we are to go on with the war, let it be in such a manner as will lead to its most speedy termination.

This being the first war of invasion, it is full of startling suggestions, and should be regarded as full of admonitory instruction. The Constitution presupposes that all the supplies for carrying on the war should be exclusively under the control of Congress. Yet we are told that a large part of the revenue to support this war is to be found in the contributions to be raised from the enemy's country. By a tariff somewhat legislative in appearance, and by military coercion, the Mexican revenues are to be directed into the treasury-chest of the army. How much will be collected in this manner is entirely a matter of uncertain conjecture. By way of encouragement as to the means of carrying on the war, this source of supply is prominently paraded rather to hide the public debt, which must be enormous, than for any thing else. But, suppose it could be demonstrated that the army had a self-supplying revenue, what a commentary would it be on the futility of the supposed controling power of Congress over the military responsibility of the Executive as the commander-in-chief of the armies of the Republic, It would place him in the condition of Charles the First, who contented for the right of carrying on the war by the arbitrary collection of ship money, without the advice or control of Parliament. A general, with the ambition of Cæsar, placed in such a situation, could, at the head of a strong army, put this Government at defiance. We may not see such results in one term, but the example of to-day is the precedent of to-morrow. But

From the Savannah Republican, 4th inst. CLOROFORM.

lawless ambition.

were kindled on the altar of our country

by the founders of the Republic shall

A friend has placed in our hands a pamphlet lately received from Dr. Simpon, Edinburgh, on the discovery, nature and properties of this interesting agent, used for producing insensibility to pain.

Choloform was first discovered and described, by Soubeiran in 1831, and by Liebig in 1832, while its composition was first accurately ascertained by Dumas, in Paris, in 1835. Dr. Simpson, however, has had the merit of first using it by inhalation, and it is a pleasing fact that Dumas was accidentally in Edinburg last autumn. on service of the French gevernment, and there witnessed for the first time, with

ed an a matter of more science.

The come Chrolege, is derived from this commission had been received

speaking a Perchloride of Formyle, this latter substance being the principle of attack of gout in the stomach."
Formic Acid, which is obtained from rod ants, and also, from several vegetable sub-

Thus, there are three compound chemical bodies which, inhaled into the lungs. Superinduce a state of anesthæsir, or, insensibility to pain in surgical operationsthe Nitrous Oxide, commonly called exhil-erating Gas, Sulphuric Ether, now so often used, and the Perchloride of Formyle or Choloroform. They differ materially from each other in their elements afford no clue to their anosthetic properties. The Nitrous Oxide is composed of Nitrogen and Oxygen, in proportions of one atom of each .- Sulphuric Ether has one atom of Oxygen, four of Carbon and five of Hydrogen; and Chloroform has two atoms of Carbon, one of Hydrogen and three of

The Chloroform is a dense, limpid, colourless liquid, readily evaporating, and possessing an agreeable, fragrant and fruit like odour, and a pleasant saecharine taste, Its specific gravity is 1,480. It boils at 141°, and is not inflammable. Its advantages over Sulphuric Ether, age:

1. A much less quantity is necessary to produce a given effect, 2. Its action is more rapid, thorough and

enduring, and one under its influence is as though one were for the time non-exist-3. The inhalation is much more agreea-

ble and the subsequent effects cease almost immediately and are not unpleasant while they last. Dr. Simpson gives several other reasons

but we have embodied the must importaut ones above, to which we may add that it is less expensive, more portable, and easily inhaled by applying a handkerchief moistened with it to the nose and mouth.

Dr. Simpson has used Chloroform with the most admirable and complete success in several serious cases of midwifery, and the results are such as to show that its happy effects are only equalled by the perfect safety which attends its judicious use.

Southern Quaterly Review .- We gladly make use of the opportunity afforded by the reception of the January number of this work to speak in its favor. Such a work is important to the South as a vehiele of Southern opinion on all its questions with regard to the philosophy of government, and to our social institutions. It is important as a medium through which Southern intellect and cultivation can commune together in the world of letters. It has, doubtless, already contributed much to cause the South to be better known, and more respected, in the intellectual circles of other portions of our country. Many of the first minds of the South have put States, and that the Rio Grande is the forth their powers, and impressed themselves upon public taste and public opinion through the pages of this Review. It you. I think however, the boundary will

her peculiar institutions. Review. Under the administration of its Diego is included present editor, the subjects selected for review, and the critical notices, indicate a literary wants of the public. But little that will not be generally read with interest and instruction by the great majority of its subscribers .- Aug. Con. 1813

United States Senator .- The Terms of the following Senators expire on the 4th of March, 1849. Whigs-Vermont, William Pipham; Maryland, Jas. A. Pearce; North Carolina, G. E. Badger; Louisiana, Henry Johnson; Kentucky, John J. Crittenden,-Democrats-N. Hampsbire, C. G. Atherton: Connecticut. J. M. Niles: New York. John A. Dix: Pennsylvaniu, Simon Cameron; South Carolina, A. P. Butler; Georgia, W. T. Colquitt; Alabama, A. P. Bagby; Ohio, Wm. Allen; Indiana, E. A. Hannegan; Illinois, Sidney Breese; Mis-Sevier; Florida, Jas. B. Wescott. Total, 5 Whigs, 13 Democrats.

War Meeting in New York .- We give n another column an outline of the speeches delivered on the occasion by Gen. Houston, and Messrs. Foote and Brown. Speaking of the meeting, the New York Sun of the 31st ult. says :- "Never have we witnessed a more imposing demonstraunited, than that of Saturday evening at the objects of the meeting was perceptible throughout the evening. About ten thou-sand persons visited the hall or participated in the proceedings. This great demonstration proved conclusively that but one opinion prevails among the people of this city upon the war question, and this when the fires of virtuous patriotism that policy to be pursued with Mexice,"-Aug.

have burnt down under the ambitious Henry Clay and the Presidency .- It is lust of conquest, there will be no rebukpositively understood, says the Washinging influence left to purify and restrain ton correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, that Mr. Clay will not consent to the withdrawal of his name from before public as a candidate for the Presidency. He is, in favor of a national convention, for the purpose of making pominations,

> We regret to see announced the death of the Hon. John W. Jones, at his residence in Chesterfield District, Virginia. He was a distinguished and able statesman a true patriot, a faithful friend, devoted husband, and a pure man .- Aug, Con.

Falling Off .- The Northern Advocate states that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the last year.

We learn from the Columbia Telegraph stence where properties he had nevertigate that Ma. J. B. Glass one been appointed

Citaring our of the gueros and middle. ing principles which by union with this like hisses form Chimnes are in Chimnes and Chimnes are in Chimnes a The huses form Chievales—excise Chloride more Sur of Suturity says: "We regret of Calchina, or Salts—as the Chloride of to learn their Committee Ringely died chemically beautight at Euronm's fluid. The immo-

> We learn from Washington that on Thursday night the Whig members of Congress decided to hold a National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President, at Philadelphia. in Independence Hall, on the first Wednes-

> A resolution embodying the letter and substance of the proviso, passed the legislature a few days since, almost unanimously-in the House, 107 to 5; in the Senate, 26 to 1 !- Balt. Clipper.

Premium Cotton.-We stated some time ago, that a number of Planters, of Abbeville, would make an exhibit of Cotton on the first of the present month, at the Warehouse of Messrs. Walker & Bradford. We are informed that a good deal of very fine Cotton was presented to the Judges on that occasion, and that beprize was awarded to Mr. George R. Mc-Calla, whose Cotton for length, strength, and fineness of staple, is said to be equal to any Upland Cotton ever brought to this market. Mr. McCalla is a young planter, and deserves great credit for the skill and industry manifested in his agricultural pursuits, and bids fair to become one of the first planters of our State .- Hamburg Republican.

The Tennessee Railroads,-The following important and gratifying intelligence we copy from the Nashville Union of Thursday last:

Good News .- We announce, with more of satisfaction than we have experienced in chronicling any event since our connection with this press, the passage of the bill to loan the honds of the State to the amount of \$500,000 to the Nashville and Chaitanooga Railroad, and \$320,000 to the Hiwassee Railroad. The bill passed already passed the Senate. Tennessee will now take rank with the first States of the Union in wealth and population.

This indeed an important movement for Tennessee, and cannot fail to give a powerful impulse to the developement of her vast agricultural and mineral resources,

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier speaking of the Treaty of Peace said to have been arranged by Mr. Trist, says:

Since my last, I have ascertained from Queretaro that the Treaty does include San Diego in the cession to the United boundary up to 32°, and thence I think to the Gilla; but the exact line I cannot give deserves to be sustained by the South, and be this: Up the Rio Grande to the 32d heavens nearly perpendicular overhead, or those high in authority are kept secret. deserves to be sustained by the South, and of this : Op the this : Op the this grande to the second of two or cherished as a bulwarks of her rights and parallel of North Latitude; thence to the

the Gulf of California, to the 32d parallel There is a great deal of ability usually of North Latitude; and thence due West displayed in the articles appearing in the to the Pacific. I am cettain that San

All speculation is now at an end as to what will be done with the Treaty here. judicious taste, and a due regard for the It will be ratified at once by a unanimous or nearly unanimous vote of the Senate. finds its way into the pages of the Review As the consideration to be paid to Mexico. I think it is \$15,000,000, from which, however, I am inclined to believe are to be deducted all the claims due by Mexico to our citizens, as well those already awarded as those that may be awarded by future commissions. On this point, however, my letters both from the City of Mexico and Queretaro do not give precise intelligence. From the Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, It is now certain that both the whig and the democratic parties are to hold party Conventions, and nominate party candi dates. The whig friends of Gen. Taylor in Congress have been outnumbered and trammelled by pre-organization of their souri, D, K. Atkinson; Arkansas, H. H. party. They, nevertheless, have not altered their opinions-that Gen. Taylor will faithfully represent every valuable principle of the party, and can, moreover, be elected. They will still continue to

urge in favor of Gen. Taylor, the great ar-

gument of availability. Some of the Southern Calhoun men are quite pleased at the present state of things -that is, the prospect of a regular whigh and regular democratic Convention. They tion in which men of all parties heartily think that an independent nomination will be made in the South and West, of Gen. Tammany Hall, to sustain the justice of Taylor; and that, if not elected by the the war and the honor of the country. Not people, he may defeat any popular electhe slightest evidence of dissension upon tion, and be chosen by the House of Ren-

resentatives. forshed The most important developement that we have had, of late, in respect to the policy of the administration, is that they are ready to make a treaty with President Herrera, on the same terms heretofore proposed, through Mr. Trist; but that there is no evidence before the Executive that Herrera's Government will accept such terms. It would be well for both countries if Mexico would now accept those terms, and even better still, in view of the permanence of peace between the two countries, if the Sierra Madre should be the boundary line, instead of the river-Rio Grande.

From the Muscogee Democrat, 3rd inst. Awful Tragedy -On Saturday night ast two negro traders from Pierson County, N. C., of the names of Thomas P. Trotter and Richard Bolton were murdered in Randolph County, Ga, near Harrison's Store, by two of their own negroes! Mr. J. T. Palmer of Lumpkin, through the hands of Mr. Thornton of the same place are as follows: The murdered men are with them in organizing forces to dehad encamped for the night, a few miles to fend the country, and to levy taxes for the the westward of Cuthbert, between that support of the war. Our correspond at place and Eufaula, Ala., having with them the three negroes, two men, and one boy! While lying together on a mattress, asleep,

the regretion of the control of the wall an are flow lies were then carbridge into a crock, when the murderers have nothing from our correspondents in the notes and papers of the deceased, and having set on fire the bloody mattress, put out with the carryall and horses in the

direction of Marion County taking the boy with them. The discovery of the murder fire having communicated to the woods, at the scene of tragedy, which drew the attention of the neighbors to the spot, when, The Wilmot Proviso.—The State of the murdered men were found, as before New York is Wilmot Proviso to the core. stated. Pursuit was immediately made, and the negroes were overtaken in Murion County, and brought to Lumpkin, where an examination was had and these par-ticulars elicited from the confession of the negroes! They were to be taken to Randolph county, to await the penalty of the law for their awful crime.

Famine in the West of Ireland .- A let. ter written in the county of Sligo, Ireland,

on the 4th ult. says people of the United States are taking of the poor of this district. The people of this part of the country are really worse off tween many of the parcels it was hard to decide which was best, but finally the than they were this time twelve months ago. Then there were large sums of money collected for them, and food purchased and distributed; but now nothing is done for them. The poor houses are filled to suffocation, and thousand of creatures, half naked, are running about, having nothing to eat but raw thrnips, which they steal-from the fields ! The very worst apprehensions may be conceived as the consequences of such food. We may well expect an other season of fever and dysentery, and swelled limbs !" |

> The Extraordinary Meteor .- The Alabama papers contain these accounts of the extraordinary meteor which passed through that region of country on Friday, the 21st

The Demopulis Patriot says that the citizens were thrown into considerable consternation by a loud report resembling the bursting of a steamboat boiler, or the edischarge of a Paixhan-gun, succeeded by the House by a vote of 37 to 35. It had a rumbling noise like that resembling the letting off steam. So certain were many persons that a steamboat had exploded her oilers, and at our own landing, too, that they ran to the bank of the river, eagerly looking up and down for the wreck which their imagination had pictured to them-Thus ended the excitement of the moment; but at about 12 o'clock, persons having friends on board the Arkansas, came riding into town in hot haste, from Green county, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles, in order to be "in at the death."

The phenomenon was quite as distinctly heard at Selma, a distance of sixty miles from this.

Dr. Davidson gives an account of its ap-

pearance at Moscow. He says: "It seems, from all I can learn here, that the explosion took place at a point to the

know that all my suggestions of modera | nterests as a judicious exponent of her nearest waters of the Gla; thence down derstand that one person, a boy, saw a high in authority, positively state there is are more expensive than Regulars, and tion will have very little weight; but if opinions on questions bearing directly upon the Gila to the Colorado and the centre of bright line upon the heavens, ranging and no doubt there will be peace in three months. cannot be subjected to proper discipline, preceding the explosion; and many persons they saw a white wreathy smoke at the place where the report occurred, some

minutes after. It is evident, therefore, that this extraordinary report was produced by the explosion of a large meteor; and if it had made its appearance in our sky at night there can be no doubt but that we should have witnessed one of the most grand and imposing meteoric exhibitions ever beheld in this part of the world. The report of its explosion must have been heard at the distance of a hundred miles off. It was as distinctly heard at Livingston, 15 miles distance, as if it had been on the outskirts of the town. There it shook the earth and all things upon it with considerable vio-

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 6. LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO, The brig Widgeon, Capt. Stanwood, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. Though she is no later from Vera Cruz than our previous arrival, we have by her brief accounts from the city of Mexico to the 19th of January, which is six days later than the advices brought by the Edith.

The British courier arrived from the city of Mexico at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. This courier was robbed once on the way down; but he lost none of his correspon-

The express man who took up the President's message for the American Star was murdered on his way down.

Our correspondent writes us from Vea Cruz: "That there are peace proposiions on their way to Washington from the Mexican Government, there remains not a doubt. But no one here has positive information as to the true character of these propositions. Some one of the thousand versions may chance to be the correct one. The letter from which this is extracted is dated the 22d from Vera Cruz., and from a source upon which we rely with confi-

The American train left Mexico for Ve ra Cruz on the 14th of January, and Major Van Buren, of the Paymaster's Department, was in company as bearer of despatches. The train was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz about the 1st or 2d

No news of importance was brought down by the British courier (which has transpired) save that a pronunciamento has been made by Mariano Avila, Governor of San Louis Potosi. It represents the opinions of the people of that State. as well as of Gaudalaiara, Gunanaiuato The particulars, as communicated to us and Zacatecas in reguard to which they profess to be utterly opposed: It calls earnestly upon the other States to co-oper' Vera Cruz, from whom we derive these facts, attaches very little importance to this pronunciamento, The Governor of San Louis has long been playing the fire eater, and the people of his State are so fearful of being invaded from Satistic, or Tampico, or from the city of Mexico, that they are eternally urging the people of other States to unite and carry on the As the courier which came down was exclusively for the British legation, we

The Arco Iris has seeen letters from the city of Mexico dated the 15th January. which say positively that peace has already been made, and it adds that people of was made on Sunday morning, from the truth assert that the Government and the authorities would very shortly be thransferred to the city of Mexico.

We have been allowwed to make an extract from a private letter recommercial house of this city:

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Jan. 23. There is a very large and valuble train which leaves in the morning for Jalapa.-It is composed in part of Government stores, and property belonging to the friendly Mexican merchants. It is a more valuable one than any that has yet been upon the road. A large force of guerrillas, about 900, under Col. Zenobia, are known to be waiting on the road to attack it, and Gen. Twiggs, who is exceedingly anxious to chastise this noted persoange, has adopted the following ruse de guerre to accomplish his object. The guerrillas have their spies in this city who will report the starter going about three miles on the road. Meanwhile the escort composed of two field batterries, two companies of dragoons, and four of infantry, will leave the road and endeavor to come up and supprise the guerrilla force. The Georgia Independent Horse Riders, Lieut. Anderson, are apart

From the N. O. Picanune, Feb. 7. FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The steam ship McKim, Capt. Burthe arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz via Tampico, having left the former port on the 24th and the latter on the 31st ult. Our accounts by this arrival are as con-

tradictory in regard to peace as the rumors which come to us from Washington. One of our occasional correspondents who anprised us some time since of the transmission of important despatches by the sloop of war Saratoga, reiterates his opinion that peace is made so far at least as the Mexicans can make it. What has been done only requires the sanction and approval of the Government." On the other hand, a letter from a distinguished officer, dated the 19th, in the city of Mexico, says :able to form a quorum and peace is just as We cannot undertake to far off as ever." decide between these contradictory opinions, but proceed to lay before our readers such letters as we have received by this

[From an occasional Correspondent.] VERA CRUZ. Jan. 24, 1848.

Gentlemen :- We are in receipt of cows rom the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. All was quiet at the capital. Peace! peace! is the cry. It is generally believed that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist have succeeded in making a treaty of peace; nothing is known, for of course all the movements of

moving from north to south, immediately The pronunciamento of the State of San &c. We are honestly of the conviction trist aspect.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

We call attention to the Communication igned "Marlborough." It is from the pen of gentleman of high intelligence, and one who has rendered his country good service, He deals rather harshly with the Administration, perhaps, but still he reasons well. He has promised a continuation of his communications.

TP We should have acknowledged in our ast, that we were indebted to the Hon. A. P. Butler, for a copy of his late Speech in the U. States Senate, and to the Hon. A. Burt, for a number of public documents...

Large Bunches of Box wood .- We recently saw two large bunches of Box wood, which entirely filled a common cart. They grew on the farm of the late Mrs. Howard. They were much the largest which we ever saw.

Immense Meeting in New York .- A very large meeting of the citizens was recently held in the City of New York, at which speeches were made by Genl Houston, and other gen tlemen, and resolutions in favor of the President, and defending the present war, were unanimously passed.

Captain Blanding .- A gold medal was recently presented by the Washington Light In fantry, of Charleston, to Captain Wm. Blanding, who bore himself so gallantly in the late actions in Mexico. at song wat salt walls to

Col. Fremont.-The Court Martial which sat for a considerable time, on the trial of this officer for alledged insubordination, at length terminated its session, and the case therefore re mains in the hands of the President, for his fi- To think otherwise, would be to cough nal decision. It was thought that Color would not be found altogether free from censure, but in consideration of his eminent services and his high character, his sentence would

Mrs. Gaines once more .- We spoke in our last, of the immense estate which this lady has ust gained in a law suit. It seems from ac counts published in the papers, that she is em distinguished for her benevolence, and is not patriotic of overs. While the stall disposed to bring ruin or distress upon the int holders of the property, which the of heedlessness; and the laws of the country have just pronounced to be hers. Though she was most cruelly wronged for a number of years, she is not vanishing.

the Annexation of a portion of the territory of | ly attended our arms in Mexico, are attri-Congress, on the 31st ult. Mr. Turner of Illinois, brought into the House, joint resolutions for the Annexation of New Mexico, Upper

Death of the Princess Adelaide of France .-Her Royal Highness, Madam Adelaide, sister of the King of the French, expired recently at the Tuilleries. She was in her 71st year.

and Lower California.

Ireland .- A most dreadful state of affairs still exists in Ireland. Famine prevailed in the South and West, and was daily becoming nore appalling. In various parts of that unhappy country, the distress of the tenantry was reat. A considerable number of them had seen-ejected from the land which they had eased. The old and young Repealers are quarrelling among themselves. Some of the eading men had withdrawn from the association into which they had entered.

Itely .- Pins the ninth, the present enlightened Pope, progresses with his constitutional reform, to the great satisfaction of his subjects. The ministry is constructed on the most comprehensive plan, and have all the state appoint nents, except Cardinals and Nuncios. An greement had been entered into between the Roman Tuscan and Sardinian governments, ts carry out the reform.

Abdel Kader .- This redoubtable chief gainst whom the French government had for long time been waging war in Africa, at last has surrendered to the Duke of Aumale. He was carried to Toulon, where he remained awaiting the decision of the government as to his future place of abode.

From the Edgefield Advertiser.

No. I. REMINISCENCES OF THE PAL METTO REGIMENT-REASONS FOR ITS DISCHARGE, &c.

At the request of a friend or two, we have been induced to write a few articles concerning the Palmetto Regiment, during the late campaign in Mexico. If you think them worthy of the public attention, Mr. Editor, we beg you will give them a place in your columns.

As it is a matter of some interest at present, it may not be amiss, before entering upon a history of the Regiment, to offer a few reflections on the justice and propriety of its immediate discharge.

Many maintain that Volunteer forces are not suited to the warfare now waging

Luis Potosi, against the Government, and that Volunteers should not be employed with whom I have conversed, say that her invitation to other States opposed to in this war, if Regulars can be obtained: the Government, &c., making peace to but we cannot subscribe altogether to the send deputies to meet at the city of San reasons here assigned. If is true, in the Luis Potosi, Imust confess. does not look fitting out of volunteers, greater expence very much like any permanency in any is usually incurred. There is, however, peaceful arrangement made or to be made no sufficient cause for this, as, with proper y our gallant general. It has a rather a core, their wants may be limited to the same degree with those of regular troops. But once properly entered into the service. n what way are they more expensive? Are they not supplied in the same manner as regulars, with precisely the same quantity of necessaries, etc? Are they not fed alike? Clothed alike? And are they not subject to the same responsibility for loss of arms. &c? They certainly are. But this argument involves only the question of dollars and cents: it does not touch the ef-As to t' matter of discripline, we can-

not perceive why volunteers may not be sufficiently trained for all practical purposes. They are generally a more intelligent class of men than regulars; and they may be fairly supposed to have more ambition to serve their country, as little else except patrioism and the love of glory could induce them to lay aside their peaceful avocations, and girdle on the habiliments of war. "And will not these impulses naturally lead them to make efforts to become ekilful in the practices by which alone they can accomplish the end of their desire? It must be regarded as a small compliment to men, to say, they are actuated by generous and patriotic motives, but neglect the means by which these p tives may be realized. A large ma ity 66 volunteers know and fac, that render eminent service to their coun and to make certain the chances of tion, discipline and drill are altogeth dispensable. They know that to success in battle, skill in the use of weapons must precede. But, they kno likewise, readiness in the use of a accuracy in the performance of milievolutions, are not all that are requ They are aware that a full religince i each other's courage-a certainty that each one will stand and fight so long as he is ordered-is equally demanded: for they have often perceived the ability without the proper courage to fight. The necessity of obedience and subordination, therefore, forces itself upon their minds, and they would prove recreant to the duties they have assumed, if they did not put them in With a higher degree of intelligence.

then, and with incentives to action far above those, which actuate nine-tenths of the privates in the regular army, it were unreasonable to suppose, that volunteers, with sufficient time and opportunity, would not qualify themselves to be good soldiers.

punishment! No ly foresetts, any fee that and the lo 100 a country, the section of 100 and are the commented following done w

but it seems is disposed to be generous and them, such troops would confer no great honor upon any nation. Let others gain-

say, but it is our opinion, that the scenes of Annexation Resolutions,-The project for glory and success, which have so constantly brought forward in butable to the admirable staming to found among the officers of the regular army. They are, in the main, the effects of West-Point intelligence, and West Point discipline!

But, while we maintain, that, in point of discipline, etc., volunteers may be rendered altogether efficient, we are pevertheless of opinion, they should not be called out to serve in the present war. And for several reasons. Of the additional expense to the government, we will say nothing ; for this can as well be borne, as the enormous prices paid by government agents for transportation and other vessels, and for supplies in the enemy's country—the latter being no more necessary, than the former. We like to see the government administered with faithfulness and economy; but is it not evidence of a short-sighted and niggardly policy to exclude a benefit by wishing to economize in one or two small items of expenditure, when in every department of government the public revenue is so lavishly squandered?

What boots it at one gate to make defence. And at another to let in the foe ?"-Milton. We fear the above objection is urged more for specious argument, than from a heartfelt desire to promote public economy. We rest our objection on grounds alto-

gether different. Our chief reasons for not wishing to employ volunteers in the present war, have reference to the volunteer himself, though they do not entirely leave out of view the public advantage. And first, the inconvenience to him personally, of leaving his pursuits at home, and continuing absent for an indefinite period of time. There are few men (especially from the South) who set out for the war, but have some profession, or regular pursuit, by which to gain a livelihood. Some, perhaps, have a deeper interest still. Their hearts are warmed by the fire of domestic affection, and their families depend upon their personal efforts for support. Others have property. consisting of lands and negroes, which require their almost constant attention. In all these cases the parties incur a sacrifice of no trivial nature. To be absent rom their business or pursuits, for a period of time longer than twelve months, is ruinous to their future prospects. The one falls into neglect and waste-the others, suffer from the fact, they cannot be kept in existence without the actual presence of the parties themselves. But the professional man not only loses his practice, but, what is of more importance to him, he loses the means by which he can obtain it anew :: he loses the knowledge, that sustains him in his profession. An absence of two or