



# Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1847.

## A Happy New Year!

We ask for all our readers, a Happy New Year! We hope the coming year will be as full of pleasure to them, as the retrospect of the past is grateful. May their days be full of joy: their hearts of gladness; and their hands of liberality. So mote it be!

The Democratic Press of Pennsylvania and the Tariff of 1842.

Who could have believed, that in the short space of a year or less, the Democratic press of Pennsylvania, would have turned such a double somersault, upon the Tariff question! Then, with but very few exceptions, they were striving with the Federalists, to outvie them in devotion to the inimitable Tariff of '42. Never had anything been seen like it! It had worked like a charm; it had restored Pennsylvania from the verge of bankruptcy, and diffused prosperity and plenty throughout the land. We had been saved by it from the deep disgrace of repudiation. Labor had been rescued from a threatened, or fatal to the deplorable condition of the pauper labor of Europe. But we will not attempt to mention even one in a thousand, of the blessings of the Tariff of 1842, as they were chronicled and proclaimed in nearly every Democratic paper in this State, with the few exceptions alluded to.

For every blessing of the Tariff of '42, this same press found a curse in the Tariff of 1846. Doleful were the predictions for our good old Commonwealth! Poor, deluded, deceived, betrayed, Pennsylvania! Her Democracy duped by Tariff banners, and her iron and coal, upon a thousand hills, were to lay unmined and undisturbed; the fires of her forges were to go out, and the energies of industry be paralyzed; the laborers to be turned off in despair, until the cry of repeal! repeal! is heard throughout the land.

But now, how changed—how marvellously changed! There is not now to be found, of all this lust, "one so poor" as to do the defeat Tariff of 1842, the least reverence. True—it was a Democratic (!) measure! Our Democratic Legislatures have always voted for a protective tariff! Her Democracy will never sustain a man opposed to it, even Mr. Wilnot, the only Democrat in Congress from Pennsylvania, who dared vote for the Tariff of 1846, will be kept at home! yet, now, alas! the Tariff is dead, dead; and those whom we supposed had fountains of tears to shed, are as dry as a bone.

How is it now? This very press, cannot be out done in homage to the Tariff of 1846. The Federalists are jolted by them, right and left, because of their predictions of ruin. The admirable operations of the Tariff of 1846, are their constant themes, spiced with bitter castigation of their opponents. This change has taken place with admirable facility. What wonderful dexterity! what expert necromancy! It out does the most famous juggler!

But, seriously, we wish there had never been any necessity for this change. Had the Democratic press spurned the mercenary influence of others; had they stood undaunted before the powerful and corrupting influences of capital, they would have been where every Democrat must be found, when issues are presented to them like the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are opposed to the protective principle; it is antagonistic to the Democratic creed, because it is "unequal." Why then any portion of the Democratic press in Pennsylvania should have gone with the Federalists on this question, remains unexplained. We hope no considerations of a local, or any other character, will induce them to go counter to public sentiment again, and place themselves under the disagreeable necessity to "right about face."

We attribute our disastrous defeat in 1846, to the mistaken policy that the local interests of Pennsylvania were paramount to our principles, and justified a departure from a sound Democratic doctrine. Mark the districts where the Democracy, blinded and misguided, laid their hands on the Federal thunder, and attempted to battle with their weapons. The people had no faith in their leaders, and the press only made their confidence less. We were defeated, not because our principles were wrong, but because they were abandoned. All that is left, is the poor consolation of a meagre minority of our delegation in Congress. Such will ever be the result, when principle is abandoned. The Right must be adhered to—it will fall in its defence, we fall in a good fight, defeated but not conquered.

We reflect, with much gratification, on the course pursued in this Congressional District, on the Tariff question. It was an exception to most of the remaining Districts of the State. Toward it, the friends of Democratic freedom turned, for once at least, their attention, for here the issue was distinctly stated. The member for this District, "solitary and alone," among the delegation from this State, in the halls of Congress, had firmness enough to advocate the repeal of the unjust and oppressive Tariff of 1842. The friends of monopoly and special favors did their utmost to defeat him. But in vain. The Democratic papers of this District too, have no eminent cause to be proud of, of the present position of the Democratic press. They have no regrets for the past; their course has been steadfast and straight-forward. If—as the Democratic Union exultingly proclaimed—the Democratic press were, with but few exceptions, opposed to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, this Congressional District can lay claim to a majority of that number; who now have the proud satisfaction of seeing those who faltered, come to their position, and acknowledge their aberration. These were, the Tioga Banner, the Montrose Democrat, and the Bradford Reporter. They are entitled to the credit, and if they are not loudest now in their boasts, it is because they have no delinquencies to conceal; no false positions to gloss over; and no shame to cover. They are conscious of having "fought the good fight," and they enjoy their victory, undisturbed by the twinges of an upbraiding conscience.

TAIOTIN REBUKED.—At the election of Democratic General Committees in New York City, last week, Mr. Morris, Postmaster of New York, was a candidate in the Fifteenth Ward. He was opposed on the ground that he misrepresented his constituents at the Syracuse Convention, and on this ground he was defeated.

## The Clearfield Banner and the Proviso.

We cut the following paragraph from an article headed the Wilnot Proviso, copied in the Pennsylvania, from the Clearfield (Pa.) Banner:—  
Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the territories—and it rightfully does prohibit it—but when that Territory is formed into independent States, those States according to our Constitution can adopt such local laws and systems as they may deem best calculated to promote their own happiness and welfare—provided they are not inconsistent with that instrument South of the Missouri Compromise line, the question is left to the people. If the majority of the citizens of those States decide in favor of Slavery, they can have Slaves; if they decide against Slavery, they will have none. They have the right of choosing for themselves. But the Wilnot Proviso wishes to deprive them of this right. It takes from them their sovereignty—assumes for the national Government powers that it does not possess—establishes a most dangerous precedent for Congress to interfere with States' Rights—and throws a firebrand into the Southern States that will, if unhappily enacted, almost certainly end in a dissolution of this happy Union!

Can it be possible that this editor supposes he understands the objects and purposes of the Proviso? If he does his comprehension is limited indeed. A more blundering paragraph we have seldom seen. Beyond the part relating to the power of Congress it is full of misrepresentation and misconception of the Proviso.

That "Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the territories"—is all the friends of the Proviso assert, and they only ask that in annexing free soil hereafter, it may be allowed to remain free while under the control of the General Government. The attempt at wit in the above paragraph is very feeble: one is rather inclined to smile at the ignorance which would say, that the Proviso deprives the States of the right of choosing between Slavery and Freedom. It does not in the slightest manner interfere with the most unbounded exercise of States' Rights. It guarantees to the States all the privileges granted them by the Constitution. It merely asks that Free Soil, may remain free until the people declare Slavery to exist. That the fertile fields of Mexico, which shall be acquired by virtue of indemnity, shall be thrown open to the Free labor of the North, and not be despoiled by the aggrandizements of Slavery. When the country shall become peopled, when its climate, soil and productions can be thoroughly ascertained, and it shall be found advantageous to establish slavery there, then the people of those States have full and perfect liberty so to do. But it should not be hurriedly sacrificed to the aggressions of Slavery. There is enough of this great evil, now lying like an incubus upon a portion of our country—crushing its enterprise and industry—exhausting its soil—and marring the loveliest portion of our Republic. The Fathers of our country and the framers of the Constitution, sought not to propagate slavery, but by confining it, to gradually and naturally rid our country of this great moral and social evil. We are now further from this great object, by a century, than when the Constitution was formed. Let our course hereafter be progressive, instead of retrograde, and the time shall come, when the only rock of which our good soil is in danger, will be removed, and this Republic without sectional interests and institutions, more firmly cemented, attain still greater and lasting fame.

As the Banner concedes the great principles of the Proviso—the power and right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territory—we shall hope hereafter to see it engaged in defending that power and right, from the attacks of those who seek by act of Congress to establish slavery in New Territory.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—We are surprised to see some of our country brethren, commending the "Home Journal," of New York City, to the patronage of country readers. If we are allowed to judge from the few numbers we have seen, it is out of its latitude when it leaves the circle of the "upper ten thousand" fashionable fops and fools, for whom it professes to cater. It is a melancholy sight, to see men with the reputation which Morris and Willis have hitherto enjoyed, be content to pander to the frivolities of fashion. Is it possible, they have no higher aspirations than to chronicle the cut of coats, the tying of cravats, and to talk of "women-fixes" in a manner which is creditable only to a milliner! The Home Journal has uniformly excited in us a feeling of disgust and contempt; and the following lines are brought to mind, in all their force:—  
"Dallying with subjects mean and low,  
Proves the mind weak, or makes it so."

DAILY NEWS AND ADVERTISER.—We are indebted to friend Calhoun, for an exchange with his daily, from which we receive intelligence much later than by any other source. The Daily News is published at Owego, N. Y., by A. H. Calhoun, at \$4 per annum. It contains a summary of the latest news received by Telegraph, and comes regularly to us the day on which it is printed. It would be valuable to business men, generally, and we would take great pleasure in receiving subscriptions, and forwarding them to the editor: who is at considerable expense for his reports, and desires encouragement in the enterprise.

THE TIOPA EAGLE has raised the name of Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency, and is out against the Proviso. We are at a loss to conceive what object that paper has, in thus anticipating the action of the party, and misrepresenting its feelings. If it should turn out, that the Eagle is to be rewarded for so doing, we may, of course, be allowed to express our opinion of such a Tylerish transaction.

THE GOLDEN RULE.—A new volume of this Old Fellow's Family Companion commences on the first of January next, and we take pleasure in commending it to the public, and the fraternity. To the latter, particularly, it is invaluable, as it presents a full abstract of all that pertains to the Order.—The publisher offers for the coming year a series of Brilliant premiums, well worthy of competition.

THE POTTER COUNTY JOURNAL.—This is a new paper about to be established at Coudersport, Pa., by W. W. McDowall, a specimen number of which has been issued and has been received.—We wish Mr. M. success.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Towanda, expresses his grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies, who furnished the entertainment at the Parsonage on the 24th, and to all the other friends, who seconded their kind intentions, by a friendly visit, and substantial expression of regard for him, and his family's comfort; and his prayer for their and their family's prosperity may ever overflow with the gifts of a bountiful Providence here, and their eternity be crowned with the enjoyment of the richer blessings of the covenant of grace.

TOWANDA, December 27, 1847

## Correspondence from Mexico.

JALAPA, (Mexico), Nov. 27, 1847.

EDITOR OF THE REPORTER.—I trust you breathe "freer and deeper" and easier whilal since your October election, and the long respite your correspondent has given you. The result of the election under all the circumstances must have surprised both parties. Whatever were the issues formed, the result is most decisive. But one company of the Penna. Volunteers, had their papers, and were in a situation to vote on the day of election; that company gave some 60 or 70 majority for Gov. Shunk. This would not indicate that the volunteers were all Whigs, and that the loss of the election was owing to the absence of the whig voters. The solution of the problem must be sought elsewhere.

Most of the country between Vera Cruz and this place, is uncultivated, the whole of which belongs to Gen. Santa Anna, who has three very fine residences at different points on the road. Mango de Clavo is near San Juan, and as it was the rendezvous of a band of guerrillas, headed by the over-seer of Santa Anna, it was partly destroyed. The second is at the National Bridge. The third at Eucero, and is most delightfully situated, 6 or 7 miles from here, commanding an extensive view of undulating prairie, with Orizaba, and other volcanic peaks of less elevation, in the background, with a range of mountains still lower and nearer, covered with vegetation, presenting at one view a grandeur and magnificence, which induces the beholder to admire the taste of the owner, and to bow in humble adoration and gratitude to the God of the universe.

The family of Gen. Santa Anna were residing at Eucero at the time of the battle of Cerro Gordo, which is some ten miles below. A hasty retreat was the consequence, leaving an elegantly furnished house, to the tender mercies of the Mexican robbers, and most effectually did they do their work, and then charge it upon the American soldiers.

A very neat chapel is nearly completed here, (Eucero) said to have been done under the supervision of Signora Santa Anna, it may be a long time before she will be able to return and furnish her house of worship.

At Cerro Gordo, I made a sketch of the battle ground, mountains &c., thinking to give you a description, illustrated by some familiar "pans" in Bradford, but a want of leisure has prevented the undertaking. I confess that I was so obtuse as not to understand from any description which I had read how it was possible for less than 2000 men to put to flight 8000, including the commander-in-chief, and cause to surrender 6000 more—the story seemed incredible, but a knowledge of the country, together with the extreme panic prevailing the Mexican army, explains the whole.

The country for the first 40 miles from the coast on the Jalapa road, presents but little inducement to the agriculturalist. The first 10 miles is through sand, then you pass a succession of low ridges and intervening valleys, fit only for grazing; and I was almost prepared to make a personal application of the Kentuckians opinion of Texas. He set out by saying that he "didn't own no land there," that if he did he supposed it would be the finest that ever lay out doors. But "if there was two boats starting, one for H—I, and the other for Texas, I would just go on the one that carried me cheapest." Having seen more of Mexico, I disclaim all such comparisons, with reference to this country.

The road from the Gulf to the City of Mexico, was built about the year 1700, and like all Spanish improvements is of the most permanent kind. The bridges across the streams and ravines, are composed entirely of stone and cement. The road is graded, and most of the distance paved, more permanently down than most of the paving in the streets of your large cities. But as no repairs have made probably for 100 years, the road in places is very rough. The bridge across the Plan del Rio, which sweeps around the base of the mountain in forming one side of the Cerro Gordo pass, was blown up last summer, just as the advance of the command under Gen. Pierce were going on to it. This is the most successful blow I have seen in the country.

But the command was not detained an hour; a dog road around the hill was soon made, and the stream flowed. I have witnessed the execution of four men in this place; two Americans, one a wagoner, the other a teamster, were hanged on the 23d inst., for murdering a Mexican boy. Two Lieutenants of Infantry, late of the Mexican army, were shot on the 26th, for breaking their parole of honor, and engaging in the guerrilla mode of warfare and plunder. The scene at Gen. Patterson's quarters the evening of the 25th, must have been truly affecting. An effort was made to save the life of one of the condemned, who was a native of this place, and very respectfully connected, being the nephew of Gen. Herrera. Some 19 or 20 of the most respectable young ladies of the place, including an affluence bride, implored the pardon of the young Lieut. Gen. Sandoz who commanded at Vera Cruz, and was disposed for not surrendering the City, together with the civil authorities of this city, invoked the clemency of the Gen. notwithstanding they admitted the justice of the sentence. It followed too closely after the execution of two American citizens for a less offence, to have them pardoned on the score of mercy. For the arrest of these men, together with Col. Clamaca and a captain, much credit is due Col. Wykopp of the Penn. volunteers; he captured them in the mountain fastnesses about 20 miles from this city. The adventure was well timed, and exceedingly well managed. Col. and his companion have been sent to the Castle of Perote for safe keeping, until the evidence of their guilt can be procured from head quarters. Gen. Patterson left the city with the column under him on the 27th, a part of the force will probably be stationed at Puebla, the balance go on to the Capital. Gen. P. or Gen. Cushing will be Gov. of Perote. I would like to have Gen. C. Gov. of Massachusetts, but the time has not yet arrived. Col. Hughes of the D. C. and Md. Regt. of Volunteers, is Gov. of this city and department.

I saw to day for the first time in Mexico, oxen yoked. They yoke and manner of fastening is primitive enough. A straight stick, or one nearly so, is laid on the animal's neck close behind the horns, and fastened with straps passing around the horns of the ox. I have heard that in the south west (Missouri I think) cattle are worked in this way, and the reason assigned, is that they can pull more, having the additional strength of the neck, from the shoulders to the horns. There's logic, for some of your Yankee farmers, who delight in having a good pair of oxen with yoke, bows, &c. et.

In haste, yours,  
P. S. Mr. O. C. Stephens, from Towanda died at Perote, some time last summer; Mr. Alvin Allen, of Wysox, at Puebla about the 25th of Sept.

Both died of diseases contracted here, or possibly, still lower down in the "hot lands."

## Arrival of the Hibernia.

New York, Dec. 25.

The Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, arrived at Boston this morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst.

Since the departure of the Steamer, the Corn Market has been greatly depressed, by a slackened demand in the interior, which, with other causes, has considerably lessened its activity.

Flour has fully receded from 6d to 1s. per bbl. White Indian Corn and Corn Meal have been equally depressed. The latter were in sluggish demand for Ireland, in the London market, on the 3d.

Although the arrival of English wheat for market had been exceedingly limited, the business transacted was scarcely noticeable, save for some selected parcels, which brought an average price in this market.

For cotton, a slight improvement.

State funds since our last advs have been tolerably steady, with a direct upward tendency.—Yesterday the quotations for money closed at 85 1-8, and for time at 1-2. Exchange bills risen to 5s premium, and bank stock to 188 1-2.

The British Parliament for some days, has been engaged with the subject of trade, and the financial condition of the Country. It is expected that measures of a salutary character would be introduced.

IRELAND.—The state of Ireland is truly frightful. The land reeks with assassination from one end to the other. Government has proposed a coercion bill of a very mild and moderate character.

SWITZERLAND.—In Switzerland, the civil war has not actually terminated by the surrender of Lucerne to the troops of the Federalists.

ITALY.—The affairs of Italy are in a fair way for adjustment. The Pope has opened a new council of the Vatican, and has elicited unqualified approbation.

ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.—The Royal Bank of Liverpool, has resumed business under favorable circumstances.

The Asiatic Cholera, is stated to have advanced to the Prussian frontiers.

A French paper, the Presse, stated that the U. S. Government had purchased the islands of Syria from Greece, and will at once pay off the mortgage due.

The Washington Steamer arrived in South Hampton on the 3d inst.

## Later from Santa Fe.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1847.

The Santa Fe Republican of a later date than before received, states that the garrison posted there consists of 500 men, a large portion of the troops formerly there having gone South, intending to winter at El Paso, while the commands of Newby and Bodine have gone to Taos.

A war party of Apache Indians had attacked Plan del Rio, killing three of our men, driving off two hundred cattle, and destroying all the wagon loads. It is reported that the Indians were guilty of many acts of violence upon the inhabitants of that part of the country.

It is reported that 3500 Mexicans were at Chihuahua, erecting fortifications, casting cannon, and making preparations to resist the threatened attack by the American troops.

An extra session of the Iowa Legislature has been called for the 3d of January. The seats of three of the Democratic members will be contested, which leaves the result of the election of Senator doubtful.

The river at Bardonia, Illinois, is frozen over.

CONVICTION OF BELL.—We learn from Wayne county, that Harris Bell, who was arrested on the 1st of August last for the murder of Mrs. Williams, wife of Rev. Gershom Williams, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. The victim was an aged woman, waylaid on her way to church, violated and murdered. The commission of the crime admitted, but he was defended on the ground of insanity, or idocy. The evidence, however, did not sustain this plea in the minds of the jury, who convicted him of murder in the first degree.

ACQUITTED.—The last case disposed of by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sitting at Owegoburg last week, was that of the Commonwealth vs. Margaret Brennan and Michael Brennan, jointly indicted and charged with being accessories before the fact of Martin Shay, in the murder of John Reese. Shay was cut down at the June term last, of the murder of John Reese, and sentenced to death. The prisoners were Irish people, mother and son, the mother a widow, about 70 years of age, and the son a very boyish looking youth of about nineteen. The testimony against them was not very strong, and the jury acquitted them.

THE GRATITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.—The people in every place where the heroes of the Mexican war visit, vie with each other in showing honors and expressing their gratitude to the brave men who periled their lives for their country's honor. Gen. Shields' progress through Georgia has been a brilliant one. Col. Harney and Capt. Kearney were greeted by crowds at St. Louis. Col. Burnett, at New York, has been crowned with honors. Such is the gratitude of the people for service which is inspired by a patriotic love of country, and not by mere selfishness alone.

VERY PROPER.—The citizens of Charleston, S. C. have petitioned the Legislature of the inspection of the State to repeal the law in relation to the inspection of vessels trading between New York so that free colored sailors may come into that port without undergoing imprisonment until the vessels sail. It interferes greatly with their commerce. It is said the repeal will be made.

THE CAMACHEE INDIANS.—[Later accounts] from Saltillo state, that Camachee Indians were making descents upon Mexican settlements in the North Western Department, robbing, murdering and plundering in every direction.

Major Lane, of the Texas Cavalry, with 600 men, encountered them; and a large force has been pressed forward to his assistance to enable him to drive them back to their old hunting ground.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS.—The General Butler steamer, which was supposed to be lost, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. Among the passengers on board are the following officers: Captain Churchill, Voltegers; Lieut. Blakely, do; Captain Hall, do; and Lieut. Lewis, both of 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. Miller, 3d Artillery; Lieut. Griffin, New York Volunteers, and Lieut. Lessest, South Carolina Volunteers.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN ALABAMA.—A very destructive tornado passed over Perry, Tuscaloosa and Greene Counties, Alabama, destroying an immense deal of property. The town of Newberry, Greene Co., was entirely demolished. In its track the tornado swept down houses, trees and every thing else.

FOREIGN COINS.—Steps are about to be taken by Congress to regulate foreign coins out of circulation. If any measure can be devised for banishing the small and depreciated Spanish coins, the public will be greatly the gainers by it.

MURDER.—The Harrisburg Union, of Wednesday last says.—Two men named Thomas Mitchell and Anthony M. Demott, had a dispute with a fellow laborer, by the name of Patrick M. Quade; high words ensued when the two seized and hurled him into the Juniata river, and he was drowned. The perpetrators of this high handed outrage are now confined in Dauphin county jail, awaiting their trial.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY.—The Thompsons are about taking Congress this session. In the published list we notice the following:—Jas. Thompson, of Pa.; Dem.; Robert A. Thompson, of Va.; do; Jacob Thompson, of Miss.; do; Wm. Thompson, of Iowa; do; John B. Thompson, of Ky.; Whig; Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, do.

## Late and Important from Mexico!

General Anaya, elected President.—A Peace Cabinet constituted.—Peace negotiations re-opened.—No American authority to treat.—Arrest of Generals Worth and Pillow.—Execution of Guerrillas.—Death of Mexican Officers violating Parole.—Death of Lieut. Malachowski, N. Y. Volunteer.—Santa Anna advancing on Guanajuato.—President Anaya's inaugural.

New Orleans, Dec. 13th.

The schooner Portia, Capt. Wakarusa, arrived here on Sunday afternoon, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. and the steam ship Virginia, Capt. Tucker, having left the 7th inst. The latter brings over eighty discharged and sick soldiers.

The news by these arrivals is very important and first of all, the story about Santa Anna's being at the head of 18,000 men, and threatening and over-awing Congress, and the despatch of Gen. Worth to Queretaro to protect Congress—all turns out to be mere moonshine! [This was in the Delta of the 11th.] no more authentic than Gen. Scott's famous entry into Mexico in the middle of July last. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with Mexican affairs, who came a passenger on the Portia, assures us that from the best information he could obtain he is satisfied that in place of being in command of eighteen thousand men, Santa Anna has not eighteen hundred and eighty followers.

Gen. Anaya was elected President of Mexico on the 11th inst. He has once before been Provisional President. His present term of office extends only to the 8th of January next. He is known to be in favor of peace. In forming his cabinet, he continued Mora y Villamil in the War department, and made Henry Pena, late the President, his Secretary of State. The whole administration is in favor of an honorable peace, and one of its first acts was to despatch a commission to the city of Mexico to re-open negotiations with Mr. Trist. The commissioners were Senor Couto, Artista and Cuevas, and Gen. Rincon, the first two having been on the former commission. Mr. Trist's power had been revoked prior to the commission, and as Gen. Scott possessed no powers to treat with them it is presumed they were referred to our Government at Washington.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the reported arrest of Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow and Lieut. Col. Duncan, by Gen. Scott. The verbal report is that letters written by these gentlemen, reflecting upon the commander-in-chief, have fallen into his possession, upon which he at once arrested them.

Percy M. Doyle, Esq., the new British Minister or charge arrived at Vera Cruz in the steamer Vixen on the 30th ult.

The Arco Iris says that Gen. Patterson's division left Jalapa on the 25th ult. Before his departure he killed a Mexican boy 12 years old. He caucused also to be executed, the next day, the two Mexican officers, Garcia and Alcade, (belonging to the 8th regiment,) who were taken prisoners commanding guerrillas, without having been exchanged. The people bared them in great pomp and ceremony, upon which Gen. Patterson sent for the alcalde who said that the funeral had been appointed for the people, and that he had no power to prevent it besides he remarked that notwithstanding the great numbers who had attended the funeral, order had not been disturbed in the slightest manner.

We have been informed that Padre Martin (the second Jarauta) has been made prisoner while sleeping in one of the garitas of the city of Mexico. Senor Otero brought forward his proposition in the Mexican Congress for depriving the Executive of the power to alienate any part of the territory of the Republic by a treaty of peace. The proposition was rejected by a large majority, which is deemed a favorable omen.

By the general orders in the Free American, we find that a train was to leave the city of Mexico on the 29th ult., for Vera Cruz. Mr. Trist will come down with that train.

Rebelle and Covarrubias were sent to Perote on the 24th. The first has also been under parole; but he says he has been exchanged, which he will have to prove.

Gen. Pena y Barragan has been appointed military commander of the State of Vera Cruz. This nomination created great dissatisfaction among the Mexicans at Jalapa.

The train under command of Gen. Patterson, left Jalapa on the 25th ult. Six hundred men were left by him to garrison that place. The Ayuntamiento were made to recognize the commander of these forces, governor civil and military.

THE TRAIN.—The large train under the command of General Butler has nearly all left. The number of men accompanying it is estimated at 8000. Gen. Scott will soon have from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

A private letter dated the 7th inst. informs us that six American soldiers arrived that day from Cordova, which they had been confined as prisoners.—They had been captured on the road to Mexico from different trains. They were released by Gen. Martin, who was on his way to Vera Cruz to establish himself in business. He has abandoned the Mexican army, and is desirous of earning an honest livelihood in this land.

The Arco Iris says that Padre Jarauta is about to return to operate in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, and that his band has been reinforced with three hundred men from the interior, who are at the expense of the Marquis del Jaral.

The following items are from the Free American of the 4th inst.

THE NEXT TRAIN.—The train under the command of Gen. Marshall is on the eve of marching into the interior. The General will command about 1700 men, and will file, consisting of one regiment of Tennessee volunteers, foot, and artillery, a battalion of infantry, volunteers and regulars, Major W. W. Morris, 4th Artillery, of about 500 men, a battalion of Georgia mounted Volunteers, under Lt. Col. Calhoun, 480 men.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lieut. Malachowski, late of the New York Volunteers. He died of the cholera. His remains were accompanied to the grave last evening by a detachment of the Louisiana Volunteers and a good many officers and friends.

The Peruvian, a schooner, was blown ashore on the 1st inst., near Vera Cruz.

The Arco Iris of the 2d inst., says the Mexican commissioners retired at once to Queretaro upon learning that Mr. Trist had no power to treat.

The following items are from the Arco Iris of the 3d inst.

By last accounts, Gen. Fillsola was at Queretaro, with a force of 2000 men. The general-in-chief, Bustamante, had yet his headquarters at Guanajuato with an army of 9000.

Many members of the Congress, displeased with the election of the new President, gave up their seats, and retired in disgust from the city of Queretaro.

However, there remained yet more than the fixed number, which is required to form a quorum.

The following is from the Free American, of the 24th ult.

ORIZABA.—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Orizaba, which place he left on the 21st inst., positively furnished us with the following intelligence.

A pronunciamento having been made by the military in Queretaro in favor of Santa Anna he engaged sixty men, and paid them in advance to accompany him from Tehuacan to that city; but as soon as they had received the sum asked for they deserted that general.

He then ordered the commander of the forces in the State of Vera Cruz, Gen. Martin, to send him an escort, which the latter reluctantly granted; but immediately sent his resignation to the government of Queretaro.

Gen. Santa Anna was to leave Tehuacan on the 23d for Queretaro. We therefore may expect soon to hear the news of the overthrow of the Government of Mexico.

Our informant says that the people in Orizaba and Cordova were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Americans, who were reported to be on their march from Jalapa to those places to free them from the yoke of the guerrilla bandit, who threatened their property and lives.

The British Charge d'Affaires had arrived at Queretaro and taken up his residence in that city.

## Proceedings of the XXXth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21st, 1847.

IN SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock.

Agreeably to notice Mr. Dix asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce. It related to the repeal of the Pilot laws.

Numerous petitions were presented.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A large number of petitions were presented, including one by Mr. Giddings, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones moved to lay the petition upon the table. Mr. S. Jones demanded the yeas and nays, and upon the vote being taken it stood, yeas 97, nays 97, and the Speaker voting in the negative the motion was lost.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions submitted by Mr. Richardson. Several were offered by Messrs. Bates, R. Thompson and Van Dyke. The motion made for the previous question was finally refused, and the resolutions were ordered to lie over.

The resolutions offered yesterday in favor of internal improvements next came up for consideration. A motion for the previous question prevailed, and the resolutions were passed, by a vote of 138 yeas to 54 nays. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

IN SENATE.—A petition from Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton presented, praying Congress to purchase 4000 copies of the Hamilton papers.

Mr. Hale presented two anti-slavery petitions, and made strenuous efforts to induce the Senate to depart from its settled practice of not receiving petitions of that import. The question of non-reception being put, Mr. Benton moved to lay that question on the table, which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 33, nays 10.

A bill to amend the acts regulating appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases—passed.

Mr. Cass reported a bill to raise for a limited time, an additional military force.

A resolution was adopted, directing enquiry whether any alterations are necessary in the Patent laws.

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a joint committee on printing on the part of the House.

Mr. Lincoln of Ill., offered a resolution concerning the several messages of the President on the Mexican war,