The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1847.

PITTSBURGH:
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Highly Important from Washington.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Washington *Union* of the 1st inst., received yesterday, contains a letter from the President, addressed to the Secretary of War, which we publish below. It will be seen that the President recommends a system of military contribution on the Mexicans, and proposes that a tariff be imposed upon all articles which may hereafter enter the Mexican ports. This is right, and is strictly in accordance with the law of nations and the rules of military warfare. We hope this measure will be speedily adopted, and we trust it will have the effect of bringing about a speedy and honorable peace. The National Intelligencer, the leading federal paper in the Union, approves of the recommendation of the President.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the United States to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace, sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made, as far as practicable, to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting.

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their seaports, towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military government over such seaports, towns, or provinces, and to prescribe the conditions and restrictions upon which commerce with such places may be permitted. He may, in his discretion, exclude all trade; or admit it, without limitation or restriction; or impose terms, the observance of which will be the condition of carrying it on. One of these conditions may be the payment of a prescribed rate of duties on tonnage and imports.

In the exercise of these unquestioned rights of war, I have, on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or palaces in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

While the adoption of this policy will be to impose a burden on the enemy, and at the same time to deprive them of the revenue to be derived from trade, at such ports or places, as well as to secure it to ourselves, whereby the expenses of the war may be diminished—a just regard to the general interest of commerce, and the obvious advantages of uniformity in the exercise of these belligerent rights, requires that well-considered regulations and restrictions should be prepared for the guidance of those who may be charged with carrying it into effect.

You are therefore instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report to me a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duties on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue. You will also communicate the considerations which may recommend the scale of duties which you may prepare, and will submit such regulations as you may deem advisable, in order to enforce their collection.

As the levy of the contribution proposed is a military right, derived from the laws of nations, the collection and disbursement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, by the military and naval commanders at the ports or places in Mexico which may be in possession of our arms. The report required is therefore necessary in order to enable me to give the proper directions to the War and Navy Departments.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1847.

To the instructions of the President, contained in the above letter, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. R. J. WALKER, replied on the 30th ult. His reply is too long for publication in this morning's paper, and we must therefore content ourselves by giving a brief abstract:

* * * * It is certain that a mild and forbearing system of warfare, collecting no duties in their ports in our possession on the Gulf, and levying no contributions, whilst our armies purchase supplies from them at high prices, by rendering the war a benefit to the people of Mexico rather than an injury, has not hastened the conclusion of a peace. It may be, however, that specific duties, onerous as they are, and heavy contributions, accompanied by a vigorous prosecution of the war, may more speedily insure that peace which we have failed to obtain from magnanimous forbearance, from brilliant victories, or from proffered negotiation. The duties, however, whilst they may be specific, and therefore more onerous than ad valorem duties, should not be so high as to defeat revenue.

The Secretary then goes on to say that it would be impossible to adopt the Mexican tariff, on account of its extravagant high duties, which would prohibit some sixty articles, mostly the necessaries of life. After referring to the actual duties imposed by Mexico, the Secretary adds:

In order to realize from this system the largest amount of revenue, it would be necessary that our army and navy should seize every important port and place upon the Gulf of Mexico, or California, or the Pacific, and open the way through the interior for the free transit of imports and exports, and especially that the interior passage through the Mexican isthmus should be secured from ocean to ocean for the benefit of our commerce, and that of all the world. This measure, whilst it would greatly increase our revenue from these duties, and facilitate communication between our forces upon the eastern and western coast of Mexico, would probably lead, at the conclusion of a peace, to results of incalculable importance to our own commerce and to that of all the world.

* * * * * The whole money collected would inure to the benefit of our own government and people, to sustain the war, and to prevent, to that extent, new loans and increased taxation. Indeed, in view of the fact that the government is thrown upon the ordinary revenues for peace, with no other additional resources but loans to carry on the war, income to be derived from the new system, which, it is believed, will be large, if these suggestions are adopted, would be highly important to sustain the credit of the government, to prevent the embarrassment of the treasury, and to save the country from such ruinous sacrifices as occurred during the last year, including the inevitable legacy to posterity of a large debt and onerous taxation.

The Secretary then submits a tariff of duties, and recommends that they be collected in gold and silver coin, as a military contribution, through the agency of our brave officers of the army and navy.

☞ One of our exchange papers proposes to appoint collectors and open custom houses at Matamoras, Tampico, and Vera Cruz for the transaction of business. The revenue will pay a large portion of the army expenses, and the Mexicans will begin to find the war seriously unprofitable.

Very Interesting from the Army.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The *Union* of the 18th inst., contains the official despatches of Gen. TAYLOR, brought to the Secretary of War at Washington by Lieut. CRITTENDEN. We hasten to lay these very interesting despatches before our readers. They will be read by the American people with unbounded interest. The cheering news from the army will make every patriotic leap with joy. Heaven has graciously smiled upon our gallant volunteers, and they have covered themselves with glory:

FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,
Mexico, February 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. General U. S. A. commanding.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army.
Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

[*Summons of Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor.*

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Gen. Z. TAYLOR, commanding the forces of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.
Senor Gen. D. ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
Commander-in-chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Saltillo, Feb. 23, 1847.

SIR: I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

[Maj. General U. S. A. comd'g.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harrass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Colonel Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencontres, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my head quarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harrass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army.
Washington, D. C.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The *Union* publishes an official list of the officers and privates who were killed and wounded at the great battle of Buena Vista, which occupies two columns of that paper. The number is not so great as was first supposed, although some of the best and bravest of the army have bled and died for their country.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The *Union* published a letter from Com. CONNER, Commander of the Gulf Squadron, giving a detailed statement of the landing of our gallant boys at Vera Cruz. It was truly a brillaint affair—well planned and successfully executed.

From another source we learn that the number who landed at Vera Cruz amounted to 12,000 men, noble fellows, who are eager for the fight.—The Mexican force at the Castle and Vera Cruz only numbers 4,500, and they had only provisions enough to last for a few days. There was a continued fire from the Castle while the Americans were landing, several on our side were killed, among the number Capt. ALBERTIS, editor of the Martinsburgh (Va.) paper. The city was completely surrounded, and a severe engagement has no doubt taken place before this.

SANTA ANNA'S RETREAT.

We learn that Santa Anna, with 250 men, was the first to retreat from the well-directed fire of old "Rough and Ready." A letter published in the Union, dated Saltillo, March 1, states that "Santa Anna has gone for good, and that his whole infantry have dispersed. There is no doubt of it. We shall not see him again on this line.

"To-day Colonel Warren received a despatch informing him that American commissioners were now in the city of Mexico, and had written to the Mexican Congress, saying that they were there to make an honorable peace."

New Hampshire.

The Washington Union thus sums up the recent glorious Democratic victory in New Hampshire:

"Williams's majority over both of his competitors is about 1,137—the democratic net gain since last year *two thousand three hundred*. The democrats have increased their vote 3,810; the allies 1,507 from last year. The democratic majority in the House will be 10, and 10 in the Senate. On joint ballot 20. The democrats having elected *eight* senators, and the federalists *one*. Last year the federalists had *nine*, the democrats *three*.

The falling off of the coalition in the 1st congressional district, under the immediate eye of Hale & Co, is most cheering. There, the "allies" (federalists and abolitionists) carried everything with a high hand, during the last year. Jenness, (dem.) has 627 votes more than Goodwin, but Tuck's vote has prevented his election at the last trial, and leaves Jenness 1,512 behind the majority of the whole. Goodwin is 2,796 behind. In the other (the 3d) district, where there has been no election, Moulton, (dem.) is 960 votes ahead of Wilson. He wants but 735 of an election, while Wilson wants 2,650. The "Manchester Democrat" is confident that "such a state of the vote insures the election of Mr. Moulton at the next trial, if our friends but take the matter in hand and go to the polls." And this, too, is the district, where the county of Hillsborough has become the largest manufacturing county in the State. In that county, Moulton is 1,207 ahead of Wilson.

Maj. Gen. Butler's Opinion.

Gen. Butler arrived at Washington city a few days since, having been called there at the instance of the Secretary of War. We make the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*, showing the opinions of Maj. Gen. Butler, of Gen. Taylor's position, and the force under his command:—"I have had the pleasure of seeing Major General Butler. His opinions are frequently spoken of, and are received with high respect. The General scouts the idea that Gen. Taylor and his force could be defeated. It has been much insisted upon, as rendering probable Taylor's defeat, that his force consists of volunteers. Gen. Butler thinks that Gen. Taylor's force will be equal to any emergency; that his volunteers will stand any test; that they are just as good as those volunteers with which he made his charge at Monterey, and of whom he said, with pride, that not one man flinched or wavered, though every fifth man was cut down by the murderous fire from an unseen foe.

"He seemed to think that General Taylor would necessarily, and of course, return to Monterey; that Saltillo was not a position to be easily defended with a small force against a large one. Having traversed the ground himself, he was of the opinion, if he was rightly understood, that the enemy's cavalry could easily have placed themselves between the Riconada Pass and Monterey—either through the northern or southern route or both."

Infamous.

The Cleveland "True Democrat," a federal abolition concern, of the Giddings and Abby Kelly school, has a long article in relation to the visit of Gen. CASS to that city, on his way home. The editor commences thus:

General Cass.—Our city yesterday was honored by the presence of this noted individual. We went to get a look at him, with the same curiosity that would have drawn us to gain a sight of *Benedict Arnold*. We hardly know how to express our utter disgust of this politician. A man of *somewhat* more than ordinary abilities—of manners calculated to please—an orator, fluent and brilliant, if not profound; he has strained posts of honor that would satisfy most men; yet he stands before the world an example of political selfishness and corrupt ambition.

We copy this paragraph for the purpose of showing to our readers the decency and courtesy displayed towards an eminent Democrat and pure hearted and high minded statesman, by a scurrilous federal editor. We have heretofore exchanged with this mis-called "True Democrat," but shall do so no longer. The vile thing shall not hereafter pollute the healthy atmosphere of our office.

☞ The Cleveland *Times* in referring to the rejection of Col. Wilson M'Candless, as President Judge of the 10th District, says: "Col. M'C. possesses characteristics as a jurist and a man of strict integrity that eminently fit him for the bench. Why then was he rejected? The answer is plain to any one who has marked the uninterrupted course of proscription pursued by the federalists, whenever they would make their power felt. He is a firm, incorruptible democrat—a man deeply imbued with a love of country. This is more than federal toryism could swallow, and he must be proscribed. But he has reason to be proud of enjoying so large a share of federal hate. He has received just the endorsement that the democracy so highly prize."

☞ In Saturday's paper, the types made us say that Senator Cass was in Cleveland on his way "here,"—it should have read "on his way *home*."

Appointment Spike President.

Col. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, to be Treasurer of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, in place of ISAIC ROACH, removed.

This is an appointment (says the Pennsylvanian) that will be received with great satisfaction by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. It is a tribute to the able and intelligent Democrat who was removed by the Federal majority in our State Legislature. It is a tribute also to the great principle of removal, too long neglected in many cases by the administration, and most of its appointments, and will be approved as such by our political friends. Colonel SNOWDEN is eminently qualified for the place, as his administration of the duties of State Treasurer have abundantly shown, and will make a popular and attentive officer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The New York papers have received by the arrival of the Maid of Orleans, the Journal do Commercio, and O Mercantil, published at Rio de Janeiro, to the 12th ult, inclusive. They contain intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 22d of January, and from Montevideo to the 20th.

It appears that the Argentines or Buenos Ayreans, have obtained one or more victory over the Montevideons, or the "savage unitarians," as they are sometimes called.

It will be recollected that General Reveira lately captured Paisander, but his soldiers committed so many excesses that the inhabitants revolted, and aided by Oribe's troops, thay drove the Montevideons out of the place. This occurred on the 24th of January.

The Buenos Ayrean General, Sarvando Gomez, pursued Reveira to Maldonado. En route thither he was attacked at Sarrudi by Barrios, who captured all his horses and cattle, and took one hundred prisoners.

Reveira reached Maldonado on the 27th of January.

The mediator between Corientes and Buenos Ayres, General Urquiza, of Entre Rios, has declared himself fully in favor of Gen. Rosas.

It seems that General Oribe is master of nearly all Paraguy. Colonia is the only point not now in his possession.

Those South American Republics are about on a par with Mexico.

ALABAMA STATE BANK.—The collection made by the commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the state bank and branches of Alabama amounted January 1st, 1847, to $1,832,794 26. The commissioners conclude their report by stating, that the amount to be ultimately realized from the debts and assets of the banks, will fall much short of the estimate of the legislature, and that the difference between the amount to be realized and the debt for which the state is liable, will present a balance against the state of serious and alarming magnitude, to be provided for by taxation.

TRUE AND JUST.—The Boston Post has the following hard hit at those federal prints who have sought to make political capital out of the recent situation of Gen. Taylor:

"The opposition wish to attribute all the successes of the Mexican campaign to the generals, and all the reverses to the government. The people, much wiser and better than party writers or orators, applaud the army, sustain the administration, and mete out justice to the Congress at the same time. The people have courage, patience, patriotism and honor, and look to bright results, while the violent partisans who rail at the war have no counsellors but their fears, and, surrounded by an atmosphere of envy and treason, can see nothing but embarrassment and failure. They wish nothing but the success of party; the people seek only the prosperity of the country, and an honorable peace."

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.—In reference to the proposed loan of $5,000,000 for the relief of Ireland, the London Times has the following remarks:

Ten years since, the capital debt of this kingdom, funded and unfunded, was £788,398,579.—Since that there have been some considerable fluctuations, and latterly by good management, and by good fortune, it has been reduced to £782,918,084, the amount in 1846. It was something to have arrested that fatal tendency to increase which the national debt of this country had shared with that of all other countries in the world.—We might hope for a time when debt should cease. Though a generation had passed away since the debt piled up its climax without materially affecting the unparalleled sum, still centuries perhaps were competent to the task. Alas for the vanity of human wishes! In a moment all the ground we had gained is relinquished. One natural disaster, the failure of a root, adds £8,000,000 to the debt, and throws us still farther from the end than we were in 1836.

While this debt of near 4000 millions of dollars hangs over the head of John Bull, (says the Journal of Commerce,) he appears to think this nation on the verge of bankruptcy because she owes 30 or 40 millions of dollars. So easy it is to see a mote in a brother's eye, and not consider the beam in one's own eye.

INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN FROM A HOT IRON.—An exhibition of extraordinary interest to humanity occurred at the Massachusetts General Hospital on Saturday, 27th ult., says the Surgical Journal. A patient was present—a man in advanced life—who, we understand, was laboring under paraplegia, having its origin in a caries of the lower dorsel vertebra—for which Dr. Warren proposed the actual cautery. After the patient had inhaled the letheon, Dr. W. run an iron rod, heated to a white heat, to the length of about two feet, up and down the back, each side of the spine—burning two lines on one side, and one on the other, and then carried it zigzag across, between the spinous processes, the same distance. The patient during this process was wholly unconscious of pain, under the severest test to which he could be subjected—that of a hot iron applied to the skin.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The election for State officers—a legislature and members of Congress—takes place in Connecticut on the first Monday in April. The Hartford *Times* publishes the following extract of a letter from Litchfield co., Conn., expressing the feeling that prevails in that quarter:

"The democrats in this section are in good spirits, and will be greatly disappointed if they do not carry the State. We are also expecting to carry this congressional district, for I cannot believe the patriotic portion of the voters of Litchfield and Fairfield counties are so lost to honor as to elect a man who voted in Congress against appropriations to supply the necessities of our brave and gallant army. It would be a stain on our district to re-elect such a person."

☞ The Boston Times gives the following account of the "shells and howitzers," which have been shipped from Boston to the war:

"*Shells and Howitzers.*—We have sent to Vera Cruz forty howitzers, which can discharge forty shells in a minute. It will rain shells of the most mischevious character in the city and the castle, which no place can resist. There is a sand hill 600 yards south of the city, which is ten feet higher than the walls, and which, if occupied by the howitzers, will command the whole place. The troops in the castle will be compelled to seek shelter in the bomb-proof chambers. It makes a vast difference in assailing the *interior* instead of the *exterior* of such a formidable place. Santa Anna has no doubt marched north to get rid of the responsibility of losing Vera Cruz.

☞ The election in Connecticut takes place this day. Thomas F. Whittlesey is the Democratic candidate for Senator, and George S. Catlin, for Lieut. Governor.

MRS. MYERS AGAIN.—The N. Orleans Delta publishes by request, another letter from Mrs. Virginia Myers, addressed to a lady in New Orleans, and adds: "Whatever have been the faults of Mrs. Myers, from the general tenor of her letter, it would seem that she is bitterly atoning for what she calls her 'indiscretions.' The letter is not worth copying. It is in the same wild, phrenzied, opium-eating style as its predecessors.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The funds now in the hands of the Committee at Washington, amount to $04,000, and they are determined to persevere in raising a monument worthy of the country and the father of his country. Whenever a decided movement takes place all over the Union for this object, a very large sum can be raised.

☞ It appears that some body in this country has sent a box of illustrated books to the Queen of England. The News says:

"The Hibernia, Boston steamer, brought a box, addressed to her Majesty the Queen. It was entered in the bill of entry as 'one box, contents unknown, for her Majesty the Queen.' It was said to contain a quantity of illustrated and American publications, intended as a present for her Majesty."

☞ The Sable Harmonists, while at Louisville, offered a silver cup as a prize for the best conundrum, ladies only to be competitors. The successful one read as follows:

"Why is the Mississippi river like Henry Clay? Because its mouth, if not the widest, is the most useful one in the United States."

It is thought that the audience all fainted after the above was read!

BOG IN IRELAND.—Nearly one-seventh of the entire surface of Ireland is occupied with bog; and it has been estimated that the total amount of turf fuel is equivalent in power to above 470,000,000 tons of coal, which, at 12s per ton, is worth £80,000,000 sterling.

☞ An exchange paper quotes from the Koran, the following passage: "Mohomet, in one of his visions, saw an angel in the third heaven so large that his eyes were seven thousand days' journey apart;" and makes the sensible comment that, "He must have had an awful 'bridge' to his nose."

☞ Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected President of the Central Railroad Company, on Wednesday last. No other officers were elected.

SPECIE.—The Prince Albert brought to New York £75,000 sterling. Multiply it by five and you have the amount in dollars, a little exaggerated,—say $360,000.

☞ J. Glancey Jones, Esq., of Reading, has been appointed by the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney for Berks County. An excellent appointment.

☞ The Cincinnatians fired cannon on Tuesday last, in honor of the glorious victory of old "Rough and Ready."

☞ The Hon. Henry Clay has returned to Kentucky from the South.

☞ Glidden is in Cincinnati.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HOSPITAL MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the contributors to the Hospital Fund will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Odeon, for the purpose of hearing the report of Committees, and electing officers for the Association. The meeting is an important one, and all should attend either in person or by proxy.

T. M. HOWE, } *Secretaries*
JOHN HARPER, }

The following named gentlemen have been reported by Geo. Breed, Esq., as contributors, in addition to the names already published:

David E. Parke,	George M'Cague,
Robert M Knight,	Rev. J. L. Read,
W. Digby,	John Anderson,
John Arthurs,	Robinson & Mills,
W. R. Murphy,	Alexander Black,
Wm. Miller,	C. W. Ricketson,
W. & M. Mitcheltree,	Rev. G. Upfold,
W. P. Young,	Thomas M'Fadden,
Morgan Robertson,	Poindexter & Co.
Wm. Holmes,	Whitmon & Wolfe,
Wilson M'Candless,	O. Ormsby Gregg
M. Swartzwelder,	Erastus Brooks.

MORE RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

The Committee acknowledge with great pleasure, the receipt of one hundred and fifty sacks of corn, and three hundred and fourteen bushels from B. A. PLUMER, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund of Venango County. They have collected seven hundred bushels more, which they will forward immediately. The above was received per steamer Arrow. This county has done nobly and reflects the highest honor on the good people of Venango.

Allegheny county—now is your time to act.

IRISH RELIEF.

The executive and the special committee, appointed at Dr. Herron's church, will meet at the Navigation Insurance Office, on Market street, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing the *township meetings*.

A Hard Case.—We on Saturday saw a poor decrepid colored man standing beside a small parcel of household goods, on the river bank; he seemed in great distress; in a quandary how to act. We were told that he had gone there in expectation of getting a boat to take him to a new home down the river, which he failed to do on account of lack of money. He had no friends, and but few sympathizers. His furniture—perhaps his all in this world—would not have paid his passage at the usual rates. What became of him we know not.

We cannot blame the owners of steamboats; did they make a practice of doing such deeds of charity as was here asked, the business of the river would be poor enough.

☞ A farmer from Westmoreland, in hopes of doing something that might be considered desperate, on Friday last drove his team through the main market house, to the evident astonishment of the lookers on. Constable Bougher, not admiring the prank much, laid his hand gently upon his shoulder, and invited him down to Fourth street, to the room below the Telegraph station—Mayor Adams was informed of the affair, and pronounced sentence—fine and costs. Our hero undertook to plead off—said he was from old Westmoreland and withal was a democrat; but all to no purpose, for where was the use of making such an appeal to an inveterate Whig, as our Mayor is. The fine was paid and the Westmorelander left.

☞ Our friend from Leechburgh, who sends us an account of the outrage committed upon the property of Mr. Hill, is informed that we gave all the particulars a week ago.

☞ The Whigs are beginning to talk of their county nominations already. P. A. Keller is spoken of for County Treasurer. He would make a good officer.

☞ Murdoch was hailed on his appearance as Othello, on Saturday evening by the cheers of a good audience. He acted, as is customary with him—well.

☞ Miss Porter was well received by the audience on Saturday night. We are pleased that she has recovered from her indisposition.

DEPARTED.

The following companies left on Saturday on board the steamers Germantown and Dominion: Captains Biddle's, Bernard's, Irwin's, Howard's, Moore's and Merrick's.

THE SABLE MELODISTS,

Give one of their entertainments at Philo Hall this evening. We hope the room will be full, as they are deserving.

☞ Mrs. Mowatt, the celebrated actress, arrived in this city on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Davenport. They have effected an engagement with Mr. Porter, and will appear shortly.

☞ Andrews has a new establishment in Diamond Alley, which will open to-day.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Interesting Letter from England.

LONDON, *March* 3, 1847.

"The Ten Hour Factory Labor Bill" has been debated in the House of Commons, and with success to its promoters. This measure reduces the labor of young men under eighteen years of age, and all female adults, to ten hours per day. Dr. Bowring thus calculates the loss that will accrue from this restriction of labor. "The present value of the cotton manufacture exceeded 30 millions sterling; the number of bales of raw cotton was about 1½ millions, representing a sum of from 12 to 15 millions sterling. To this about 15 millions more must be added in the shape of labor expended upon the raw material, so that the total value was, as he said, about 30 millions sterling. The loss from the diminution of production would be from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000." Mr. Bright took the same view of the subject, and said that in the cotton trade there were consumed last year more than 600 millions of pounds of raw material. In the woolen and worsted trades, 200,000,000 lbs. in the flax trade more than 177,000,000 lbs.; and in the silk trade more than six millions of pounds weight, making in all 1,057,000,000 lbs. Now if this were to be divided by six, the diminution that was calculated to follow the passing of the ten hours bill, it would give a reduction of no less than 476,000,000 lbs. In 1844 the amount of exports in cotton was £26,000,000—of woolens £9,000,000—of linens £9,000,000—of silks £750,000—from which, if one-sixth were to be taken off, it would reduce the exports at one blow by a sum of £9,000,000.

It was a curious circumstance to see the peculiar position of the government on this question. The Premier, Lord John Russell, spoke in favor of the bill—the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, did the same; but the great finance minister of the empire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, spoke against it, and the Vice-President of the Board of trade went into the division with a hearty opposition to the bill. Sir Robert Peel pithily stated his repugnance to the plan, but the pseudo-philanthropists carried the day by a majority of 197 to 87.

Mr. Duncombe, the Chartist advocate in the House of Commons, attempted to bring in a bill for the extension of the suffrage to electors of members of parliament, by declaring that it should not be compulsory to have paid up the poor rates previous to having the right to vote. The ministry opposed the plan, and it was defeated, on a division, by 51 votes to 38—majority 20. The government opposition to this bill has created much embrage against them, on the part of the ultra-liberals.

It is understood that the government have consented to make some division in the episcopal sees in this country, and to appoint four more bishops to take charge of as many new sees as will be created by such divisions.

The Catholic disabilities bill has been admitted into the House of Commons, without a division, and read a second time by a majority of three only. It proposes to repeal the penal clauses of the act of supremacy, affecting the regular clergy of the Church of Rome, and to legalize monastic orders. It also will permit the erection of steeples, with bells, to Catholic churches, and enable the priests to wear the ecclesiastical costume of their several orders, in the streets. The bill has no chance of passing, in its present form, during the existing session, though eventually I have no doubt but it will become a law.

By the annual report of the inclosure commission it appears that for this year application has been made for the inclosure of waste lands, comprising 155,361 acres, 2 roods and 26 perches, in England alone. The quantities of land in this country, still in a primeval condition, are really prodigious, but the free trade measures will bring a considerable portion of it into cultivation.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce enabled the president to enter into the important question of the cultivation of cotton in British India. In 1836, there were 347,000 bags shipped from India to this country—in the same year, the United States supplied 764,707 bags; in 1845, England derived from India only 155,000 bags, showing a diminution of production, whilst the United States, in that year, shipped to England 1,555,000 bags. The President, E. Armitage, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, attributed the failure to the abuse of patronage in India, and the increase in America to the self-reliance of the planters.

Mr. Cobden has been handsomely entertained at a public banquet in Rome. The free-traders of the eternal city mustered strong upon the occasion, and the Chamber of Commerce where the entertainment took place was superbly decorated.

The government system of education has been repudiated by the liberals generally, but they have not openly evinced their hostility to the plan, because the whig government are merely a ministry of necessity. There is nothing generally approved arrangement,—only a carrying out of the existing system. A new species of apprentices are to be trained up to the scholastic profession, and those payments requisite for the remuneration of such apprentices are to be different from the hitherto mode of making such engagements. If the apprentices, who are made, should be deemed inefficient, then they are to be placed in the revenue department. All school-masters and school-mistresses are to receive pensions for services or good conduct—gratuities for the last, and an annuity besides on retiring. Added to the ordinary powers of imparting elementary information, will be found a new feature—industrial training, either in mechanics or agriculture; apparatus of proper description to be found for the mechanical tuition, and a certain number of acres to be allotted for agricultural instruction. Inspectors of schools are to be appointed, whose reports are to be laid before parliament.

A much more extensive plan was anticipated, particularly after the very marked manner in which Lord John Russell treated the question in his address to the citizens of London, when re-elected to parliament. The subject, however, is surrounded by many difficulties, principally arising from the conflicting views, wishes, and prejudices of both churchmen and dissenters. There has been a severe and implacable contest raging in journals and pamphlets for several weeks past; one party demanding the sole supervision of the schools for the clergy of the established church—the other insisting upon placing dissenting ministers upon equal footing with the clergy in such supervision, or else they would leave education to the voluntary principle. As a medium of education it is certainly better than none at all, and every step taken to extend education must eventually prove good, even if it should not immediately work out its own reward. Knowledge once obtained is progressive and fructifying. The tiny twig grafted on the "savage stock" becomes a tree; in course of time it bears goodly fruit, and, as Pope says, with

"——Nature's vigor working at the root,"

may we not look forward to the elevation of those now benighted, alike physically, mentally, and above all, spiritually? J. W. G.

☞ It is with no ordinary pleasure that we are enabled to announce the appointment, by the Governor, of J. M. BUNNELL, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the 10th Judicial District. The late Whig Senate, most obstinately refused to confirm any other person than Thomas White, Esq., the late incumbent, (which by the way was but an indifferent exposition of the much vaunted one term principle of Federalism,) but the Governor, with that dignified firmness, which so eminently characterizes him, has commissioned Mr. BUNNELL. The well known ability of this gentleman, will make his selection a popular one, and reflects honor upon the Governor, and credit to the district which he represents.—*Greensburgh Argus.*

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST:

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1847,
Sunday, 10 *o'clock, P. M.*

To WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq.:

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th.—News of Taylor's victory was received there on the 16th, and occasioned great rejoicing. But little had been done in the way of preparing to bombard the town, in consequence of the rough weather preventing the loading of the guns.

The foreign residents were leaving Vera Cruz under permission of Gen. Scott, taking refuge on board the foreign vessels of war.

Many citizens have been shot for proposing capitulation, but it was thought the city could not hold out long.

The castle has kept up a constant but unsuccessful fire upon our lines.

Midshipman Rogers has not been rescued.

Col. Hainey, with his command had arrived.

All were in the best spirits, as we are here.

PHILADELPHIA, 10½ o'clock, P. M.

Advices have been received from Brazos Santiago as late as the 23d of March, by steamer Telegraph.

Santa Anna has retired to San Louis Potosi, endeavoring to collect his scattered forces.

Gen. Taylor has reached Serralvo. One thousand cavalry were in pursuit of Gen. Urrea, who retreated towards Victoria.

The Massachusetts Regiment has been ordered to occupy Matamoros.

The line of supply is perfectly unimpaired.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz four days later. The Revenue Cutter Ewing sailed on the 17th. The rough weather had prevented the artillery from landing for the purpose of bombarding the town.

Gen. Scott had notified the foreigners in Vera Cruz to leave the city.

They have mostly gone on board the ships of war in the harbor. They report that several citizens had been shot for proposing a capitulation. The citizens, generally, are in favor of a surrender, but the military are opposed.

News of Gen. Taylor's victory caused great rej