

THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL

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FOR PRESIDENT. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS. JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1st Dist.—JOHN PITCHER, of Posey. 2d — JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd. 3d — MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1848.

We call particular attention to our Prospectus on the following page. Cut it out and circulate. Let every one help.

We are under great obligation to our friends Messrs. Taylor & Harvey, for a copy of the Louisville Morning Courier of yesterday containing the highly important news brought by the Britannia, which the reader will find on the next page.

The Markets East are all in an unsettled condition owing to the advices from Europe by this arrival, and business was entirely suspended on the day it was received. It must have the effect to still lower reduce breadstuffs in this country.

The contract for building a wharf in front of our city has been given to Messrs. Mitchell, Sherwood & Ross. We do not fully understand the conditions of the contract, and are not able to state them to-day; but we shall inquire into the matter and make it public. We learn there were several other offers made to the Common Council to take the work.

THE TREATY.—It is announced by the telegraph from Washington, that the Senate, on Thursday last, in executive session, amended the treaty with Mexico in some of its provisions. It is said there are but seven Senators opposed to the ratification, which was expected to take place on Saturday last.

Our correspondent "Hibernian," has draped the hat story and turned his attention to poetry. He does better this time, (notwithstanding his Latin is rather rough), and we admit his article. Our opinion is that he would do better if he were not in such a hurry to fill that ragman's bag, he spoke of in his first article.—In other words, his poetry would be all the better for a little polish, which we think he is very capable of giving to it. Is that gentle enough?

TAYLOR MEETINGS.—All over the country meetings are being held for the purpose of nominating old "Rough and Ready" for the Presidency. He is the man of the times, and none other can be elected. Mr. Polk stands the best chance of being his opponent.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The whole line of Telegraph between Buffalo and Detroit is now completed, and in full connection with the Telegraphic world, as promised by Mr. O'Reilly, including the line from Pittsburgh via Wellsville to Cleveland. This "Lake Erie Line" forms a total of nearly 600 miles.

There was some talk a short time ago, about trying to get a branch line to this place, connecting with Vincennes, but we believe it has died away. It would no doubt be a benefit to our merchants to have an office here, but it could be no benefit to the printer. With their present patronage, and we fear with all the patronage that would be given to them in case the line was extended to this place, the press would not be able to touch the Telegraph "with a ten foot pole."

GEN. SCOTT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The New York Herald inquires if the War Department is mad if Mr. Polk has been taking chloroform, to take such steps against one of the most distinguished generals of America—one of the most heroic conquerors of modern times? Now, then, says the Herald, General Scott, in making this peace, in putting an end to this war, you punished the President for his severity to you in the severest and most cutting manner. This you have done by blessing him in return for cursing you; by rescuing him out of his troubles, in return for his bringing you into trouble; and by bringing honor upon him in return for his effort to disgrace you.

The iron masters and dealers of Pennsylvania have called a convention, to be held in Harrisburgh on the 22d of March.

A young clerk in Bedford, recently, to amuse some of his friends, administered chloroform to himself. He immediately became excited, and was attacked with the most violent convulsions, which lasted sixteen hours. During this time, it required the combined efforts of five strong men to prevent him from dashing himself to pieces. The convulsions for the last eight hours that he was under the influence of the Chloroform, were so violent, that it was thought impossible that he could recover. After the spasms ceased, he was unable to raise himself in bed.

Private accounts from Germany say there are eighteen young Americans from all quarters of the Union, studying in the university of Berlin. The literati of that learned city, have prepared of great interest and approbation the reports of Col. Fremont in California, published by Congress some time since.

EXCITEMENT IN THE ARMY.—It was announced by the telegraph from Philadelphia on Thursday last, that letters had that day been received from Mexico, announcing that the greatest excitement prevails in the Army, in consequence of the suspension of Gen. Scott from command. It is said that the feeling that has been aroused by this movement on the part of the Administration, is exhibited alike by both Americans and Mexicans. The American army in particular, openly denounce this act of the Government, and it has caused feelings of deep regret. And well may the army and the whole people of the United States feel indignant at the course of the Administration in this matter. It is a most unparalleled outrage.—Our readers have seen the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth and the charges preferred by the latter against the former, and they know why it is that the Administration has thought proper to order the commander-in-chief of our armies to be arrested and dragged before a judicial tribunal in the very presence of the enemies among whom he has carried the terror of his country's arms.

The whole substance of the correspondence and the ground of Gen. Scott's arrest is so well condensed by the Cincinnati Gazette that we avail ourselves of that paper's statement of matter: Gen. Scott promulgated an official order in reference to a letter signed "Leonidas," and two others published in the Washington Union. These letters were written by officers of the army, and were grossly unjust to the commander-in-chief and offensively laudatory of sundry officers under him. Thereupon Gen. Worth addressed a note to Gen. Scott, informing him that the prevailing opinion points to him (Worth) as one of the letter writers, and wishing to know if he (Scott) intended to point it out.

To this letter Gen. Scott replied, that the order itself clearly expresses on its face a reference to the letters above named, their authors, aiders, and abettors, be they who they may. To this Gen. Worth responds, that his object is to ascertain distinctly, and with a view to protect himself, if he was one of the persons referred to.

To this Gen. Scott replies that he has nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and has himself no positive information as to the authorship of the letters, but if he had, the parties would at once be brought before a court martial.

Hereupon Gen. Worth is highly incensed, and writes Gen. Scott that he feels aggrieved, and shall appeal to the constitutional commander-in-chief and offensively charges against Scott, and encloses a copy to Gen. Scott. In his complaint to Mr. Marcy, he appeals from the "arbitrary and illegal conduct—the malice and injustice practiced by the General Winfield Scott," and he accuses him of acting "in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

On the receipt of this last letter and copy of charges, Gen. Scott writes to Gen. Worth that in consequence of "the satisfied contempt and disrespect towards the general-in-chief, expressed in the communication to the Secretary of War, under the form of an appeal," he (General Worth) would immediately consider himself in a state of arrest within the limits of the city, and that a court martial would soon be formed for his trial.

The charge and specification against General Worth are "behaving with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer" in this that in his communication to the Secretary of War, "under the pretext and form of an appeal" from a general order of the commander-in-chief, he (Gen. Worth) accuses Gen. Scott of having been actuated in issuing such order, by malice, and "acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The President and his cabinet, it therefore seems, have suspended Gen. Scott because he would not tell Gen. Worth whether or not he suspected him to be one of the authors and abettors of the letters referred to? And Gen. Worth is released from arrest, although he charged his commanding general with acting in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

When news was received of Gen. Scott's arrest, says the Louisville Journal, the Locofoco papers predicted that the grounds for the proceeding would prove amply sufficient to justify the Administration. Since however the true grounds were brought to light, we are not aware that a solitary Locofoco paper has had the effrontery to undertake to justify them. Every editor of the party has been struck dumb upon the subject. What wonder that the exasperation of the army knows no bounds, and that even Mexican voices cry "shame!" "shame!" at the conduct of our Government?

MR. POLK A CANDIDATE.—Potomac writes from Washington to the Baltimore Patriot, on the 26th ult. thus: Mr. Polk, I am informed by a Locofoco member of Congress, is a candidate for re-election, in right down good earnest, and is vain enough like John Tyler, to absolutely believe he can succeed.

To a gentleman, who was urging him to it, a short time since, he replied, as my informant says, that it was true, what had been done, could, he supposed, be done again, "I did beat Clay," was his sage commentary, with a shrug of the left shoulder. He further said, as I am informed, that the Democratic party started out for Oregon and Texas only. But, said he, we have not only got them both, but you now see we have California.

Another Locofoco member of Congress, thus has delivered himself: "Well, sirs, we are to be beaten, and who so fit for our candidate, to be beaten with, as James K. Polk? I am for running him!"

You will recollect, that from the day of his inauguration, I have ever asserted, that Mr. Polk was making everything bend to the accomplishment of a single end, to wit: his re-election. So, what is now transpiring in the matter; is not all new.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the millionaire, has, it is said, made provision for the establishment of a free library in New York city, by a bequest of half a million of dollars, but has limited the cost of the building to \$60,000.

GEN. SCOTT.—Rumor says that Gen. Scott has refused to acknowledge the authority of the Court Martial instituted to try him at Puebla. And another that he had put under arrest the very officers Mr. SECRETARY MANLY had sent out to try him.

We give the above, but regard it as an idle rumor.

Private accounts from Germany say there are eighteen young Americans from all quarters of the Union, studying in the university of Berlin. The literati of that learned city, have prepared of great interest and approbation the reports of Col. Fremont in California, published by Congress some time since.

THE PEACE TREATY.—The New York Herald has received from its Washington correspondent the following synopsis of the peace treaty recently communicated by the President to the Senate. We are inclined to regard it as a reliable statement, and it is a much fuller statement of details than we have seen anywhere else:

Senors Cuevas, Conto, and Ariztan are appointed commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government, to adjust with the commission of the United States, Mr. Trist, a lasting treaty of peace.

Article second provides for the present suspension of hostilities between the forces of the two nations.

Article third defines the future boundary between the two republics. The line is to commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; to run up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence north until it intersects the first branch of the Gila; thence down the middle of the river to the Colorado; thence it follows the division between the Upper and Lower California to the Pacific, which it strikes one league south of San Diego.

The next article guarantees to citizens of Mexico, now residing in territory ceded to the United States, all the rights and immunities of citizens of the latter country, provided they take the oath of allegiance; or, on their desire to continue citizens of Mexico, there is guaranteed to them the right to leave the territory, and to dispose of their property to the best advantage.

ARRIVAL OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY.—This distinguished Statesman arrived in the city about 7 o'clock, evening, by the Washington train of cars, on his way to Philadelphia. An immense crowd of persons had assembled at the Pratt st. depot, to see and welcome him; the whole interior of the building being filled to repletion. So soon as the cars came in, and it was known which one contained him, a tremendous rush was made to it, and it was some time before room could be made to admit of his egress. As soon as he made his appearance on the platform, he was greeted with deafening cheers, to which, with his hat off, he bowed his acknowledgements. After some time, he succeeded in reaching the street, accompanied by his friend, Christopher Hughes, Esq., who had his private carriage waiting, when he got in and drove off, with nine more cheers from the crowd, which now filled the street.

Arrived at Mr. Hughes' residence on St. Pauls street, the crowd which had followed on congregated in front of the dwelling and amid constant and loud cheers called for Mr. Clay to make his appearance. After a short delay an upper window was thrown open and Mr. Clay took his appearance, greeted by tremendous cheering. When silence was with difficulty restored, he said: "Gentlemen, I want to know what you are making all this noise about?"

"We wanted to see you," and loud cheers was the response.

"A voice in the crowd—"You are that same old man yet?"

Mr. Clay—"Exactly—I am that same old man."

Loud cheers again, and laughter.

Mr. Clay—"Gentlemen, now I will make a couple of lines for you—if you will let me alone, I will let you alone."

He here withdrew amid the most vociferous cheering, and the window was closed. The crowd, satisfied at seeing and hearing "that same old man," retired.

Mr. Clay looks exceedingly well, and his vigor was as clear and firm, as when he first left to have heard it. He will leave the city in the 9 o'clock train of cars, this morning for Philadelphia.

HENRY CLAY'S TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.—The reception of Henry Clay at Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week, was one of the most enthusiastic affairs of the age. He was met at Elkton by a large deputation from Philadelphia. When the cars from Baltimore arrived with Mr. Clay, the whole population of the town were present, and the loud and prolonged cheering afforded strong evidence of their love for the man. The Philadelphia North American says:

Mr. Clay spent about a half an hour at Elkton in exchanging salutations, and a more beautiful sight than we witnessed in this or any other city, was witnessed in this or any other city, when he was met at Elkton by a large deputation from Philadelphia. When the cars from Baltimore arrived with Mr. Clay, the whole population of the town were present, and the loud and prolonged cheering afforded strong evidence of their love for the man. The Philadelphia North American says:

The special car with Mr. Clay and the Committee, took its departure from Elkton amid loud and repeated hurrahs, at half past 12 o'clock; and after a passage the agreeableness of which was never exceeded, arrived, in fifty minutes, at the circular depot at Wilmington, which was gaily dressed in flags.

The scene at Wilmington was one, the like of which was never witnessed in this or any other country. The inhabitants of this patriotic metropolis of the glorious little Whig State of Delaware, had poured out en masse, and all distinctions being forgotten, in one heterogeneous, solid mass of old and young, rich and poor, male and female, decrepit manhood and infancy, old womanhood and maiden loveliness pressed with an eagerness that would take no refusal, to obtain a single grasp of the hand of the man who had, thus, to such an extraordinary and noble degree, won the affection and admiration of the people of this and other countries.

The troops are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty by the Governments, unless the sickly season should come on before their embarkation can be effected, in which case they have to retire to a healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies on amicable terms by the Mexican Government.

Supplies which arrive in the meantime are not to be subject to duty.

The custom-houses are to be restored to the Mexican Government, and means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and exchanged within four months of its ratification.

Any future war that may break out between Mexico and the United States is to be conducted on Christian principles and according to the usages of civilized nations.

The boundary specified is to be defined as laid down in Disturnel's map of Mexico, published at New York in 1817.

TAYLOR STATE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.—The proceedings of this body were harmonious and enthusiastic in a high degree. We have not room for the entire proceedings, but we give below the "declaration" submitted by Judge Ballard, and the closing acts of the Convention.

The State Convention of delegates selected by the people of Louisiana in their primary assemblies, without regard to party distinctions, assembled at New Orleans this 22d day of February, 1848, with a view of selecting a candidate for the suffrages of the people at the approaching Presidential election.

Considering that the period has arrived when it becomes the people to act independently and for themselves in designating a candidate for the highest office in their gift, who shall combine those great qualities of prudence, firmness, impartiality, and devotion to the constitution, which will issue to the people an honest and patriotic administration of the public affairs, for the good of the whole rather than for the exclusive benefit of a few.

MR. CLAY AT BALTIMORE.—The Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived at Baltimore, from Washington, on the evening of the 23d ult. The Clipper of the next morning gives the following rather amusing account of his reception.

ARRIVAL OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY.—This distinguished Statesman arrived in the city about 7 o'clock, evening, by the Washington train of cars, on his way to Philadelphia. An immense crowd of persons had assembled at the Pratt st. depot, to see and welcome him; the whole interior of the building being filled to repletion. So soon as the cars came in, and it was known which one contained him, a tremendous rush was made to it, and it was some time before room could be made to admit of his egress. As soon as he made his appearance on the platform, he was greeted with deafening cheers, to which, with his hat off, he bowed his acknowledgements. After some time, he succeeded in reaching the street, accompanied by his friend, Christopher Hughes, Esq., who had his private carriage waiting, when he got in and drove off, with nine more cheers from the crowd, which now filled the street.

ARRIVED AT MR. HUGHES' RESIDENCE ON ST. PAULS STREET, THE CROWD WHICH HAD FOLLOWED ON CONGREGATED IN FRONT OF THE DWELLING AND AMID CONSTANT AND LOUD CHEERS CALLED FOR MR. CLAY TO MAKE HIS APPEARANCE. AFTER A SHORT DELAY AN UPPER WINDOW WAS THROWN OPEN AND MR. CLAY TOOK HIS APPEARANCE, GREETED BY TREMENDOUS CHEERING. WHEN SILENCE WAS WITH DIFFICULTY RESTORED, HE SAID:

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THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE BALTIMORE SUN, under the date of the 27th ult., gives the public the following information as to how the treaty stands, and who are likely to oppose it: Mr. Buchanan is supposed to be opposed to the treaty, and as far as he goes against it, Gen. Cass will; but both together, it is supposed, will be whipped in, under the belief, it is thought, that no candidate for the Presidency can succeed if he quarrel with the Administration. Mr. Cass is nevertheless opposed to the treaty in some respects.

The treaty now stands, the following Whigs are supposed to be against it.—Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Clark, Corwin, Davis, (of Massachusetts,) Dayton, Johnson, (of Louisiana,) Miller, Phelps, Sprague, Upham, and Webster.

The above are, I believe, opposed to the principle of indemnity.

Among the Democrats, there are but seven or eight who will oppose the treaty.

Mr. Niles will go against it if Mr. Benton does.

The principle objection on the part of the Democrats is the care that is taken in the treaty of the British interests in California and Texas.

The Mexican Empresario grants in Texas, prior to 1846, amount to a great many millions of acres, and were mostly declared null and void by the Legislature of Texas, and Texas as far as that point is concerned, will never consent to such a stipulation.

The archives of California, which have been examined by Mr. Benton, in the testimony in the Fremont case, which has come before him as chairman of the committee recently appointed for that purpose, will show that about 30,000,000 acres are deeded away, principally or altogether to British subjects. This is another point that will be objected to, as also the article which gives up the custom-houses to the Mexican Government immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

On all these points I have reason to believe, however, that the President is willing to allow the Senate the largest liberty. Indeed he is himself opposed to some if not all of their provisions. I do not imagine he is willing to accept the advice of the Senate whatever it may be.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. HENRY CLAY AND IRELAND. The following correspondence, which is yielded to the public by the party in this city, will so fully explain itself, that little further notice is necessary. We may state, however, that the box or case of Razors which accompanied the letter to Mr. Clay, was of the finest shell, inlaid with gold, bearing on its lid the American flag, and on the reverse, inscribed with the name of HENRY CLAY, surrounded by an elegant scroll, and outside of this by a semi-circle of twenty-nine stars symbolizing the several States of the American Union. The bottom of the box is of the finest ivory, the eagle, stars, &c., are of gold, as are the hinges, lock and key, etc., and the lid is elegantly bordered with the same material. So rich and rare a box we had never seen before. It is the workmanship of Van Vorst & Son, Birmingham, and the four superb Razors it contains are of the finest steel, and made by the old house of Wm. Greaves & Son, Sheffield, the whole being a present to Mr. Clay from Messrs. Sheehan & Duggan merchants, 97 Maiden Lane—for what reasons may be gathered from their letter, which is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Two entire strangers to you, whose names can never by possibility have reached your ears, respectfully solicit your acceptance of the accompanying token of our esteem and gratitude. However small its intrinsic value, it may have some worth in your eyes, as a remembrance of the affection you have inspired in the breasts of our unfortunate kindred and countrymen, however separated from you by distance or by diversity of opinion.

We, Sir, are Irishmen by birth, though Americans by choice, and partners in mercantile business in this city. We are the good fortune of one of us to hear your Speech in behalf of the Famishing Millions of our native land, when in New Orleans on business during that dreadful winter of 1846-7; it has since been in the fore of the other to hear and witness in Ireland and elsewhere in Europe the administration and gratitude which that Speech has excited; it is the pleasing duty of both to thank God for your thrilling appeal to the best feelings of our common Humanity by the means, by the generous energies of ever-blessed charity among the American People, of saving the souls of our countrymen from a death of agony and horror. It must be an abiding joy to your generous heart to know that American Benevolence is devoutly blessed in parishes and in homes, as well as in the streets, and that it has hadly been heard before the Pantheon, and thousands have been impelled by their deliverance from the worst effects of that dire calamity to invoke blessings on the head of Henry Clay.

Having often, and most appropriately, received at the hands of your countrymen, your fitting acknowledgements of your services, in the shape of rare products of their unsurpassed mechanical ingenuity and skill. Our humble offering is the work of Foreign art, and is a grateful acknowledgement of your powerful aid to an oppressed and suffering people on the other side of the Atlantic. We trust it may not on that account be unacceptable, but that, among your many tokens of American esteem and thankfulness, a single remembrance of the friends of Ireland, which at the mention of your name have bedewed the cheek of suffering Ireland may not be unwelcome.

We are yours, truly, SHEEHAN & DUGGAN, 97 Maiden Lane. HENRY CLAY, Washington.

[The foregoing letter, which was transmitted to Mr. Clay by the box, through W. E. Robinson, Esq., Mr. Clay responded as follows: WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1848.

Gentlemen: Mr. Robinson delivered to me your friendly letter, which with the beautiful case of Razors which accompanied it. This testimonial you have been pleased to offer in consequence of some feelings I expressed, and some sympathies I cherished for the suffering people of Ireland. Gentlemen, I do not deserve it. I must have had a heart colder than stone, if I had been capable of listening to the sad account of Irish distress without the deepest emotions. My regret was, that I could do little or nothing to mitigate the suffering of a generous and gallant people. Nor did my own countrymen, I am fully persuaded, require any stimulus from me, to prompt them to extend all practicable succors, to those with whom we are intimately connected by so many pleasing ties.

You tell me that the case and its contents were most abundant. They do not, on that account, command themselves less to my acceptance and admiration, I hope that I have liberality enough to recognise excellence, in Science and in the Arts, whether displayed in foreign or domestic productions. Indeed, my anxious desire to naturalize, in my own country, all that genius, skill and invention can contribute to the comfort, elegance and happiness of our race has proceeded from witnessing how much has been accomplished, in other civilized countries, toward these noble ends.

I tender to you, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments, with my fervent prayers that Ireland, and you, and all your countrymen, may ever hereafter be happy and prosperous.

Your friend and ob't serv't. H. CLAY. Messrs. Sheehan & Duggan, &c. &c. &c.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION TO CONGRESS, from the Lehigh and Berks district Pa., has resulted in the election of Wm. Bridges, Dem., to fill the vacancy of Wm. Hornbeck, Whig.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—Col. A. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, has received and caused to be published the following letter from Gen. Taylor. The General not only says he is a Whig, but that he has no desire to conceal the fact from any portion of the American people.—The letter, however, will speak for itself.

Barros ROGEE, Esq., Feb. 12, 1848. My Dear Colonel:—Your very kind communication, and the accompanying newspaper, have duly reached me.

In reply to the closing remarks of your letter, I have no hesitation in stating, as I have stated on former occasions, that I am a Whig, though not an ultra one; and that I have no desire to conceal this fact from any portion of the people of the United States. I deem it but candid, however, to add, that if the Whig party desire at the next Presidential election, to cast their votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me. Should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should most certainly claim the right, to look to the Constitution and the high interests of our common country, and not to the principles of a party, for my rules of action.

With my sincerest thanks for your expression of friendship, and my best wishes for your success thro' life, I remain, very truly, your friend and ob't serv't. Z. TAYLOR. Col. A. M. MITCHELL, Cin., O.

CLEVER HIT.—Our sprightly contemporary, the Rochester Evening Gazette winds up an article on political matters by relating the following as illustrative of the true position of the sage of Lindenwald: "Showing your John Van Buren's famous fire and tow speech at Albany on his return from Herkimer, we changed to meet Dr. L.—of this place, 'Well Dr,' said we, 'what think you of Prince John's great effort?' 'I'll tell you,' said he, 'I was forcibly reminded of an accident that happened to me in New Hampshire. I was riding along one day very leisurely in my gig, and arriving upon the brow of a short steep hill, I was attracted by loud cries proceeding from below, and on looking down I beheld a load of hay overturned, and a long, lank, green striping of a boy, springing at it from one end to the other, now grabbing a stake from the fence, and now seizing with both hands the wheels of the cart, and all the time screaming and shouting like mad:—Here my son, here, said I, stop crying, now that's a good boy, I will help you on again with the hay.' 'I don't care a darn for the hay but Dad's under it.'"

NEWSPAPERS.—One of the proprietors of the Baltimore Sun now in Europe, writing home, says there are only two papers in London that enjoy any considerable circulation, viz: the Times, and the Standard. The price of the papers published in Paris, vary from \$7.50 to \$21 per annum. When we recollect that nearly all the papers printed in England and France are printed in their respective capitals, and the prices are so high as to place them beyond the reach of common people, we cannot wonder at the ignorance of the masses of those countries. We mean ignorance of passing events. The information derived from books written hundreds of years since, is useful though it be, is not to be compared, in point of utility, to the information derived from good newspapers. The first is the information of the close, the other of the man of the world. One of the great causes of the rapid advances of the U. States in arts, sciences and every thing that elevates man, is the almost universal diffusion of newspapers, bearing in mind the shortest possible time; every improvement, and thereby stimulating all to activity and invention.

THE FOLLOWING from that excellent paper, the St. Louis New Era, gives a pretty hard hit in a quiet kind of way to such sheets as are conducted in the spirit of the Cincinnati Atlas:

COMMENDABLE ANXIETY.—The Locofocos throughout the whole country are very fearful lest in electing Gen. Taylor the people should make a President whose principles are not known. Tell the Locofocos that Taylor is an honest man; but what does he think of the Sub-Treasury. Tell them that Taylor cannot be overruled by power nor made to say or do any thing which is wrong; very true, say the Locos, but how about the Tariff. What can be said in election good citizens that is all well enough, but what does your candidate think about a national bank, replies the Loco. Now, we think that Gen. Taylor labors under the old fashioned delusion, called democratic in days gone by, that the representatives of the people, when assembled in Congress, should pass bills to meet the views and interests of their constituents, and that the President should sign them, and that he is but the executive officer, to see that the people's laws are executed. This was democratic doctrine in the time of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and we believe that Gen. Taylor is a good old fashioned democrat—that is to say, a sound new fashioned whig.

"AID AND COMFORT TO MEXICO." The following is a list of some of the most flagrant and comfortable acts of the enemy, to which President Polk and his supporters are supposed to refer when branding the perpetrators with the crime of "Aid and Comfort to Mexico."

I.—THE PASS. "U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1846. 'COMMODORE: If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican port, you will allow him to pass freely. 'Respectfully yours, 'GEORGE BANCROFT. 'Commanding Home Squadron.

II.—THE ATTEMPTED ONE-SLAUGHT. The attempt of the President and his party in Congress to create a political partisan, who "never set a squadron in the field," as a Lieut. General, to be set over the heads of Generals Scott and Taylor, and drive them from the fields they have made famous.

III.—THE CESSURE. The attempt of the Locofoco party in Congress, incited by President Polk, to pass a vote of censure upon Gen. Taylor for granting humane terms to the Mexicans, without destroying their towns, their women and children, as well as the lives of our soldiers, on their private, venal and military pickpockets, and the loss of Monterey, its forts, arms and munitions of war.

IV.—THE "WOLF