ; Scott may grumple and growl as much as he's a mind to, but it's no use. This war is a concern of my own getting up, for my own use, and I shall manage it jest as I please." Says he, " Major Downing, there's the plans, estimates, and prospective utility of reason in all things. I don't want them Mexicans whipped too fast, especially when them upstart Generals get all the glory of it. When I found Taylor was swellin up too large, I meant to a stopped him at Monterey and draw off a part of his glory on to Scott. But that Taylor is a headstrong chap, a dangerous man. He overstept his duty and blundered on to that victory at Buena Vista, that sot every thing all in a blaze. I shan't overlook it in him very soon. If the selfish crea-Taylor must cut and slash round with his handful pass proper laws on the subject. of men, untutored volunteers, that I thought were as harmices as a flock of sheep, and contrive, by that awful blunder at Buena Vista, to pour all

the fat into the fire. "Well, then, Scott has'nt behaved much better. He's licked the Mexicans ton fast by a great sight, and is swellin himself up in the eyes of the people shamefully. I thought if I could a sent Col. Benton on there, he would a squeezed the glory out of both of 'em in a little while, and settled 'em down so they would'nt a been dangerous. But that vagabond Senate would'nt let me do it. That was too bad, Major, when them too Generals were attracting all the glory that belonged to me, that the Senate would nt let me do any thing to offset them. But I'll let 'em know that Young Hickory is nt to be beat any more than Old Hickory was. I've sent Mr. Trist on to look after matters, and to see that the armies don't go too fast; for I'm determined Scott and Taylor shau't whip the Mexicans any faster than is prudent. All the glory that's to come out of this war fairly belongs to me, and I'll have it.' "But,' says I, 'Colonel, you' are a going to send on more men, ain't you ! Or what are you going to do f. How are you going to wind the tidelity of the artist's representation of air and business up ?' Says he. I'm too lized to talk over my plans to night But there's no need of your going right back to Mexico yet. Mr. Trist is there, and I can trust him to look after matters, and you better jump'into the beat with us in the morning and take a trip down East, and we can talk the subject over at our leisure."

war.' Just/as we got cleverly under way they sung out aboard the boat for the passengers to get ready for landing. So I must cut my yarn off here for the present; but likely as not you'll

hear from me again. Your old friend. MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Our attention has been invited to the following account of the proceedings of a Meeting which, it appears, was held in this city in February last, looking to the calling a General Railroad Convention, should it be deemed expedient, at some time before the next Session of Congress, for the purposes stated in the Resolutions; to make known which we give the proceedings a place in our columns : National Intel. seeing you back from Mexico so soon as this.--How does things go on there now ? Says I, " Colonel, they don't go on hardly at alf. They are waiting for more help. Scott and At a ineeting of persons interested in the exchair, and Gen. Duff Green appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were moved and

> Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting next session, to enact a law granting aid by a lands, and on condition that facilities for carrying

> Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the existing laws relating to post office contracts same time greatly reduce the cost of transporting the mails.

> Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that a committee should be appointed, whose duty it shall be to obtain, as far as practicable, full and detailed statements of the condition of the several railroad companies now authorized by law, and of such railroads as it is proposed to establish here. after, and to prepare a digest of the information thus obtained, to be submitted to a convention of persons interested in such railroads or to the next Congress.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of said committee, if, after consulting with the Post Office Department and persons throughout the several States, they shall deem it expedient, to call a meeting to be held in this city, to be composed of ture had only let Santa Anna given him a hand. delegates sent by the several railroad companies some licking there, we might a had peace in a and persons interested in the extension of rail little while, for I had things all arranged with roads, at or before the meeting of the next Con. Santa Anna to wind the business right up in such gress, for the purpose of preparing and submitting a way that we might each of us have made a to Congress a memorial, and such statistical and handsome plum out of it. But that unpardonable practical information as will enable Congress to

When a committee consisting of the following named persons was appointed : Hon. Robert Smithe of Illinois.

Gen. James Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C. J. H. Bodley, Esq., of Vicksburg, Miss. C. L. Hinton, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C. Gen. Duff Green, of Washington. Dr. William Collins, of Washington, Gen. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Hon. Elisha B. Whittlesey, of Ohio. Col. James E. Murray, of New York. Judge James Harwood, of Baltimore.

I should be happy, sir, if your official duties would allow you the time, to go with you throughout our State and show you our people and their institutions as they are. I should be pleased to have you go among our farmers upon the mountains and in the valleys, and upon the distant cape, that you might see the difficulties they have had to encounter in cultivating a hard unvielding soil, when that soil is compared in fertility and productiveness with the rich bottom lands and wide prairies of your own great West : to go into the shops of our merchants, and the marts of commerce, upon the docks of our seaports, and upon the decks of our merchants vessels and well-equipped whale ships ; to show you our district schools, the cherished objects of the people of the Commonwealth from their earliest settlement; and to visit with you the temples of religion erected in every village and neighborhood. I know, sir, you would be pleased to witness the varied and persevering industry of our people.

But, sir, while the citizens of Massachusetts are engaged with untiring perseverance in those avocations by which they hope to promote their prosperity and happiness, they remember that they belong to that great family of States over whose destiny you now preside by the suffrages of a free people. To this Union our people, individually and as a State, acknowledge their obligations, and they intend faithfully and always to fulfil those obligations. That Union, under a General Government conducted according to the provisions of the glorious Constitution establish ed by the wise patriots of a past generation, steadilv progressing in the principles of liberty, civilization, and christianity, they trust in Heaven will be perpetual. We shall ever rejoice to see your administration contribute to that suportant and desirable end.

The PRESIDENT replied to the GOVERNOR substantially to the following effect, but somewhat more at length :

Sir : In receiving from you, the Chief Magisistrate of this ancient Commonwealth, the welcome with which you have honored me, I am sensible that your purpose is to recognize a great principle. I feel that it is the office which'l hold that you wish to honor; and, while you honor it through me, I feel that I am but the humble representative of the people for the time being, and that, though thus honored, it is only as their accountable servant. I hear with deep satisfaction of the prosperity of the people whom you repre sent. I should be most happy to extend my visit throughout your Commonwealth ; to visit your common schools.vour academies, and higher seminaries of education : to visit your workshops. your manufactories; to visit your agricultural districts, and witness the prosperous labors of your husbandmen. All this would give me pleasure, but it would be incompatible with my public duties. In a few days I must return to the seat of our common Government.

Your allusion to the Union meets my hearty response. There is an altar at which we may all worship. However much we may differ about local or temporary questions of policy, on the lestion of the Union we are united. We, an all agreed to preserve it. We recognise the Union in all our public acts. We recognise it now and here. In this imposing welcome which you have extended to me, I see but the fact that the whole Union is receiving honor from one of the States which form the Union.

man on his way, and his Company had experienced but little sickness.

COL. LOUIS D. WILSON.

It is at length rendered certain, after a number of contradictory reports, that this Officer has accepted He returned to his home in this State, from the Seat of War. via Washington City, a week or two ago, with the intention of leaving again soon for Mexico, to take command of his Regiment.

We regret to learn the melancholy intelligence of the death of Exum L. WHITAKER, Come missary to the North Carolina Regiment. Mr. WHITAKER was appointed to office but a few months since by the President, and was a young gentleman of excellent character and of much promise. He was a son of Spier Whitaker, Esq. of Halifax, late Attorney General of the State.

Is it entirely certain that the active leaders in the late Taylor Meeting will not take back their words before six months shall have passed away?-Standard! It is positively certain, that the "Standard's" friends, Gen. Daniel, Asa Biggs, &c. would give "right smart," if they could " take back" their vote to censure Gen. TAYLOR, which they gave some six months ago. The "Standard's" is an unanswered juestion-ours, a demonstrated certainty.

RUMORS OF PROBABLE PEACE.

Our exchanges continue to furnish speculations in relation to an approaching peace with Mexico, which have been circulated by the correspondents of the Press from Washington City. What is now said on the approach of peace is but the repetition of a story with which we have been frequently entertained for several months past. For aught we know, however, it may be that peace is really near at hand, though we cannot discover in the recent intelligence from Mexico, any thing to sustain the confident tone of some of the papers. It is certain that Mexico is utterly unable to raise and equip armies capable of meeting our forces in the field, and it may be that the increasing evidence of this fact forms the ground on which a speedy peace is so confidently predicted.

THE ILLUSTRIQUS SAGE OF ASHLAND. A gentleman recently from Kentucky informs the Editor of the N. O. National that it is the intention of Mr. CLAY, during the ensuing month, to become a communicant of the Episcopal Church of Lexington, of which he has for many years been a lay member. It is also stated that the Church will endeavor to secure the services of Mr. C. as a delegate to the Episcopal Convention, to be held in one of the Northern Cities during the summer.

As time passes on, (eloquently and justly remarks the National) the people look to Mr. CLAY with increased affection. The feelings of the nation are yet to be wrought up to a higher pitch of intensity at the name of the Sage of Ashland, than it has ever yet | There are also sent some copies of the proclamation experienced. In permitting his defeat for President,

battle field that we learned to love Gen. Taylor. The | Journal of Commerce, (a paper friendly excitement of the carnage over, the same soul that | ministration,) truly remarks, it has never could remain unmoved when his friends were falling passed in our history, and perhaps never a like leaves around him, who could look unblanched upon the front of the thundering artillery, became the Colonelcy of the 12th Regiment U.S. Infantry. the poor soldier's most sympathising friend, and the TAYLOR at that place? The same paper, 🗱 eve so stern in battle was as mild as the tenderhearted matron's.

ANOTHER RETREATING "DEMOCRAT."

SAMUEL F. RICE, Esq. a leading member of the Locofoco party in Alabama, residing in the Congressional District formerly represented by FELIX G. McCONNELL, of whom he was at one time the unsuccessful opponent, in virtue of the nomination of a Locofoco Caucus, is now in the field in opposi-"tion to McCONNELL's successor, Mr. Bowden. He is of course charged by the Locofoco papers in his District, with producing "discord and disunion in the Democratic ranks." In reply to this charge, Mr. Rice states that the disunion and discord complained of are ascribable to other causes-that is to say, "to certain measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and to the acts of the last Congress."-Among the 'measures' of which he complains, is Mr. Polk's getting our country into this very popular

war with Mexico, [as the Union assures us it is,] when, as Mr. Rice truly declares, "it was as easy to avoid a war with Mexico about Texas as it was to avoid a war with Great Britain about Oregon" As in the latter case the President consulted the Senate before taking any decisive step towards Great Britain, Mr. Rice expresses his surprise that he should have adopted such a decisive course towards Mexico, "without consulting either branch of Congress." This act of usurpation, together with the censure of Gen. Taylor; and the efforts to supersede him by the appointment of Benton as Lieutenant General, and some other acts to which he refers, has induced Mr. Rice to dissolve his old party relations, and to come out, as he does decidedly, in favor of Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency.

A LETTER.

The "Standard," and other Loco Foco Prints, it will be recollected, a short time since, charged the Whigs with misrepresentations touching certain movements in Mexico, and declared that a certain Proclamation, issued by General TAYLOR in June, 1846, was his expressed opinion as to the cause of the war. The "National Intelligencor" gravely introduces the following order, which shows the origin of the Proclamation :

Letter of the Secretary of War to General Taylor. WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1846. Sir: I send herewith a number of copies of a procamation in the Spanish language, addressed to the people of Mexico, which you are requested to sign. and cause to be circulated in the manner, and to the extent you may deem proper. You will use your utmost endeavors to have the pledges and promises GEN. TAYLOR SUPERSEDED.

The New Orleans National says: what we conceive to be undoubted authority ting, that Gen. Taylor has been superceded hed. command. An express passed through Manuel some weeks since, with the credit of bearing the 11, 10 2 news to Gen. Taylor ; in due course of tim mor comes from Monterey that suck is th that Gen. Taylor is hereafter, as a subs report to Gen. Scott, and through him to Department at Washington."

The National preceeds to comment up RRIS statement as follows:

"This last act of an unhappy Administ will seal its fate with the American) conduct towards Gen. Taylor from the ment of actual hostilities; has been character in neglect, and not an opportunity has been per to pass, that could be taken advantage of W and harass him. The intention has been Gen. Taylor into some act of indiscretion the render him unpopular before the people, and pel him to resign.

"So far, the enemies of the Old Hero have disappointed in their expectations, as they is be; but Mr. Polk has lost his judgment, My sued precisely the course of conduct he elevate the man he wished to destroy. imagine a more total ignorance of the fe govern the people of this country, than shown in the treatment Gen. Taylor has from the Administration. Three times has it on the battle field, when his defeat would' volved it in total ruin, without affecting his itary fame; and for such vast services so bit preciated by the nation, he is without cere prived of his troops, and finally has the upon him of a nominally independent cut But this war on Gen. Taylor is all fruitles therein contained carried out to the fullest extent. old Chief submits patiently, and looks to ibunal than a sinking Administration fence."

ROBERT SMITH, Chairman. DUFF GREEN, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

Over the pulpit, in the chapel at West Point, as some of our readers may perhaps have remarked, stands a fine allegorical picture from the trueto-life pencil of Weir. A part of it represents Peace, as a female figure, holding an olive branch in her hand. During the performance of divine service, one or two Sundays ago, a small bird flew into the church, and made several attempts to fly on the branch ! A better criticism upon foliage could scarce be mentioned. The same compliment, as our readers will remember, was paid by a bird to Apelles, some three thousand years ago .-- Home Journal.

"DEAR IRELAND."--- The Boston Traveller says a passenger ship stopped at quarantine latey, when a passenger inquired, " And what coun-About five o'clock in the morning the President | try is this, sir ?" " It is Deer Island," was the rerattled away at my door and waked me out of a ply. "Oh, murther, and have I been on this long sound sleep; and, when he found I wasn't up, voyage, and got back to dear Ireland again. says he Major, you must be spry, or you'll be too thought you would have been bringing me to papers of New York intimate that President Polk Auffriky, sure !"

If the President may make war, (as, by abusing his powers. we have seen he may,) and then. under the claim of belligerent rights, may collect revenues, establish courts, try, condemn, and hang the citizens, what, in a state of war, is left for Congress to do, and becomes of our constitution and the institutions established under it? Under the dogmas of Executive infallibility on the part of the President, and of passive obedience on the part of the People, practically asserted by the war party, the only use we have for a Congress is to furnish the President money for what ever uses he may demand, and to bear all the odium of Executive blunders that can possibly be cast off the President.

But all reflecting minds perceive that this sinte of things must soon lead to a military desputism, in which the constitution and the free institutions it establishes will be utterly engulphed. It establishes for the Executive a practical empipotence over all the departments of the Government fatal to freedom and republicanism -- Cincinnati Atlas

DEFINING THEIR POSITION. Ex-President Tyler has avowed his preference for Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency. The Whig will shortly make the same avowal.

hey dimmed not the lustre of his fame; but they did an injustice to themselves and to their country which will be felt by generations yet unborn. The time will come when Mr. CLAY. will be of history. His name then will stand out from among his con-

temporary statesmen, as does the Airs from among the surrounding mountains. Thousands of the gallant Whigs who supported him will sleep in the patriot's grave, but there will be living gray haired patriarchs, who are now known as the "Young Whigs of '44 ;" they will sit by the hearth stone and refer to those stirring times, and they will be honored and loved, because they were the friends of Mr. CLAY, and stood by his side in the memorable, and as will then be considered, the singular contest in which he met his defeat. It is a legacy of love of country to leave behind them, possessed by all who can be referred to in the future, as the political friends of HENRY CLAY.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The "New Orleans National," learns from good authority, that the General's private affairs will demand his presence in the United States in November next, at which time he will ask a leave of absence, and not at present, as has been stated.

OF Of twenty-eight Whig papers published in Virginia, sixteen have come out in favor of General TAYLOR for the Presidency.

the English language. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War. Brevet Major General Z. Taylor, Commanding Army of Occupation, Texas.

MR. POLK IN BOSTON.

The President made his entree into Boston, or Tuesday, in a shower of rain. He was received with the usual ceremonies and escorted through the princinal streets to his lodings at the Revere House .-The Atlas says when the carriage in which the Pre. is quite the reverse : sident was placed, passed the lower end of the Old State House, a stout old gentleman, evidently uneasy at the "plentiful lack" of enthusiasm which prevailed. took off his has and cried out, with a loud voice, Three cheers for Gen. Jackson and all his friends." This unexpected draft upon the patriotism of the crowd was duly honored by a loud laugh: Even the President could not resist smiling at the singularity of the appeal.

VIRGINIA SPECIAL ELECTION. We learn from the Richmond Whig that at the special election held in Morgan on the 25th ult, to supply the vacancy in the House of Delegates, occasioned by the resignation of ANDREW MICHAEL, Esq., in consequence of an alleged informality in April last, that gentleman has been re-elected by a majority of 13 votes. Parties are now tied in the Legislature on joint ballot.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE N The Hartford Courant in its account of Mr. Polk to that City says: "A halt was made when the President

posite Mr. Sigourney's residence, and Mr ney presented him a bouquet of flowers" This was very pretty and very proper but the following, which we find in the same

"We understand that while the President Mr. Sigourney's, a rogue took from the hour pencil case and two or three gold pens.

GENERAL MINON,

Whom Santa Anna denounced for wan and courage at Buena Vista, has published Republicano a refutation of the charge brough him. He declares that the assertion made Anna of the want of provisions and water army, is a falsehood. He says that he hims cattle to the number of six hundred head maize and flour, of which he apprized Santi He further asserts, that the latter's retreat justifiable; that the manner of it was still moving off in the darkness of the night, and hundreds of his poor wounded soldiers to be enemy than a General retiring to recruit by It was to prevent these facts from being mail that he (Gen. Minon) was persecuted, inv and denied communication with his friends

