

To Correspondents.

Cincinnati Gazette. Please send your daily to "George Flint, Indianapolis, Indiana," in the amount of five dollars, and charge our account. C. S. S. R. A. C., Williamsport. We are not aware of having omitted the publication alluded to. And we would say we employ and pay our reporters for their matters, and in all words published at the earliest practicable moment. If any body can do better, we should like them to try it.

The State Journal speaks very lightly of the recent attempt of the U. S. Senate to disgrace editor Ritchie on account of the publication of a certain communication in the "Union." We cannot think that the editor of the Journal conscientiously approves of the course of the Senate in question; for even admitting, as the Journal seems to believe, that the Senate did not intend by its action to gag the press, its course was characterized by any thing but that "dignity" which Senators professed to be so jealous in maintaining. But the Journal is well aware that the resolutions were carried by the entire whig vote of the Senate in conjunction with Calhoun and Butler, S. C., and Yulee and Westcott of Florida, the ultra navy faction. This is the simple reason why the Journal takes the position alluded to. It defends a wrong action from the force of partisanship, and that only, and whether its motives are any better than those it unjustly imputes to Mr. Ritchie—mercenary ones—the public can decide.

Since writing the above, we have noticed the following paragraph on the same subject from the Boston Courier, a leading whig paper. It takes manly and just ground, and does not, like the Journal, impinge on the most vital principles of liberty, for the purpose of glossing over a wrong perpetrated by its party leaders:

"The Editor of Mr. Ritchie from his privileged seat in the United States Senate was an act of supreme folly. It was originated by a portion of his own political party, but the whigs went in a body for the measure. It may have produced a momentary mortification to Mr. Ritchie, but it certainly tends to increase his popularity with his party, which embraces a majority of the people of the Union. It is a necessary evil in order to lead the wounded dignity of the Senate, if an serious wound had been inflicted, which is somewhat doubtful, and by no means universally admitted. If the Senate is so sensitive to its honor as to visit with indignation every amendment upon its proceedings, which may chance to be promulgated by the newspaper press, it will have a plentiful supply of business, and may as well resolve itself into a perpetual court for the trial of editors and their correspondents. Grave senators are not far removed above the level of their constituents with respect to intellect and integrity. They are not always wise enough to spread a mantle over their weakness and folly, nor prudent enough to act entirely free from prejudice and passion. There is no reason why they should be exempt from the fiercest censure of the people and the press; and when their freedom is abridged or overthrown, the reign of despotism is begun."

"We have no political sympathies with Mr. Ritchie, but we have a regard for the freedom of the press and for the largest liberty of amendment under all the servants of the people, however high their station."

Democratic Victory in New Orleans.
An election for Senators and Representatives took place in New Orleans on the 12th ult., and the Democrats achieved a splendid victory. The Democratic candidates for the Senate, and the candidate for Representative in the 3d district, were elected. In the 5th district it is said there is a tie.

So much for Whig abuse of the Administration relative to the Mexican war, and every thing else.—The people will mark their course and remember it, as they did that of the Revolutionary times, and the Federalists of 1812. So mote it be!

Concert!

We bespeak special attention to the concert proposed to be given on Tuesday evening next, the 9th inst., by the Choir of the 2d Pres. Church, in behalf of the suffering poor in Ireland and Scotland. The choir have selected some of the most choice pieces, and it is well known that they are abundantly able to do them full justice. Such an announcement at any time would not fail to draw a crowd, but it will more certainly do so as the proceeds are for so noble an object.

Hon. A. KENNEDY.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel publishes an extract of a letter from Mr. Kennedy, by which it appears that he refuses again to be a candidate for Congress in the 10th district, except by the unanimous desire of the party. He is personally desirous of retiring for the present. It will be hard to find a more able man than himself as his successor. Col. John Spencer of Fort Wayne is announced for place, subject to the action of a convention.

The wit and decency of the Louisville Journal thus develops itself in reply to a contemporary. If such stuff should appear anywhere else than in a leading whig paper, it would hardly find as ready a market as it now does.

"We care nothing for such terms as 'wretch' when they come from a fellow as foul-mouthed as if he had stood twenty-four hours gazing perpendicularly upward with open mouth at a roost of obscene birds."

The Whabash Express is entirely mistaken in its suppositions as to the author of the communication in this paper, in reply to the statements of "a Senator," in a previous number of the Express concerning the "Butler bills." The writer of our communication was not a candidate for any appointment during the last session of the Legislature.

J. B. Semans has commenced the publication of a paper at Lafayette, Ind., entitled the "Son of Temperance." Its title indicates its objects; and if it will make war on the "beer barrels," instead of giving them "aid and comfort," it will probably do some good within its sphere.

SOLDIERS, look at Lieut. Love's advertisement in today's paper. Now is the best chance probably ever to be had by those desirous of serving Uncle Sam.—Such offers are not made every day.

See advertisement of new washing machine.—It is understood a public trial will be made soon—probably on Monday next. It seems to be well worthy attention.

B. W. Engle takes the place of G. W. Snyder in the management of the "Crawfordville Review." We wish him abundance of success.

The proceedings of a Democratic meeting at Bloomington will appear in our next paper. They were too late for this.

Flour sold in Cincinnati, March 2d, at \$4.30 to \$4.45. Demand brisk and market firm.

The Eastport, Maine, Sentinel publishes the politics of officers in the army and navy, probably communicated by some person attached to one or the other service. He says:

The following are whigs: Generals Scott, Gaines, Taylor, Wool, Worth, Brooks, Jessup, Commodore Conner, Perry, (brother of Oliver H. Perry, and Captain-in-law of Mr. Slidell,) Capt. May and Jack Hays.

The following are democrats: Generals Patterson, Twiggs, Butler, Quitman, Smith, Kearney, Col. Harney and Com. Stockton.

More ruin!—"The Belleville Iron works" is the name given to extensive buildings in the course of construction opposite New Orleans. These works are being erected by a company, with ample capital, and the buildings will cover a space of 500 feet deep.—They will, it is stated, give employment to three hundred workmen.

The Western Railway Company have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to increase their capital to \$10,000,000, for the purpose of laying a second track.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 11, 1847.

[Volume VI: Number 38.]

Charges against Lt. Governor Dunning.

Under an envelope dated "Camp near Saltillo, Jan. 9, 1847," we have just received the communications which we append below, from Captain Kinder, who informs us that he has forwarded copies of the same to the State Journal. Upon a careful reading of these communications, we do not see that they establish anything more than Mr. Dunning has himself admitted, as to matter of fact. But they do seem to evince a disposition to put the severest construction upon those facts which they will possibly bear; and even to manifest a feeling of personal hostility towards Mr. Dunning, rather difficult to account for, if these facts alone are taken into view. By the same mail which brought these communications, we received a private letter from another source, on which we can rely, and from which we take the liberty of making the following extract:

"I see that they are attacking Mr. Dunning for sending a whig paper an exhibition of his mind but little about this matter, but I have heard it frequently remarked that P. M. K.—had rather skinned him, and that notwithstanding the exorbitant prices charged, Mr. D. would lose in the transaction. But I would just say to you that there were other people who sold whiskey besides Paris C. Dunning, and if one whiskey seller is to be attacked, they ought to give them all a good thrashing. I am neither advocating nor defending any man, but I contend that all persons guilty of the same offense ought to be treated alike. I regret that Capt. Kinder wrote the article in the Paoli paper, because I have a high regard for him. There will be plenty of time to talk of these matters after we get home."

We think there is some pith in these remarks, and so we presume will our readers. But we must trust to time for a development of all the circumstances in this case; and we have no doubt that that arbiter will be a test of motives as well as of facts.

To the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel.

In your paper of Nov. 19th, 1846, I see a communication from Lt. Gov. Dunning relative to his doings while on the Rio Grande. It is not my intention to enter into a controversy with you, and I send you with this communication, a circular from the democratic officers of the regiment, which you will please publish, and I shall rest satisfied, and let the case go to a jury of the people. In a letter which I did write to the editor of the Patriot, published at Paoli, I made certain statements, and I think the circular will fully justify me. The insinuation in your paper that I was once a whig, was unexpected to me, from the source. The first time I ever gave my name as James Whitcomb for Gov. and Joseph A. Wright for Congress. I never cast a vote for a whig for an office higher than a constable in my life. Your insinuation can have its weight. I am willing that the people of the State of Indiana may judge of my letter and the circular of the officers. I was much surprised at the effrontery of Mr. Dunning in attempting to deny the facts, when there are so many witnesses who will testify to the facts. I am yours, respectfully,
T. B. KINDER.

Our Generals.

No one can say, or should say, that republics are ungrateful. We scarcely open a paper, without seeing some honor, some funeral triumph, some merited eulogium on the officers who fell defending the flag of their country. Committees have crossed the seas, and traveled thousands of miles, to bring from a foreign soil the buried soldier, and inter him with honor near his native home, so that his bones should not repose in a foreign land. To the living the country has been prodigal of favors, honors, promotions, and rewards; and a grateful people have manifested towards General Taylor, in particular, the highest praise that could be rendered for brilliant services, accompanied with every honor and favor that a government could confer upon him. All this we read and justly. It was therefore with regret that we read the letter from General Taylor, published in every newspaper—ostensibly written to a private friend, but evidently with no prohibition as to giving it to the world—in which he prefers charges against the government, intimates that the public authorities were dissatisfied with his armistice, and declares that he has been left without adequate supplies to maintain his position. General Taylor knows the duty he owes to his government and superior officer. He is a plain, substantial man, with a good strong mind, and great military activity and experience; but he has been tampered with by politicians.—Hemmed in by a superior force, and supposed to have been cut off from his camp when at Palo Alto, he was condemned as an unskillful officer in allowing himself to be caught in that dangerous position; but when he fought and gained the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, those who were the loudest to condemn the imprudent general were the first to offer him the homage of their applause, and to discover that, in addition to a brave and successful military leader, he was an indomitable whig; and forthwith they nominated him for the next Presidency, and he was told in the papers that he had experienced and treated the officers of the government, and that the "idle and incompetent official" at Washington had scrutinized with a jealous eye all his movements." That General Taylor believed this to be true, we have a right to infer from his letter, and we are sorry for it. It is thus that the vile spirit of party paralyzes all that touches, and destroys those who it is most desirous to serve.

He has been General Taylor received "ill-treatment" from the government. He was selected to command the army at Corpus Christi over the heads of several older colonels, and of high reputation—selected because the government had a high opinion of his skill and courage, and his soldier-like manners and habits. Was this "ill-treatment"? The moment intelligence arrived of the glorious battles of the 8th and 9th of May, the President of the United States promoted him to the rank of Major General, and that of a major general, and he did not transmit the commission through the adjutant general's office, as customary, but wrote an autograph letter, enclosing the commission, returning thanks in his own name, and in the name of his country, and expressed his greatest pleasure that he had it in his power to reward such services. Was this "ill-treatment"? Why Gen. Taylor has not at this day acknowledged the honor done him by the chief magistrate of the nation, and commander-in-chief of the army, is a private affair with which we have no right to interfere. The general complains that he had not adequate supplies transmitted to him—that he had but "limited means," and had he failed he would "have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse."

We look with wonder upon the operations of the whig party, and the manner in which they exercise the immense amount of labor it has accomplished within the last eighteen months. Unprepared for war, 15,000 men have been armed, equipped, mustered into service, and sent with immense stores of cannon, powder, ball, and provisions, a distance of nearly two thousand miles in a strange country—another army dispatched over the wilderness to California—more than an abundance of all kinds of stores and provisions shipped thousands of miles, and hundreds of wagons prepared for transportation—battles fought—victories gained—storming parties, shells, mortars, howitzers, and every thing appertaining to war prepared in due season and in abundance. We have conquered ten times more territory, and fought more desperate pitched battles in eighteen months, with less than 20,000 men, than France did in Algeria, with 80,000 veterans, in seven years! Is nothing due to the energy and vigilance of the war department for the preparations which have accompanied these victories?

"Save me from my friends!" Gen. Taylor may well say. But is he alone in all the glories of this war? Where was Duncan and his artillery, who loudly in council insisted upon fighting the battle of Resaca de la Palma, with a majority against him? Where was Worth, who skillfully led his storming party at Monterey, and carried the strongholds of that place? Gen. Taylor has received but kindness and confidence from the President, and zealous and successful co-operation from the war department; and if these mischief-making, busy, intermeddling politicians, would see only to use him for their own purposes, would leave the old soldier alone to his delicate duties, and not have their flattering falsehoods and promises for the future in his ears, he would not write letters unfriendly to his government, and the superior officer to whom he owes obedience and respect. Opinions against creating a lieutenant-general have, since the publication of that letter, undergone a considerable change.

Congress.

The principal subject of interest up to the latest date, was the debate in the Senate on the Three Million or Peace Bill. Mr. Benton had made an able speech in reply to Calhoun, in which he reviewed the course of the latter on the Texas question. He gave Calhoun some forty-four pound shots. We shall publish his speech in our next. It not only puts Calhoun on the wig, but renders his conduct in the House very reprehensible. Mr. Morehead, on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the House bill amending the present Post Office Law. The bill as reported was passed.

Mr. Crittenden reported a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of Ireland—to be expended by the President in the purchase of provisions, and paying the expenses of transporting the same to Ireland by government vessels.

Messrs. Crittenden, Clayton and Cass, made speeches in favor of its immediate adoption; but it met with some opposition on the part of Mr. Niles, and so it was laid over for the present.

The Three Million Bill was taken up, and Mr. Hannegan having the floor, gave his views. After he had concluded, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was taken up, but the Senate adjourned without taking any action upon it.

House.—A bill regulating intercourse with Indian tribes, and also the navy appropriation bill, passed the House to-day.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill from the Senate providing for the offering of the ten new regiments.

An amendment was adopted allowing the President to select the chief commander from the regular army of volunteer force, at his option, without regard to commission; also, an amendment limiting the number of Major Generals to two, and the Brigadier Generals to three. The House adopted the amendments.

The following article is from the N. Y. Sunday Times, edited by the noted M. M. Noah, once a democrat, afterwards a whig. The Times we believe is a neutral paper. The article vindicates the Administration from the charges of the federal papers that it has been unkind to Gen. Taylor. Such a vindication is not needed by those who remember that the President rapidly raised Taylor from the office of a colonel of the line and brevet brigadier general, to the command of the army of operations and invasion of Mexico, and that he has since been promoted to the rank of major general, and afterwards nominated him to the honorable commission, first of a brevet major general, and next of major general in full. But there are other points in the article which are of interest.

No one can say, or should say, that republics are ungrateful. We scarcely open a paper, without seeing some honor, some funeral triumph, some merited eulogium on the officers who fell defending the flag of their country. Committees have crossed the seas, and traveled thousands of miles, to bring from a foreign soil the buried soldier, and inter him with honor near his native home, so that his bones should not repose in a foreign land. To the living the country has been prodigal of favors, honors, promotions, and rewards; and a grateful people have manifested towards General Taylor, in particular, the highest praise that could be rendered for brilliant services, accompanied with every honor and favor that a government could confer upon him. All this we read and justly. It was therefore with regret that we read the letter from General Taylor, published in every newspaper—ostensibly written to a private friend, but evidently with no prohibition as to giving it to the world—in which he prefers charges against the government, intimates that the public authorities were dissatisfied with his armistice, and declares that he has been left without adequate supplies to maintain his position. General Taylor knows the duty he owes to his government and superior officer. He is a plain, substantial man, with a good strong mind, and great military activity and experience; but he has been tampered with by politicians.—Hemmed in by a superior force, and supposed to have been cut off from his camp when at Palo Alto, he was condemned as an unskillful officer in allowing himself to be caught in that dangerous position; but when he fought and gained the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, those who were the loudest to condemn the imprudent general were the first to offer him the homage of their applause, and to discover that, in addition to a brave and successful military leader, he was an indomitable whig; and forthwith they nominated him for the next Presidency, and he was told in the papers that he had experienced and treated the officers of the government, and that the "idle and incompetent official" at Washington had scrutinized with a jealous eye all his movements." That General Taylor believed this to be true, we have a right to infer from his letter, and we are sorry for it. It is thus that the vile spirit of party paralyzes all that touches, and destroys those who it is most desirous to serve.

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The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states, on the authority of Mr. Isaac Hill, that that gentleman proposes to establish in Washington a Democratic press, and it is to have the Congressional printing, "having made the most satisfactory bid."

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Sketches in the Camp.

BY AN EX-REPORTER OF THE STATE SENTINEL.

No. 15.

The 2d regiment left Rinconada on the morning of the 21st of December. The road would round a mountain peak to the left. After proceeding about a mile we found ourselves at the foot of a high rocky hill. The train reached the top with considerable difficulty. At the top of this summit I observed a place where the Mexicans had commenced throwing up breastworks for the purpose of preventing the Americans from advancing any further into their country; but the work had been abandoned before any part of it was completed. They had only dug a ditch about twelve feet around a small space of ground. From the quantity of rock in and about it, I should judge it was hard digging, and if I had been so unfortunate as to have been born upon Mexican soil with Mexican principles, and been doomed to dig in such a place, if they did not furnish me powder to blow up the rocks I should certainly ask the privilege of being mustered upon the key list. There can be no doubt that when Amputa succeeded in inducing Gen. Taylor to have fixed in the terms of the capitulation that neither army should pass Rinconada within the sixty days, it was his intention to fortify so strongly upon this hill as to prevent our army from passing at any future time. He probably imagined that he would cut the Americans down by thousands as they approached. I am willing to admit that this would have been a strong position, but our army considers no fortification invulnerable—no wall too high to scale, and no force too large to contend with. This position would enable the Mexicans to make a strong defense, but they would be driven from it. Duncan's Battery would be seen climbing the steep precipice. Ridgely's Flying Artillery would advance quickly, sending the messengers of death in rapid succession, the regulars and volunteers would advance upon them with fixed bayonets; the Texas Rangers would climb over the mountains at the right, and before the setting of the sun, the Mexicans would be glad to slip out at the back door. I am not in the habit of boasting, but after viewing the ground at Monterey, where our army fought against superior numbers, in strong forts and well entrenched castles, I am constrained to believe that in any other contest they could not be so successful.

We encamped at a hacienda called Ojo Caliente. The mountain pass through which we were traveling did not contain a tree or shrub four inches in diameter, except some shade trees that were set out at ranchos near the road side. The ground was quite rocky and covered with small bushes about a foot and a half high and two or three species of the cactus, which were of considerable size were seen on the top of the mountains. The next morning was new year's day, but nothing of importance occurred. After marching several hours we met the 1st regiment of Ohio and the Louisville Legion returning to Monterey. We arrived at the camp ground near Saltillo, some time before dark and found every thing quiet, and the Mexicans as polite as so many French gentlemen. In fact, they did not seem to be at all hostile to the Americans. The Rio Grande. On the contrary, many of them at this section are well educated in their own language.

Gen. Butler and Gen. Worth were still here. They are both excellent men—men whose bravery has been tested—men who have exceeded the expectation of their friends in every contest in which they have been engaged. Gen. Butler has not entirely recovered from a wound, but I assure you that notwithstanding this, he is the old hero would engage you to-day as any other time.

The health of the men in the 2d and 3d regiments has been very good. One of Capt. Rousseau's men died very suddenly on the 24th of January. He went out to the spring branch, and while in the act of dipping up a cup of water he fell over and survived only a few minutes. Col. Bowles, Capt. Walker, and Commissary Graham, arrived here on the 4th of January.

A portion of the infantry and artillery left here to-day. It is expected they will go to Vera Cruz. There were some of the regulars that hailed from Indiana, and among the number was Lieut. Benjamin, who called on us and bid us farewell. I was much gratified to learn from a gentleman (belonging to the same battalion) who accompanied us to this place, that Lieut. B. gave a good account of himself at the battle of Palo Alto, and that he was a very young officer, always ready to face danger, and to forego his own attack.

It is much colder here than at Matamoros, though not so windy. We have not seen any snow, and but little ice. Wood is very scarce, being brought here at a great distance on pack mules. We suffer but little with cold, but the Mexicans draw their ringlets and beads, and wear their shawls, and even cover up their faces and exclaim "much frio."

Camp Butler, near Saltillo, Jan. 7, 1847.

No. 10.

When Gen. Worth left Saltillo on the 10th of January, a portion of the regular artillery and some of the infantry, belonging to the regular army, every thing was calm. There was not the slightest movement of a hostile nature on the part of the enemy, that could be perceived. Gen. Lane moved into the city and took the command of it in place of Gen. Worth. Gen. Butler still remained here, having command of not only all the forces near this point, but of his entire division stationed at different points. The 2d regiment had taken quarters that had been evacuated. The 2d regiment was sent for in great haste, which regiment moved into the city with little delay, as possible on the 12th of January, and since that time there has been nothing talked of but a fight. It has been asserted that they would be a battle before the going down of the sun on the following day, but that day has more than once passed by without bringing with it the horrors of war. But most of the news came through men from Gen. Wool's camp, and one of the Arkansas cavalry informed me yesterday that Gen. Wool had been talking about a fight ever since they commenced the march, and at this late period they attached no importance to an alarm that was given by him—that they had continually heard the cry of "wolf," when there was no wolf. It is true there are some remarks made in relation to an attack that appear somewhat ludicrous, but there can be no doubt that there are some indications of hostile movements on the part of the enemy. The Mexicans have already moved many of their valuable golden images from the church on the Plaza de Santiago, and a great number of families have moved out of the city within a few days. The Texan Indians (who inhabit a portion of Saltillo) appear to take great events more easy, and do not leave town in such great numbers. These Indians are a part of a tribe that rendered Cortez efficient service in conquering Mexico. I know not what part they have played in this Mexican war, but I have been informed that they do not amalgamate with the Mexicans to a very great extent, and their municipal regulations are distinct from the rest of the country, and that they have a church of their own, which is of the catholic order, as no other is tolerated by the Mexican constitution.

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They fight equal to Texas Rangers, and one of the

two combatants is almost invariably killed, but this is partly owing to the fact that their gaills are unlike those made in the United States, instead of being made for parrying, they are made like swords, to cut and thrust—so that they will let out the entrails of an antagonist at one stroke. When there is any probability of a gamecock recovering from a wound, great care is taken to restore him, and for that purpose he is partly covered up with dirt to prevent inflammation. Cock fighting is encouraged by some of the greatest men in Mexico, and from appearances I should judge that public opinion sanctioned this amusement quite as much as horse racing was encouraged in some parts of the United States. Saltillo seems to be rather on the decline. Many of the buildings look very old and are going to ruin. The streets are very narrow, and paved with small rocks, that have been worn smooth by mules traveling over them. The city is well watered by fountains on the plazas, the fountain head being on a hill above the city. The water can be conducted to any part of it. The water never fails, and is very useful, not only to the citizens of Saltillo, but is used to irrigate the lands in the valley where the rain is not sufficient for the growth of the crops. By this means some very fine fields of corn are cultivated even in the rocky valley between Saltillo and Monterey. But this is not all the advantage of this mountain spring. There is a caterpillar in the valley propelled by the water from this spring. It is owned by an English firm, and although the Mexican laws are not favorable to foreigners locating factories in their territory, the firm pay all that the government exacts for the privilege of manufacturing, and still make a handsome profit on the capital invested. It appears that the Mexican government has fallen into the same error that has been practised by many other nations, and has monopolized people. This error is to make no distinction between a coarse and a fine article. The foreign manufacturer who locates here is required to pay a certain amount on every piece he makes, and to pay as much for the privilege of manufacturing a coarse piece as a fine piece. This is the reason that they cannot afford to sell coarse goods much less than fine goods. They are thus prevented from doing any thing from a more civilized nation, and almost invariably copy the faults of that nation, instead of something that would be of some advantage.

The health of the Indiana volunteers is very good, as well as those from Illinois and Arkansas, that are encamped near here.

On the 10th a soldier was at the upper fountain for the purpose of watering two horses. Two Mexicans rode up near him and lassoed him, at the same time taking both of his horses and making their escape. The soldier laid upon the ground senseless for some time and then got up and reached the quarters of Col. Churchill, without being molested, but he was very much bruised and covered with blood.

Two armed Mexicans were taken prisoners on the 17th of January.

Saltillo, Mexico, Jan. 18, 1847.

The Prosecution of the War.
We cannot regard as entirely consistent with public interest, the course of several distinguished and leading men in each House of Congress, upon the Mexican war. Of course we acknowledge the legislative right of opinion, speech and action. Of course we admit that parties are incidental to popular governments, and generally useful; that both of the great parties into which our country is divided, having equal stakes in the liberty, character, property, prospects, and the future of the country, are equally patriotic; and that the distinguished legislators who oppose the Executive in the prosecution of this war, are as deeply involved in, and as keenly sensitive to, the safety, prosperity and honor of their country, as those legislators, equally distinguished, with whom they disagree. We cannot award to Gen. Cass, or Col. Benton, or Mr. Allen, or Gen. Dix, or Mr. Cameron, purer motives or loftier aims, than to Mr. Clayton, or Mr. Crittenden, or Mr. Corwin, or Mr. Webster, or Mr. Calhoun. But while admitting all this, we must insist on the right of judgment, and without impeaching the motives of any, urge that while the course of some among them tends to promote the interests and sustain the honor of the country, that of the others has the very opposite tendency.

The recent species of Mr. Berrien, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Corwin are, in our estimation, very imprudent at this crisis. They are utterly unequal to the purpose of reversing anything that has been done towards Mexico, and worse than useless in protecting the war. The opinions of Mr. Corwin upon the origin of the war, will not restore the country to the position which it occupied before General Taylor crossed the Nueces, or Gen. Arista the Rio Grande. They cannot unlight the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey, restore to life the thousands who have died in the service of the treasury, or the millions expended. Then of what present value are all these censures of the Executive for the past? We can see none; and were they merely useless, we should severely condemn such waste of precious time in Congress. But such things are more than useless. They are positively injurious to the country, in inspiring the Mexicans with hopes from our divisions, and thus protecting the war. The Mexicans, an ignorant, vain, and thoughtless people, are accustomed to frequent revolutions in their own government, produced by causes much slighter than any which excite our divisions in Congress. In Mexico, the slight and temporary disagreement between the War Department and Gen. Scott, or the proposition to cast impounded arms into the hands of the Mexicans, would be regarded by these officers as *revolucionarios*, followed by a *revolucion* and total change of national policy. And the Mexican legislative parties, each led by an aspirant to the Presidency, could not pass through a Congressional session without a *revolucion*, a new President, and the imprisonment, exile or death of his predecessor. Accustomed to such changes, and measuring all public administration by the gain and ignominy people may well suppose that our Congressional strife are the precursors of a speedy revolution, in which the present administration will be displaced by another, favorable to Mexico. And they do suppose it. General Taylor's letter tells them that "nobody in the United States thinks of annexing Mexico;" and hence they are encouraged to resist, believing that as the administration will be permitted to receive no territory, the people will not incur the expense of prosecuting a long war for nothing. Mr. Berrien says that our policy is against further acquisition of territory, which leaves the Mexicans to infer that the government are prosecuting a war without an object, and will not be tolerated longer in wasting the national resources. Mr. Calhoun tells them that we must retire within the Rio Grande, which encourages them in their efforts to drive us over it. And now Mr. Corwin vindicates the Mexican government, denounces his own, accuses the President of issuing a false manifesto, and calls upon Congress to stop the war; all which informs the Mexicans that one half at least of the American nation are their allies, and consequently that they will finally beat the other half.

Such are the tendencies of these proceedings, however conscientious and patriotic be their authors; and for their integrity and patriotism we allow full credit. Their object being a speedy termination of the war, they would attain it much more easily by prosecuting the war with vigor; by proclaiming to Mexico that, however the war originated, it is the cause of the nation, and must command all the nation's energies; that, whichever of the two nations were the aggressor, Mexico must hope to find no allies in the United States. We must admit that the tendency of such conduct is "aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States," though never intended for such purpose.—Pa. Ledger.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states, on the authority of Mr. Isaac Hill, that that gentleman proposes to establish in Washington a Democratic press, and it is to have the Congressional printing, "having made the most satisfactory bid."

John Case, in 1842 publisher of the Circleville Herald, a violent whig paper, has recently deserted from the Mexican party, and now does battle manfully as the editor of the Democratic Washington of that place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

The Parliamentary proceedings have exclusively absorbed attention. The eyes of the nation are fixed on Ireland, where death is doing its work through the instrumentality of starvation. The details are horribly sickening. The poor try to escape, and thousands find their way daily to England and Scotland. Liverpool and Glasgow are overrun with these poor creatures. In the former town as many as 100,000 have received out-door relief in a week. The pressure of local taxation on the rate payers is likely to rain many small housekeepers, and leave them without covering or shelter.—Liverpool Times, Feb. 4th.

A determined effort is being made by the wealthy classes in England to assist the Irish by means of private subscriptions by abstaining as much as possible from any superfluous consumption of food. A Queen's letter has appeared, addressed to the minister of the Church of England, requiring subscriptions to be made, and large sums have thus been collected in every place of worship, and by every form of faith in the kingdom. Unhappily the state of Highland poor is nearly as bad as that of the destitute Irish. For them also liberal subscriptions continue to be gathered.

But the distress is not confined to Scotland and Ireland; there is much at present existing in England. The high price of provisions and the reduced stock of cotton are among the causes that have aggravated the condition of the operative in many of the large towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The cotton mills under the influence of the present quotations of cotton, are working languidly. Mr. Bright is going to take up the question of the cotton crop, by moving for a select committee to inquire into the best mode of promoting the security of the cotton trade. Indeed, there is a prevailing conviction that the days of cheap cotton are gone, and not likely to return for an indefinite time.

Since the last steamer most of