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FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Taylor, and is published in both the English and Spanish languages in the Matamoros papers:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To the People of Mexico: After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our Government and the Government of Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause and without reparation. At length your government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several million of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers; and the stipulated payments have been withheld.—Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation has been rejected by the Dictator Paredes, and our Minister of peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Paredes has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your State governments, they have overthrown your federal constitution, they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military Dictator. Your army and your resources are exhausted by the heavy taxation, by forced loans, and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Camanches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into captivity, more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition. It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impoverished, some of whom have boldly advocated a monarchical government, and would place a European Prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries; we come to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future; we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties, but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from despotism, to drive back the savage Camanches; to prevent the renewal of their assaults, and to compel them to restore to you from captivity your long lost wives and children. Your religion, your altars and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the emblems of your faith, and its ministers, shall be protected and remain inviolate. Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people, are members of the Catholic Church. In every State, and in nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic churches exist, and the priests perform their holy functions in peace and security, under the sacred guarantee of our Constitution. We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such shall be protected, whilst those who are seduced into the army of your dictator shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall be paid in cash the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our government and people. These tyrants, that the example of our free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspire you with hatred for your republican brethren of the American Union. Give us the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the representations of Paredes were false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic government.

In your struggle for liberty, with the Spanish Monarchy, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives and shed their blood in your defence. Our own Commodore, the gallant Porter, maintained in triumph your flag upon the ocean, and our Government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent Republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible, but if they could succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, eating out your substance and harassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the Press, as the first step to the introduction of that Monarchy, which is its real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans, we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants, who whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty, but the Mexican people, who remain neutral during the contest shall be protected against their military despotism, by the Republican Army of the Union.

Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g.

The correspondence of the Mobile Herald and Tribune contains the latest intelligence from the Gulf squadron that we have received, from which we copy the following items.

They have had a little sprinkling of war at Vera Cruz, as well as at Tampico and the Rio Grande. The Princeton in attempting to get water from a neighboring river, had the party fired on by a large body of Mexicans. The fire was immediately returned by the watering party and also from the ship. A shell from her, it is said, fell right in the midst of the Mexicans, and did its work of destruction.

It is the impression of the Commodore that the Mexicans cannot hold out much longer.—They are doing nothing towards prosecuting the war—and Paredes dare not leave the City of Mexico. An insurrection was expected there

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
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SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1846.

on the 5th inst., and all the troops were called out and kept under arms all night. Congress is still in session, but is doing nothing. It has passed a decree, however, authorizing Paredes to prosecute the war, but has furnished him no means of doing so.

On the Rio Grande, nothing of much importance has occurred. Gen. Taylor continues his removal to Camargo as rapidly as his means of transportation will allow, of which there is a shameful deficiency. There are nine steamers plying on the river between Matamoros and Camargo, but in many places the current is so swift that they with difficulty make a mile an hour. The 2d battalion of Tennessee volunteers and the 1st Baltimore regiment, in all between 1100 and 1200 men, are now at the mouth of the river, awaiting transportation to Burita.

The Princeton brought despatches of an important character in the Pacific, and also the news that our Gulf squadron has by this time taken possession of Alvarado. By the next mail we may learn something of the movements of the Pacific squadron.

We find the following extract of a letter in the Charleston News:

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
Off Vera Cruz, July 14, 1846.

The Commodore and all the Squadron, except the St. Mary's, John Adams and Lawrence, are here—the above named vessels are blockading Tampico and the mouth of the Rio Grande. We lay here in sight of San Juan de Uluos with her big guns grinning at us—all we want is a chance to batter down her walls—give us two ships of the line added to our squadron and we can do it—they are a cowardly set. The Princeton run sufficiently close to the Castle a few days since to have been riddled, but was not touched—her captain is the right stripe. He went with the Princeton a few days since close to the beach, put his men ashore and had a fight with about 300 Mexicans—killed 3 or 4 and drove the remainder off—shot a bullock and took him on board. Our squadron has now got so independent that they take what water we want, there being a fresh water river near by.

FROM THE N. O. COMMERCIAL TIMES.

CAMARGO—RECONNOISSANCE TO MONTEREY—GEN'L. TAYLOR—FORTHCOMING CAMPAIGN.

Every fresh arrival from the Seat of War serves to sharpen curiosity, and keep alive the interest we all feel as to future events, in our collision with Mexico, which is now beginning to assume a place of activity, after a rather long interval of repose, on the part of the belligerents.

The following highly interesting information, although given in a rather desultory form, we derive from a gentleman who has just arrived here from Camargo, which he visited on the Steamboat Big Hatchee, and who left that town on the 14th inst.

The Big Hatchee reached Camargo on the evening of the 13th, having on board troops and provisions—a company of the 7th Regiment. Two companies of the same Regiment had previously arrived on the steamboats Brownville, Enterprise, and J. E. Roberts. The river was falling rapidly, and the Rancheros resuming their usual occupations. Col. Hays' Rangers were not there at that date. They, however, had been in, after making a reconnoissance of the country as far as Monterey. Our informant states, that it was reported by the Rangers, that they had penetrated to the precipitous cliffs that overhang Monterey, when a trooper, a very adventurous soldier, named Cummins, reached a point, overhanging the Bishop's Palace, which commanded a view of the whole city. The utmost activity seemed to prevail among the Mexicans, who were busily employed in repairing the old fortifications and erecting new ones. The number of troops was not ascertained, but from the movements observable, it was evident they were preparing every means of defence.

Gen. Taylor is now encamped with four Regiments, (Colonel's Walton's, Davis's, Dakin's, and Marks's) with the Alabamians, under Capt. Desha, at Buena Vista, on the borders of a lake, seventeen miles north-west of Matamoros. The health of the Volunteers here, with Gen. Taylor, had much improved, owing to the fine air they enjoyed and splendid encamping ground they occupied.

The roads were perfectly impassable for wheeled vehicles, owing to the swampy soil, occasioned by the immense falls of rain which had recently taken place. The Steamer Mercer arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, all safe, on the 17th inst. There were no signs of Mexican Soldiers in the vicinity of Camargo. This town is but a paltry one, after all, as regards houses and population, the former not being more than twenty; the whole of the population had been obliged by the inundation, to seek shelter elsewhere, on the high grounds. There was no exhibition of hostility or discontent on the part of the people; on the contrary, they showed every symptom of pleasure at the change of masters the country was undergoing. On the 12th instant, before the arrival of the Americans, seventeen horsemen left Camargo for Monterey.

Capt. Walker had returned from his expedition to Monterey, and delivered a report, which is said to be an exceedingly interesting one, of the state of the country through which he passed, halting places, etc. There is no probability of any opposition being made to the advance of the American troops between Camargo and Monterey, and from what could be

collected, the Mexican force concentrated at the latter point, is extremely insignificant. Nothing regarding the reported approach of Paredes, with the army of reserve, of an authentic nature, has been ascertained at Head-Quarters, although scouts are out in some numbers for that purpose.

Every thing, however, seems to announce that the possession of Monterey will be fiercely disputed, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strongholds in Mexico. The inhabitants and soldiers are daily employed in improving its defences.

Capt. Thornton.—By news brought by the steamship Alabama from Brazos Santiago, the New Orleans Times of the 20th ult. learns that the court martial on Capt. Thornton terminated on the 15th June; and the general impression is, that he has been acquitted. The proceedings, however, says the Times, will not be made public until they have been approved and confirmed by the President at Washington. One passage of his reported defence has been commented on with admiration by all in the camp at Matamoros. He said, that, in the performance of the act for which he was tried—rashness or precipitancy, we believe—he "did not see the numbers of the enemy; all he saw was the Mexican flag waving over AMERICAN SOIL, and he was willing to risk his own life in an attempt to cut it down!"

The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier, of July 21st, says: The accounts from the army are rather contradictory, but I think it pretty well ascertained, that all the troops will soon be in motion for Monterey. I learn that Col. Hays' rangers had proceeded nearly to that city on a reconnoitering expedition, and that one of them, bolder than his fellows, had penetrated to the precipitous cliffs which overhang the town, and command a perfect view of it. He reports that all seemed to be bustle and activity, numerous workmen were busy in repairing the old, and building new fortifications, and every preparation appeared to be making for an active defence. Such is the story reported by this bold soldier, and though it has rather a romantic sound, I believe it to be correct.

Santa Fe Expedition.—The following is taken from the St. Louis Republican, of the 22d ultimo:

"A letter from Fort Leavenworth states that a rumor has just reached the Fort to the effect that Captain Moore of the United States Dragoons, with his command, had overtaken the Mexican traders whom he was sent out to stop—that the traders had previously been reinforced by a body of Mexicans from Santa Fe, of which, however, Capt. Moore was not aware.

The traders refused submission to the order, and in attempting to enforce it, an action ensued, in which Capt. Moore, Capt. Berquoin, and a Lieutenant whose name is not stated, were killed, besides several non-commissioned officers and privates. The balance of Captain Moore's command were compelled to retreat.

Such is the report, but we do not place any confidence in its authenticity; for if there was any truth in it, it is probable that a correct account would have reached the Fort quite as soon as the rumor.

Library for the Army.—A capital idea has been suggested by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, of getting the different booksellers to make up a library for the use of our army in Mexico (we presume there is no doubt that they are in Mexican territory—how long to remain so is a different matter.) The following publishers in New York have already contributed a very respectable collection:—Harper & Brother, Burgess, Stringer & Co., Wiley & Putnam, Saxton & Miles, Mark H. Newman, W. Taylor & Co., J. & G. H. Langley, Baker & Scribner, M. W. Dodd, Darius Mead, J. S. Redfield, Fowler & Wells, C. S. Francis & Co., Wood & Son, and Stanford & Swords.

We hope that when these books get to Matamoros and give the officers and soldiers some food for solid reflection, we shall see less of the flippant nonsense, which has characterized too many of the communications to the New Orleans papers.—Richmond Times.

Mr. WALSH, the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, states that the Americans in France were inexpressibly relieved and exhilarated by the news of Gen'l Taylor's victories. Europe, he thinks, has been impressed in the most beneficial way by the battles, the subsequent proceedings in Congress, and the patriotic manifestations of the whole Union. Lively satisfaction, he says, pervaded the Chamber of Deputies on the receipt of the news—most of the Conservatives even betrayed that feeling—M. Guizot and two of his colleagues and a few of his party, the nearest and most devoted, were alone chap-fallen. He had been assured that should war ensue between England and the U. States, 20,000 French volunteers, under experienced officers, would at once endeavor to reach our shores for the purpose of joining in the invasion of Canada. He states this as evincive of the disposition of the French people, whose anti-British feeling, though dormant, is as active as ever.

EPPS, the murderer of Mr. Muir, had not been arrested when last heard from—he was, however, hotly pursued by a posse from Lynchburg, in which town he spent a day and night, but left the next morning in the stage, for the West: The news of the murder did not reach Lynchburg until he had departed the city.

GEN. TAYLOR HEADED.

The singular simplicity that marks Gen. Taylor's personal appearance and habits have become a subject of universal fame. It is curious, that a soldier, so eminent in all the qualities of discipline, should be so citizen-looking in his own appearance.—A curious scene occurred at Point Isabel, at the time Commodore Conner appeared off that place with his fleet, to give succor to the "Army of Occupation." Com. Conner is a naval officer that is not only strict in his dress, but has a Philadelphia nicety about it. He appears in full and splendid uniform on all occasions, being the exact counterpart in this particular of Gen. Taylor.

At the proper time, Commodore Conner sent word to Gen. Taylor, that he would come ashore to pay him a visit of ceremony. This put the old "Rough and Ready" into a tremendous excitement. If Commodore Conner had quietly come up to his tent, and given him a sailor's gripe, and set down on a camp chest, and talked over matters in an old-fashioned way, General Taylor would have been prepared; but, to have the most carefully dressed officer in our Navy, commanding the finest fleet, to come in full uniform, surrounded by all the pomp of splendid equipments, to pay a visit of ceremony, was more than Gen. Taylor had, without some effort, nerve to go through with; but, equal ever to all emergencies, he determined to compliment the Commodore, and through him, the Navy, by appearing in full uniform—a thing his officers associated with him for years, had never witnessed.

In the meanwhile Commodore Conner was cogitating over the most proper way to compliment General Taylor. Having heard of his peculiar disregard of military dress, he concluded he would make the visit in a manner comporting to General Taylor's habits, and consequently equipped himself in plain white drilling, and unattended, came ashore.

The moment old "Rough and Ready" heard that Commodore Conner had landed, he abandoned some heavy work he was personally attending to about the camp, and precipitately rushed into his tent, delved at the bottom of an old chest, and pulled out a uniform coat, that had peacefully slumbered for years in undisturbed quietude, slipped himself into it, in his haste, fastening it so that one side of the standing collar was three button holes above the other, and sat himself down as uncomfortable as can well be imagined. With quiet step and unattended, Commodore Conner presented himself at General Taylor's tent; the two soldiers shook hands, both in exceeding astonishment at each other's appearance.

The wags in the army say that the above contains the only authentic account, where Gen. Taylor was ever headed, and that since that time he has taken to linen roundabouts, of the largest dimensions, with more pertinacity than ever.—N. O. Tropic.

Extraordinary Malformation.

We were informed yesterday of the most extraordinary freak of nature we have ever had occasion to record, being the birth of a living child with the heart outside of the chest. This remarkable phenomenon in the history of human nature is an absolute and indisputable fact, however unlikely it is to meet with credibility on the part of the public. The heart is entirely outside of the body, and destitute of any pericardium; thus even without this natural protection it is protruded from the external surface of the chest, which at that point bears a mark resembling a cicatrix, as if the flesh had been opened, the heart pulled out, and the wound suffered to grow up again. Each pulsation of the course can be distinctly observed, and the whole natural action of this delicate organ is made visible to the facts above stated reached us by accident, but so incredible did they seem that special inquiry was made in relation to the matter; the attending physician in the case we understand was Dr. Win. Riley. Baltimore Sun.

Mammoth Vegetable.—Mr. Cosby, of the Union Hotel, has presented us with a Tomato, a specimen of his present crop, that "beats all creation." It is decidedly the largest, and best looking vegetable of the kind, we ever saw—weighing in the neighborhood of a couple of pounds, and in size something smaller than "our Devil's head." We intend it for our Senior, when he "comes to town," but really it would be a feast for a king!—Danville Herald.

What's the exact weight of that Tomato, neighbor? It's likely we had one the other day, a little bigger than yours.—How many ounces?

WHEW!
The Union says:—
"To charge that Mr. Polk's administration has thus far been proscriptive, is the ne plus ultra of unscrupulous unfairness. It is mere madness. Men, women, and children know better."
Is the Union serious—or is it jesting, merely to raise a laugh, or excite a wonder? We cannot think the Union is in earnest.—Alex. Ga.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer converts to practical use the recent information of increasing sickness and discontents among the Volunteer troops now on and near the Rio Grande, the latter being produced by the inaction resulting, perhaps necessarily, by the want of transportation and supplies. We extract from its article on the subject the following paragraphs, well worthy of the reader's attention:—
Nat. Intelligencer.

"In the state of suspense thus caused, insubordination and discontent may, it is to be feared, spread among the volunteers; and the enthusiasm of the first impulse being worn away, in the tedium, the privations, and, we fear, the unhealthiness of a safe and inactive camp, these troops will be less reliable when the hour of trial shall come.

"All this was foreseen—all this was intended to be, and, if permitted to pursue his plan, would have been obviated by Gen. Scott. His plan was, that the twelve months' men should not precede their supplies and means of transportation; but that, being mustered into service, put upon pay, and in course of instruction, within the reach of the readiest points of transportation to their ultimate destination—that when all things were ready below, these troops, already imbued with some instruction, and, above all, with a sense of the necessity of subordination and of exact discipline, should be sent to the field at once to enter upon an active campaign.

"This was sneered at, at the time, by the Evening Post and others, as the pedantry of the profession; by others as covering an unwillingness on the part of a man who had affronted death in perils of war, and in the Black Hawk campaign in perils from pestilence, as a reluctance to take the field; and thus it turned out that the wise provision of an experienced and patriotic soldier, who was desirous to save the volunteer force about to be levied from unnecessary and unprofitable delay and danger, and most unwilling, by preceding that new force to the scene of action, to supersede a gallant brother officer, TAYLOR—who was doing his duty so brilliantly—this experienced foresight and these honorable scruples have been turned into sources of reproach against WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Events are fast justifying him against the hasty censure and the poor and cheap ridicule to which unguarded remonstrances on his part, against undeserved suspicion and unworthy manoeuvres, gave rise; and it is now manifest to all who will see that—
"1st. Through the want of foresight of the Administration, in providing means of transportation, Gen. TAYLOR was entirely unable to follow up his first successes on the Rio Grande, and to make a victorious, and possibly an unresisted, march into the interior of Mexico with the regular force and the six months' volunteers, who on his first call hastened to his standard; and—
"2d. That the inactivity of the 12 months' volunteers who are now joining Gen. TAYLOR, and of the whole force of that officer, arises from a neglect of the counsels of Gen. Scott, and from the entire inadequacy of the preparations of the Administration to give efficiency to the patriotic impulse of the nation, which has furnished, at the first intimation that they were wanted, more than the required number of volunteers."

BENTON ON MCKAY'S BILL.

In the course of his remarks in the Senate on Monday, Mr. Benton paid the following compliment to McKay's Bill:

I undertake to say it is the first bill which rewards fraud which has been seen in the annals of human legislation. The section in our bill, therefore, differs from the British in the great feature of application to fraudulent importations: it also differs from it in the measure of per centum allowed to the importer. The British act allows ten per cent, because that is the usual English profit on a fair importation. They therefore take the importers goods at his own price, and at the established profit. That is treating him as a fair merchant and carrying out the idea of the act. But our act allows only five per cent., and that not only different from the British act, but from the reason of it, and, in fact, is founded in no reason. Five per cent., is not our merchantile profit, but about twelve and a half. If, therefore, the importation is considered fair, as in Great Britain, the usual profit, in addition to the price, should be paid. But our bill goes upon the idea of fraud. It is for intention to defraud that the goods may be taken for government use. And now, upon what principle can five per cent. be given on a fraud? By all our custom-house laws—by the laws of the world, from the time of the patriarchs to the present day—fraud is a crime punishable by fines and forfeitures: by no human legislation was fraud ever before rewarded.—The bill gives five per cent. profit on that amount! This is incomprehensible—inconsequential—preposterous. It can only result from copying the substance of the British act without understanding it; and then, thinking ten per cent. rather a high premium on fraud, our bill reduces it to five? Why, sir, in the case of a fraud, the British system forfeits the whole importation; and this; is reasonable, and so have our acts always done. Our laws always forfeit for fraud, but this act rewards! And now upon what principle can our bill propose to give five per cent.? Only upon the principle of an honest importation can any thing be allowed, and then it should be the usual profit, as in Great Britain. But, as a profit, five per cent. is a robbery of the merchant; it defrauds him out of seven and a half per cent. As a fraudulent importation, as the bill declares

to be, it is a premium on fraud; it is an encouragement to crime! It is a gross and folly in legislation, of which there is no example in the annals of human legislation. But if it was a copy of the British act, I should be still opposed to it. The British Parliament can do what we cannot; it is omnipotent—we are limited. It may take the subject's property in any place it pleases, and pay him for it. Upon the ground of paying his price for profits. We can only take the citizen's property in a specified case—that of necessity to the public service, as a piece of ground for a fort.

Passage of the Anti-Tariff Bill. GROANS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The news of the passage of the new Tariff bill by the Senate, have been received in Philadelphia with alarm and indignation by both parties. The Times, a democratic paper, announces the news, with black ink as follows:

TREASON TO PENNSYLVANIA!

The infamy has been consummated! and the vote of George Mifflin Dallas of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been stained by the ingrate hand of a treacherous son. The fame of Geo. M. Dallas shall be immortalized to execration, immortal to infamy. The Commonwealth that had given him life, favor, wealth, station and power, called on him to stretch forth his arm and save the honor of his State. He has answered the call as the assassin responds to the mercy cry of the helpless. A poor Pennsylvania! An empire within her possessing more of the real elements of wealth and greatness than the entire Union has. She has been sacrificed to the dogmas of south—prostrated and trodden down to earth those who were pledged, orally and in writing to stand by her. The fraud must be wiped out—REPEAL is the word and we set the motion, even though we stand "solitary as a stone." But we shall not be alone. The stout arms of sixteen thousand iron workers, miners, will roll on the ball, nor will their justice have been done to Pennsylvania.

The Times, after complimenting the representatives and Senators from that State, their efforts to defeat the bill, concludes thus:—
Tennessee! What shall Pennsylvania do to her! We gave her a President to whom she refused her vote; she has given us, by the instructions of her legislature, the evilest of a ruined and disgraced Commonwealth. Well may Pennsylvania exclaim in the language of the sylvian Thracian,
"There are no gods in heaven!"

The Inquirer, a Whig paper, says:—
The intelligence from Washington, we publish this morning, is well calculated to startle and excite the people of Pennsylvania. It will be seen that the tariff of '42 has been lost in the Senate of the United States, and the casting vote of the Vice President, the George M. Dallas. The gentleman named assumed a fearful responsibility. He has served the interests of his native State, as a blow at the prosperity of this Commonwealth, and committed an act of political madness, the effects of which he can never recover, repeat—he has assumed a most fearful responsibility. The people of this Commonwealth will speak upon this subject promptly, in tones of thunder.

The U. S. Gazette, also Whig, has the following remarks on the subject:

The great crisis is passed, and the nation toward which the attention of the nation has directed—the progress of which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling, virtually passed. The productive interest of the country reaches its culminating point, and its passage, and commences its downward march with the action of the law which destroys the tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried into effect. It will be seen that Pennsylvania, it has not only the duty of destroying her prosperity, but there is magnitude added, to make her cup of misery milder, the blow which smites her to dust, shall come from one of her own sons, who she nurtured into honor and eminence, and who paid her by desertion in the hour of need.

The Chronicle, neutral, has the following postscript:

Since the above was in type, we have received by the Magnetic Telegraph, that the ray of hope for the tariff of '42, has been extinguished! The fraud upon Pennsylvania, the country at large, has been consummated, and the hypocrisy and trickery of the Democratic leaders in the campaign of '44, are fully exposed. Out upon such hypocrisy, and such treachery—such are the elements, and such will be the action of an excited, deceived, and outraged people.

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; he shall be free at home one year, and cheer up his wife which he hath taken."
—Deuteronomy xxiv. 5."

Thus we are enabled to understand it is so many young gentlemen are going to the arms of the fair. They prefer engagements and such arms, to the arms of their country and engagements to the Mexicans. Well, Darby and the Soldier, is not alone in his opinion, he says—

"The best of all glory under the sun, is to sit by the fire till the taters are done."

Why the Crow has so many Enemies. As I was sitting by my window a few days ago, a crowd alighted upon an apple tree, which stood six or eight rods from me, and stepping along to a small bird, and took up the eggs one by one, and ate them. I was not aware, before that the crow was accustomed to such predations upon the property of its fellow citizens of the air; and I was led to think that cruel habit is probably the reason why the crow is annoyed by so many smaller birds.

Moral. When you see a crow pecking and tormented by other birds, remember that he who would live in peace and harmony with others, must respect the property of others. —Vermont Chron.