FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The political and commercial news received from Europe by this arrival is important.

The formal annexation of the city of Cracow to the Austrian dominions, has caused great irritation in England and France.

This subject, the news from India and the United States, and the visit to the Queen to Arundel Castle, are the principal topics which occupy the columns of foreign files.

The new Pope continues to be very popular.

There have been serious riots in Canton by mobs, who have threatened destruction to all foreigners.

The affairs of Portugal remain in nearly the same situation as before.

The distress in Ireland is not so severe as it has been. The papers are, however filled with accounts of outrages of every kind upon persons and property. Great alarm is manifested at the general open traffic in fire-arms. The peasantry throughout the country are buying fire-arms of every kind.

Trade in all the manufacturing districts is represented as exceedingly dull. The factories are still working short time.

The English grain markets are very animated, and prices are well maintained.—The Britannia's news had no affect on the grain markets.

The English ports are not to be opened.

Indian corn was at 56s to 58 per quarter.

American flour had advanced 1s. a bbl. in Liverpool, closing 3rd inst with a downward tendency.

Twelve of the royal family of Persia have died of cholera. This plague is extending westward. Fourteen hundred persons have died of it in Bagdad.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained at dinner on the 23d ult., at their residence in Chesham Place, the American minister and Mrs. Bancroft, and other foreign dignitaries.

The revenue authorities have permitted iron wood, a species of cedar or mahogany, the products of America, to be admitted duty free.

The New York packet ship Victoria, on her recent arrival in London, brought as part of her cargo 350 bales of American hops, which excited some attention in the city of London. This article will, probably, under the new liberal commercial policy, become one of considerable importance to the American grower.

The Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to save that country from falling into the American Union.

Ireland is enjoying more tranquility, and the Landlords have adopted efficient and successful measures for the relief of the people.

Gen. Flores, the South American renegade, is reported to have sailed from Spain with the thousand picked monarchists, to conquer the Republic of the Equador.

The Great Britain is still on the rocks.

Belgium has opened her ports until Oct. 1, 1847, and the export of food is prohibited.

The Pope has authorised the people of Rome to organize their own local police. An immense concession.

The Queen of Portugal is in a critical position. The rebellion is very general, and it is supposed she will be compelled to abdicate.

Fresh troubles have broken out in India and the British are preparing for new conquests.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban has received the appointment of Commander of the forces in Canada, and proceeds there with the Earl of Elgin, the Governor General.

On the 10th ult., and the two following days, the English, Irish and French coasts were swept by severe gales, which did much damage to the shipping The storms are described as the most destructive to life and property that have been experienced for a considerable period. Many of the casualties were of the most appaling character.

The American ship Allen, Capt. Heighton, laden with cotton and other goods, from New York, in beating up channel, encountered the gale on the 20th, and was driven on the French coast, between Etaphis and Boulogne. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when she struck. The men took the rigging, in the hopes of obtaining assistance from the shore. Ere, however, many hours had elapsed, the heavy sea beat her so violently on the sands, that she became a total wreck.

Unfortunately, the captain and ten of his crew were washed overboard and drowned; the remainder, consisting of the mate and five seamen, preserved themselves by swimming ashore, and were necessarily in a very exausted condition. Several colliers in the north channel are reported lost. On the Welsh coast great destruction of shipping took place. The losses off and on the Irish coast, have been very serious.

Average of Wheat. The Mark Lane Express says, there are few persons except those who give minute attention to the subject, but will learn with surprise, that the average price of wheat, according to the Gazette, at the present time, is only 2s. per qr. higher than at the same period last year.

FRANCE—*Food Riots.* There have been food riots in some provincial towns. At Tours, the populace resisted the exportation of grain; soldiers were called out; and many people were wounded, others arrested.

The meeting of the French Chambers is fixed for the 11th of January.

The Cracow affair absorbs attention in Paris. All the Opposition and Ministerial journals express indignation at it; and the subject has been discussed in diplomatic and official communications.

AUSTRIA. It would appear by private letters from Vienna, that the incorporation of Cracow with Austria, did not take place without a strong opposition on the part of several members of the Cabinet.

POLAND. The Austrian General, Count Castighone, took possession of Cracow on the 16th ult., in the name of the Emperor of Austria, and handed the civil government over to the Count Maurice de Leyme, Aulic Commissioner.

The popular aspect, it is said, was that of deep melancholy.

INDIA. The insurrection in Cashmere is said to be nearly at an end. There were considerable forces in movement towards Cashmere, numbering 20,000 men.

PRUSSIA. A letter from this capital, dated Nov. 16th, says:—"The news of the occupation of Cracow, which has been circulated in this city, has produced the liveliest sensation throughout the entire population, and especially among the middle classes.

"It is said that the government, in order to modify the effect of this act, proposes calling together the States General in the month of February.

"It is the first time of the States being convoked, and it is expected that when 500 representatives shall be assembled together, they will not separate without giving the country a constitution."

LATEST NEWS!

LATER FROM THE SQUADRON.

Violent Gale—Loss of Mexican prize Vessels—during feat—Mexican brig burned near the castle San Juan—sailing of Commodore Perry on an Expedition.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune for an extra, containing the subjoined intelligence, received by the arrival of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, from Tabasco, via Alvarado and Tampico, having sailed from the latter port on the 4th instant, making the passage in 72 hours.

Lieut. W. B. McLane, of the Forward, arrived in the city this morning, on a towboat, with despatches from Com. Conner to our Government.

The Forward left at Tampico four gun boats captured at Tampico, the steamschooner Spitfire, the Nonata and schooner Mahone, Com. Conner's flag being hoisted on the latter. For interesting naval intelligence by this arrival we refer to the annexed report, for which we are indebted to Capt. Nones. The country will hail with pleasure the signs of activity now exhibited by the squadron.

The Forward left Tabasco river on the 21st November—all quiet. Left at that place U. S revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Howard, for the purpose of blockading said port; officers and crew well.

Left Anton Lizardo on the 27th November. On the 25th ult. experienced a violent norther, which has done considerable damage; the wind blew violently for twenty hours, and drove from their moorings the following vessels: prizes taken at Tabasco—steamer Tabascano, schooner Tabasquena and brig Descrada. The schooner was seen on shore about 15 miles to the westward of Alvarado; supposed three men who were on board of her were saved. The brig and steamer had not been seen; on board the brig there six men—no officers. Brig Somers and schr. Morris, late Laura Virginia, frigate Cumberland and prize steamer Petrita rode out the gale with the Forward, and all are safe officers and crews well.

Left at Anton Lizardo bark Morgan Dix Capt. Hamilton, nearly discharged; brig Oneco, Capt. Lovett, and brig Chinchilla, Capt. Patterson, arrived two days before the Forward sailed, they also having rode out the gale in safety. On the night of the 26th of November, about midnight, the U. S brig Somers, then laying at Green Island, four or five miles distant from Vera Cruz, sent a boat with Lieut. Parker, Passed Midshipman Robt. Clay Rodgers and J. R. Hynson, with 5 men, and burned the Mexican brig Creole, moored to the castle of San Juan. The following is a list of officers of the U.S. brig Somers:

Raphael Semmes, Lieut. Com'g; M. G. L. Claiburn, 1st Lieut. Jas. L. Parker, 2d do.; J. H. Wright, Passed Ass't Surgeon; John F. Steele, Purser; Henry A. Clemson Acting Master; R. Clay Rodgers. John R. Hynson, Passed Midshipmen; Francis G. Clarke, Midshipman.

The officers who distinguished themselves on the night of the 26th of November, by burning the Creole, also succeeded in capturing seven Mexican prisoners. No one injured except Passed Midshipman Hynson, who was burned by firing his pistol into some powder to set the brig on fire—he is doing well.

On the morning of the 2d December, Com. Perry sailed from Tampico on *an expedition not known*, with the following vessels of war: Steamship Mississippi, steamer Vixen, sloop John Adams & schrs. Bonita and Petrel. Com. Conner, with the remainder of his force, will in all probability remain at Tampico until a sufficient number of troops arrive to warrant his leaving. The health of the Commodore, officers and crew good.

Off the bar of Tampico, arrived on the 3rd inst., the steamship Massachusetts—discharging. Arrived at Tampico, schr. Home, from Brazos; schr. Velasco, from New Orleans. The U. S. frigate Potomac, Capt. Aulick, and steam frigate Princeton, Capt. Engle, are also off the bar—all well. Left the following vessels at Tampico: U. S. steamer Spitfire, Capt. Tatnal; schrs. Reefer, Lieut. Comd'g Sterret; Nonata, Lt. Roan; Elizabeth, Lt. Roots, Unicorn, Lt. Winslow; Virginia, M. C. Perry, jr. Com. Connor has hoisted his pennant on board the schr. Mahone. The steamers Undine and Mary Summers have arrived with troops, and expect to leave soon for more. The troops as well as the marines are in a perfect state of discipline, and are preparing to hold out against a surprise. All seems quiet. The officers of the army are enjoying good health, as are also the troops and the citizens begin to feel themselves secure since their arrival.

Vessels spoken—U. S. frigate Raritan, Capt. Gregory, near Vera Cruz, on the 27th November, from Tampico, to relieve the frigate Cumberland, which returns to the U. S. December 4th, boarded schooner Henry M. Johnson, fourteen days from N. Orleans, bound to Tampico, she was within thirty miles of said port. On the 5th boarded brig Empressario, latitude 21 deg. 20 min. longitude 95 deg. 50 min. W. three days from New Orleans, for Tampico, Capt. Collins.

The Forward has been absent four months in the Gulf. The following is a list of officers: H. B. Nones, Capt.; John McGowan, 1st Lt. Wm. B. McLane, 2d Lieut.; Wm. F. Rodgers, 3d Lieut.; Joseph Davis; Acting Master; Chas. Wilson, Boatswain; David Ross, Gunner, W. H. Harley, Carpenter.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 14th inst, with dates from the Brazoes to the 11th, and from Monterey to the 1st inst. She brought over a number of passengers, besides 256 sick and discharged soldiers.

The steamer Sea was totally lost in the Brazos on the 6th—all hands saved. The news, says the Picayune, is highly interesting as regards the present disposition of the forces in Mexico, and particularly so as indicating the future movements of the army. The drift of the intelligence points to a crisis of bloody import.

A duel had been fought at the mouth of the Rio Grande, between Capt. Stewart and Col. Thompson, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. After an exchange of shots the difficulty was amicably settled.

We are informed that 65 or 70 wagons, belonging to our army, had been captured between Carmargo and Monterey, not a great distance from Seralvo, and that Col. McKee's Kentucky regiment, with a part of the Ohio regiment, had been despatched to re-capture them. We are inclined to think there is some mistake about this, and that the report is one of the old Canales stories trumped up for effect at this time.

LOVE LETTERS OF MARY STUART.—The Courrier des Etats Unis states that the Edinburgh Review intends to publish the recently discovered love letters of Mary Queen of Scots, written to Bothwell before the assassination of Darnley, her second husband. These letters were produced by Regent Murray, during the trial against Mary instituted by Queen Elizabeth. Their authenticity was denied and defended by Mary's friends and enemies. The letters remained in the English archieves until the reigns of the Charleses, when they disappeared, and it was thought were destroyed. It was the interest of these kings to hide all proof against their grandmother. Instead of being destroyed it now appears they were taken to Scotland, and Sir William Knox has discovered them in the library of Sir Arthur Lesley, a knight of the western highlands. Lesley, Bishop of Ross, a progenitor of Sir Arthur, was an attached partisan of Mary Stuart, and commissioner appointed by the unfortunate Queen to defend her interests, when the arbitrary Elizabeth summoned her before the English tribunals. It would seem probable from this, that the Bishop of Ross collected and preserved this correspondence and left it among his family [illegible] rials.

The fortunate discoverer has shown the letters to the most distinguished literati of Edinburgh, and their authenticity seems to be placed beyond all dispute. These competent judges are confirmed in their opinion by the prime Council of England, after the letters have been compared with the known and acknowledged chirography of Mary. They are written in very bad style, and show evidence throughout of the carelessness and familiar tone peculiar to letters hastily interchanged between familiar frinds. The details are minute, and of a character which no one would have gone to the trouble to invent had they been forgeries. They are all written in the French language, and as every thing connected with the history of the beautiful, unfortunate and perhaps erring Mary of Scots is imbued with a melancholy interest, their appearance will be awaited with considerable anxiety by the curious public.—*Philad. North Amer.*

"Rooms heated with anthracite coal, and rooms heated with close stoves in which would is burnt, have very dry atmospheres. The use of water in such rooms is very congenial to health, but the water should not be placed in an iron or tin vessel upon the stove, for the reason that it will undergo that degree of heat which will make its vapors offensive and injurous to breathe. It is as injurous to the human system to breathe putrid water vapors of this kind, as it is to breathe the vapors from stagnant ponds in hot weather. If water is used upon a stove, an iron pan should be made use of and this filled with dry sand, in the sand set an earthen bowl filled with clean water, which should be changed twice a day, and the bowl washed and kept as clean as if used for a drinking vessel. Where hard coal is burned in a grate, a glass globe supended in the room filled with clean pure water, and as the heated air rises to the top of the room, it will steady evaporate the water and moisten the dry and heated air. Persons who prefer the atmosphere of salt water vapor, can add salt to the water, or if they prefer an arromatic atmosphere, they can add Cologne water, or any other perfume which they prefer. It is as import to have clean air for breathing as to have clean water for drinking. Basement rooms where hard coal is burnt, should be frequently ventilated. Small children accustomed to stay in basement rooms, find a bad air near the floor. This air should be removed by allowing the doors to be opened frequently to let in fresh air. A little care in these matters will tend wonderfully to comfort and enjoyment."

VULGARISM.—Young ladies are not always aware of the loss they sustain by inattention to correctness and elegance of speech. When Sir John Hawkins was looking out for a wife, one young lady, otherwise attractive and evidently desirous of gaining his affections, missed her aim by singing to him a song about "moota love;" and another, who was a zealous loyalist, shocked his nice ear by an eulogium on the valor of the "veterian troops.' *Nottingham Review.*]

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1846.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boyd of Ky., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill increasing the pay of volunteers, regulars, and non-commissioned officers to the amount of two dollars a month—the increased pay to take effect from the commencement of the war. Also granting one hundred and sixty acres of the public Lands to all who may serve to the end of the war unless sooner discharged.

The Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Boyd asked for the immediate consideration of the Bill in committee.

Mr. McKay, of N. C., hoped not. The Bill was an important one and ought not to be passed upon until members had time for its examination.

Mr. Boyd's motion was then rejected.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Private Calender was taken up on motion of Mr. Wentworth of Illinois. The House, by custom and rule, continue the unfinished business through a whole Congress, or from the long session to the end of the Congress.

A number of Private Bills were passed about twenty in all, and with two or three exceptions, without debate. One of the bills passed was for the relief of Gen. Joseph Warren of Mass. The old Continental Congress passed a bill granting to the heirs of Gen. Warren the half pay of a Major General. No such compensation was paid, but instead of it the half-pay of a Colonel was allowed.

The Bill passed to-day provides for the difference amounting to about $8,000,—The Bill was resisted by Mr. Daniels of N. C. & some others, but was passed by a very decided vote.

The House adjourned while engaged in debating a Bill having reference to the appraisement of certain lands occupied by the Wyandot Indians. There had been two appraisements of these lands. By one of them the Indians were paid, and by another it is proposed to sell them.

Among the memorials presented to Congress were several from citizens of Baltimore, asking Congress to provide indemnity for Spoilations committed upon American commerce prior to 1800. The Senate Select Committee upon the subject of these memorials (appointed by the Vice President) are Messrs. Morehead, Badger Cass; Atherton and Ashley,—a majority favorable to the prayer of the petitioners.

A Bill can pass at this session of Congress for the payment of these claims, but wherefore, if like the act passed at the last session it shall be doomed to the Executive Veto?

Mr. Clayton of Delaware was a member of the Select Committee during the last session, and probably declines service at the present session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1846.

SENATE not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened with Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprole, Chaplain of the house. Mr. King of Ga. asked leave to present a memorial from Savannah, Ga-from the Chamber of Commerce, asking the aid of Congress for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah River. The House refused, and the special order was called for by Mr. Payne.

The bill in relation to the Wyandotte Lands in the State of Ohio, was referred to the committee of the whole

The House then took up the bill for the relief of Alven C. Goell, who claims compensation for the use of his invention in rockets and rocket carriages. The Select Committee who had charge of this bill reported $20,000 for the use of Mr. Goell's invention by the General Government, but the bill was resisted. The House adjourned at three o'clock without disposing of he bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, the Hon. Wm. Fell Giles presented the following memorials:

The memorial of Robert Gilmor, executor of Robert Gilmore, deceased, praying compensation for French spoliations prior to 1800: referred the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also, the memorial of John Stouffer, on behalf of himself and the heirs of Henry Stouffer, deceased, for the same purpose. Also, the memorial of John Barney and Louis Barney, executors of Joshua Barney, for the same purpose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1846.

SENATE.

Messrs. Houston, Rusk and Bright, appeared in their seats to day.

Mr. Calhoun presented Mr. Butler's credentials, who was sworn in.

Sundry bills and resolutions were next introduced.

Mr. Barrow offered a resolution calling on the President to report whether an officer or agent of the government had been sent to Havana to see Santa Anna, when there; and for a copy of an correspondence on the subject.

The Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Rev. Mr. Sprole opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Speaker announced that the bill for admitting Iowa into the Union was the first business in order.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to introduce bills.

Mr. Gentry asked, and after some opposition, obtained leave to make a personal explanation, relative to the contradiction made in the Washington Union of the remark attributed to Mr. Buchanan, about cutting off his arm before signing an Oregon treaty on the boundary of 49°.

Mr. G. said that he felt authorized to repeat the charge that Mr. B. used those words; and that were he to call upon certain public men he would be able to substantiate the charge.

The matter here dropped.

Sundry resolutions and bills were then introduced.

Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to specify the articles on which he thought duties could be increased, and how much they could be increased.

Mr. B. moved to suspend the rules to consider the resolution.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion rejected.

Mr. Thompson offered a preamble and resolution, declaring the readiness of the country to make peace, when Mexico was prepared to, and would come forward and acknowledge the wrong she has done, and agree to pay the cost of the war.

Mr. Root asked to be excused from voting and gave his reason; but was not excused.

A motion to suspend the rules to introduce some resolutions, was made and lost—yeas 33. nays 128.

The House next proceeded to consider the Iowa bill.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1846.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Slicer. Reading of the Journal.

Sundry memorials were presented, bills introduced and resolutions of inquiry by committees adopted.

Mr. Semple, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by repealing the power to declare void acts of the States, because in violation of the U. S. Constitution, or any Constitution of any State, which on his motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Barrow's resolution of inquiry relative to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico and as to the terms on which his return was allowed, coming up, on motion of

Mr. Sevier the resolution was postponed until Tuesday week.

The House bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union, was read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The House bill granting a pension to Patrick Kelly, was read and referred to the committee on Pensions, and

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Martin, of Kentucky, made an ineffectual effort to present a resolution, to the effect that hereafter all letters and newspapers for the officers and soldiers engaged in the war in Mexico, and who are beyond the limits of the United States, shall be transmitted free of postage.

The House went into committee on the resolutions of Mr. Broadhead, to refer the several topics embraced in the President's message to the appropriate committees.

When the committee rose the Speaker laid before the House the message from the President of the United States, in relation to the Civil Governments established over the conquered Mexican territory, and transmitting all orders and instructions to our military and naval commanders.

In one paragraph, he says, that the form of government established by Gen. Kearney is "declared to be a temporary government of the said territory," but there are portions of which purport to "establish and organize a permanent government of the United States over the territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights, which, under the constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the United States.—These have not been approved and recognized by me. Such organized regulations as have been established in any of the conquered territories for the security of our conquests, for the preservation of order for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these territories, while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continue, will be recognized and approved."

The message was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed,

And the House anjourned.

ANOTHER WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—Joseph Levert, a well known citizen of Plattsburg, N. Y., has been pronounced by a coroner's inquest, as the murderer of his own wife under the following circumstances:

On Thursday the accused and his wife rode in their wagon a few miles out of town, on business, and on the road he inflicted three terrible cuts in her skull, either of which would have been fatal He accounted for her death by stating, that whilst in rapid motion, the linch pin of the left fore wheel flew out and his wife fell out, and the hind wheel passed over her head and killed her; that the horse ran and dragged him 80 rods on the ground, when he stopped him, tied him to a tree and went back to his wife, who was then lying on the ground apparently dead and bleeding copiously at the head—that he covered her up with a buffalo skin and went three quartes of a mile back to St. Dennis' house and got young S. Dennis to go with his wagon and take his wife home; and that she arrived at home about six o'clock that night. The position in which young St. Dennis found the unfortunate victim, the wagon, wheels, &c., and the violence, form, and depth of the wounds, together with the essential differences in the stories told by Levert to different persons on Thursday evening and Friday, all went to show that there could be no truth whatever in his statements. The conviction that he had murdered her was irresistible and general. His conjugal infidelity to his wife, the alienation of his affections and preference for a certain girl, is supposed to be the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. She was a tidy housekeeper, an excellent neighbor and a very intelligent woman. She has left one small girl about 9 years, and one child 15 months. She is of a very respectable parantage and inherited considerable property, with which she purchased the house and lot where they lived.

Have the courage to take a good paper, and to pay for it annually in advance.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 26.

MORE GAG LAW.

We are yet to learn that opposition to the *ipse dixit* of the Executive is an evidence of disloyalty to the government; that it is necessary, in order to be a good patriot, to swear fealty and allegiance to one man because some sudden freak of fortune may have placed him in a position above his merits, and to which he is fitted neither by nature nor education. In the last annual message to Congress the President assumes, that, all persons doubting the propriety of his war measures are justly chargeable *(quoting from the indictment for treason)* with the guilt of furnishing "*aid and comfort*" to the enemy. This sentiment uttered by Mr. Polk has been re-echoed by his mouth-pieces all over the land, so true is it, that, when the big dog barks the inferior pack will join lustily in the cry. It is not, therefore, to be wondered that our neighbor, the Star, in the plenitude of his wisdom should have discovered, to use his own elegant language, much "*bully and bluster*" in our late independent review of the message; and have thought proper in the plentitude of his assurance to denounce it as "petty condemnation," and "ridiculous in the extreme."

It is sometimes difficult to answer what may be readily converted into ridicule and abuse, and this secret seems to be perfectly understood by the writer of the article in question. Whenever our friend is prepared to discuss the separate topics of the message, or any other prominent feature of the existing administration, in a fair and open manner, he will always find us on hand; until then we must be excused from soiling our paper with a reply to whatever Billingsgate he may be pleased to indulge at our expense. The fact is this mode of evading the great political questions at stake is not peculiar to the Star, but forms the chief weapon of the Democratic press over the entire country. Driven from every other strong hold in which it has been attempted to entrench the President and the party, they have at last united upon the desperate issue—*that the President is right, because he is right; and that those who oppose him are traitors to the government by furnishing "aid and comfort" to the enemy!*

Such miserable expedients bespeak a cause tottering to its final and irretrievable overthrow. The great pillar of *protection* has given way with the sudden departure of Pennsylvania and New York. The Sub-treasury has found its grave in the mortification and disgust of the people, and it is now too late to make the war movement the omnipotent substitute for both. It is in vain, by entering in *foro conscientiæ*, and declaring that they shall not think or speak in opposition to the will of the Executive, to make the honest yeomanry of this land forget for a moment, that we are in the midst of a war declared without the authority of the constitution, or the sanction of the nation. It is quite natural, however, that this last darling hope should be most tenderly nursed, and any opposition to the war prove a sore subject to all concerned.

But there is nothing however worthless without some redeeming feature,

"The toad ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head,"

and thus in the tail of this splenetic outburst of the Star, we find some indications of truthful good sense. The evidence of an enemy while it is regarded the strongest species of proof is ever gratifying to the object upon which it is bestowed.—We have always had a good opinion of ourselves, considering the Gazette about the best sheet in these diggins, but never had the boldness to indulge higher aspirations. We have certainly never been guilty of placing ourselves in the rank to which the Star would elevate our modest pretensions. We quote from the editorial:

"Indeed we have met with very few excessively virulent articles against the message except from the National Intelligencer and that class of papers which follow its lead.

"We are sorry to see that our neighbor of the Gazette," &c.

We are really thankful for being placed in such good company. The National Intelligencer and the Easton Gazette!—How that sounds! *Par nobile fratrum!* we shall expect at this rate of progression to be the official organ during the next whig term. How we swell and puff and

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