

### GREAT TAYLOR MEETING IN ALABAMA.

On the 16th instant a tremendous Taylor meeting was held at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of taking steps to elect a Taylor Electoral Ticket for the Presidency. Without further remark, we set out the remarks of that sterling and steady Whig paper the *Montgomery Journal* upon the subject and its account of the meeting.

Not. Whig.

#### THE TAYLOR MEETING.

The meeting held last night (16th of November) in the Court House for the purpose of putting in motion the ball for the people's candidate, the hero of the Rio Grande, was the most satisfactory and enthusiastic affair that it was ever our lot to witness. The concourse was immense, and the feeling of an intense excited patriotism which overrode every emotion of a party or selfish nature. The preservation of the country, the constitution, and the south, by the elevation of Gen. Taylor, was the common altar on which distinguished politicians of all parties for the well-being of their country, offered up their cherished prejudices. It was emphatically a people's meeting, and their united and fervid responses to the sentiments of the resolutions showed how deep was their feelings of love, reverence, and admiration for the character of their great leader; and their trusting faith in his ability to redeem the republic.

The speaking was of a high nature, such as only such a feeling, such a subject, and such an occasion could inspire. We have never heard eloquence of an higher order. Messrs. Beman, Belsor, Billiard, Newman, and all, seemed inspired with that feeling which is the main spring of true eloquence—love of country. The remarks of Messrs. Belsor, Newman, from their prominent positions as politicians, were in the highest degree animated, patriotic, and decided. We regret that want of space precludes a more extended notice of their remarks. The subject was one for eloquence. It is eloquent in high heroic achievements unparalleled in all time—in his pure, incorruptible integrity, lofty, unspotted honor—genuine unswerving American republicanism, and the combination in his character of all those great qualities which go to form the hero and the republican patriot. The motto of the meeting was "Country above Party," and the tumultuous cheering of the immense concourse which thronged the Court House showed how fervent and universal was love of country implanted in the heart of masses. So intense was the enthusiasm that the audience, though the hour was late, was unwilling to disperse, and the meeting was adjourned over until to-morrow night.

#### THE TAYLOR MEETING.

(OFFICIAL.)

In pursuance with the call, an immense gathering of the people thronged the Court House at the hour appointed for the meeting. On motion of M. Ashurst, Esq., James M. Newman was called to the Chair, and, on motion of H. W. Watson, W. G. Robertson was appointed Secretary.

On the organization of the meeting being announced, Dr. S. C. Oliver introduced the following resolutions, prefaced by eloquent and appropriate remarks:

Whereas, it is the object of every true hearted American to see the Constitution of the United States faithfully administered, the people harmonious and prosperous at home, and the nation honored and respected abroad. And whereas it is not only the right but the imperative duty of every citizen to aid in these patriotic attainments; therefore, not only in furtherance of these, but to promote republican principle and establish them in all time to come, so far as our action can extend, be it resolved by this meeting,

1st. That we have assembled expressly for the purpose of responding to, and co-operating with, our patriotic fellow citizens who throughout the confederacy are presenting General Zachary Taylor, without distinction of parties or geographical localities, as the people's candidate for the next Presidency.

2. That the public services of General Taylor have won renown for his country throughout the world, and that the moral grandeur of the man is manifested in his undaunted personal courage; in his heroic achievement in all his contested battlefields, in his prominent abilities in the creation and application of means to overcome insurmountable obstacles, in his personal sacrifices, & especially in his unwavering fidelity to his country and its constitution under every trying emergency—whilst his spotless reputation, his universal popularity, his acknowledged wisdom, his republican principles and feelings and unostentatious humanity and private virtues point him out as possessing the high qualifications that are essential to constitute him the favorite of a grateful and republican people for the highest office within their gift.

3. That a fearful crisis, threatening to involve the North and the South in geographical antagonism, headed as it

is by many of the master minds of the country, and aided by fierce faction and boding evil for the future, require a republican of the old school, free from the shackles and acrimony of party—one who has fast hold on the heart of the nation—one whose counsels and acknowledged wisdom and distinguished patriotism can unite the republican brotherhood together—whose overwhelming popularity can break down all the factions that would destroy the constitution or dismember the Union. Such a man is "Old Rough and Ready!" In fine, he is the man for the South, for the crisis, and for the nation.

4. That the chair appoint a committee of five to prepare an address to the friends of Gen. Taylor, and invite them to assemble in a mass meeting on the day of next for the purpose of bringing out, at the proper time, an electoral Taylor ticket for this State.

5. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this State. After the conclusion of Dr. Oliver's remarks, which were received with much enthusiasm, Thomas H. Watts, of this county, Thomas J. Judge, of Lowndes, and Samuel S. Beman, Esq., of Wetumpka, were successively called out, and in speeches of glowing eloquence endorsed the sentiments of the resolutions, the duty of the South to sustain in this crisis, without distinction of party, a southern man of the old Republican school and of American feelings. The space allotted for a report will not allow even a brief sketch of their eloquent remarks.

Hon. James E. Belsor and Hon. Wm. L. Yancey were then loudly called for, to which Mr. Belsor promptly responded, and remarked that he fully concurred in the sentiment of the resolutions, and that on the grounds on which General Taylor came before the people as a man not bound by party cliques, he was his preference before all others—that he was the candidate for the South and the crisis, and that party considerations at such moments were of secondary consideration. The remarks of Mr. Belsor were in the highest degree animating and patriotic, and awoke an intense enthusiasm among the auditory.

Hon. H. W. Billiard was then called for, who responded eloquently in the same spirit. He said that the resolutions met his warm and entire sanction—that it was well known that his first choice had always been Henry Clay, but he promptly yielded to the belief that Gen. Taylor was the only Southern man who could be elected—that his character and the whole history of General Taylor was a sufficient guarantee of his eminent ability, patriotism and desire to administer the government on such principles which will conserve the South and the Union. His remarks were loudly cheered, and were received with high satisfaction by the audience.

Mr. John Gilmar, of Mississippi, who was present was called on, and addressed the meeting very forcibly and animatedly in furtherance of the resolutions.

The chair, (Mr. Newman) in response to a call spoke with much earnestness and force, and declared that come weal, come woe, even if he was obliged to abandon his party, (the Administration,) and his old political friends, he should go for Old Rough and Ready, while he maintained his present position as a candidate of the people believing that patriotism, the best interests of the South, and the Union demanded it.

Wm. B. Moss, Esq., who was then called out, eloquently and forcibly seconded the sentiments of the resolutions.

As the hour was late, the question was called for, and the resolutions were passed by acclamation.

The chairman was then instructed, by motion, to fill up the blanks in the resolution appointing a committee.

The meeting was then on motion of Mr. Ashurst, Esq., adjourned until Thursday (to-morrow) evening.

W. G. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

The following is the committee appointed under the 4th resolution by the chairman:

Dr. Samuel C. Oliver, George C. Ball, Esq., Jos. D. Hopper, F. M. Barnett, Thomas H. Watts, Esq., J. J. Stewart, Thomas Williams, Jr., Esq., J. C. B. Mitchell, J. E. Belfer, Esq., and Charles Crommelin, Esquire.

#### GEN. TAYLOR.

It is now certain that General Taylor will arrive in the United States on or about the first of next month, and it is quite time that our citizens should consider how he is to be received amongst us. The ceremonies of a public reception are not needed to stimulate public interest or gratify a love of pageant; but they may be proper in this instance to give form to the expression of our gratitude and body to the display of popular enthusiasm. It is not pretended that any exhibition of magnificent civility can convey to Gen. Taylor all the people of this country feel towards him. No programme of civic honors can be shown in competition with that splendid catalogue which begins with Palo Alto and ends with Buena Vista; but the sanctions of custom have pointed out a mode of testifying a sense of public obligation, by which a universal welcome can be rendered convenient to the occasion, of a man whose public duties have allowed him little time for ceremonious courtesy.

General Taylor returns to his native country after an absence of a few short years; but what revolution he has wrought in the opinions of the civilized world—nay even here—in that brief space of time. His first victories, with the regular army started the Old World, and his subsequent achievements with volunteers have as founded our own people. He has created for us reputation, and respect abroad, and self-reliance at home. Under whatever disadvantage of disparity of force or cir-

cumstance of adverse position, he has steadily advanced the banner of the Republic, until victory has clothed herself with the insignia of the Union as with a mantle. For these great benefits he has been thanked by public resolutions, and presented with swords and tokens of approbation. But now he is about to see the uncounted peril, the country overlaid with riches and luxuriating in peace and abundance, and we trust he will see in the eyes of his countrymen the overflowings of grateful hearts, and in the feelings of his reception the restraint which love and respect impose upon their own enthusiasm.—[N. O. Pic.

From the N. O. Evening Mercury, Nov. 17, FROM VERA CRUZ.

The U. S. steam propeller Washington, Capt. Pratt, arrived last night from Vera Cruz and Tampico. The Washington left Vera Cruz on the 5th and Tampico on the 9th instant. Captain Pratt reports that a good deal of excitement existed at Vera Cruz owing to authentic information being received there that a Mexican armed vessel had been seen in the Gulf, about 80 miles N. W. of Vera Cruz, on the evening of the 3d inst. She was described as a Hermaphrodite brig, full of men. She was first seen by the United States propeller Secretary Buchanan, and though not venturing to attack that vessel, she ordered the Buchanan off shore. She first hoisted a white flag, and shortly afterwards ran up the Mexican ensign. Com. Perry, on hearing of the circumstance, immediately sent the United States steamer Scorpion in pursuit. That vessel had not returned when the Washington left Vera Cruz, and the latter came up along the land but saw nothing of her. Lt. Thomas A. Brady, of the marines, died at Tampico on the 8th inst. Steward of the Florida, volunteer, was buried on the 7th. Capt. Pratt further reports that it was very sickly at Tampico, when he left.

#### LETTER FROM MR RAYNER.

Below will be found a copy of a letter addressed by Hon. K. Rayner to Col. Moore, who presided over the public meeting held in this town some weeks ago. It is with sincere regret we learn that it will be impossible for Mr Rayner to bear aloft the banner of his party in the approaching canvass, for there is not a doubt that his eminent talents would have secured him the nomination, had he permitted his name to be used.

Highland Messenger,

MAURY CO., TENNESSEE, }  
November 15, 1847. }

Charles Moore, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have seen in the Raleigh Register of the 30th of October the proceedings of a Whig meeting lately held in Buncombe, over which you presided, in which my name is flatteringly mentioned in connexion with the nomination of a candidate to be run by the Whigs for Governor of the State at the next election.—This suggestion of my name coming as it does from a distant part of the State, where I have never been, and where I have so few acquaintances even is a compliment of which I may and do feel truly proud.—You will therefore please allow me in the first place, to offer to you and through you to those who composed the meeting my most grateful and unfeigned acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, and to express my regrets that I have done no more to deserve it.

Although it may by some be considered premature that I should anticipate the action of the Convention, yet I feel it to be due to the Whigs of the State, as well as to myself, to respond promptly to your suggestion of my name. Although I have no right to calculate beforehand on the honor of a nomination being tendered to me by the convention, yet I am aware that I have some friends in the State who will cordially second your movement; and I consider it due to them as well as to my friends in Buncombe who have taken the lead in the matter that my views and feelings should not be concealed for a day. I have no vain desire to receive a nomination by the Convention, if such a thing were probable, merely for the purpose of declining it, and in order to prevent any misunderstanding or misdirection of public feeling among the Whigs of the State, I deem it proper to speak in time and without reserve. For these reasons, I feel myself compelled to say to you, that I must decline allowing my name to be presented to the Convention, whenever it assembles; and request that in the various interchanges of opinion on this subject, among our Whig friends in the State, attention may no longer be directed to me but be concentrated on some other person.

I assure you that in pursuing this course I am not influenced by any undue estimate of the honor and importance of the office of Governor. To be the Chief Magistrate of one of the sovereign States of this Union is an honor which should satisfy the ambition of any one; and to be elected as the candidate of the Whig party of North Carolina for that station, is the highest testimonial one of her sons could receive that he had done his duty to his country.

Among the various considerations that have brought me to my present conclusion, it will be sufficient to mention the following of a personal character. In the first place my principal agricultural interest is in the South West. Until that interest (but lately located) becomes more fully established and secured, I shall be necessarily compelled to be absent from the State for some time during every year; so much so, as to render a due attention to my business incompatible with a discharge of the duties of the Executive office of the State. Were this the only objection however I might be induced to forego it, if called on by the Whigs of the State to make the sacrifice. But in the second place, I

honestly and conscientiously believe that in a vigorous canvass of the State—which established usage seems to have prescribed as a duty—I should jeopardize my life; I have for years been subject to violent attacks of illness caused by some derangement of my nervous system, and these attacks are invariably consequent upon unusual excitement and fatigue. By subjecting myself to the constant labor and exposure of an energetic canvass for months, I should be doing great injustice to myself and my family in hazarding my health and as I believe my life also; and I should be doing great injustice to the Whig party of the State in undertaking a duty which I could not satisfactorily discharge.

Those who know me will hardly charge me with any flagging of zeal in behalf of the great conservative principles of the Whig party. Every day's experience convinces me more and more of their truth and importance. Whoever may be the nominee of the Whig convention soon to assemble will if my life, and health be spared, receive my most cordial and earnest support.

Please tender to my friends in Buncombe my most grateful thanks for the kind and complimentary terms in which they have spoken of me, and accept for yourself the high regards of your

Respectful and obedient servant,

K. RAYNER.

#### "SALISBURY INSTITUTE."

This Society, of which a notice appeared in our last, has been, by its projectors, more fully set on foot before the public.—ROBERT B. LOVE, Esq., delivered in the Court House, on Monday evening last, an address explanatory of its objects and plans; in which he portrayed the great benefits to be derived from such an institution, and brought to view the rich and boundless field of its operations. From his address we gather the following, which are, perhaps the more prominent features of the Institute: It is designed to investigate all subjects of practical utility to man; politics and religion excepted,—agriculture, mechanics, and the various branches of the arts and sciences; their origin, progress and benefits. This is to be done by assigning to its members these various topics, which are to be prepared and delivered in the form of lectures. There is to be one lecture per week, a more public lecture once a month, and a still more important one delivered on the week of every Court.

It must strike every mind that the objects of this Society are most important, as a vast amount of valuable information must inevitably be disseminated among those who attend them. The form in which it is presented to the public is perhaps the best, as it is also the cheapest that could be adopted; and we believe the society will have progressed but a few steps before our community shall realize the truth of its importance, and shall feel its duty to cherish it as an enterprise of great value.

On Tuesday evening the Hon. Charles Fisher, who had been appointed to the task, by the Institute, delivered a public lecture in the Court House, on the subject of Rail Roads, and the applicability of steam as a moving power. We would not pretend to give even a sketch of Mr. F.'s lecture, but all who heard it must have felt astonished at his own ignorance on a subject now become, as it were, old; and in which few ever pretend to make an enquiry. All have some notion of Rail Roads, with which they seem satisfied; but which if examined, would be found to extend but little farther than to the bare existence of that wonderful means in the hands of man to facilitate commerce, and to build up the social relations. Mr. F. took up the subject at its beginning,—its starting point—and laid before his audience its progress down to the present day. His lecture was replete with the most interesting facts, and interspersed with the happiest reflections and most eloquent passages. It was closed amidst the cheers of his audience, and we venture to say, (as we heard many so express themselves) that not a single intelligent man who heard Mr. F. felt that they had enjoyed a very rich repast. Watchman.

#### FIRE!

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE BEACON PRINTING OFFICE AND READING ROOM.

We regret to learn that the Norfolk Beacon Printing Office and Reading Room were consumed by fire on Saturday evening 20th. Nearly all the printing materials belonging to the office were destroyed. The proprietors (Messrs. Wm. Cunningham & Co.) fortunately saved all their books which were in the counting room on the first floor; and the newspaper press with the outside form for Monday's publication in the press room in the entry, also escaped injury. It is not known how the fire originated though there are painful surmises that it was the work of an incendiary.

The proprietors of the Beacon were happy to state are insured, though not to an amount which will cover their loss and compensate for the delays and inconveniences in their business which must necessarily result from the destruction of their materials. The house they occupied belonged to Dr. N. C. Whitehead and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Co. of Virginia, for nearly its value.

The proprietors in a Card to their subscribers, say:

We regret to be compelled to announce to you the entire destruction, by fire, on Saturday night of our Printing Establishment, Type and Fixtures. We shall make the earliest arrangements to reissue the Beacon, and until then must ask your liberal indulgence.

We trust to be able in a very short time, to furnish a paper entirely new to all our

subscribers with the greatest regularity to those in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and by the earliest mails to those in the country.

#### LATEST REPORT ABOUT PEACE.

The following, the National Intelligencer thinks, is from one who would not have written it had he not placed confidence in the truth of its contents:

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1847.

"There is some reason to believe according to what I hear to day that a treaty is about to be made, or has been made with somebody in Mexico which our Commissioner Mr. Trist recognises as a Government; or rather I should say that the administration cherish the belief that they will receive a treaty of peace with Mexico before or soon after the commencement of the session of Congress.

"The Treaty now talked of will probably embrace the states of New Leon, Coahuila, and apart of Chihuahua in our limits and the pecuniary compensation to Mexico will be increased.

"Perhaps the Administration on this occasion as well as heretofore reckon without their host. But it is very likely that Santa Anna having been deposed and denounced the present Provisional Government might be induced to negotiate, and perhaps to enter into a treaty.

"Whether it will be an actual or mere paper peace remains to be seen.

#### THE WAR DEBT.

The Official paper states that the public debt now due amounts to \$45,122,423. At the accession of the present Administration to power on the Fourth of March, 1845, the public debt then due is set down at \$17,788,799; so that the actual war debt, for eighteen months of hostilities is announced to be but little over twenty seven millions of dollars. This statement is pronounced official from the books of the Treasury.

If it should be found hereafter that the account here stated falls in reality far short of the actual liabilities incurred by the war the public will be no more surprised than they were to learn that the paper men ascribed by the Union to Gen. Scott, went far beyond the number of real men who fought their way to the city of Mexico.

The accruing revenue for the last eighteen months, which has been also expended is not stated in the Unions' accounts. Whatever surplus it has yielded, over and above the ordinary requirements of the civil list has gone to swell the aggregate of the war's expenses.

The National Intelligencer estimates the gross expenditures on account of the war the last eighteen months at upward of one hundred millions of dollars. It will be some time perhaps, before the true figure can be correctly ascertained.

Balt. Amer.

#### THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Several meetings have already been held in different Counties of the State for the purpose of nominating Candidates to a General Convention which will convene in Raleigh in January or February 1848, to elect a Whig Candidate whose duty it will be to canvass North Carolina for the gubernatorial office. In that Convention, we feel well assured that there will be but one sentiment as to the nominee under whose standard the Whigs of the State are to march to victory. We prefer Col. Andrew Joyner of this County to any man in North Carolina. He is an unflinching Whig, patriotic in feeling, strong in mind and sound in judgment, possessing all the qualities essential for that high appointment. Notwithstanding our predilections for him, we pledge ourselves to go for the nominee of the Convention heart and soul, and care not whether he be a Western or an Eastern man, so that he be a sterling Whig, available, devoted to Constitutional liberty, upon the side of the people against Executive abuses and the daring stride of power. This is all we ask—all we desire. We suggest to the Whigs of this County, to meet at Enfield on the second Saturday in December and then to elect Delegates to the Convention which is to assemble in January or February next.

Roanoke Rep.

In addition to the published letters of General Taylor and Mr. Clay, we have the authority of a gentleman who has recently returned from General Taylor's camp at Walnut Springs after a visit of several weeks for saying that the most friendly relations exist between the hero of Buena Vista and the Statesman of Kentucky. This gentleman informs us that he has over and over again heard General Taylor declare that Henry Clay was his first choice for the Presidency and that it would afford him higher gratification to see Mr. Clay in the Presidential chair than to occupy it himself.

For the satisfaction of those who doubt the character of General Taylor's political sentiments we will also mention another item of intelligence communicated to us by the gentleman alluded to viz: that the gallant veteran never hesitates when questioned about his politics to avow himself a Whig. Our informant says that during the time he was at Walnut Springs, he repeatedly heard General Taylor make this avowal.

Penn. Trib.

#### NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

We have all along deeply regretted the existence of difficulties between the Colonel and some of the officers and privates of our regiment in Mexico.—Our readers are aware that Lieuts. Singletary and Pender were dishonorably discharged by General Wool from the army without first giving them a hearing before a Court Martial. We learn that the President

has reinstated them in their rank in Mexico. They have published long defenses from which it would seem they were dealt with rather summarily.

Newbernian.

Some politicians say the Richmond Democrats, seem to look upon the people and parties as mere feudal retainers who belong to the flag of this or that chief and are bound to buckle on their armor and march at the back of their chief lord whenever his bugle sounds to arms. We rather suspect this is a mistaken view of things when applied to Whigs or to freemen of any kind. As great a man as Henry Clay he might well deprecate any friendship which would prefer him to the success of the cause he represents. And so too with General Scott, who however has never had any thing like the prominence of Henry Clay, Judge McLean and others, with the Whig party; The best rule is to go for the country and its good looking upon this or that man as important only as he is able to work out the salvation of the nation.

Not. Whig.

#### VALUE OF COTTON CROP.

Mr Henry of Mobile, in his annual paper on the cotton crop of the United States, remarks:

"The crop of 1844, the largest we ever made, was 2,400,000 bales, weighing on an average 440 lbs. each. It was sold at an average of 42 cents per lb., which amounted to \$50,160,000. The latter part of that and part of the following year was one of the most gloomy periods; as all our hopes of a check to production were mere hopes. The crop of 1845 was 2,100,537 bales of 440 lbs., sold at 61 cents per lb., amounting to \$62,385,000.—The crop of the past year in bales, will be about 1,780,000, and allowing at each part the same weight to their bales for this as last year, their average is 425 lbs.; but if the proportionate falling off in weight elsewhere equals what it appears to be at this port (13 lbs. a bale,) the average would only be about 416 lbs. But let us call it 420, and at 420 lbs. it would only make 1,697,722 (a few thousand less than my estimate of December, which was 1,700,000.) and this crop, sold at an average of 10 cents, produces you \$71,708,000. Let me recapitulate:

1844, 2,400,000 bales at 42 cents	\$50,160,000
1845, 2,100,537 bales at 61 "	\$62,385,000
1846, 1,697,722 bales at 42 "	\$71,708,000

"The result is amazing—and do those figures not address themselves to the minds of planters in unbounded force, and in the most urgent as well as persuasive voice, entreat them to nurse and cherish, and not destroy their lands? For those lands and our climate are more precious than mines of gold. And do we not see that we have the strongest imaginable inducements to enter upon other enterprises? Throughout the South, and especially Alabama, the best water-power for cotton factories and most valuable minerals abound."

We clip the above from the Montgomery Flag and Advertiser, to express our thanks to that Democratic journal for giving its readers political doctrines at once so sound and thoroughly Whig. The importance of encouraging and extending the manufacture of cotton-iron and woolen goods at the South cannot be too often nor too strongly urged by the Press, whether Whig or Democratic. The demand for raw cotton is limited; and the fact that 2,400,000 bales brought only two-thirds as much money as 1,700,000 bales or two thirds of what named number, furnishes proof positive that nothing is easier than over production of this staple.—What is the remedy? To abuse Mr. CLAY and his system of distressed industry, but adopt it nevertheless.—We do not ask Democratic journals to do so unnatural a thing as to abstain from denouncing Whig doctrines. All we desire is that they shall give the policy of extending manufactures a cordial support, as a measure of their own. Mr. Polk succeeded in persuading thousands of Democrats in Pennsylvania and New York by the KANE letter, that he was a better tariff man than Mr. CLAY. It was that letter which secured his election, together with his claim "to the whole or none of Oregon."

Secretary WALKER's policy of growing nothing but cotton in the States adapted to its culture, and depending on Liverpool for a market, is beginning to bring forth its legitimate fruits. The profits of the business which accrue to the planter, according to Democratic showing, average less than six percent on the capital whilst the exhaustion of the soil,—its depreciation in value from too much cropping,—is confessedly equal to three per cent. Number. Free Trade is a favorite hobby with the Democracy. It will not do for Southern planters to diminish competition in the growing of cotton, by fostering Southern manufactures. That would interfere with the theory of a few trading politicians, who regard the prosperity of the whole people as nothing, when weighed against the ussendency of their dogmas. How long will men of good common sense follow their party leaders, to the incalculable injury to the country.—

Chron. & Sentinel.

#### MEXICAN WHIGS.

The Licking Valley (Pa.) Register, learns from an American in Mexico, that after the battle of Chapultepec some of the Mexicans asked who they were fighting with they were told by some warlike Americans that they were "Mexicans Whigs." "Are all the men you left behind you like yourselves?"—"No," replied a wag, "most of them we left at home are Polk Dallas and Texas Democrats."—"For mercy sake then, let the next army you send out here be Polk Dallas and Texas Democrats." "We would rather fight them than these Mexican Whigs; they whip us all the time!"