# POLITICAL.

From the Eastern (Me.) Argus, Aug. 15.

## THE GRAY CONVENTION.

We publish to-day the proceedings of the democratic convention at Gray, on Wednesday. We have never published the doings of any of our county conventions with more unaffected pleasure than we do the proceedings of this; and for the good reason, that it was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. From the opening of the convention till the close—during the entire day—we heard not one unpleasant word. All was harmony and concession, that promise well for the cause in September next.

The convention was full, (with the exception of Harpswell, which sent no delegates,) and was composed of the sterling democracy of the county. The candidates presented are good men and true, and are worthy the support of old Cumberland.

The candidate for governor and for the county and senatorial offices are now fairly before us; and it is time that the organization in reference to their triumphant election should be begun. There is now but little time to elapse before the ballot-box will be presented for our suffrages. It is an important election; important results hang upon it: a United States senator for six years is one of them. Let no side-questions, or *isms*, crowded upon us often by our political opponents, and too often fostered by lukewarm friends, be thrust into our election for ulterior purposes. Let us work for the cause—the cause alone—and not for men.

Here is a list of men presented, which as respectable a county convention as was ever gathered together in Cumberland have selected with extraordinary unanimity. The democratic party is capable of carrying them through triumphantly. Shall it be done? or shall lukewarmness and our enemies defeat them? We do not believe it can be so. And we call (as we have often done in years gone by, and with equal confidence in the result) for our old comrades in arms—the democrats of Cumberland county—to take their usual bold and manly steps towards carrying the ark of democracy safely on their shoulders through the Red-sea of federalism on the 8th of September. Let us begin the good work at once, and a few days will show that the "Star in the East" is still a brilliant one in the political firmament.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, &c.

This convention was held in the Universalist meeting-house at Gray, agreeable to previous notice, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

The convention was called to order by Captain Strout of Durham. A. Haines, esq., was chosen chairman for the purpose of organization.

Number of delegates in the county convention, 64.

Hon. Wm. Dunn, of Poland, was elected president of the convention, having received 45 votes. Mr. D. thanked the convention in an appropriate manner for the honor conferred upon him.

Leander Valentine, of Westbrook, was appointed secretary.

Messrs. Goff, Yeaton, and Royal were appointed to receive, sort, and declare the votes of county treasurer; who reported as follows:

Whole number of ballots 69—necessary to a choice 32. John W. Smith had 46—Scattering 16; and Gen. Smith was renominated.

Messrs. Leach, Smith, and Hall, were appointed to the same duty for clerk of the courts. Reported the whole number of ballots to be 57; of which, Charles Cobb had 56, and he was renominated.

Messrs. Freeman, Waterhouse, and Gross reported the state of the vote for county commissioner, in place of Chas. Hanaford, esq., whose term of office had expired by law.

Daniel Merrill, of Falmouth, was nominated.

H. J. Swasey, esq., of Standish, was nominated for county attorney.

Voted to adjourn one hour.

Met according to adjournment.

The committee (Messrs. Haines, Stone, Leach, Littlefield, and Ingalls) chosen to draught resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That it is the most solemn duty of this convention to express the deep feeling of grief which pervades its members, in common with the citizens of the United States, at the decease of Andrew Jackson, whose life was devoted to the welfare of his country, and to the support of the true principles of democracy and liberty.

*Resolved*, That in the election of James K. Polk to the presidency of the United States, we hail the return of the administration to democratic principles; and we have the fullest confidence that, by his administration, those principles will be illustrated and enforced.

*Resolved*, That the democratic party is now, as in times past, in favor of a divorce of the State from all banking corporations, and a return to the independent treasury system; that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue purposes only, though discriminating within that limit, to afford incidental protection to own manufactures.

*Resolved*, That the good and safety of the common country, and the respectability and dignity of the democratic party, demand that politicians should be honest, frank, and faithful; that they should stand aloof from all intrigues and bargaining; that persons in office should religiously adhere to, and carry out, the views and wishes of their constituents; that when the opinions of the constituency and those of the representative conflict, the opinions of the representative should yield to those of the constituency; and that it is the unquestionable right of the people not to be alienated (at least, without their special consent thereto) from meeting to discuss and examine the doings and votes of their representatives, and, at their own option, approve or disapprove of such doings and votes; and that any person who would deny to the people this right, would violate the sacred laws of republican liberty.

*Resolved*, That we regard the annexation of Texas to the United States as essential to the future welfare of our country; and that the firm determination of our national administration to preserve the integrity of our northwestern territory should command the warmest approval of every American citizen; and, further,

*Resolved*, That we solemnly reassert the right of the American Union to the whole of the Oregon territory up to latitude 54 degrees and 40 minutes north; that we do not consider that right an open question; that no compromise yielding a part of it to Great Britain should be made, because our claim is just, our title clear, and, if need be, our means amply competent to defend it.

*Resolved*, That the public acts of the Hon. John Fairfield, the democratic senator from this State, command our entire confidence, which is confirmed by the able, faithful, and distinguished manner in which he has discharged the various trusts conferred upon him by the democracy of Maine.

*Resolved*, That, with undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and democracy of the Hon. Hugh J. Anderson, we again cheerfully recommend him to the suffrages of the people for re-election as governor of this State.

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to exert all just and honorable means to secure the election of the several nominees this day by us selected as candidates for county officers for the county of Cumberland.

Voted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that we instruct our representative in Congress to use his influence to reduce the pay of members, so as to be adequate only to the services by them rendered.

Charles Holden, of Portland; Allen H. Cobb, of Durham; and Jacob H. Clements, of Gorham, were appointed the county committee for the ensuing political year.

The business having been completed, voted to adjourn the county convention.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 20.

## PATRIOTISM vs. FANATICISM.

Nothing—not even an enemy on our frontier—can check the venom of abolition which bursts forth from the New York Tribune and other cognate prints. Every sentiment of patriotism, every feeling of veneration for the constitution, and every wish for the glory and safety of our institutions, seem to be consumed by the fatal poison of anti-slavery fanaticism. When the news arrived at New York of the probable declaration of war by Mexico, instead of sinking its party and fanatic prejudices, and giving its whole heart and soul to the adoption of the necessary measures for the vindication of our national honor and the defence of our rights against the unrighteous aggression of a foreign nation, see how the Tribune of Saturday stigmatizes a war, which, if it should occur, will be forced upon us by Mexico, contrary to every rule of right and justice:

"Mexico is about to appeal from *our rapacity and injustice* to the barbarous and bloody arbitrament of the sword. In this resort, she is madly blind and misguided; but for the *blood* which shall be shed in the contest, she will be *far less guilty than those of us who have not resisted with all our might the perfidious act of rapine which is the cause of this most unnatural drama of murder*. It is too late now to avert the *guilty* business. The issue of the war is not doubtful. Mexico is pitiably the weaker party, and must go to the wall. Soon our army will be on the Rio Grande del Norte, with the flag of freedom at their head, and an endless procession of slaves in their rear. The army will dispossess the Mexican authorities; the chained and cuffed procession behind will subdue and cultivate the soil, dancing to the music of the overseer's whip. We shall ultimately 'annex' Mexico down to the Sierra Madre, and then appropriate New Mexico, Sonora and California, to *pay the expenses of the war!* These will be conquered by our arms and treasure; they will be monopolized by the *land speculators and slave-drivers*, and the *real* expenses of the war will be wrung from the sweat and toil of our honest, hard-working millions. And they (a good part of them) will shout and huzza over *victories* which will fill the land with a few vast unearned fortunes, and send their own children hungry and hopeless to miserable lairs. Such is the way of the world."

Again, in another article, the Tribune says:

"War with Mexico!—The Texas *iniquity* seems to be culminating. We have long seen that Mexico could not avoid going to war with us. That a scheme so iniquitous in its beginning, so deceptive in its progress, and so reckless of all precedent in its consummation, should *end in blood, wantonly and cruelly shed*—not for liberty, but *slavery*—not for principle, but *plunder*—was to be expected. We are not going to write on this subject now—we merely give the facts as we find them. If the spread of the *area of slavery and bloodshed* may yet be averted, we shall rejoice. The prospect, however, is dark."

Here is rank, downright moral treason. The editor of a leading American journal charges his own country with rapacity, injustice, murder, blood wantonly and cruelly shed, and plunder. At a moment when the black cloud of war is about to cover the land, the same editor justifies the aggression of a foreign nation, and bids her "God speed;" because she is engaged in a noble crusade against the "rapacity and iniquity" of his own native country! Can treason go much farther?

Let us now turn from this revolting picture to one more consonant with true patriotism. On the same day that the Tribune issued its anathemas against its country's rights and honor, the Norfolk (Va.) Herald nobly steps forward in vindication of the insulted honor and threatened rights of the United States. That paper, in common with its whig associates, was opposed to annexation; but, as soon as it was achieved, it dropped the sword of party, and took manly ground for its country. While it deprecates the horrors of war—while it fears the injury to *our* commerce by the privateer commissions of Mexico—at the same time that Mexico has no commerce on which we can retaliate—while it apprehends that the effect of war will be to induce Mexico to *repudiate* her debt to us, and confiscate the property of our citizens,—still, in spite of all these unpleasant features, the Herald speaks the language of a patriot. We are proud to record it as a bright evidence that in Virginia none will be found base enough to desert their country's flag when foreign enemies threaten us. How nobly do the following sentiments contrast with the fanatical ravings of the N. Y. Tribune:

"But the question is not for us to decide. Mexico has left us no choice but the issue of arms, and we must accept the very unpleasant alternative. Her wisdom and policy in taking so hazardous a step are to be discovered hereafter. The plea upon which she has taken that step is a most unfortunate one—the annexation of Texas (which she claims as her territory) to the United States, and which she is pleased to regard as a violation of her national honor, which nothing but war can atone for; and a war, too, which cannot result otherwise than in her discomfiture. *Such a claim is about as preposterous as can well be conceived. Texas, which was as independent of her as any other sovereign state in the world, and the independence of which Mexico herself had offered to recognise on condition that she would not annex herself to the United States, she now claims as part and parcel of her territory; and for that act of annexation, she makes war upon the United States.* Such infatuation is as lamentable as it is extraordinary. But Mexico must be made to learn that it is one thing to declare war, and another to defend herself from its calamities; to do which, she is utterly powerless. If she will have war, let us give her enough of it."

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Jeffersonian.

## TEXAS AND MR. WALKER.

"Now that I have a sheep and a cow, every man bids me good morrow."—*Franklin.*

How true is this ancient maxim of the philosopher! When prosperity and success crowns an enterprise, how many, who before were either lukewarm or opposed, fall in, and unite with the crowd. See the toast of the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, and his speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 4th of July, who, after opposing the measure, now "cannot refrain from welcoming home another sister in the confederacy."

Read the toast of a distinguished whig in Virginia, at Martinsburg, on the 4th of July:

"*By Charles J. Faulkner:*—Texas: the light of her extinguished star will reappear with increased lustre within the circle of our own effulgent constellation, and henceforth the glories of Yorktown and San Jacinto will be the common inheritance of one free and united people."

We may soon expect to see the rejoicings of the "embodiment of whigery" from every quarter, and many will be ashamed that they ever opposed it. Our friend, Col. Barringer, after voting with John Quincy Adams and others against Texas, in Congress, now sees no objection to it. No thanks to Colonel Barringer! Could his vote have prevented, Texas would never be allowed to inscribe her lone star on the *star-spangled banner* of the Union. Let the people see and know this, and then they will know who are their true friends.

To no one in the whole republic is greater credit for this great measure due, than to the present Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Robert J. Walker. As soon as the clouds of war from the bloody fields of San Jacinto had cleared the horizon for the "lone star," under his protecting wing it took shelter; and by his talents, activity, and zeal, it has increased, until it now shines a star of the first magnitude in our political firmament. Seldom has any effort, however strongly commenced, been crowned with such brilliant success. With all the firmness and tact of the "Keystone State," Mr. Walker unites the fire and talent of the South. And is not the success of his favorite project a type of his own future career? From a young man unknown to fame, he enters Congress. We see him rising daily in public estimation; in debate, contending with the master spirits of the opposition, and defeating them by his reason and his eloquence, until he leaves them far behind in his career of honor and usefulness. No part of the Union appreciates more than North Carolina the merits of such a man. The harpy hand of faction would dim the laurels of this distinguished citizen, by misrepresenting his conduct in relation to the commission sent to him by the governor of Mississippi, in relation to his successor in the Senate. His letter is published in this paper, which completely overthrows the calumny, and shows that Mr. Walker acted as he should. The commission was only to take effect on a certain contingency, (election of printer,) and by a certain day, (10th of March.) The contingency never happened; and the Senate, but for the act of Providence, (death of a Senator,) would have adjourned before the day arrived; and before it arrived, Mr. Thompson had left Washington. Those who before blamed Mr. Walker, have since honorably retracted their opinions; and he will gain new laurels in an office filled once by a Hamilton, a Gallatin, a Crawford, a McLane, and a Woodbury.

WAXHAW.

From the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle.

## COLONEL MEDILL.

It must be peculiarly gratifying to the democracy of Fairfield county, to witness the high regard in which their estimable friend and neighbor, Colonel Medill, is held by the administration, and by the most distinguished members of the democratic party throughout the country. His fine talents, sound judgment, honorable bearing, and unwavering integrity, have won him friends and admirers far beyond the boundaries of our county and State. His worth is as fully known and appreciated in Washington as in Ohio. The recent appointment of Col. Medill as the chief of the Appointment Bureau of the Post Office Department, is spoken of in terms of the warmest commendation by the leading democratic papers of Ohio. That office is one of great responsibility and trust. It directly controls a larger number of appointments than any other office in the departments. It is therefore regarded, at Washington, as an office of the first importance, which, to give satisfaction to the people, and shield the government from unjust animadversion, requires an incumbent possessing qualifications and talents rarely combined in one individual. Colonel Medill was not an applicant for that or any other post; but the President, the Postmaster General, and the united voice of those associated with the administration, fixed on Colonel Medill as the very man to discharge the delicate and laborious duties of that trust, with honor to himself and credit to the government. By their urgent solicitation, he was prevailed upon to accept it. Honor like this, which follows well-doing, is the highest that can be conferred upon an American citizen.

The democracy of Fairfield county could not but be highly gratified with Colonel Medill's appointment, but they cannot avoid regretting the loss of his society, good counsel, and invaluable aid in our political struggles. He has been for years emphatically our main stay. No man ever battled more valiantly for our glorious cause, and no man is more beloved by his political friends. Wherever his abiding place—whatever his destiny—the democracy of Fairfield will feel the most affectionate solicitude for his welfare.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Union.

## TEXAS—HER RIGHTFUL BOUNDARY—JUSTICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

As the great question of annexation is on the eve of consummation, it is with pain and regret that I have witnessed the course of the National Intelligencer in relation to the occupation, by our troops, of that territory. The editor has labored hard to create the impression that, if our troops should proceed west of the Nueces, they would be invading the territory of Mexico. This is an acknowledgment that all of the territory east of the Nueces did not belong to Mexico, but to the republic of Texas. This is, indeed, an important admission for one who has labored so long in advocating the claims of Mexico; but I would respectfully ask the editor, how does he come to this wise conclusion? Has a conventional line ever been established between Mexico and Texas? None whatever; because Mexico has pertinaciously refused to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and upon this ground alone denies our right to annex her to our glorious Union. If, then, (according to the argument of the Intelligencer,) our troops would not be invading the territory of Mexico, by occupying that portion east of the Nueces, there would be no invasion by occupying that portion west of the Nueces to the Rio del Norte. This was the original boundary according to the treaty by which we acquired Louisiana, and which would have been acknowledged by Don Onis, if Mr. Adams had even suggested it, in the treaty of 1819, by which we acquired Florida, as Mr. Erving's letter to General Jackson so fully established. He stated positively and emphatically in that letter, that Spain "*had given express authority to her minister (Don Onis) to surrender as far as the Colorado, or even to the Rio del Norte,*" to the government of the United States.

The question of annexation, according to the logic of the "National Intelligencer," must turn upon the rightful boundary of Texas, which it gravely decides to be the Nueces; and contends that, if our troops should march west of that river, it would be an invasion of Mexican territory, which would be virtually a declaration of war on the part of our government; and thus, by this inference, it would create the impression that the President had violated his oath of office, because the power to declare war belongs exclusively to Congress; and then, should England interfere, justify her in anything she might think proper to do in giving aid to the Mexican government, should war ensue.

England and France have acknowledged the independence of Texas; therefore, according to Vattel, and other writers upon the laws of nations, they have no right to interfere with any compact into which she may enter, so long as she does not infringe upon the rights of other nations. But if the editor of the "Intelligencer" can make it appear that the Nueces is the rightful boundary of Texas, and that the occupation by our troops west of that river is equivalent to a declaration of war, he would justify the interference of Great Britain. This seems to me to be the drift of his argument. In discussing this question, he acknowledged our right and our duty to give aid to Texas after she had accepted the terms of annexation, for which he deserves the thanks of the American people; but, in attempting to create new difficulties, by contending that if our troops occupied that portion of Texas west of the Nueces, it was an invasion of Mexican territory, (which is virtually a declaration of war,) I am pained to say that he is not actuated by a pure American heart, nor has he studied the geography of that country. In speaking of Texas proper, and her true and legitimate boundary, we, as a nation, must be guided by the treaty of Louisiana, by which we acquired that territory, and not by any claim which Mexico may set up at this important moment.

Frederick Leclerc, member of the Society of Natural History of France, impressed with the importance of Texas in a commercial point of view, visited that country after she had declared her independence, and says: "The revolution which has made, before our eyes, an independent republic out of the Mexican province of Texas, is, at the same time, one of the most singular events of contemporary history, and one of the occurrences which will exercise the greatest influence upon the political and social future of North America. The gigantic progress of that new State; the extraordinary increase of its population; the impulse which it imparts to the mind and to physical interests in the bosom of the United States, along the Gulf of Mexico, and in all the northern provinces of the Mexican republic between the Atlantic ocean and the sea of California; the importance which its immense powers of production give it in the commercial world,—such, at this moment, are the motives which ought to draw the attention of Europe upon Texas." This is the language of a learned and scientific man in relation to the value of Texas, in a commercial point of view; and he calls the "*attention of Europe*" to her natural resources. Would the editor of the National Intelligencer be willing that the commercial advantages so beautifully described by Professor Leclerc should be enjoyed by Europe, at the expense of the United States? If he would, then I am not in the least surprised at his contending for the Nueces as the rightful boundary of Texas proper; because west of that river is the most important to the United States, both in a military and commercial point of view. In fact, Nature seems to have intended the Rio del Norte as a natural boundary between two nations whose language, manners, and customs are so directly at variance with each other. The natural boundaries of Texas are the Sabine to the east; the Red river to the north; to the west, a chain of mountains, whose eastern slope gives birth to the tributaries of the upper waters of the Brazos, to those of the Colorado, and to the Colorado itself; then in the direction from northwest to southeast, to complete the western frontier, the Rio Grande del Norte as far as the sea; finally, on the south, the Gulf of Mexico between the mouth of the Sabine and that of the Rio Grande. Such are the great natural lines which mark the boundary of Texas on the map. In looking minutely at it, it will be discovered that Texas is one of the best watered countries in the world. In going from west to east, there are not less than nine considerable rivers, which are the Rio Nueces, the San Antonio, the Guadalupe, the Colorado, the Brazos, the San Jacinto, the Rio Trinidad, the Naches, and the Sabine; the greater number of which have their mouths in the Gulf of Mexico. The others empty not far from the sea into the principal river, which empties its waters therein directly.

If, in giving this condensed geographical description of Texas, that the editor of the Intelligencer may understand the true interests of his country, I shall convince him of his error, (if it may be so termed,) it is to be hoped that he will retrace his steps, at this important crisis, and stand by her. In contending that, if our troops should occupy the country west of the Nueces, it would be an invasion of the Mexican territory, it is an innuendo that the President had violated the constitution, which he had sworn to protect and defend. This is unmanly and ungenerous; for I am proud as an American, and one who entered into the discussion of this great question at its commencement, to bear witness to his fidelity to his country in relation to this great national question.

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

For the Union.

With every prospect of a war with Mexico, "*and its consequences,*" it becomes the duty of all *good* and *true* Americans to look forward to the event of a war with our old enemy, and to be prepared to *strike*, not to "*fend off*," at a moment's warning. To enable us to do this with effect, the subject cannot be discussed too much, or too freely. I do not wish to be considered an advocate for war; but it may be thrust upon us, and it is our duty to be prepared to meet it.

You have correspondents who appear to have taken upon themselves the "*lake defences*" of our country. While one party is in favor of Pittsburg as the important point to prepare, another is equally sanguine that the Mississippi and a ship-canal to the lakes are all that is necessary for the purpose. They both speak "by authority"—one for the navy, and the other for the army. If I am not trenching on forbidden ground, and invading the rights and privileges of those "charged with the subject," I should like to be heard through the medium of your valuable paper—not arrogating to myself any exclusive privileges, but willing to let my opinions be fairly canvassed, and pass for their real worth.

In the first place, Harry Bluff argues that, with a ship-canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, the story is told. While he is engaged on this, he is willing (or must be) to let John Bull get as many vessels from the ocean, via the Rideau and Welland canals, as he may think necessary; and when all are ready, there is to be a tremendous fight somewhere. We are to come off victorious in the fight, of course; or we shall have had all our labor in vain, and be worse off than before we began. Your other correspondent is in favor of operating upon the lakes by land, as Paddy would say. It appears to me, that this is "all in the wrong." It is beginning at the wrong end; added to which, the idea of building vessels on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers, and transporting them to the lakes in *any number*, is not only an uncertain, but an unnecessary waste of time and money. We built good vessels "last war" on the lakes, and can do so again; but we don't want them. There are now afloat on the upper lakes (Erie and above) more vessels than we shall require to arm in a war with England, at the present time, to take and keep possession of those lakes. It is true, they do not, at present, belong to the navy; but they are there, afloat, and can, with little labor and expense, (comparatively,) be converted into as good war vessels as will be needed on the lakes, and in less time than Harry Bluff would be employed in getting one of his craft through his ship-canal, especially in the month of September; and I do not believe the enemy would wait for Harry, should his canal unluckily be athirst.

At this late day, with our resources and means of offence and defence, I must be allowed to say, it is all idle *talk*, to be planning for the "defence of our northern frontier." Our only plans must be to "carry the war into Africa." The fighting must be done on the land, and in the enemy's country, where only our enemy will be able to meet us. The lakes are ours—the Welland canal must be ours in a few weeks after the *fray* begins. Our care should be that the enemy does not destroy it, and so deprive us of the use of it. The Rideau canal, if not ours also, can easily be rendered useless to our enemy for transporting ships of war.

The grand mistake made by your correspondents is, in looking back to the war of 1812–'14, and arguing from what was enacted on the northern frontier during that period, military blunders included. It becomes us to view things as they *are*, and not as they *were*. Our frontier presents an aspect totally different from that of 1812–'14. At that time our whole northern frontier was a wilderness, with the exception of a few scattered villages along it. We had no communication by steam on the lakes; no roads from the interior. Detroit was almost out of the world. Now, what is the fact? Canals and railroads striking it at every point; steamers on the lakes, to transport troops, &c., with despatch, from one point to another, as they may be required. I could, if necessary, prove, beyond a doubt, that we could transport ten, twenty, or even thirty thousand men, with all their baggage, &c., &c., from Eastern Pennsylvania to the lines, in less time, and at less expense, than they could have marched from *Utica* to Sackett's Harbor in 1812. *Now*, our frontier is lined with large and flourishing cities, filled with provisions of all kinds required to subsist an army. *Then*, every barrel of flour used had to be transported from the interior, at an immense cost of *time*, as well as money.

I repeat, that we must not plan the "*defence of the frontier.*" We must penetrate the Canadas by the Champlain route; take possession of Montreal, or some other point on the Saint Lawrence, so as to effectually cut the enemy's line of communication and defence. Having done this, we must attack them at all points above—on the Saint Lawrence, the Niagara, Detroit, the lakes—with activity, (which is the soul of war,) enterprise, and courage, together with some *hard fighting*, and the Canadas above Quebec must be ours in one campaign; and it should be a short one, too. This may appear "Bobadilish"—to coin a word—and will be ridiculed by some of our sapient editors, who will refer back to 1812. Some of our "regulars," too, will raise their eyelids, and say, "What does 'A Volunteer' know of such matters?" and they, too, will refer to 1812–14. To all such I reply: Look at the map again; see how the land lies. Upper Canada, outflanked by large and populous States, filled with men eager for the contest, if it must be so—and then let them enjoy their own opinion.

We are told that England has twenty thousand men in the provinces, and will have 40,000. Well, let it be so. She has a long line of frontier to defend—must divide her forces, or give up many points without a struggle; and, moreover, she is a long way from home. I do not pretend to assert that we shall gain the victory without a struggle—and *a hard one, too;* but it must be met with quickness, and with an ample force, ONCE AND FOR ALL. Our country possesses the means, and hands willing to use them when called upon.

I shall only add a word to Harry Bluff;—that, after the first campaign, I shall leave the sea-coast and the ocean to him, where, if I mistake not, he will have an ample field to display his known talents, enterprise, and courage; ample for himself and all his brethren afloat. The landlubbers will take care of Canada, after that time; and if a stray vessel or two should keep the *sea*, or the *lakes*, she will be as bad off as the Flying Dutchman, with no port to put into. In the mean time, we have vessels on the lakes without a ship-canal.

A VOLUNTEER.

☞ Our correspondent seems to be preparing for a contest, which we sincerely hope will not arrive for years to come. Yet the maxim of Washington was—and it was the maxim of solid wisdom—"*In peace prepare for war.*"—Union.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, &c. AT AUCTION.—On Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock, we shall sell, in front of our auction store, an excellent lot of household and kitchen furniture; among which are—

Mahogany hair-seat sofas and chairs
Cane and rush chairs, sideboards
Dining and other tables
Crockery-ware, clocks, carpets
Bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bureaus
Wardrobes, washstands, toilet sets, &c.
With many other excellent articles, and a lot of kitchen requisites.

Also, a good carriage and harness, suitable for a hack.

R. W. DYER & CO.,
August 21—2t Auctioneers.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Fall and Winter Course of Lectures commences in this institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months; which is immediately followed by the Spring and Summer Course, which also continues four months.

The arrangements for the session are as follows:

B. L. Hull, M. D., on Anatomy.....$10 00
Jas. H. Oliver, M. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy..... 10 00
L. E. Jones, M. D., on Botany, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica..... 10 00
H. Cox, M. D., Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence..... 10 00
A. H. Baldridge, M. D., on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children..... 10 00
T. V. Morrow, M. D., Physiology, Pathology, and Theory and Practice of Medicine..... 10 00

Matriculation fee, three dollars. Payments for tickets in advance.

This institute was chartered by the last legislature of Ohio, and is under the control of a board of trustees. The course of instruction will embrace everything of any value taught in both the old regular colleges and the reformed or botanical schools of medicine. Candidates for graduation will be expected to comply with the usual requisitions. Boarding can be had at two dollars per week. Persons wishing further information will address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned, on Sixth street, between Vine and Walnut. Lecture rooms at Fourth Street Hall.

T. V. MORROW, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Aug. 21—4t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c. AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, the 27th instant, at 10½ o'clock, we shall sell in the Navy Yard, at the residence of the 1st lieutenant of the yard, his household and kitchen furniture, among which we enumerate the following articles:

Mahogany hair-seat chairs, and hair-seat sofas
Mahogany centre and breakfast tables
Parlor and chamber window curtains and ornaments
Handsome set girandoles, cake baskets
Dinner and tea sets, cut-glass tumblers, wines, decanters, &c.
Ottomans, lard and other lamps
Handsome and superior-toned mahogany piano forte, nearly new
Piano stool, carpets, mahogany French and other bedsteads
Hair mattresses, mahogany dressing and other bureaus
Marble-top mahogany and other washstands
With many other articles, and a good assortment of kitchen requisites.

Terms at sale. R. W. DYER & CO.,
August 21—co&dsif Auctioneers.

PLEASURE TRIP TO PINEY POINT, OLD POINT, AND NORFOLK.

By request, the steamer OCEOLA will make another cheap trip to the abovenamed places on Saturday next, the 22d instant; leaving Washington at 12 o'clock, and Alexandria at half-past 12 o'clock; returning, will leave Norfolk on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Washington next morning. Persons whose business prevents them from leaving for a longer time, will find this to be a cheap, healthy, and pleasant trip.

Passage and fare to Piney Point, and returning, $3; Norfolk, and returning, $5.

JAMES MITCHELL, Captain.
Aug. 20—d

BOARDING.—Mrs. B. M. SMOOT will have, in a few days, two or three large and airy rooms vacated. Persons wanting to be near the departments, could not be better situated than on F street, between 13th and 14th streets.
Aug. 18—3t

# EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

## THE COPPER REGION.

La Pointe, Lake Superior,
July 28, 1845.

In my last brief letter from this place, I had not time to notice many things which I desired to describe. I have now examined the whole coast of the southern shore of Lake Superior, extending from the Sault Ste. Marie to La Pointe, including a visit to the Anse, and the doubling of Keweena point. During the trip, as stated previously, we had camped out twenty-one nights. I examined the mines worked by the Pittsburg company at Copper harbor, and those worked by the Boston company at Eagle river, as well as picked up all the information I could about other portions of the mineral district, both off and on shore. The object I had in view when visiting it, was to find out, as near as I could, the naked facts in relation to it. The distance of the lake-shore traversed by my party to La Pointe was about five hundred miles—consuming near four weeks' time to traverse it. I have still before me a journey of three or four hundred miles before I reach the Mississippi river, by the way of the Brulé and St. Croix rivers. I know the public mind has been recently much excited in relation to the mineral region of country of Lake Superior, and that a great many stories are in circulation about it. I know, also, that what is said and published about it, will be read with more or less interest, especially by parties who have embarked in any of the speculations which have been got up about it. It is due to truth and candor, however, for me to declare it as my opinion, that the whole country has been overrated. That copper is found scattered over the country equal in extent to the trap-rock hills and conglomerate ledges, either in its native state, or in the form of a black oxide, as a green *silicate*, and, perhaps, in some other forms, cannot be denied; but the difficulty, so far, seems to be that the copper ores are too much diffused, and that no veins such as geologists would term *permanent* have yet positively been discovered.

The richest copper ore yet found is that raised from a vein of black oxide, at Copper harbor, worked by the Pittsburg company, which yields about seventy per cent. of pure copper. But this conglomerate cementation of trap-rock, flint, pebbles, &c., and sand, brought together in a fused black mass, (as is supposed, by the overflowings of the trap, of which the hills are composed near this place,) is exceedingly hard and difficult to blast. An opinion seems to prevail among many respectable geologists, that metallic veins found in conglomerate are never thought to be very permanent. Doctor Pettit, however, informed me that he had traced the vein for near a mile through the conglomerate, and into the hill of trap, across a small lake in the rear of Fort Wilkins. The direction of the vein is from northwest to southeast through the conglomerate, while the course of the lake-shore and hills at this place varies little from north and south. Should the doctor succeed in opening a permanent vein in the hill of trap opposite, of which he is sanguine, it is probable this mine will turn out to be exceedingly valuable. As to these matters, however, time alone, with further explorations, must determine. The doctor assured me that he was at present paying his way, in merely sinking shafts over the vein preparatory to mining operations; which he considered a circumstance favorable to the mine, as this is not of common occurrence.

The mines at Copper harbor and Eagle river are the only two as yet sufficiently broached to enable one to form any tolerably accurate opinion as to their value or prospects.

Other companies are about commencing operations, or talk of doing so—such as a New York, or rather Albany company, calling themselves "*The New York and Lake Superior Mining Company,*" under the direction of Mr. Larned, of Albany, in whose service Dr. Euhts has been employed as geologist. They have made locations at various points—at Dead river, Agate harbor, and at Montreal river. I believe they have commenced mining to some extent at Agate harbor.

One or two other Boston companies, besides that operating at Eagle river, have been formed with the design of operating at other points. Mr. Bernard, formerly of St. Louis, is at the head of one of them. Besides these, there is a kind of Detroit company, organized, it is said, for operating on the Ontonagon river. It has its head, I believe, in Detroit, and its tail almost everywhere. I have not heard of their success in digging, thus far; though *they say* they have found some valuable mines. Time must determine that. I wish it may be so.

From Copper harbor, I paid a visit to Eagle river—a small stream inaccessible to any craft larger than a moderate-sized Mackinac boat. There is only the open lake for a roadstead off its mouth, and no harbor nearer than Eagle harbor, some few miles to the east of it. In passing west from Copper harbor along the northern shore of Keweena point, the coast, almost from the extremity of Keweena point, to near Eagle river, is an iron-bound coast, presenting huge, longitudinal, black, irregular-shaped masses of trap-conglomerate, often rising up ten or fifteen feet high above water, at some distance from the main shore, leaving small sounds behind them, with bays, to which there are entrances through broken continuities of the advanced breakwater-like ledges. Copper harbor is thus formed by Porter's island, on which the agency has been so injudiciously placed, and which is nothing but a conglomerate island of this character, with its sides next the lake raised by Nature, so as to afford a barrier against the waves that beat against it from without. The surface of the island over the conglomerate is made up of a mass of pebbles and fragmentary rock, mixed with a small portion of earth, wholly or quite incapable of cultivation. Fort Wilkins is located about two miles from the agency, on the main land, between which and the fort communication in winter is difficult, if not impossible. Of the inexcusable blunder made in putting this garrison on its present badly-selected site, I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

In travelling up the coast from Sault St. Marie, the first 50 or 100 miles, the shore of Lake Superior exhibits, for much of the distance, a white sandy beach, with a growth of pines, silver fir, birch, &c., in the rear. This beach is strewed in places with much whitened and abraded drift-wood, thrown high on the banks by heavy waves in storms, and the action of ice in winter. This drift-wood is met with, at places, from one end of the lake to the other, which we found very convenient for fire-wood at our encampments. The sand on the southern shore terminates, in a measure, at Grand Sables, which are immense naked pure sand-hills, rising in an almost perpendicular form next to the lake, of from 200 to 300 feet high. Passing this section, we come to white sand-stone in the Pictured Rocks. Leaving these, we make the red sand-stone cliffs of Grand Island, and red sand-stone promontories and shore, at various points from this section, to the extreme end of the lake. It never afterwards wholly disappears. Between promontories of red stone are headlands, &c., standing out often in long, high, irregular cliffs, with traverses of from 6, 7, to 8 miles from one to the other, while a kind of rounded bay stretches away inland, having often a sandy beach at its base, with pines growing in the forest in the rear. Into these bays, small rivers, nearly or quite shut in summer with sand, enter the lake.

The first trap-rock we met with, was near Dead river, and at some few points west of it. We then saw no more of it immediately on the coast, till we made the southern shore of Keweena point. All around the coast by the Anse, around Keweena bay, we found nothing but alternations of sand beaches and sand-stone cliffs and points. The inland, distant, and high hills about Huron river, no doubt, are mainly composed of trap-rock.

Near Little Montreal river, the trap-hills rise boldly from the water's edge to a very considerable height, in sombre nakedness, forming an imposing and interesting scene.

Going west from Eagle river, we soon after lost both conglomerate and trap-rock, and found, in their stead, our old companions—red sand-stone shores, cliffs, and promontories, alternating with sandy or gravelly beaches.

The trap-rock east and west of the Portage river rises with, and follows, the range of high hills running, at most points irregularly, from northeast to southwest, parallel with the lake shore. It is said to appear in the *Porcupine mountain*, which runs parallel with Iron river, and at right angles to the lake shore. This mountain is so named by the Indians, who conceived its principal ridge bore a likeness to a porcupine; but, to my fancy, it bears a better resemblance to a huge hog, with its snout stuck down at the lake-shore, and its back and tail running into the interior. This river and mountain are found about twenty miles west of the Ontonagon river, which is said to be the largest stream that empties into the lake. The site for a farm, or the location of an agency, at its mouth, is very beautiful, and admirably suited for either purpose. The soil is good; the river safe for the entrance and secure anchorage of schooners, and navigable to large barges and keel-boats for twelve miles above its mouth. The trap range, believed to be as rich in copper ores as any part of Lake Superior, crosses this river near its forks, about fifteen miles above its mouth. The government have organized a mineral agency at its mouth, and appointed Major Campbell as agent to reside at it; than whom, a better selection could not have been made.

The nearest approach the trap-rock hills make to the lake-shore, beyond the Porcupine mountain, is on the Montreal river, a short distance above the falls. Beyond Montreal river, to La Pointe, we found red-clay cliffs, based on red sand-stone, to occur. Indeed, this combination frequently occurred at various sections of the coast—beginning, first, some miles west of the Portage.

From Copper harbor to Agate harbor is called 7 miles; to Eagle river, 20 miles; to the Portage, 48 miles; to the Ontonagon, 80 miles; to La Pointe, from Copper harbor, 170 miles. From the latter place to the river Brulé is about 70 miles; up which we expect to ascend for 75 miles, make a portage of three miles to the St. Croix river, and descend that for 300 