

THE VETO.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. GENTLEMEN:—I regret that an imperative sense of duty compels me to return the Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Representatives of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States," to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approbation.

Among them I will briefly refer to the disparity between the numbers in some of the districts. The eighteenth, for instance, embraces a population of 52,821—while the tenth has 89,203. Here is a difference of upwards of thirty-six thousand, being more than half the proper ratio for a member of Congress.

Another leading objection, which itself would be abundantly sufficient to induce me to withhold my sanction from this bill, is its obvious tendency to transfer the ascendancy in the national councils to the minority in the State. I say nothing impugning the motives of those who originated and supported this bill; but no person, in the least degree conversant with the political condition of Pennsylvania, can shut his eyes to the fact, that the political party notoriously in the minority, would under the provisions of this bill elect an equal number of members of Congress with the admitted majority, or at least within one or two of an equality.

The constitution of the United States does not, it is true, recognize the existence of political parties, but they are inherent in the very nature of our government, and will as certainly exist as the government itself. The provision confiding to the states the designation of districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the national government, was intended to give to the respective states the power of suiting the arrangement of the districts to the condition of parties—and of course, to the interests and convenience of the states.

I have been taught from my boyhood, that the safety and stability of our government depended in a great measure on the ascendancy of the great principles of human rights—for which the democratic party has steadfastly contended since the political revolution of 1800.

I believe those principles lie at the foundation of our free institutions, and that whenever they are infringed, those institutions are endangered. I would feel unwilling to entrust the defence of those principles to such champions as would be probably defeated were this bill to become a law. Give the minority their full representation; deprive them not of a single vote, but let not the whole control be surrendered into their hands. It may be possible that many of the great measures of policy which have been the peculiar boast of the democracy of the country, will owe their triumph or defeat to the delegation from Pennsylvania. It may be possible also, that the election of a President of the United States will depend on the same vote; and in view of these probable or possible contingencies, do those who believe that the political principles of the democratic party are essential to the public good, discharge their duty faithfully, by allowing their opponents to usurp the places, which in justice belong only to themselves?

I presume not to dictate to others, but I cannot refrain from speaking and judging for myself. I have battled too long in the ranks of democracy to see its standard struck down, without lifting my arm to avert it. Where I do so, I should feel that I had betrayed the trust reposed in me by the democracy of Pennsylvania, and was unworthy of its respect and confidence. My political career is drawing to a close, and I will not sully it, by the open or covert abandonment of the rights of my democratic fellow citizens.

DAVID R. PORTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg Feb. 21, 1843.

The Bible.

Hast thou ever heard of such a book? The author found himself; the subject, God and man, salvation, life, and death—eternal life, eternal death—Dead words whose meaning has no end, no bounds. Most wonderful book! bright candle of the Lord! Star of eternity! the only star By which the lack of man could navigate The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss Securely! only star which rose on Time. And, on its dark and troubled billows, still, As generation, driving swiftly by, Succeeded generation, threw a ray On heaven's own light, and to the hills of God, The eternal hills, pointed the sinner's eye. Prophets, seers, and priests, and sacred bards, Evangelists, apostles, men inspired, And by the Holy Ghost, animated set Apart, and consecrated to declare To earth the councils of the Eternal One, This book, this Bible, this subject book Was seen.

Flirts and Flirting.

No girl ever made a happy union by flirtation—because no man, capable of making a woman permanently happy, was ever attracted by that which is disgusting to rational and refined minds.—The fool may be caught; and with the fool, life will be what it ought to be between a flirt and a coxcomb.

Flirtation in a woman, is equivalent to libertinism in a man; it is the manifestation of the same loose principles, only restrained by the usages of the world from developing itself in a similar way. The bare idea of this ought to preserve thousands, who perhaps fall into the error through mere exuberance of spirits, from exposing themselves to a suspicion at which their natures must shrink.

Youth, beauty, or genuine accomplishments stand in no need of the mistaken weapon of flirtation to achieve their highest conquests. If they resort to it, we may be assured that there is a conscientiousness of want of desert, or a vanity which must poison all true enjoyment.

Let the young, the lovely and the gifted, therefore, adhere to that nature which has made them what they are, and leave flirtation to those who fancy they cannot provoke attention without forcing themselves, by ill manners, into the unbecoming situation of being conspicuous. The despairing maiden, who has courted marriage for years without once being courted; the silly ordinary woman who hasaped the graces without success; and the ridiculous affected, would be accomplished, unsuspected of endowments except in her own idea—these may try flirtation for effect; they can hardly suffer from being a few degrees more contemptible in the sight of men, who have hitherto disregarded, and now only laugh at and despise them.

The Orchard.

FRUIT TREES.—PEACHES, NECTARINES, APRICOTS AND PLUMS. These fruits should, towards the end of this month, (February) be pruned, (in any location south of the Susquehanna,) care being taken to do it before the buds start; or swell. Cut away only the dead, and such useless limbs as may crowd too much and retard the circulation of the sun and air through the branches. The roots of the Peach trees, just under the surface, and near the body should be examined for worms, which should be taken out and destroyed, with the point of a knife or a piece of sharp wire. The worms being removed, let the body or portions of the roots which may have been uncovered, be washed with a strong solution of potash and salt, and after restoring the earth, strew over the surface for 3 or 4 feet around the stem, a mixture of one part of saltpetre to 8 of salt, in the proportion of 1 lb. of the mixture to each tree, and let the bodies, and limbs of the trees as far as they can be reached with the brush, be washed well with a strong solution of potash.

General Paez.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise. Act well your part, there all the honor lies." Gen. Paez, the President of Venezuela, is perhaps the most remarkable man now living in South America. The revolution found him a simple Llanoero, or herdsmen on the vast plains in the south of Venezuela, ignorant of the very alphabet, and as simple and superstitious as any around him. He was a grown man when he entered a corps of irregular cavalry as a private lancer. He soon distinguished himself by his address and reckless bravery, attracted the attention of Bolivar, was rapidly promoted, and in a few years found himself commander of the horse. As such, by an unauthorized charge at the battle of Carabobo, he gained the day, and set the seal of his military reputation. He is now the Executive chief of the most hopeful of South American republics, with the highest reputation for wisdom as a statesman, and moderation as a politician, with manners and address that would grace any court in Europe. He has remedied all the defects of early education, or rather the want of education. He has not only read much but is one of the best writers of his country.

Another Dog Story.

The Nashua Telegraph which commemorates with peculiar care all the actions of the Canine race, tells the following story. There was a dog, and his name was Buff. He was educated in a Quaker family, and partook largely of their quiet and peace-loving spirit. Like them he was of few words, and never spoke except when the spirit moved. For a companion he had a cat, brought up under the same advantages, but who had failed wholly to imbibe the non-resistant principles of her teachers, as many a scratch on poor Buff's nose fully testified. He had suffered long, and had begun almost to doubt the loveliness of peace and doctrines, when Grimalkin gave him a severe clapper clawing for some fancied wrong. It was too much for the philosophy of Buff; he seized her by the nape of the neck, walked calmly to a mud puddle near by, plunged her in, and after holding her in it as long as he thought safe, let her go. It learned her a lesson. Moral: "Never ride a free horse to death," nor impose upon a man to-day, because he did not resent an injury yesterday.

THE LAST AND BEST.—Chairs with straight backs are all the rage in the fashionable houses of our city now. A distinguished physician, renowned alike for his great medical skill, and his passing attainments, recently remarked, "that he was surprised that straight-backed chairs were the fashion, when there was not one upright man in Philadelphia."—A. G. G.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 4, 1843.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "SUNBURY AMERICAN" has been removed to the white frame building, in Centre Alley, adjoining the New Store of H. B. Masser. Business or orders left at the Store, will be promptly attended to.

We have just received sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

Our readers will find G. V. Potter's Veto Message, on the Apportionment Bill, in another column. The bill vetoed was framed exclusively for the Philadelphia county members, who were magnanimous enough to barter away the interests of their country friends with the whigs, in order to get four members of Congress for the city and county, while they are not entitled to more than three.

We are indebted to the Hon. John Snyder, for the Report of Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents. It is the most valuable document that has emanated from Congress for many years.

Fire.—We regret to learn, that the dwelling house of Henry Renn, of Augusta township, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday morning last.

LITTELL'S MUSEUM.—This excellent and most valuable of all our periodical publications, has been united with the American Eclectic. The last numbers have not yet been received.

Congress will adjourn to-day. It is rumored that Captain Tyler intends calling an extra session.

Mr. Forward has resigned his seat as Secretary of the Treasury.

There are various rumors in relation to the changes in the Cabinet. The last is, that Mr. Webster and Mr. Forward will both go out. Mr. Forward is to leave for certain, and Mr. Spencer is to take his place. James M. Porter of Easton, it is said, will most certainly be appointed Secretary of War, in the place of Mr. Spencer.

It is rumored that in case Mr. Smith shall be rejected as Collector of the Port, of Philadelphia, Mr. W. W. Irwin, member of Congress from Pittsburg, will, on the adjournment of Congress, receive the appointment.

Com. PORTER, the representative of our country at Constantinople, is in very delicate health. His friends are apprehensive that he will not survive the present season.

Mr. Van Buren has changed the name of his residence, well known as Kinderhook, to Lindendoff. This is bad policy, Martin, as well as bad taste.

Bankrupt Act.

The Senate, on Saturday last, by a vote of 32 to 13, passed the Bill from the House providing for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act. The Bill is, therefore, now with the President, for his action thereon. It is difficult to say what the President will do. Our opinion is, that he will veto it. The act, if not continued, may be very justly called a sponging act. The great mischief apprehended from the act has already been done. It is certainly more popular now than when it was passed.

Millerism.

As faithful chroniclers of the times, we give the following extract: "CHESHIRE, Vermont, Feb. 15. This is the day on which all the saints were to be caught up into heaven. There was a meeting at Randolph last night, of the followers of Miller; thinking to start up this morning at 4 o'clock, some in this place had given away their clothing, thinking they shall not want it."

The Millerites of Lewisburg, Union county, we understand, after watching all night, in the hopes of being "caught up," have since their disappointment, generally gone to work, with the exception of one individual, who has not worked for two years past, and who feels the non-fulfillment of the prophecy, most grievously. He probably does not consider work suitable employment for a saint.

Great Abolition Petition.

The correspondent of the N. Y. American gives the following account of a ponderous Abolition petition from Massachusetts, which Mr. Adams attempted to present to the House, but which, under the rules, could not be received.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20, 1843.

On the meeting of the House this morning, all eyes were at once attracted towards the desk of John Quincy Adams, upon which stood a ponderous wooden wheel or roller, supported on a substantial frame-work—having very much the appearance of a reduced specimen of a fisherman's reel, such as we often see along our sea shores, used for winding up and drying large fishing-nets or seines. The whole height of the frame and roller, with its burden, was nearly three feet.—Upon it was wound an immense roll of paper, about two feet broad and nearly two feet in diameter as viewed at the end. This curious object is a petition from Massachusetts, signed by 51,863 citizens of that State, "praying Congress to pass such acts, and propose such amendments to the Constitution as will separate the petitioners from all connection

with the institution of domestic slavery!" The names of these fifty one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three signers, written in the ordinary form and size, occupied the whole extent of this immense roll, which is HALF A MILE LONG!

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. Mr. Laveigne, President of the Consolidated Bank at New Orleans, committed suicide in the graveyard near the city on the 15th ult. He left a written statement of his reasons for the act—and denies that any misconduct of his own occasioned it. He was a man highly esteemed, of polished manners and a lofty social position.

A new fraud upon the Southwark Bank has just been put in circulation. It is a \$5 note, altered from the worthless Southwark Savings Bank, so as to pass for a Southwark Bank note, simply by tearing off the word "Savings," which was a part of the title on the top of the note. F. Roberts, Cashier; P. Banker, President.

The editor of the Western Weekly Review, has lately been shown a lamb, with only one eye in its head—the eye directly in the centre.

It is estimated that there are more than a million of counterfeit Mexican dollars scattered through the State of New York.

This year began, and will end, on Sunday,—making fifty-three days of rest to all, save editors and printers. They had their turn last year.

The cells under Joe Smith's temple, at Nauvoo, are separated by walls several feet thick. It is thought these cells are intended as lodgings for refractory Mormons.

A child having two heads was born in Baltimore on Sunday last. It survived but for a few hours.

The Military post at Pilatka, Florida, is to be broken up forthwith. A good sign of returning peace for the Territory.

The Slide at Troy.—Fifteen dead bodies were taken from the ruins—seventeen taken out alive, more or less injured. Some are still missing.

At a Charity Ball given in Baltimore, the sleeping tent used by Washington during the Revolutionary War, was exhibited.

The hereditary Prince of Prussia came very near being killed by a wild boar a short time since.

"Fat Boy."—There is a boy only eleven years of age, now exhibiting in Boston, who is five feet two inches high, and weighs 265 pounds.

China Prize Money.—The China war being now ended, it is a matter of considerable interest to military men (says the London Spectator) to learn what portion of the 21,000,000 of dollars of indemnity money, which the Chinese have to pay, is to be made over as prize money to those whose valor has wrung this treasure from our enemy.

The Grand Jury in Indiana have presented the practice of dunning as a nuisance. Capital.

One Chance left.—It is now thought by many that if Parson Miller persists in his design of destroying the world next April, President Tyler will veto it.

An old-fashioned chap in Charleston has used up three sides of leather in strapping his children.

Gold.—A rock vein of gold worth ten penny-weights to the bushel and easily worked, has recently been discovered at the Hillabee Mines in Tallapoosa county, Ala.

A man is nobody in old Kentucky, if he hasn't a handsome sister. A real pretty one is a fortune. A hostess in Alabama, has on her bill of fare "flour dishes," "chicken fixins," and "egg arrangements."

The whole of human virtue may be reduced to speaking truth always, and doing good to others.

Insanity, among other diseases, has been cured in Germany by mesmerism. So they say.

There are at the present time 400 steamboats employed in navigating the Mississippi river.

In England there are 1861 miles of railroad, at a cost of £58,149,169.

The number of barrels of Mackerel inspected during the year 1842, in Massachusetts, is 75,543. Remarkable.—On the 15th instant there was a fall of hail, or very minute particles of ice, at Cincinnati, to the depth of five inches.

Bishop Griswold.—It is stated that the late Bishop of Massachusetts, in the course of his life ordained no less than 128 priests, 171 deacons, and confirmed 12,104 persons.

A Tragedy.—Two citizens of Holmes co., Miss., named Newman and Sandford, quarrelled lately. Newman with a double-barrelled gun shot Sandford in the abdomen. The latter in his last agonies levelled his gun and fired. Both fell dead, side by side.

A Heartless Robbery.—In Boston on Wednesday, a man who was engaged on the wharf in straggling the body of his brother, which had just been found floating in the dock, had his pocket picked up of upwards of 2,000 dollars.

The Products of the United States.—A statement, prepared by the Commissioners of Patents, estimates the products of fifteen articles only, which were the growth of 1842, at nearly six hundred million of dollars.

A Small Chance of Escape.—By a recent order of the Emperor, the punishment of a convicted incendiary in Russia is decreed to be the running the gauntlet six times before 1000 soldiers and, in the event of his surviving, (!) twenty-one years labor in the Siberian mines!

A young widow who edits a paper in a neighboring State, says—We do not look so well to-day as usual, on account of the non-arrival of the "mules."

A disease called the Black Tongue is prevailing near New-Madrid, Missouri. It is very malignant, and runs its course in a few hours.—Five persons out of six attacked with it die. The same disease prevailed a short time ago in the western part of New-York.

Correspondence of the American.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—The House has been engaged for some days past in a warm debate upon the Governor's veto of the Apportionment Bill. The Philadelphia county members were the only democrats in favor of the vetoed bill, which they had passed by a union with the whigs. On Tuesday a dozen or more bills were offered and all voted down. The following is the new bill, offered by Mr. Penniman, on Saturday.

DISTRICT 1. Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar and New Market wards, of the city of Philadelphia—63,239.

2. The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar and New Market wards—64,141.

3. Northern Liberties and Spring Garden, of the county of Philadelphia—62,323.

4. Kensington, Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Oxford, Bristol, Lower Dublin, Byberry, Moreland, Germantown, Roxborough, North and South Penn Townships, Blockley, West Philadelphia and Kingessing—55,958.

5. Chester—57,515.

6. Montgomery and Delaware—67,052.

7. Lancaster—84,203.

8. York and Adams—70,054.

9. Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill—81,043.

10. Berks—64,569.

11. Lehigh and Bucks—73,814.

12. Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—69,545.

13. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga and Potter—72,833.

14. Luzerne, Wyoming and Columbia—58,273.

15. Lycoming, Northumberland, Union and Juniata—76,543.

16. Perry, Cumberland and Franklin—85,842.

17. Mifflin, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield and Cambria—60,997.

18. Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset—84,469.

19. Fayette and Westmoreland—76,273.

20. Green and Washington—50,426.

21. Allegheny—81,235.

22. Beaver, Butler and Mercer—81,719.

23. Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Venango, Jefferson and McKean—78,275.

24. Crawford Erie and Warren—72,346.

In the Senate, on Saturday last, Mr. Headley, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to divide the State into Senatorial and Representative districts.

On Tuesday last an apportionment bill was submitted to the House, in support of which, the democratic members were almost unanimous. The bill was ordered to be transferred for a third reading, by a vote of 52 to 36. This Bill gives Philadelphia city and county, four members. The remaining districts are as follows:

5th District, Delaware and Montgomery. 6th do Bucks and Lehigh. 7th do Chester. 8th do Lancaster. 9th do Berks. 10th do Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

11th do Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming. 12th do Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. 13th do Lycoming, Union, Clinton and Northumberland.

14th do Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. 15th do Adams and York. 16th do Cumberland, Perry and Franklin. 17th do Centre, Juniata, Huntingdon, and Mifflin.

18th do Green, Fayette and Somerset. 19th do Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria. 20th do Washington and Beaver. 21st do Allegheny. 22d do Venango, Mercer and Crawford. 23d do Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter & Jefferson.

By this bill you will perceive that you have your old district, with the addition of Clinton county.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the bill from the House to reduce the expenses, and provide for the election of Canal Commissioners, passed committee of the whole without amendment. The bill to authorize the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, passed through Committee of the Whole. The supplement to the non-impairment of debt law, limiting its action to debts contracted since the passage of the law, passed through Committee of the Whole, and was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is evident that a large majority is in favor of the amendment, to say nothing of an absolute repeal. X. Y. Z.

The Somers Mutiny. Among other things which have been resorted to, in order to cast blame on the officers of the Somers, was the charge that the vessel might have been carried into St. Thomas. These sympathizers over the fate of mutineers and would be pirates seem to forget in their sympathetic zeal, that there were such things to be considered as the honor or disgrace of the flag of their country. Not so with the officers, however, of that frail bark. One of them, a mere youth, M. C. Perry, acting Sailing Master, gave the following replies in his testimony before the Court Martial in New York. The spirit of the young man was worthy of the name he bears.

Q.—Was it discussed at the council of officers if the vessel could be carried to St. Thomas or any nearer port? A.—Yes, it was; and I said I would rather go over board than to go into St. Thomas for protection; I would never agree to any thing of that kind. I said also that it would be impossible to take the vessel to any port.

Q.—Why did you say you would sooner go overboard than seek protection at St. Thomas? A.—Because it would have been disgraceful to the United States and to the Navy, and particularly to the officers of the brig. If an American man of war could not protect itself, there would be no use in having them.—Phil. Gaz.

Anthracite Iron—Cold Blasts.

In a late number of the Miners' Journal we published an account of some successful experiments making iron from Anthracite by the cold blast, which we copied from a Welsh paper. Since this publication we have ascertained from a friend the following facts, which show that the discovery was also made in this country, where it has been tried and proven to succeed perfectly.

Mr. Maurice McKinney, founder of the Sally Ann Furnace, Rockland Township, Berks County, in November last, when the owner, Mr. J. V. R. Hunter, was about blowing out for the purpose of repairing, requested permission to try the furnace with Anthracite Coal and a cold blast. The owner being doubtful of success, consented, but furnished him with only two weeks' stock. On November 4, he commenced blowing, and by the 11th of November had cast thirty tons, which was about their average yield.—the second week, ending the 18th, he cast thirty-five tons; and on the 21st the furnace ceased blowing. Our informant states that the iron thus made, is of the first quality, being equal in every respect to that made with charcoal.

We also learn that a Furnace, for the manufacture of iron solely with anthracite and the cold blast, is already in progress of preparation. If it is found to succeed the process must be generally adopted, as it is now proven to be the cheapest as well as the best mode of manufacture.—Miners' Journal.

The Rochester Democrat states that iron "was first made in this country in 1715, in Virginia. In New York, Orange county, a furnace was erected in 1751, and 1500 tons of pig and 1000 of bar made annually. The great iron chain that crossed the Hudson during the Revolution, each link of which weighed 140 pounds, was made there. Peter Townsend made the first cannon there, in 1810, there were made 317,400 tons of pig iron; twenty years ago Great Britain made only 400,000 tons; now she makes 1,228,781 tons."

STAY LAWS.—The Supreme Court at Washington has recently been engaged in the investigation of the validity of the Stay and Valuation Laws, to which resort has been had in several of the Southern and Western States, under the existing severe pressure, which made it inconvenient for debtors to meet their obligations when due. The case came up on an appeal from the Circuit Court in Illinois, where the Judges could not agree. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, which was very long and elaborate, and in which five of the six sitting members of the Court agreed. The decision is, that the mortgagee premises should have been sold without regard to the stay and valuation laws of the State. Upon the constitutionality of the laws the Court is agreed, except Judge McLean, who dissents from the necessity of examining that point, and also from the decision of the Court that they are unconstitutional, and therefore void.—N. Y. Tribune.

The late Land Slide in the city of Troy, N. Y., which resulted in the death of eighteen persons, was attended with some thrilling incidents, which are thus noticed in the Troy papers.

Mrs. Susan Gardner and her sister, Maria Denker were buried by the avalanche in the same room and within a few feet of each other; but, wonderful to tell, by some fortunate falling of the timbers of the crushing dwellings, they were neither of them killed. After they had been dug out, they described their situation and feelings. On hearing the other groan, asked her sister's condition, and was assured that she was only hurt in her limbs. The other stated that she was doing very well, only that a plank or stick of timber was pressing upon her head! They heard the digging over their heads, and consoled themselves that they would be found in time to save their lives.

Miss Wilber, (sister-in-law to Mr. Birdsall,) who was killed, together with two of that gentleman's children, had once escaped, but rushed to the rescue of the children, was overwhelmed and killed. A youth was sent by a spectator who first discovered the moving of the avalanche, to examine her of her

but recollecting the children, she returned for their rescue—alas! too late; the next instant they were crushed beneath the rushing mountain.

Mrs. Purdy, whose escape has been noticed, heard the roaring of the avalanche, and fancied that it was to be the fulfilment of Miller's prophecy. She nevertheless caught up one of the children and pressed from the rear room towards the front door. When she reached the front room she returned for the other child, but before she could escape, the walls fell, and the chimney came tottering down just behind her.

By a miraculous interposition, both herself and the children were preserved comparatively uninjured; and the falling of the chimney leaving a hole through which daylight made its appearance, she clambered through with her charge, and was happy enough for the time being in finding herself alive, in a world as wicked as this; Millerism to the contrary notwithstanding.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Intelligence has been received of a decisive battle fought on the 5th of December in Entre Rios, between the Buenos Ayres forces, under Gen. Oribe, on the one hand, and the Montevideo troops, under Rivera, on the other. The Buenos Ayres accounts state the number of their enemy to have been 8,000 men.—The slaughter is said to have been very great, and the whole of the infantry, artillery, tents, baggage and munitions fell into the power of the victors, only the cavalry escaping by flight, hotly pursued by the Argentines. One of the letters, dated the 7th, says that the Rivera himself had been made prisoner. In a word, the strength of the Unitarian party is represented as completely broken. The reports on the other side states that they have lost one-third of their army, who were killed after being made prisoners, but say nothing of the capture of Rivera. The Government, it is added, have, in consequence, liberated the slaves of both sexes, for the creation of a new armed body. The whole contest was between Oribe and Rivera for the Presidency of the