

**IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.**  
Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 10 P. M.  
ARRIVAL OF THE  
**STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.**  
Further Advances in Flour—Increased Demand for Grain—Advance in Cotton—Depreciable Condition of Ireland—Famine and Disease—Marriage of the Queen of Spain—France and England—End of the Entente Cordiale—The Great Britain still at sea, &c. &c.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 7th, 10 P. M.  
The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, after a boisterous passage of eighteen days, having left Liverpool on the 20th ultimo.  
The steamship Great Britain is still at sea, with twelve feet water in her hold.  
The Cambria, with Mr. Bancroft, our newly appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, on board, had arrived at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Britannia.  
The deplorable condition of Ireland engrosses public attention in the British Islands. The famine continues to spread over that unfortunate country. Diseases of the most malignant type are also adding to the horrors of the scene. The marriages of the Queen of Spain and her sister have been consummated without producing any more serious effects on political affairs than results from one or two other European powers, against the alliance with France, which are intended to form the basis of future interventions, should occasion require.  
The entente cordiale between France and England is at an end; henceforth the two powers will move independently of each other. France joins Spain with a view to the re-conquest of the Spanish Americans.  
There is some anxiety yet in the minds of the owners of the Great Britain. The noble vessel is still at sea, although every effort has been made use of to remove her. It is thought the vessel will not sustain much more damage than she already has.  
Flour is in demand in Liverpool at an advance of 1 shilling, since the last steamer. Cotton has also advanced. Grain is rapidly advancing in all the European ports.  
Mr. Bancroft, the new Minister, had arrived in London.  
Money market depressed, in anticipation of a ball being shipped to America.  
It is reported that the British Government are about to open their ports for grain.  
The following quotations are given as received, without entire confidence in their correctness: Bonded Flour sells at 34s 3/4. In London; United States free at 48s. 6d., 39s. 6d., prices advancing in all the European ports. Average October 3d. 54s. Oct. 10th, 56s. 10d. Indian Corn sells at 52s. 5/4.  
Cotton, Georgia fair 5 1/2; Mobile 6 1/2; New Orleans, 6 1/2 and 6 3/4 and the market improving.

**FRANCE.**

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Princess Louise of Spain, has occupied the greater part of the public attention.  
On the 3d instant, Senor Martinez de la Rosa, ambassador of the Queen of Spain in Paris, was admitted to a private audience of the King and Queen of the French, at which he presented replies from the Queen of Spain and her mother to the demand of the hand of the Infanta Louise for the Duke de Montpensier. Louis Philippe, by an ordinance of the 6th instant, has pardoned upwards of 100 prisoners on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. Among those whose penalties were commuted, are five of the accomplices of Quercet, who was sentenced to death by the court of peers in 1841, for an attempt against the lives of the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours and Anjou. Eight other political offenders, implicated in the insurrectionary movements of La Vendee, in 1824 and 1825; four others, condemned for participation in the plot of Marcellin, in 1841; and nine galley-slaves, confined in the bagnes of Rochefort, Brest and Toulon, whose good behavior was made known to the King, have also experienced the royal clemency. The Epoque states that in compliance with the King's wish, the arrested were not apprised of their pardon until the 10th, the day fixed for the Duke's marriage.  
Notwithstanding the interest felt in the Montpensier marriage question, the journals have found time to say a good deal about the seizure or annexation, or whatever it may be called, of California. The great Government organ, the Débats, makes this brief, but expressive observation on the matter—"By the acquisition of California the United States gain a territory which descends from the forty-second to twenty-third degree, and which, in a straight line, is 2500 kilometres in length. It is simply a complete revolution effected in the balance of power on the Pacific Ocean. For France it is a question of no interest; for Great Britain it is an affair of the first importance. And yet the statesmen and the newspapers of England neglect this great matter to devote their thoughts and their efforts to discover in Spain if there is not some chance to renew the disorders which have so long desolated this friendly country!"  
The Constitutionnel, the organ of M. Thiers, says nothing remarkable on the subject. What it does say, however, is tinged with a friendly spirit towards the United States, and it expresses a hope that the French Government will not imitate in California the conduct in Texas. The Quotidienne says that "the Washington Cabinet goes quietly to work, and shows little respect for the rights of property." The Courrier Francaise thinks that England will not dispute the taking of California, but will keep a safe Mexican war, so that the new territory will not pass to the United States. The Na-

tional says that England will give in to the desire of the Americans. In a second article the Epoque takes up very warmly the same ground as in the first, insisting that it is the undoubted interest of France to prevent the annexation. Your contemporary adds, moreover, that from the ill success of their arms the Americans are not, in its opinion, able to enforce on Mexico the cession of California.  
Bread has become dear, and is likely to advance still further in price. Vegetables are also very dear. Some inquiries are put as to the manner in which the winter will be got through by the poor and working classes. In Paris there has been some rioting of a somewhat alarming character, occasioned by the dearth of bread. The people of the Faubourg St. Antoine (the "amiable faubourg") showed that they have not forgotten their ancient skill in rioting, for they barricaded the streets, and gave the soldiers and municipal guard some trouble to reduce them to order.

A recent letter from China says that the competition between the Americans and the British is so great, that the former are selling their cottons at a dead loss, in the hope of driving the latter out of the market; but it is said there is little chance of that, as the British have the advantage of drawing their cotton from India, the nearest market.  
EGYPTIAN CORN TRADE.—LONDON.—The business transacted here within the last fortnight has been considerable, and prices have been gradually advancing at almost every market held within the above named period. Lately, the excitement in Wheat has been checked, and though the value of the article has not receded, millers have become cautious in their operations. A temporary pause after so great an advance as that lately established is quite natural, but the opinion is current that the top point has not yet been attained. At the last market held here, namely, on the 13th instant, the trade was less active than on some preceding market days, the supplies being good of Wheat from the home country, but the condition becoming damp from the prevailing wetness of the weather, which has caused occasional sales to be made slightly below the prices of Monday last.

The Sales of American, French and Indian Corn have been at the late high rates, a general opinion prevailing that the new crop of the steamship Cambria will not be such as to reduce the value of American produce, rising markets for which are expected to have occurred in the United States. The agitation for opening the ports by an order in council is noticed with indifference by the factors, as the quantities of foreign Grain in bond would not furnish the national supply of a single day for man and beast, and the farther arrivals of cargoes are so slow and few that the markets would be totally uninfused, and the price of bread unaltered, were there an entire and immediate opening of the ports. At the market held yesterday, October 19, English Wheat was elevated off at fully the price of last week. For free foreign the business was not extensive, but late high rates were realized. Barred Flour was neglected, and prices rather below those current at an earlier period of the last fortnight.

OPENING THE PORTS.—A rumor has been prevalent during the past week, and seems rather to gain ground than otherwise, that the Government has it in contemplation to open the ports for the admission of all grain duty free. The already high price of provisions of every description, the almost want of supply in Ireland, the increasing destitution in that country and in some parts of Scotland, the failure of the spring crops throughout the country generally, and more especially the necessities of other countries likely to become competitors with this country in the food markets of the western hemisphere, are all of them grave circumstances calculated to induce the consideration of such a step by the Government. When the progress of the disease in the potato crop of last year excited apprehensions of scarcity, and completed the conversion of Sir Robert Peel to free trade principles, we believe had the Protectionists been consulted, they would not have opposed a temporary opening of the ports.  
And here we may note how much assistance would be afforded to the Government, how much satisfaction to the home grower and consumer, had we an efficient system of agricultural statistics, the want of which places all parties in the situation of men groping in the dark. If we come to the conclusion, which seems to us almost inevitable, that a large foreign supply of grain will be required, seeing that the continent of Europe may also need some assistance, and presuming that it is to the U. States alone that we must look for that supply, it is wise to continue an import which must have the effect of inducing vessels laden with food to pass our shores, and afford sustenance to foreigners, whilst our own countrymen are famishing with hunger!

GUN COTTON.—Professor Schminke's gun-cotton, her, we understand, been submitted to a board of engineers and artillery officers, who, after a series of experiments and trials of its powers with muskets and rifles, have reported most favorably of its value and utility as respects small arms; recommended that further experiments should be made upon a larger scale, with the view of making its applicability to heavy ordnance.

His Majesty of Prussia is about to devote £120,000, out of his private purse, for the formation of a covered garden at Berlin, to serve as a promenade in the winter season. It is to be artificially warmed, and devoted to the culture of tropical plants and flowers.

Mr. John Guest, of the Dowlais Iron Works, has just completed a contract to supply two hundred thousand tons of iron rails at £10 per ton; the total value of which will be two millions sterling. The same iron three or four years ago would have sold at from £5 to £8 per ton.  
The wedding outfit of the Russian Grand Duchess, who was recently married to the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, is composed of 812 chests and five trunks, weighing altogether 691 cwt.

CROP IN PORTUGAL.—Our Lisbon correspondent says the failure of the crops of all kinds of grain has caused a very considerable rise in the price of bread, and that failure, coupled with the deterioration of potatoes, not in particular districts, as occurred last year, but generally throughout the country, has excited very serious apprehensions of scarcity of food. Accounts from Berlin state that the price of food in Prussia is extremely high, the rye crop having failed. In Belgium and the north of France the potato crop is reported to be not only good but abundant, the unsound crop of last year being succeeded by one perfect healthy.

SEARCHES IN PARIS.—Bread riots continue in Paris, and signs of distress throughout France are increasing. The exact degree of the pressure it is difficult to learn, as most of those who report upon it speak with a bias. The Journal des Debats authoritatively declares that the supplies, both at home and abroad, will be ample; and ascribes the riots in Paris to that fact, "that one or two bakers," who had a brisk sale, exhibited empty shops to a St. Giles' crowd—not unincited, probably, by those factions in Paris which need occasional conspiracy in order to feel self-assured of their own importance.

MINERAL WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Tennant states that the annual value of the mineral produce of this country amounts to about twenty-five millions. Of this £9,100,000 is from coals, £8,400,000 from iron, £7,200,000 from copper, £920,000 from lead, £406,000 from salt, £800,000 from tin, £80,000 from manganese, £35,000 from silver, £22,000 from alum, \$600,000 from zinc, and £25,000 from the various other metals, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, &c.

**STEAMSHIP "GREAT BRITAIN."**

By the steamship Caladonia, which sailed hence on the 4th instant, we gave accounts of the unfortunate position of this noble steamship up to the 2d instant, and stated that an effort would be made on the 3d to float her again; we also stated our doubts that the attempt would be successful, and so it has proved.

**Further Extracts from Foreign Papers by the Britannia.**

[From the Liverpool Standard.]  
Successful plunder is not conquest. Individual aggrandizement does not uniformly redound to national honor. If Mr. President Polk and his democratic adherents (the scorn of the earth) think they can conquer Mexico, and incorporate her people with the citizens of the United States, they are grievously mistaken. Whatever be the intentions of Santa Anna, one thing is certain enough—he cannot sell the Mexicans. He may attempt it, but he will fail. The resources of the United States are already exhausted at the very commencement of the war. They are slowly speculating upon paper money, when they have no credit either at home or abroad. If a million pounds sterling were wanted, where could they borrow it? Not in Europe; and if not in Europe, where else? The soil they have invaded, the people they hope to subjugate, furnish them with no supplies.

They have water in abundance, through which they march—some grass perhaps, for their horses—but no bread, for love or money. All the provisions, at an enormous cost, must be sent from the United States. The war cannot be carried on six months longer without the ways and means, derived from new, unheard of, and fresh taxation. Will the citizens of the model republic stand this? Not they, indeed. They grow corn, cotton and tobacco to sell—to make money—not to pay taxes, or prosecute foreign war, the object of which they do not choose to comprehend, and the burden of which they will rebel rather than bear.

THE NEW PLANET.—THE EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—A great portion of the sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, on the 5th ultimo, was occupied with an account by Mr. Arago of the discovery of the new planet by M. Le Verrier. The most striking fact in the very slight difference that exists between the calculation as to the position of the new planet by the theory of M. Le Verrier and that of the actual observation of M. Galle. M. Le Verrier had calculated the heliocentric longitude at 327 deg. 24 min.; M. Galle's observations make it 326 deg. 32 min. being a difference of less than one degree. In a note by M. Le Verrier to the academy on this point, he says—"My error in calculation will be found exceedingly small when the slight nature of the perturbations upon which I determined the position of the new planet is taken into consideration. This success must inspire a hope that after thirty or forty years' observation of the new planet, astronomers may use it in its turns as a means of discovering the next that follows it in the order of distance from the sun. They will unfortunately, soon arrive at stars invisible on account of their immense distance from the sun, but whose orbits may be correctly ascertained by theory."

THE CROP OF INDIAN CORN.—It is estimated that the crop of Indian corn in the West for 1846, will be more than 500,000,000 bushels, and that the wheat-crop will exceed 140,000,000 bushels, which would produce upwards of 38,000,000 barrels of flour.



**THE AMERICAN.**  
Saturday, November, 16, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., of his Rent Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

And S. F. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

PRINTING JOB.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

THE ARMY.—Nothing new of importance, has been heard from the seat of war. Our readers will, however, find some interesting incidents, in relation to the capture of Monterey, in another column.

The recent rains for a week or two past, have raised the river, which has been in fine navigable order. A large number of rafts and arks have already descended.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Frazer, who was attending a saw mill five or six miles below this place was suddenly killed on Saturday last. He was discovered with his neck under the crank, which had stopped the mill. He was extricated with difficulty a lifeless corpse.

Many of our readers, we know, do not approve of our entering into an editorial controversy with our neighbor of the Gazette, and we have ourselves sometimes thought that we were giving too much consequence to those connected with that sheet, to notice its ebullitions of malice, selfishness, stolidity and conceit. The editor, in his last paper, has devoted nearly all of his editorial, and most of his week's labor upon us. To answer all his charges would be an easy task, but we shall only say in relation to us, but what is a miserable falsehood, or a mere invention of his own. For whatever epithet he may choose to apply to us, political or otherwise, we care but little; for surely where we are both known they can never injure ourselves. We might, it is true, retaliate in a hundred ways. We might speak of the grovelling inconsistency of that paper, of the senior editor advocating the election of Riker in opposition to the democratic candidate, of its tariffism one year and its anti-tariffism the next, of its opposition to McKay's British tariff bill one week before its passage, and its favorable opinion one week after its passage, of the fact that the whole establishment has been mortgaged in consideration of a promise of a judgeship to the senior editor, who has been a standing applicant for that office for three years past, and yet the Gazette unblushingly talks about interested office hunters. In the hope of injuring us with our democratic friends, it charges us with having become a federalist, on account, we presume, of our opposition to Mr. Foster. In return, we might apply an epithet which, to a man of sensibility or honorable feelings, would be much more offensive.

The Solomon who writes for the Sunbury Gazette, in reply to an article in this paper in regard to Mr. Foster's defeat, attempts to create an impression that because the whigs carried a majority of the members of Congress and Assembly, that Mr. Foster could not have succeeded. Had he consulted the returns, he might have seen that there is nearly 500 of a democratic majority in the aggregate congressional vote, so that Mr. Foster has run nearly ten thousand behind the congressional vote.

From the returns already received, there is no doubt but the whigs will have a majority in the next Congress. In the present Congress the democratic majority is, we believe, about 70. This is a great falling off, which shows that there is a cause of dissatisfaction somewhere, which we trust will be speedily removed at the next session. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says, the administration is not yet so much frightened at the result of the Pennsylvania and New York elections, as to abandon the tariff of 1816, but they will not resist its modification; and that Pennsylvania will be the great battle ground for the next Presidential election. We have always contended, that Pennsylvania is much too important a state to be overlooked with impunity. Pennsylvania has always been democratic. She asks for no exclusive or particular favors, but will not quietly submit to being unfairly dealt with. The administration should not neglect her interests until it is entirely too late. Let these be attended to, and the democratic party will again be triumphant in the Keystone state.

The Philadelphia Ledger contains the following, the latest news of the New York and Michigan elections:  
MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature, and will elect a U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Woodbridge, Whig. Two Democratic members of Congress have been elected, and probably all four are democratic.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—Westchester county, instead of giving Young, for Governor, 160 majority, gives Wright a majority of 143. This is official. One Democrat (Marshal) is elected to the Assembly, and one Whig, (Boers) the latter by 30 majority. Before reports two Whigs. This reduces the Whig majority in Assembly to 16, and unless he is on joint ballot, if all the other members are correctly reported.

No MORE TROOPS NEEDED.—The following has been received by a gentleman in the lower part of the State of Delaware, from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1846.  
Sir—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant I have the honor to inform you that it is not contemplated to make any further call on the Executive of your State for any volunteer or militia force, with a view to the existing war with Mexico. A sufficient amount of force for the prosecution of that war has, it is believed, been already called into service.  
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Wm. L. MARSH,  
Secretary of War.

CO. McLENNAN is at Trenton, N. J., and returning from his weekly rounds at Palo Alto.

The New York elections have gone as decidedly for the whigs as Pennsylvania. The result there, we presume, will not be attributed to the weather. We do not say that the result in the Empire State is to be attributed to McKay's tariff bill alone, but we have no doubt that it contributed greatly to the defeat of the democratic party. Young, the whig Governor, is elected by a maj. of 11,040 over Wright, one of the most popular and talented democrats in the Union. Gardner, the democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, is said to be elected by a small majority. The delegation for Congress in that State, stands 22 whigs, 8 democrats and 4 hangers. In the State Legislature the whigs have a small majority on joint ballot. The new constitution is probably defeated by a small majority.

IOWA.—This little state, but recently come into the Union has also gone for the whigs. Governor, member of Congress and the Legislature. Iowa is deeply interested in the lead trade, which will be affected by the new tariff. This is her first vote under her organization as a state. The result is another evidence of the bad policy of the new tariff.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The aggregate congressional vote of Pennsylvania gives the democrats a majority of nearly 500. Mr. Foster ran behind his party in nearly every county in the State. In all at least 10,000 votes. This is the true test of the tariff and one term principle.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The period for assembling of Congress at Washington is approaching. The assembled wisdom of the nation will meet on the 7th of December, next Monday 3 weeks. It will be a short session, adjourning on the 4th of March.

THE LICENCE LAW.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that strong beer is "strong and spirituous liquor, with the meaning of the act, and that an action lies for retailing it." The Chief Justice also remarked that it was not necessary for the plaintiff to state what kind of liquor was sold, as men did not always know what kind they drank.

ELECTIONS IN IOWA.—The first election in the New State of Iowa was held on Monday, the 29th ult. The St. Louis Republican of the 2d inst. has returns from nearly the whole State, and the result may be summed up, in short, as follows:—McKnight, the Whig candidate for Governor, is certainly elected. Hendrick, Whig, is elected to Congress. Twenty is a majority in the House of Representatives, to which body the Whigs have elected twenty certain, and have strong hopes of four others. Ten is a majority in the Senate—the Whigs have elected nine certain and are confident of three more—making a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and securing the election of two Whig United States Senators.

**[Correspondent of the Public Ledger.]**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5th, 1846.  
The administration is not intimidated by the result in New York, though it may be disposed not to resist amendments to the late tariff enacted by Congress, provided they do not interfere with the general principle. That principle it is determined to uphold, be the consequences what they may.

One thing is clear, however, namely this: Pennsylvania is necessary to whichever party may win the race, and hence Pennsylvania will be made the battle ground of the next Presidential campaign. On Pennsylvania, therefore, all the efforts of party will be exhausted, and the contest, it may be supposed, will be a severe one.

The most prominent Whig candidate seems to be Judge McLean, at least as far as the leaders are understood to express their opinion in this city. Gov. Scott's prospects are utterly hopeless.

The Cabinet, it would seem, has not yet come to a definite conclusion as regards the attack meditated on Vera Cruz, but it is imagined, nevertheless, that, without such an attack, and the closest blockade of all the Mexican ports, even the success of our troops at Rinconado and Saltillo would not end the war. General Taylor, to be insured against all accidents, requires more troops, and they will accordingly be sent to him.

Plans of attack and coups de main on Vera Cruz continue to pour in upon the Navy department; but no action has, I believe, as yet been taken upon them. Some regret that the President did not accept the offer of Gen. Armstrong, our worthy Consul at Liverpool, made while he was here, to surprise the city of Vera Cruz at the head of 5000 Tennesseans, which he proposed to raise himself, if the government would accept of their services. General Armstrong is a brave and experienced soldier, who has served General Jackson, and possesses entirely the confidence of the Western people. He would no doubt have distinguished himself, and the blow in the end, will have to be struck before peace is obtained from Mexico.

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**The One Term Principle.**  
The members of the next Fourth of March Convention have an important duty to perform. They will have in their hands the future destiny of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania. If they are actuated by a desire to place the success of the party beyond all doubt—if their veneration for the ascendancy of Democratic principles is greater than their love for the elevation of particular individuals—all will be well. But if they falter in their duty, and sacrifice their principles to a nomination for Governor which has already been determined upon by certain leaders, who, if they cannot rule, care not which party succeeds, defeat will stare us in the face at the very out-set of the canvass. The one term principle must be adopted in the nomination, or all attempts to unite and harmonize the party must be made in vain.

And why should not the principle be adopted? What reasonable objection can be urged against it? Will it not have a tendency to purify the administration of our public affairs, by putting a stop to the abuse and corruption practised under the system of re-election? Is not Democratic? Did not the people vindicate its adoption in the recent election for Canal Commissioner?

Since the election, two or three processes have ventured the objection that its adoption would be unjust and disrespectful to the present Executive to refuse him a re-nomination. There would be but little plausibility in the argument that the feelings and the pecuniary interests of the incumbent should be consulted, even if the success of the principles of the party were not in jeopardy. But when the fact that a re-nomination is tantamount to a defeat has been rendered too evident, by late events, to be denied, the argument is too futile to make the least impression upon any Democrat with whom principle is paramount to men. The present Executive has been fully half his life in public employ, and at the highest salaries. He has been well rewarded for his services, and has certainly no claim to a re-nomination at the sacrifice of the party. To say that, under the circumstances, he has any claim, is to say that a man once in office is entitled to a monopoly of its duties and its compensation, as long as the Constitution permits, and that, when once elected, his re-nomination must emanate, not from the favor of the people, but from the requirements of a vested right. Strip the argument of its appeals to sympathy, and it amounts to nothing less than a claim for such a monopoly. What Democrat can sanction such a doctrine?

The argument, that the adoption of the principle now, would be opposed to former precedent, is at best a weak one. It is not only opposed to former precedent, but strikes every one as being ridiculous in the extreme. If the Democracy be, as is universally contended, progressive, precedent can have but little weight in the action of the party, when it is manifestly opposed, as in the matter under consideration, to a reform of abuses which strike at the purity of our government, corrupt the elective franchises, and render a high public office the mere instrument of personal aggrandizement in total disregard of the interests of the whole people. If precedent be adhered to, abuses, however glaring, must be permitted to rest like an incubus upon the body politic. A Democratic Congress passed, and a Democratic President signed, a bill incorporating a Bank of the United States. Here was a precedent. But who will contend that General Jackson, when he disregarded this precedent by refusing to re-charter this same institution, was any the less a Democrat than before committing an act which received the loudest plaudits of his party. But it is useless to waste time upon an argument so weak and futile, which, if sustained, would strike at the root of all reform, and confirm the idea, prevalent with a few, that offices were created for the benefit of the incumbents, and not for that of the people at large.—Harriburg Argus.

**Latest from Mexico.**

Santa Anna Still in Mexico—Large Contributions for the support of the Army.—By way of Havana, intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 12th ult., and the city of Mexico to the 26th of September, has been received.  
Santa Anna had not yet left the Capitol, but was still engaged mustering his forces for the contemplated expedition. Senor Tamariz has been appointed Minister of Finance in place of Senor Farias.

The Diario del Gobierno says all the rich people of Mexico would do well in following Santa Anna's example—contributing liberally towards the support of the war—or else the mob would go where they knew the money was and take it to the soldiers who defended the country. Then it adds that the clergy had consented to mortgage their property for \$2,000,000; the merchants and wealthy citizens of Mexico would deliver to the government on the 25th of September, \$300,000 for the purpose of war, that a similar amount will be delivered on the 5th of October, and equal sums every month.

Senor Gomez de la Cortina had made a loan of \$30,000, without any conditions as to time of reimbursement.

MILLERIAN OUTDORE.—A new sect of fanatics has appeared in Cincinnati. There are about sixty of them, more than half the number being females, and they are followers, says the Commercial of that city, of a big hairy, half Indian, half Negro, formerly a Mormon, who has proclaimed himself Jesus Christ! He showed his disciples, one day last week, the scars of wounds in his hands and limbs, received on the cross! He does miracles with a golden rod, and professes that he was the cause of the destruction of Hatcher by a whirlwind. He has already organized several apartments to his disciples; a new Peter, Paul, &c. The members of this new religion are solemnly enjoined to secrecy, and hold meetings nightly.

A LADDER RUNNER OR ESCORTED ESCORTMENT captured in the Britannia, to buy wheat!