

FOREIGN NEWS.

Extracts by the Guadalquiver.

Fluctuations in Grain—Cotton Market—Extensive Failures among the Grain Merchants—Revolutionary Attempts in Spain—Interesting Extracts, &c.

We are indebted to the New York Herald for full particulars of the intelligence by the steamer Guadalquiver, which arrived on Sunday, with dates to the 14th ult.

The news is of the greatest importance to the commercial community. There is another financial crisis in England, and several very extensive failures have taken place. Prices of conrse are down.

Throughout the history of Europe there never existed similar examples of so many sovereigns threatening to resign their thrones as at the present moment. No fewer than three or four potentates are declared to entertain serious intentions of abdicating their power and authority. The autocrat of Russia intends to return to Italy. The Prince of Orange talks of resigning the crown of Holland. The King of the Belgians was affected in the same way; and the Queen of Spain has expressed her resolute determination to abdicate her throne.

The elections for the English, Irish and Scotch boroughs are now concluded. There are yet a few of the counties undecided. The Liberal party has gained 49 votes, which gives Lord Russell 98 votes on a division.

Great mortality prevails this year in Galicia among the peasants and the lower classes. In the district of Wadowiz, about 40,000 persons have died within a short time.

The Liverpool European Times, of the 14th ult., states that by the last British Mail Steamship to Boston, upwards of £12,000 of protested bills for non-acceptance were returned. It appears that the bills were drawn at New York for corn speculation for a London principal, but as the agent had exceeded his instructions, they were dishonored.

Spain and Portugal continued as they were, in a state of confusion.

Commercial affairs had not improved since the last accounts. The presure for money had increased considerably, and general distrust continues to prevail, notwithstanding declining prices of grain, and the certainty of a harvest of more than average abundance.

The funds in London on the 13th were flat and the market showed decided symptoms of unsteadiness.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was less buoyant than at the sailing of the last steamer.

The general convulsion which has taken place in the money market, together with the decline in the price of grain, have produced already many serious failures.

On the 28th ult., shocks of an earthquake were felt at Madrid. The oscillation lasted 25 seconds, and in several houses the bells rang and the furniture was disarranged.

The Queen of Spain has ordered the keepers of the royal palaces not to obey her husband's orders until she has approved them.

The Circassians are said to have cut off the ears of a Russian General, whom they had taken prisoner, and to have sent them as a present to Count Woronzow, the Russian commander-in-chief.

IRELAND. — The Galway Vindicator mentions the re-appearance of the potato disease in that district.

RUSSIA.—The cholera is making such ravages in the Russian army in the Caucasus, that nearly a third of the soldiers are said to be sick in the hospitals, and some regiments quartered in the lowlands have lost from 50 to 100 men in a single day.

PORTUGAL.—Intelligence has been received from Lisbon to 4th August. The liberty of the press and of the subject were restored on the 1st of August, and on the second the Opposition journals re-appeared as usual.

SCOTLAND.—*Queen's Visit.*—The natives of Dumbarton have given up all employment to prepare for the Queen, by cleaning and decorating their town.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid to the 3d inst. The Gazette publishes a Royal decree for the suppression of all inland custom houses after the 1st of October next, from which date the traffic of all kinds of merchandize will be free in the interior of the kingdom.

The directors of the Bank of the Union addressed on the 2d a memorial to the Minister of Finance, praying for him to rescind the contract for the loan of one hundred millions of reals in Treasury bonds. The Bank of San Fernando received on the 3d eight million reals in specie.

The Queen intends to return to Madrid between the 10th and 15th inst.

ROME.—Letters from Rome, of the 1st inst., have brought the intelligence of the nominations of the provincial deputies, who are to meet in that city in November, and to form a representative council. Of the 23 deputies representing the states of the church, Rome has five, four for the city, and one for the suburbs; Bologna has two, and each of the provinces one.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the barque Hermitage, at Baltimore, advices from Rio Janeiro to June 7th, and from the River Plate to the 5th of June, have been received.

Many obstacles had arisen to embarrass the adjustment of affairs of the River Plate. It might not be effected for some weeks.

If Governor Rosas should find himself clear of this war, it was supposed he would immediately commence another against Brazil. The Province of Rio Grande (Brazil) which would be first attacked, was now in a very good state of defence, but measures were in progress to make it so.

MEXICAN NEWS.

LATEST FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Order of General Taylor Arresting the Transportation of Supplies—Another Massacre—Twenty-four men Killed—Attack of the Train; others expected—Disgraceful Conduct of Men in the garb of American Volunteers.

The steamship Fanny, Capt. Scott, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ultimo, from Vera Cruz, via Tampico and the Brazos. From the two former ports, her news is not as late as that brought by the Alabama; she brings the Matamoras Flag of the 18th instant—later by three days than previous advices. We make from it the following extracts:

Another Massacre.—Intelligence was received on Saturday last, confirmed since by letters from Cerralvo to the 9th inst., that a scouting party of 27 Texans, commanded by Capt. Baylor, ordered out by Col. Abbott, commandant at Cerralvo, to scour the country between that post and Monterey, had fallen in with a large body of Mexicans and all been killed but three.

Our letters inform us that Capt. Baylor left Cerralvo on the 6th inst., and following out his instructions, visited several ranchos in the neighborhood of where the recent attacks had been made upon the trains. At two of these ranchos, goods and property captured from the trains were found secreted in the houses, and the guilt of a participation in these robberies being clearly proven against the Mexican residents, the property was retaken, the dwellings of the guilty burned and several known desperate characters killed. With three prisoners, which he had captured, Capt. Baylor was returning by the main road, when he found himself surrounded by a large force of Mexicans, stated at three hundred, undoubtedly the same force which had attacked the trains previously. He was completely hemmed in, and the Mexicans charged upon his small band, killing many of them the first discharge of fire arms. Three of the party effected their escape, by crawling into the chaparral, and got into Cerralvo dreadfully lacerated with thorns. When they last saw Capt. Baylor, he was wounded and unhorsed, but still fighting, and only three of his men were in their saddles. They think it impossible that any more could have escaped, and do not believe that the Mexicans made any prisoners.

Two days had elapsed since they got back to Cerralvo, and nothing had been heard of any of the rest of the party. In the dwelling of one of the Mexicans made prisoner by Capt. Baylor, (as the men who escaped report,) were found two letters from the chief Alcalde of Cerralvo to Canales, informing him in whose possession he had placed certain goods captured from the trains, which he (Canales) had empowered him to dispose of in Cerralvo, and also giving him to understand that if he stood in need of arms, horses or men, he had but to make his wishes known and they would be attended to. These letters were in Capt B.'s possession when attacked, and have been recovered by the Mexicans. In consequence of the report made to Col. Abbott, he has had the alcalde and several other influential Mexicans arrested.

After confirming the above an officer in the Massachusetts regiment writes from Cerralvo to a friend in this city, under date of the 8th of August.

The two last trains up were attacked, and thirty or forty pack mules cut off from each. A train left here yesterday for Monterey, and we have positive information that some 400 Mexicans are lying on the road to cut them off. Things at this post are in rather a state of excitement; hardly a day passes without some person being murdered on the road, and we lie here, knowing that the enemy is in large force in our immediate vicinity, without the means of acting except on the defensive. We have no mounted force at the post, nor the means of mounting a single man of our own, should an extreme case of necessity require it.

The Flag has become satisfied that all intentions of an advance towards San Luis by the columns of Gen. Taylor have been abandoned. The Flag condemns this course, considering it an essential step on our part to occupy San Luis Potosi, and open communications from that city to Mexico.

Gen. Marshall and Maj. Churchill passed up the Rio Grande on the 17th inst., on their way to join Gen. Taylor.

Halting the Trains.—The Flag of the 18th inst., says: By an arrival yesterday, from Camargo, we are informed that an order had been received there from Gen. Taylor, directing a halt of the heavy wagon trains, which were being got ready for Monterey, and which it was supposed were intended for the march upon San Luis.

About two o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., a party of 12 Americans, mounted, armed and equipped as our volunteer cavalry, rode into the rancho of Solicena, about eight leagues distant from this city, the inhabitants of which are in daily intercourse with us, and under the pretence of searching for arms, entered the dwellings and perpetrated outrages of every imaginable kind. The men were abused and forced to flee from their houses, the women were insulted, their jewelry and trinkets taken from them, and every dwelling house robbed of what money could be found. One Mexican, who has made a report to the Board of Alcaldes of this city, states his loss at over $150—money that he had received from sale of wood to steamboats.

Several other ranchos were visited by this party during the same night, but the inhabitants were forewarned of their approach, and fled to the woods with every thing valuable they possessed—few of them have yet ventured to return. From the rancho of Guadalupe, only three leagues from here, the inhabitants have likewise fled, and deem it unsafe to return until some protection is afforded them.

The Flag complains generally of the brutality of a number of Americans whose predatory dispositions outrage the persons and property of peaceably disposed Mexicans, and adds, that Col. Davenport is using proper measures to ferret out the offenders.

THE ARRIVAL OF PAREDES IN MEXICO.

Views of the Government Organ—Violation of British Neutrality, &c.,

The Washington Union of Saturday night, speaks of the reception of letters from the Army, (by the Government we suppose is meant,) confirmatory of the whole intelligence which last reached us through the New Orleans papers. The Union says:

As to Paredes, we regret to state that the captain of the British steamer must have been acquainted with his true name and character, as Paredes did not hesitate to speak freely on board the vessel. He spoke freely of Santa Anna's want of energy, ability and principles, and declared that unfortunate Mexico would have to throw herself into the arms of America, or of some European power. (This last allusion is suspicious, and confirms what the President stated in his message to Congress:)

"In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better."

Paredes is a monarchist—a friend of a foreign monarch, there is some reason to believe; and his presence in Mexico, if it looks to any change, looks rather abroad than to America, for the change of her rulers. It will remain for the British captain to explain how and why he, as a neutral, int o'uced so decided an enemy into our ports at all, and without acquainting us with his character.

It appears, from the Vera Cruz letter, that when Paredes entered that city, he was recognised by two or three persons—an inspector at the gate, and by Senor Atocha, who attempted justification for his silence upon the lame excuse, that, though he was an American citizen, y t he was no spy! The fact is, that Paredes scarcely remained ten minutes in the city, and went off without the knowledge of Colonel Wilson, or any of the military officers.

In another article on the subject, the Union speaks of a new element being thus thrown into the politics of Mexico:

It is scarcely necessary for us to attempt (says the Union) any elaborate speculation upon the ultimate consequences of this event. But we may be excused for saying that, on the first blush of this matter, it would seem calculated to prolong the *war, and prevent an immediate consummation of peace.* The government of Paredes, before he was superseded by Santa Anna, was, as every one knows, unfriendly to the United States.

The New York papers had previously announced that "General Paredes, ex-President of Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., in the British steamer from Southampton, and would proceed to Mexico in the next steamer. It was thought he had important despatches."

He had arrived from Paris; and it is impossible for us to ascertain at this time for what precise purpose he had visited France, and with what political views he has returned to Mexico.

CIVILIZING MEXICO.

We must flog them into a good humor; break their stubborn spirit; live down their jealousies; marry their young women; raise up a race of heroes amongst them; send the schoolmaster abroad, and the clergymen of all denominations to set folks a thinking: flood them with bibles and testaments and religious tracts, ploughs, machinery, railroads, magnetic telegraphs, and steamboats; and by-and-by we shall see rich fruit springing from the seeds thus planted, and freely watered with the blood of both races.—*Cincinnati Times.*

It is thus that our neighbor sums up on the Mexican war question. For ourselves, of such speculations we think very much as the Rev. Mr. Stiggins did of "taps"—"they is all vanities;" nevertheless, as that worthy gentleman remarked of the "pine-apple rum," if there is any one part of this philosophy "as we despise less than another," it is that part which relates to marrying their "young women." We are very decidedly of the opinion that it would be just as well for Mexico, and a great deal better for the United States, that each nation should attend to its own affairs and let the other alone; but, if it is our "manifest and inevitable destiny" to infuse Anglo Saxon notions, liberty, and blood into the Mexicans, we think the matrimonial is altogether the best method of accomplishing that destiny. We have not the slightest faith in letting the light of liberty civilization, and Christianity into a people through the aperture made by grape and canister, Paixhan shot and bomb-shells.—Indeed, if our object be merely the infusion of Anglo Saxonism into our neighbors, we think that even the rude way in which the Romans did a like service for the Sabines would be altogether more effective than the one we are now pursuing, and not a whit more objectionable in point of morals.

In truth this cant about "Anglo Saxons and their manifest destiny" is enough to make one sick. We are proud of our race for its pre-eminence in mental energy and enterprise, as well as for its supremacy in war, by land and sea; but as to its national morality there are some things that may be said with truth that are not the most creditable. Since the days when the Angles and Saxons treacherously subjugated the ancient Britons, whom they professed to be disinterestedly aiding in a war against the Picts and Scots, down to the present attempts upon California and New Mexico, the most "manifest destiny" of the race which history reveals has been to seize upon fat lands wherever found in the hands of weak holders. Of this "destiny" we think the less said the better.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

From the Rough and Ready.

MR. THOMAS IN CARROLL COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—I take up my pen for the purpose of letting you know how political matters wag along in the county of Carroll. On Saturday, the 14th inst. the County Whig Convention met, and selected a ticket for the Legislature; and I do assure you, in our selection we have made the locofocos tremble. I suppose you have heard before this time that the choice of the Convention on the first ballot, as a proof of their unanimity, fell upon Major ANDREW G. EGE, SAMUEL ECKER, Major CHAS. W. HOOD and JOHN B. CHINOWITH. This much is done, and well done, and there is not much doubt of their election. The next event which took place, was the great meeting held in Westminister on Tuesday; the 17th inst., to give Mr. P. Francis Thomas a chance to show his oratorical powers—and to give you some idea of the whole affair, I will start from the starting point. On Monday evening, the 16th, after the darkness of night had come over us, Col. P. THOMAS, escorted by the KING of repudiators, Mr. JACOB POWDER, entered our quiet town and took lodgings at Moul's Hotel, and there they were for some time before it was known. The evening, the wished-to-be Governor received his anti-tax friends.—Next morning he again made his appearance and it was generally thought, that the candidate's manners rather went to show that he was somewhat frightened at his future prospects, or he was under some difficulty to bend himself to his company—be that as it may, a gloom appeared to come over his dreams. After there were a sufficient number in town of the good and true—so as to open the meeting on this solemn occasion—Col. Thomas, escorted by his friend Mr. Powder, moved over to the Court House, followed by some 50 or a 100, and there addressed a meeting of little upwards of 200 citizens, *one third of them Whigs.* After the meeting was over, in the afternoon, he took his departure, escorted by Mr. Powder, and, as it may well be supposed, as repudiators will hang together he remained all night at Mr. Powder's house, and the next morning he proceeded to the Reisterstown meeting, which took place on that day—and where he next went, or whether Mr. Powder will be his escort throughout the State or not, I cannot say. But I imagine I heard you say, let us hear from Mr. Thomas' speech on this great occasion. Well, I will try and give you some of the principal heads. On his being introduced to the audience, he commenced his harrangue by reading Mr. Goldsborough's answer to his very polite invitation to canvass the State with him. After reading the letter, he stated that one of Mr. G.'s reasons for not accepting his invitation was, "that the principles of the Whig party were well enough known." Then, says he, (Mr. T.) "What are the Whig principles?" "Upon that text he gave us a long dissertation upon the Tariff and the Bank, and wound up by saying—"I can hear of no other principle of the Whig party, but their opposition to the present war with Mexico." He then proceeded to try and clear the skirts of Mr. Polk and his party of the charge of declaring the war, and went very near (though I hope am wrong) of charging Gen. Taylor with being the cause of the war. On this subject, it being a very important one to his party, he entertained the company for three-quarters of an hour. The next topic of discussion was one of vital importance at this time to him. He commenced by saying—"I have been attacked by every *filthly little Whig journal which is a disgrace to the State*, and charged with being a REPUDIATOR." Then, says he: "I am no repudiator." "I was against the unjust and iniquitous taxation placed upon the people by the Whig Legislature." "I was for the payment of the State debt." "I a repudiator?" "I was a security on the first State collector's bond in Talbot county." He then attempted to prove that the Whigs are repudiators, or at least a majority of the party were. He said he "raised his voice against the Coupon law;" that "public and individual creditors were alike unjust, and that in fact the Coupons was a Whig measure for cheating the people." He then spoke of his measure for paying the State debt, which was for selling the public works; "that the public works could be sold for thirteen millions of dollars, and for the remaining two millions, we could then raise a tax to pay it off;" "that we had not in the means of paying the public creditors—but as honest men we would give up all we had to give—to give them all the interest in the public works;" "I was not going to sell the stock at public auction, but to say to them, bring in your bonds and I will give you our stock." After some further discussion of this matter, he says: "But gentlemen say, I wanted to repeal the tax system. Why, was I not right, to strive to repeal that odious and iniquitous tax system? and if I was placed in the same situation I would strive to do so again." After a few more remarks, he says: "I have a way to pay off the State debt without taxation; and what is it? (he says:) By Conventional Reform and a system of economy and retrenchment;" "that in having a Convention, he would not have it composed of members such as they have in the Legislature, but composed of learned and wise judges and lawyers, who were not looking for political advancement." He called upon the citizens of this county to vote for such men to the Legislature who were pledged upon this subject; "that he was for representation in the Legislature according to population—that Carroll had not the vote in the Legislature that she was entitled to—that Baltimore was taxed upon eighty millions of dollars of property, and she had only two votes more in the House of Delegates than little Talbot." I cannot follow the *learned* speaker in all his windings—the speech was made to suit the tax and anti-tax voters of his party in this county—therefore, like the Irishman's flea it was hard to put your finger upon him: yet, I suppose I have given you enough to prove that he is a repealer—in fact a repudiator—and all I wish is that he may make the same speech all over the State, and we are safe by thousands. I am now satisfied that Carroll will give William T. Goldsborough from one to two hundred this fall. Go ahead, and all will be right.
Rough and Ready.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

The result of the late election in several of the States, is a fair indication of the judgment of the people upon the issue which has been submitted to them, by the action of the administration of Mr. Polk. That judgment is decisively, and we may say, without fear of its ever being overruled, conclusively against Mr. Polk and those who have counselled him in his administration. The verdict is a personal one against him. In other contests there have been general questions for decision, which have grown out of the policy of the government for a series of years, and which were intended to control its action for the future. But here it was a simple question, whether Mr. Polk had discharged the duties of his high office faithfully and in a manner to command the approbation of the people? The verdict has been against him decisively and conclusively.

It is not possible to misapprehend to what this decision of the people will lead. It is the forerunner of the destruction politically of Mr. Polk and all who have linked their fortunes with him. The voice of Kentucky, though expressed in unwonted discordant notes, is still emphatic in declaring him unworthy. The voice of Indiana, though not so emphatic and not fairly expressed by the vote for Congress, is yet against him. Alabama sends him no cheering sound, and has only not declared him altogether guilty. North Carolina has in her fullest voice denounced him.

But it is the verdict of the people of Tennessee, where he has his home and to where he will return, when the honors of his high office are stripped from him, which more clearly than any other, foretells his doom, and proclaims his present fallen condition. It was the fortune of Mr. Van Buren to have a similar verdict given against him by the people of New York, whilst he was President. In 1840 he was driven from power by a more emphatic condemnation than ever followed into private life any previous occupant of the Presidential office. What New York did for Mr. Van Buren, Tennessee has done for Mr. Polk. The lesson of 1840 has not been forgotten, though it is to be repeated in 1848.—*Patriot.*

THE COST! THE COST!

How is it to be paid except by Direct Taxation?

Senator MILLER, of New Jersey, stated on the floor of Congress, in February last, in the hearing of all the Democratic Senators, that the public debt, created to carry on this war, would be, on the 3d of March last, *one hundred and nineteen millions two hundred thousand dollars*, and not a Senator on the floor denied the assertion!!!

The following is the extract from Mr. Miller's speech.

"No one can anticipate the difficulties or estimate the expense of such an army. They can only be realized when we come to settle up the account of this war.

"We may, however, in some degree, anticipate the amount by the expenditures *already made.* From the best information I can get, I am satisfied that one year of this war will cost us about $100,000,000.

"At the last session we appropriated for the army alone as follows:

By the act of the 13th May	$10,000,000
By the act of the 20th June	12,000,000
By the act of the 8th August	2,200,000
	$24,200,000

We have raised, by loans made expressly to meet our war expenses, as follows:

By the act of 20th July	$10,000,000
By act passed this session	23,000,000
We have also consumed the surplus in the treasury when the war commenced.	12,000,000
The necessary appropriation bills now on our table, to be passed at this session, will, I understand, amount to about	50,000,000
Total	$119,200,000

Now *Aaron V. Brown*, the locofoco Governor of Tennessee, who is the right hand man of Mr. Polk, and who was a candidate for re-election, but has been defeated at the recent election, has admitted on every stump in Tennessee, that the expenses of the war are *eight millions* per month. From the 3d of March, then, to the 3d of August, is *five months*, which multiplied by eight, gives us *Forty Millions* more, and add this sum and Senator Miller's together, and we have to-day the enormous public debt of *one hundred and fifty nine Millions two hundred thousand dollars!!!* This debt, *A. Johnson*, a locofoco member of Congress from the same State, and who has just been re-elected, says he is for paying off with a DIRECT TAX, and this mode of raising means to carry on the National Government is advocated by Mr. Polk's organ the, "*Union*," at Washington.

Let the people remember the warnings of the Whigs during the last contest, in regard to the war, and let them remember the predictions now making, that if the locofocos are continued in power, Direct Taxation must be resorted to in order to meet the demands of the treasury—the thing is determined on, as the present tariff will not yield, in ordinary times, the amount necessary for our regular expenditures, independent of the interest and principal of the public debt now upon the country.—Mark it!

DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT.—The Hon. Silas Wright, ex-Governor of New York, died at his residence in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on the 27th inst., of an apoplectic fit. He was about 55 years of age, and had spent more than twenty-five years in the service of his country.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Of Dorchester.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN W. CRISFIELD,

Of Somerset.

For Delegates,

THOS. C. NICOLS,
CHAS. H. BOWDLE,
ROBERT L. SETH.

For Commissioner.

NICHOLAS RICE.

Attention Whigs of Talbot!

JOHN W. CRISFIELD, ESQ., the Whig Candidate for Congress for this district, will address the people of Talbot County, at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 14th of September.—At Broad Creek Neck, at the store of James Bridges, on Thursday, the 16th Sept.—and at the Trappe on Saturday evening, the 18th Sept. These meetings are announced pursuant to request of Mr. Crisfield, contained in letter of 28th August, received by the Chairman of the Whig Central Committee on Thursday, 2d Sept.

Per order,
SAM. HAMBLETON, Jr.
Chairman Whig Central Committee.
Easton, Sept. 4, 1847.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Some short time after my return from the Barren Creek Convention, I met with T. R. Loockerman, Esq., and in conversation with him as to the proceedings of that Convention, we both agreed that they had not been stated in the Gazette as fully as they should have been, and particularly in reference to his position. He (Mr. L.) further remarked, that he thought it was due to him that a statement should be made shewing the facts as they really occurred in the Convention. With this I fully agreed. He then remarked I lived at some distance from Easton, and my name could not readily be procured and if any statement by the Committee should be made, was he, Mr L., authorized to use my name. I stated unhesitatingly he might do so: and I do now hereby ratify and confirm the act of Mr. L. in placing my name to the piece of the Committee, he being fully authorized so to do by me.

I will further add, that I fully concur in every thing stated by the Committee. It is proper also I should further state that before I saw the piece of my colleagues, being suddenly asked respecting it, and told it was an attack on Dr. Cox, I did say I had written or signed nothing of the sort—nor had I—but I did state also at the same time, I had authorized Mr. L. to use my name to any piece of the Committee, explaining their course. Having since seen the piece, I repeat I fully concur in its statements and confirm the use of my name. The conversation with Mr. L. above referred to I well recollect occurred on Tuesday, the 10th August.

JAMES FITZ JARRELL.
Chapel, August 31st, 1847.

EASTON, Aug. 19, 1847.

To the Editor of the Rough and Ready.

I was very much amused at the letter I saw in the "Sentinel" the other day, dated "Easton." The writer, after telling what he thinks is the prospect of the Locofoco party here, takes, as he says, a peep into the Whig ranks—not at their prospects—(he dare not look there and speak the truth)—but at their past acts. He says Col. Hambleton is either the acknowledged or *self*-constituted head of the Whig party. Well, suppose he is. Could we get a better? Is he not a noble head? Has he not, with the eye of a *hen when the hawk is about*, watched the movements of the Loco party, and always *headed* THEM *off*? I am not ashamed of him as a leader!—but am proud to own him.

The "Easton" writer compares him to an old hen, and the Whig party to chickens. Well Mr. Editor, if he is a *hen he is* a game one, and the chickens are "true pluck." He says that "the chickens go about scratching for themselves, but when the hawk appears they all run up together and take shelter under the wings of the old hen." Not so fast Mr. Writer, if you please. You have stated your own *individual* case, not that of *our* chickens.—When our chickens make up their minds to come out, they come and if the hawk makes his appearance they don't run back; oh no, sir, they stand their ground and show fight—sometimes drive the old hen off.—They are "true pluck," sir, and right hard to drive back.

I said that the writer has stated his *own* case, and shall attempt to prove it. How far I succeed, it will be for him to say.

It will be admitted that Col. Thomas is at the head of the Loco party here; consequently he is the "hen" of that party, (at this time he is going through the State making a noise by his *splendid* cackling,) and the writer of that piece is one of the chickens of that hen's *raising*. I don't know, Mr. Editor, how old that chicken is, but in 1843 it was *large* enough (as it though) to take a stand for itself—and to get on the delegate ticket of this co...