From the New York Tribune.

CONDITION OF LABORERS IN CHINA.

In the *Democratic Review* for November, we find a paper from the late Alexander H. Everett, on the condition of China, with reference to the Malthusian theory of the influence of a dense population upon the Rewards of Labor or Rate of Wages. This subject has been the theme of an amicable discussion between Mr. Everett and Prof George Tucker, late of the University of Virginia; the latter affirming and the former denying the proposition that Wages decline in proportion to the increase of Population. Mr. Everett, whose communication is dated at Macoa, April 30, presents some facts respecting the condition of China that are interesting and valuable.

The statements of the population of this empire, which have long been before the public, rest on official enumeration, regularly taken, or corrected, every year. The whole empire is divided for administrative purposes into provinces, and these, again, into departments and similar districts, the lowest of which are composed of ten families—all, from the province to the decade, having their appropriate heads. The head of each district of ten families is required to keep a tablet, upon which is entered the number of the persons in each of the families composing his district, under the two general heads of able-bodied men, or *taxpayers*, and *mouths*—or women and children.—Once in every year the governor of each province collects these tablets and makes a return of the population, founded upon them, to the Board of Revenue or Treasury Department, at Peking.—Here they are put in order and employed for the various purposes, such as the military service, taxation, &c., for which such a return is wanted. The result is published from time to time, by authority, and thus possesses all the certainty that can well belong to the subject.

Pauther, the celebrated French Orientalist, in a work published in 1841, gives in detail a large portion of the returns of the population in 1842. The total number at that time, according to Pauther, was 361,693,177. This Mr. Everett believes to be a far more carefully made up and consequently a more reliable estimate of the population of China, than we have of any other country on the globe, except the United States.—The population is supposed to have doubled between 1712 and 1794. Between 1794 and 1812 it is supposed to have increased about 30,000,000. The total population at present Mr. E. estimates in round numbers at 370,000,000. This immense mass is distributed in different degrees of density over a territory, the extent of which has been variously stated. Mr. J. Q. Adams, in his lecture on China, reckons it in round numbers, at seven millions of square miles—including, of course, Chinese Tartary. Balbi, perhaps the highest authority, and who, in this case, has the endorsement of Humboldt, states it at 5,320,000. This would give, for the whole empire, a destiny of about seventy to the square mile. Much the greater part of the population is, however concentrated in China proper, which includes 1,297,000 square miles, or 930,719,630 English acres. On that territory the population stands to the geographical extent in the ratio of 257 to the square mile.—This is not higher than the average ratio in the thickly peopled parts of Europe. In some parts of the Netherlands for example, the ratio is 275; in England, about 225; in the Grand duchy of Lucca, 250. In the province of Yoounan, in China proper, the average is as low as 74, which is rather lower than it is in the State of Massachusetts; while in Chee Lee, the most populous of all, and the one which includes Peking, the average rises to 644 In the province of Kwantung (Canton) it is stated at 264.

The theory on the subject of the relation naturally subsisting between the state of population and the supply of the means of subsistence, which has prevailed in Great Britain and elsewhere, undertakes to prove that the Reward of Labor regularly declines in proportion to the increased density of the Population. Mr. Everett says that the impression he has received from reading, as well as from personal observation, is against this theory; and he attempts to show that, in China, while the money price of Labor, as of most other articles, is lower than in the United States, the real rate of Wages—that is, the supply of the necessaries and comforts of life which the laborer is able to procure with his pay—is greater than it is in most other countries, including those which we regard as the best administered and most populous in the Western world.

Mr. E. shows, conclusively, we think, that many of the statements which have formed the basis of opinion in respect to the condition of the Laborers of China are exceedingly loose and inaccurate, and therefore unworthy of confidence; and to these statements and speculations, he opposes facts, gathered during his residence in the country. We quote from his observations as follows:

The wages usually paid to domestic servants in China, are five dollars a month. I am also informed on good authority, and find it stated in a well-written article in the *Chinese Repository*, now before me, that the wages paid to servants by foreigners here, are about the same with those which they receive from their own countrymen. It appears from the same authority, that the wages of a laborer in the field or the workshop, are generally one *mace* a day. Porters, menials, and other mere laborers, get about the same. One *mace* a day may, therefore, be assumed as the average rate of the reward of mere daily labor in China. A *mace* is the tenth part of a *tael*, and about the seventh part of a Spanish dollar, or from fourteen to fifteen cents.

Persons of the description here mentioned, can be boarded at from a dollar to a dollar and a half a month. Mine are boarded at $1 50. Their food, as thus provided, is not, as Father Premare describes that of the poor Chinese in general, "a little spoonful of rice," nor their drink the "insipid water in which it was boiled." They have for their $1 50 the month, as much rice as they can eat three times a day. This is the great staple of food with all classes, from the Emperor downward. In addition to this, they have fish, fowls, and pork in abundance: beef and mutton are scarce and dear. They have also an ample supply of vegetables and fruits—such as oranges and bananas. For drink, they have tea at discretion at all hours. This is the universal beverage throughout the empire. Mr. Brown, a missionary clergyman, who keeps a school for Chinese boys at Hong Kong, in which there are from twenty to thirty pupils, boards themselves at the rate of a dollar a month, in the manner described above.

The average cost of rice is about one and a half taels the pearl, (133⅓ lbs.,) or a cent a pound; and a pound of rice is as much as a man can eat in a day. The daily laborer receives, therefore, in his *mace*, an amount of money equivalent in value to the daily subsistence of fourteen or fifteen men. If he be the head of a family, composed of four or five persons, he has at his disposal, after providing for his and their subsistence means for nine or ten persons, to be employed in providing himself and family with clothes, lodging books and other necessaries and comforts. These are all to be had at the most moderate rate. "A common laborer," says the authority I just quoted, "can live for $2.25 a month, including clothes and rent; but $3 is nearer the average. Cotton clothing costs from $4 to $5a year." The people, as I have already remarked, are very much in the hibit of living together in large establishments, composed of several branches of the same family. In consequence of this truly admirable system, which combines all the supposed advantages of the visionary scheme of "communities," without any of its dangers and absurdities, the expenses of individuals are greatly reduced. "Eight, twelve, fifteen, forty, and even sixty persons," says the authority I have already quoted, "sometimes live in one house. This, of course, reduces the individual expenses; and this practice is so common that $2.50 may be taken as the average rate of board." It is much to be wished that this economical, social and truly Christian custom might extend itself to other countries. It is constantly recommended to the Chinese by the highest authorities in the Empire, and forms the subject of one of the chapters of the famous *Sacred Edict*, written by the Emperor Yoong-Ching, about a century ago—a sort of summary of political and social duty, which is read publicly every month by the provincial magistrates to assemblies of the people throughout the whole empire. In this, as well as in some other matters, to which I need not here allude, our philosophers, philanthropists, and even missionaries, might with advantage take a few lessons in political, moral and religious doctrine from the people whom they are so anxious to enlighten, and whom they consider so far below themselves in the scale of civilization.

Such, however, are the facts in reference to the condition of the working classes in China. The account of a laborer of the lowest class with the world will stand, on an average, nearly as follows:

Annual income at $5 the month	$60
Board, clothes and rent at $2 25 the month	$27
Surplus to be employed in supporting a family, books, luxuries and savings	$33

The correctness of the statements given is, for the most part, within my own knowledge; and where they rest on evidence, the authority is unquestionable. You will judge for yourself how far they are consistent with the theory of "abject wretchedness." From a view of these statements, as well as of what I see around me, in the actual condition of the people, I should say on the contrary that the working population of China are better fed, better clothed, better lodged, on the whole happier, and even higher in the scale of intellectual and moral culture than perhaps any other on the globe. I doubt whether even in New-England, where the money price of labor is so much higher, either the laborer or the small cultivator enjoys so many of the comforts of life as the Chinese.—Certainly the half starved and over worked wretches that crowd the factories, mines and workhouses of England, and pass from one to the other of these establishments with every oscillation in the ever varying scale of prices, cannot pretend to an equality with him.

THE MORNING POST.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1847.

Telegraphic Despatches.

In the Post of yesterday, there was a paragraph, which, we are told, does injustice to one of the daily papers, with which we were concerned in receiving the news by Magnetic Telegraph. We are informed by Mr. BROOKS, the Manager of the Telegraph at this station, that the accounts of each of the three papers, which lately received the news together, have been punctually paid; and that the difficulty originated in the delinquencies of others. We make this statement with *much* pleasure; for we are unwilling, at any time, to do an act of injustice. Our only motive, in making the statement in yesterday's paper, was, that we might not suffer in the estimation of our readers.

Public Documents.

We are indebted to the Hons. GEORGE M. DALLAS, DANIEL STURGEON, and MOSES HAMPTON, for copies of the President's Message, and other Documents; for which they will please to accept our thanks.

☞ A morning paper complains that we gave it no credit for the President's Message, which was Telegraphed to it exclusively. Were we indebted to that paper for the commonest civility, we should have extended to it every courtesy in our power to bestow. Had the terms of the Telegraph company corresponded with our sense of equitable liberality, the Message would have been laid before our readers on the morning of Wednesday; but, as we considered those terms inadmissible, all we could do was to obtain the first copy in our power. We had made arrangements at Washington to have an early copy; and while we were awaiting our own, we had an invitation from our neighbors of the Gazette to join with them in setting up the Message from a copy which they had *purchased*. We did so, and it appeared simultaneous with the morning paper that went to the expense of obtaining it by Telegraph. That paper states, that, on the evening before, it supplied thousands of copies to the West; the street corners were embellished with placards, trumpeting its triumph: this glory might have satisfied its editor, without causing him to feel aggrieved that we did not attempt to heighten it. We are not aware that any paper can claim a *copyright* to a public document. Last year we received the Message by express from Cumberland; and those of our neighbors who did not join with us, had it out nearly as soon as ourselves; and, if they copied from us, they had a perfect right to do so. The editor of this paper has maintained through life a character for fair dealing, punctuality, and honesty, that will not suffer by the animadversions or libelous insinuations of any of his contemporaries.

Mr. Dallas.—Mr. Buchanan.

After a careful perusal of the communications in the Post of yesterday morning, on the subject of the Presidency, we became impressed with the belief that many of our friends might reasonably take exception to some of the expressions contained in them. We are free to say, that had they been attentively read, previous to their insertion, they would have been shorn of the expressions which we think objectionable. A fair and candid expression of preference for one honest and tried Democrat, can well be made, without assailing the character or motives of another—thus giving rise to dissensions that should never exist.

For the Morning Post.

Mr. Binney's Opinion.

It is understood that Mr. Binney's opinion is adverse to the legality of the proceedings of Col Robinson, and those who supported him, in the futile attempt to accept the supplemental bill, by the votes of a *minority* of the Stockholders. This we presume, is the reason why Mr. Robinson, at first, proposed to read only "extracts," and the reason why the disorganized minority, who claim to be the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road Company, have not, to this day, published the opinion of their counsel.

This *celestial* document, though read to the *minority conclave*, in Philo Hall, is not allowed to reach the ears of us *Terrestrials*. The "*special edict*," of the Brother of the Sun and Moon, will not bear the honest Natural sunshine of Truth and Investigation;—or in plain words, those who have Mr. Binney's opinion, *dare not* publish it; for plain: honest people want

NO INCLINED PLANES.

For the Morning Post.

THE MAYORALTY.

As the time for the election of our municipal officers, is near at hand, it becomes the Democracy of Pittsburgh, to turn their attention to the selection of a suitable candidate for Mayor. The meagre majority of the Federalists in Pittsburgh, last October, shows, that by proper exertion, with a strong candidate, the Democrats will now be able to place the city under good government.

Among other good names that have been mentioned for the nomination, I have heard that of Henry S. Magraw, Esq. With him as our candidate, I think we might almost be certain of success. Enjoying, as he does, the entire confidence of his own party; his acknowledged qualifications for the office; with his well known energy of character, will not fail to recommend him to the liberal minded of our opponents.

I am authorized to say, that it is the desire of the party, Mr. Magraw will consent to be a candidate.

FIFTH WARD.

VERY LIBERAL.—We are pleased to learn that JOHN FINNEY, Jr., Esq., Agent of the Mutual Insurance Company, and ROBERT FINNEY, Esq., Agent of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, have each made a donation of *one hundred dollars* to the Treasury of the Firemen's Association.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1847.

In the Senate of the United States, on Monday (that being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress,) forty-one Senators were present. The credentials of Messrs. HALE, of New Hampshire; UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky; DOWNS, of Louisiana; CLARKE, of Rhode Island; DAVIS, of Mississippi; DOUGLASS, of Illinois; BRADBURY, of Maine; and EFTCH, of Michigan, were severally presented; the gentlemen respectively took the oath prescribed, and were assigned seats in the Senate. The house was notified of the meeting of the Senate

At the hour of 12 M. precisely, the House was called to order by B. B. FRENCH, clerk.

The roll being called by States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a quorum was present, all the members answered to their names except Messrs. T. B. King, A. G. Brown, Gaines, Cocke, Ficklin, and Pillsbury.

219 Representatives having answered, a quorum was declared to be present.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker, and that the vote be taken *viva voce*; which was agreed to.

The Clerk called upon Messrs. KING, of Massachusetts, BLACK, of South Carolina, and R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, to act as tellers.

On the third call of the roll, Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, having received 110 votes, was declared duly elected. The oath of office was administered to him by the Hon. John Q. Adams; and he was conducted to the Speaker's Chair by Messrs. M'Kay, of North Carolina, and Vinton, of Ohio, previous to taking which he addressed the members as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the United States:—I am deeply sensible of the honor which has been conferred upon me by the vote which has just been declared, and I beg to present my most grateful acknowledgements to those who have thought me worthy of so distinguished a mark of their confidence. When I remember by whom this chair has been filled in other years, and still more when I reflect upon the constitutional character of the body before me, I cannot but feel that you have assigned me a station worthy of any man's ambition, and far above the rightful reach of my own. Gentlemen, I approach the discharge of the duties of this office with a profound impression of their dignity and of their difficulty.

Seven years of service in this branch of the national legislature, have been more than sufficient to prove to me that it is no place of mere formal routine or ceremonial repose. Severe labors, perplexities, cares, trying responsibilities, await any one who enters upon it, even under the most auspicious and favorable circumstances. How, then, can I but tremble at the task which you have imposed upon me, in the present condition of the House and of the country? In a time of war—in a time of intense political excitement—in a time of momentous national controversy—I see before me the representatives of the people almost equally divided, not merely as the votes which have already been given this morning have indicated as to the preference for persons, but in opinion and principle on many of the most important questions which we have come here to decide—may I not reasonably claim in advance, and from you all, something more than the ordinary measure of forbearance and indulgence for any inability which I may manifest in meeting the exigencies and embarrassments from which I cannot escape, and which I reasonably implore, with something more than common fervency, upon your labors and my own, the blessings of that Almighty Power whose recorded attribute it is "that he maketh men to be of one mind in a house?"

Gentlemen, let us enter upon our duties with a solemn sense of our responsibility to God and to our country. Divided as we may be on questions of political expediency and questions of political principle, we are yet united by the closest ties of permanent interest and permanent obligation. We are the representatives of twenty millions of people bound together by common laws, and by a common liberty. A common flag floats over us day by day, on which there is not one of us here who would see a star struck. We have, too, a common constitution, to which the oaths of allegiance, which it will be my first duty to administer to you all will be, I am assured, only a formal expression of those sentiments of devotion which are already cherished in all our hearts. There may be differences of opinion as to the powers which that constitution confers upon us; but the purposes for which it was created are inscribed on its face, in language which cannot be miscontrued. It was ordained and adopted "to form a more perfect union; to establish justice; to ensure domestic tranquility; to provide for the common defence; to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." Union, then, justice, domestic tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the security of liberty to ourselves and to those who may come after us,—these are the objects for which we are to exercise whatever powers have been intrusted to us. And, gentlemen, I hazard nothing in saying that there have been few periods in the history of the country in which the eyes of the whole people have been turned towards this Capital more intently, more eagerly, and more anxiously to see what is to be done here, and now, for the vindication of promotion of these lofty ends. Let us resolve, then, that those eyes shall at least witness on our part that we formed with diligence—deliberation conducted with dignity, and efforts honestly and earnestly made for the peace, prosperity, and honor of the republic. It will be one of the highest privileges of my public life, if I shall be permitted to contribute anything to these results by a faithful and impartial administration of the office which I have now assumed.

The rules of the last Congress (excepting the 33d, limiting members in debate to one hour,) were adopted till the third Monday in the present month.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the House was now organized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1847.

The following Senators appeared in their seats to-day, viz: John C. Calhoun, of S. C., John M. Niles and Roger S. Baldwin, of Conn, James A. Pearce, of Md., and W. T. Colquit, of Ga.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by B. B. French, Esq., Clerk, announcing that the House had organized by the election of the Hon. C. Winthrop, of Mass., as Speaker, and had appointed a committee to wait upon the President, as usual.

Messrs. Sevier, Mangum and Fairfield, were appointed to wait on the President in conjunction with the committee of the House.

The President's message having been received and read, on motion, 25,000 copies of the message and 2,000 copies of the message and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hannegan gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill for the relief of John Paul Jones.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to furnish the Senate with a map of the lands in the vicinity of the Sault de St. Marie, and the evidence on the file in the Land Office, respecting the private land claims at that place. In the House of Representatives, the journal of yesterday's proceedings being read, the Speaker announced that the first business in order would be the election of a Clerk of the House.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, rose and stated that his colleague, Mr. Tompkins, among others, who had not been sworn, was ready to be qualified,—whereupon Mr. Tompkins, of Mississippi, Mr. King, of Georgia, Mr. Bowden, of Alabama, Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, and Mr. Tweedy, of Wisconsin, a delegate, severally approached the Speaker's chair, and were sworn in.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk by a viva voce vote.

After the call was had, Mr. Tombs reported the result as follows:—Whole number of votes, 225; necessary to a choice, 113. Mr. Campbell received 113; Mr. French, 109; Mr. Gouvernor, 1; Mr. N. Sargent, 1; Mr. George Kent, 1.

Mr. Campbell was thereupon declared elected, and was conducted to the clerk's desk by Mr. French, his predecessor, and sworn into office by the Speaker.

A message from the President was received which proved to be his annual message to Congress, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and that 15,000 copies with, and 15,000 copies without, the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the House; which was adopted.

Mr. Hilliard offered a resolution for the House to meet hereafter at 12 o'clock, meridian, which was adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1847.

In the SENATE, a petition was presented from sundry citizens of the city of New York, praying Congress to change the present law in relation to postage, which was laid on the table.

A bill was presented and finally passed for the relief of the heirs of the late Commodore Paul Jones.

A resolution was passed authorizing the printing of ten thousand additional copies of the Message

In the HOUSE, the whole day was occupied in selecting seats by lot, in accordance with the rule adopted at the last session.

DECEMBER 9.

In the Senate, Mr. Niles announced in a short and very affecting speech, the decease of the Hon. Jabez W. Huntingdon, a member of the Senate from the State of Connecticut; after which the Senate moved the adoption of the customary resolutions, which was agreed to unanimously; and the Senate, without transacting any further business, adjourned.

In the House the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and ten thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vinton moved for the appointment of a committee on Home Commerce, which, after considerable debate, was not agreed to.

The House adjourned over until Monday, when, it is presumed, the Speaker will announce the standing committees for the session.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road.

Proceedings of the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, held at Franklin Hall, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December, 1847, (being the day fixed by law) in pursuance of the following regular and legal notice, viz:

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

"The Stockholders, in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the annual election for the Directors of the above Company, will take place at the Franklin Hall, next door to Philo Hall, in the city of Pittsburgh, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., on Monday the 6th day of December next.

WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
of the Board of Directors.

"Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1847."

The Stockholders met in Franklin Hall, and organized the meeting, by appointing JAMES C. CUMMINGS, Chairman, and DANIEL KAINE, Secretary, precisely at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

Whereupon the following Preamble and Resolution, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is understood that certain Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, resident in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are willing to transfer their Stock to the Company upon reimbursement of so much of the five per cent. paid thereon as shall remain, after a deduction, pro rate, of all the costs and expenses with which the funds of the Company are now chargeable—Be it therefore

Resolved, That this Company will re-purchase any Stock that may be offered on the above specified terms, and that the President of the Company, be authorized to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, for the several amounts which may be due for stock re-purchased, and deliver the same to the Stockholders, making the transfer as soon as they shall be duly tendered.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That William Larimer, Jr., Edward D Gazzam, and J. W. Phillips, are hereby chosen to act as Judges; and John T. Whitten and Daniel Kaine are chosen to act as Clerks of the Election, to be held this day by the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for said Company.

Whereupon the officers of the election took their places, and the election was regularly opened; and after the ballots were all received, and the election closed, at six o'clock precisely, the votes were counted, when it appeared that the following persons received the number of votes set opposite their names, as per the official return of the officers of the election, viz:

[The list of votes given for each candidate, inserted here in the official proceedings, having been heretofore published, are admitted for want of room.—ED. POST.]

Whereupon it was declared and announced that the following named persons, having received the greatest number of votes, were duly and legally elected Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the ensuing year—to wit:

Joseph Markle,	Wm. Larimer Jr.,
George J Ashman,	Walter Bryant,
Alexander M. Hill,	George Hogg,
Thomas Bakewell,	Wm. J. Totten,
John Gebhart,	John Fuller,
Edward D. Gazzam,	John C. Plumer.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JAMES C. CUMMINGS, Ch'n.
D. KAINE, Sec'y.

☞ The religious people of Allegheny are very much annoyed by the crowds of boys who nightly assemble in front of church doors. The Police have frequently interfered; but all to little purpose. *Query*: are night meetings injurious?

☞ Caleb Lee, Esq., intends to resist the payment of the damages found against him by the Jury in the Slander case. His Counsel have made a motion for a new trial.

☞ Printers, Editors, and all who are, or ever have been connected with the press, will meet at the Mayor's office this evening.

☞ We would invite the attention of Physicians and others, to the sale of Medical, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, by John D. Davis, this evening, at 6 o'clock. dec11

☞ The Albatross has been discontinued for want of support. The Liberty men of this county are rich and influential, and should keep up their organ—or abandon their separate organization.

☞ The Athenaeum will open up in grand style this evening, Mr. Foster has made engagements. Some of the most distinguished vocalists of the country will be out here during the winter. We are glad to hear this, for these evenings are rather dull, without a single place of amusement.

RETURNED.—On Thursday night, we had the pleasure of a shake with our old friends McIlroy and Kincaid, who had just returned from the wars. They both look well. Jos. Park and Johnson Elliot are also back.

☞ The Telegraph is out in favor of the re-election of Mayor Adams.

FOUND DEAD.—A very old man named Liar was found dead in Mifflin township a few days ago. The Coroner held an inquest. The body of a man named Cunningham was found on the hill above Birmingham on Thursday.

☞ The remains of Col. Roberts are expected to arrive in this city to-day. Lieut. Kane, of the Irish Greens, accompanies.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA.

An Exposition to the Mexican Congress

PEACE MOVEMENTS BY CONGRESS.

Probable Movements of Gen. Scott—Mexican Army at Orizaba—Rumored Assassination of Arispudia—Activity of Col. Wynkoop—Col. Hughes appointed Governor of Jalapa—His Popularity among the Mexicans, &c., &c.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived at New Orleans, on Sunday, the 28th ult, from Vera Cruz via Tampico. She left the former port on Sunday, the 21st of November. We extract the following intelligence from the Picayune:

Mr. Fitzgerald, bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott, arrived in the New Orleans. He left the city of Mexico with the same train that accompanied Generals Quitman and Shields.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the attempt by Santa Anna to resume the reins of government—not by force, but by a new assumption of the authority of President, from which he contends he has not yet been legally separated, A long document has been addressed by him from Tehuacan, dated November 1st, to the President, through the Secretary of State, in which, after reviewing the history of his resignation, he contends that the terms of such resignation were not sufficiently explicit, and that it can have no legal force until it has been accepted by Congress.

The same day he addressed an "exposition" to the Mexican Congress, in somewhat the same strain as his letter to the President, in which he tenders to Congress his resignation, and entreats them to accept it. The reader will at once detect the point at which he aims; for if Congress accept *this* resignation, declaring the office of President now first vacant, then Pena y Pena's exercise of authority has been all along a usurpation; and his removal of Santa Anna from the command of the army a asurpation. Santa Anna would hardly have ventured upon so bold a stroke without assurance of a stronger support than it was supposed he could command.

We have nothing later from the interior in relation to the proceedings of Congress. The belief prevails here that as soon as the new levies of troops, of which those going up under the command of Gen. Butler are, I believe, the last to arrive, reach Gen. Scott, expeditions will be undertaken against several of the enemy's large cities and it is likely the "locomotive capital" will be the first point of attack. Gen. Scott, when all his reinforcements reach him, will have a force of about 20,000 men, and it would appear ridiculous to leave them without employment, while work is to be done.

Reports have reached here of an insurrection at Guadalajara in which Gen. Ampudia was killed.—How the report came it is impossible to find, and no details are given by those circulating it.

The Arco Aris of the 21st inst., says the editors of the Genius of Liberty have been ordered out of the country.

There has been no later news received at Vera Cruz direct from the city of Mexico. The subjoined letters furnish the latest intelligence of Gen. Butler's and Gen. Patterson's movements.

JALAPA, Nov. 15, 1847.

It is rumored that a force of 1,500 men is collected at Orizaba, who are drilled by a Mexican officer of rank, who gave his parole of honor at Vera Cruz last spring, to oppose us no more unless he should be exchanged. It is said that the enemy is casting cannon at the same place.

A rumor has reached here this morning from Queretaro, that the Mexican Congress, now in session, (having assembled in a quorum,) have shown themselves decidedly in favor of peace, but that the Governors of Departments are opposed to it. This is believed here.

Colonel Hughes is to be left in command of Jalapa.

A. B.

JALAPA, Nov. 15, 1847.

Since the approach of Gen. Patterson's column to this place, much has been done towards breaking up the guerrillas and ferreting out the leaders and accomplices. Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, has been a most active and efficient agent in this business, and deserves great credit.

Information has been received here of a large quantity of powder and ammunition being smuggled into this country from the United States, and that one hundred mule loads passed through this city not long since from the port of San Carlos. The supply was furnished by a house in New Orleans, and negotiated for by one Carvajal, a commissioner appointed by the Mexican government for that purpose.

The selection of Col. Hughes for governor of this department, is, in my opinion, a most happy one, and reflects much credit on Gen. Patterson Hughes is the very officer for such service. The duties of Governor at this particular quarter will be, fer many reasons, delicate and important, and will require a man of shrewdness and address to perform them properly. The General discovered in Col. Hughes these qualities, added to sound military knowledge, and chose him accordingly.

I am told, too, that the inhabitants here, who have long looked for his being placed in charge of this department were desirous that he should be put in command, a knowledge of this wish, probably, added to the reasons which induced the General to make this excellent appointment.

A letter to the Delta, dated Vera Cruz, November 19th, says:

"Since my letter of yesterday, a fine looking company of riflemen, under command of Captain Shindler, from Baltimore, arrived."

The remains of the following officers were also brought up on the steamship New Orleans from Vera Cruz: Col. Roberts; Major Smith, late of the Quarter Master's Department, at Vera Cruz; Capt. Caldwell and M Intosh, and Walker, (Texas Rangers;) Lieuts. M'Ginley, Hall and Nelson.

The Latest from the Rio Grande.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.

Attack of Guerillas—Depradations of Indians—Gen. Taylor at Matamoras—His Leave of Absence not Received—Reception of Gen. Taylor and Staff on the Rio Grande—Health of Matamoras, &c, &c.

The schooner Wm. B. Hazard, Capt. Sanders, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at New Orleans, on the 28th ultimo. She left Brazos on the evening of the 20th. Lieut. Col. Mansfield, U. S. A; Lieut. Col. Fagg, North Carolina volunteers; Major Ea ly, Virginia volunteers, and others, came passengers in the Hazard. The Picayune correspondent furnishes the following items of news.

The party of 2d and 3d dragoons which was despatched after the guerilla party who attacked Lieut. Campbell on the 1st inst, returned without having been able to find the party. They ascertained, however, that the loss of the guerillas had been more severe than was at first supposed; the captain of the band, the celebrated Mucho Martinez, the one armed robber, having been killed, as well as six or seven of his men, and quite as many more wounded.

The command of Major Lane, which was despatched to Parras after the Indians, arrived there the day after the fair, the red men having left the previous day, taking with them about 2,500 cattle, horses and mules, driven from the different rancheos.

On the 7th inst., a train was sent from Monterey to Camargo, under the escort of Capt. Butler's company of third dragoons, and two companies of the 10th infantry. Gen. Taylor broke up his encampment at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, on the morning of the 8th inst., and with his staff, accompanied by Gen. Wool and staff, turned his face homeward.

Between Matamoras and Monterey nearly all the ranchos and towns are destroyed, and the country above that point must suffer. At Maria, the agreeable intelligence was received that on the 9th inst., Lieut. Col. Webb of the 16th regiment, having received information that a party of guerillas encamped not a great ways from Ceralvo, he dispatched Major Norval, on the 10th, and about fifty men of the regiment, mounted, who surprised them, killed several, and they were compelled to abandon all their horses, about thirty in number, equipments, bridles, saddles, pistols, &c., which fell into the hands of Major Norval's party.

At Ceralvo Gen. Taylor was received with a salute, and waited upon by the officers of the garrison. The General arrived at Mier in the afternoon of the 12th, and partook of a little collation given by Col. Butler, of the 3d Dragoons. The next Monday he left on the steamer Major Brown accompanied by Gen. Wool, and arrived at Camargo in the afternoon, where he was received with a salute of artillery from Capt. Hunt's company, and visited by Lieut. Col. Fay, of the 10th, and the officers of his regiment stationed there.

On the 15th, Gen. Wool returned to Mier, and Gen. Taylor left for Matamoras on the steamer Col. Cross, where he arrived on the evening of the 17th, and on the next morning pitched his tent on shore, accompanied by Col. Whitney, Col. Monroe, Col. Belknap, and Maj. Bliss, where he was to remain until the 32d, when he would leave for the Brazos, there to await an answer to his application for leave. On the 21st no dispatches had reached the Brazos for him. The health of Matamoras has greatly improved, although there was still some yellow fever there, but of a mild type, yielding readily to proper treatment.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Postscript of a letter received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, from an officer of the army, dated

Mexico, October 30th, 1847.

"It was rumored yesterday among the merchants of the city, that Pedraza had been nominated President of the Republic by Congress, with ample powers to treat for peace. We sincerely hope such may be the case, and shall certainly look with great interest for the next advices from Queretaro."

The North American, published in the city of Mexico, under date of Oct. 29, also says:

"The city was full of rumors yesterday in regard to the establishment of a peace. Report had it that a quorum had been formed at Queretaro, and that the majority were really in favor of peace. We trust rumor tells the truth for once."

From the Gazette of yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. SHIP

BOSTON, Dec. 9—noon.

The steamer Britannia, Capt. Harrison, has just reached her dock, having left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo, making her passage in 20 days of very rough weather.

Her news is decidedly favorable; not so much from an advance in any article bought of us, but because the Money market has become settled, and the panic is subsiding.

The Bank of England maintains the rate of interest at 8 per cent, while private capitalists are rigid in their demand for 9 per cent. The certainty of being able to get money at these extortionate rates, gives more confidence than the shuffling policy of lower rates, and uncertainty of getting money.

In Breadstuffs there has been no advance, but the demand, especially for Corn, has increased, and we may reasonably look for another demand upon us, at the opening of navigation, perhaps before.

Parliament met on the 19th of November, for the despatch of business.

Another and most heart-rending accident at sea has occurred, and the loss of the elegant New York and Liverpool packet ship Stephen Whitney, Capt. Thompson, has to be announced She mistook the light off Cape Clear, on the 19th of November, and went ashore broadside, going to pieces in ten minutes. Out of a company of 110 of ship's crew and passengers, 45 were drowned. Sad to relate, not a single first or second class passenger was saved. Among the passengers drowned was Mr. McCayne of Ohio. The ship is owned and insured in New York.

From Ireland we have the most harrowing accounts. Throughout the whole extent of this most unhappy country, famine is making rapid work among her poverty stricken people. The landlords have been set upon, and the knife of the assassin has been doing its fatal and silent work. No human power can prevent the re-enaction of the sad scenes of last year, and the charity of America will again find a wide field for its exercise.

In brief, it may be said that general trade and monetary affairs have sensibly improved, though people are somewhat dampened by the failure of Messrs. Truman & Cook, the eminent London brokers, whose liabilities are placed at £350,000, or $1,750,000. The panic has been arrested, and the skies are brighter, as is shown by the price of the funds, which are higher.

FROM THE CONTINENT.

The French steamer Union, Capt. Besson, will not sail until the 20th, in consequence of the extended repairs she needs after the trouble on her homeward passage.

Switzerland.—The Sunderbund have effected their purpose, and plunged this country in a civil war.

Sicily.—Count Presson, the Ambassador of France at the Court of Lis Majesty of the two Sicilies, has committed suicide. Mendelhson, the eminent composer, is dead.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 19.—Mobile, ordinary to middling. 3¾@4¼; fair to good fair 5¼@5¾; good to fine 5¾@5¾; N. O. ordinary, middling, 3¾@4¼; fair to good 5@5¼; good to fine 5¾@6¼; Tennessee, ordinary to middling 3¾@4¼ — The market advanced ¼d. previous to the arrival of the Cambria, when it fell again, and closes languid.

Liverpool Provision Market, Nov. 19.—New Prime Mess Beef 84@90s. for 300 lbs.; ordinary 70@80; fair 40@48s. for 200 lbs; 36@42s. for Prime. Prime Mess Pork, new, 55@64s.; old 40@45s. ⅌ bbl. of 200 lbs.; Mess 62@68s.; Prime 40@45s.; old bacon, duty paid, smoked and dried 30@40s ⅌ cwt.; middles, salted, 32@36s. ⅌ cwt.; shoulders 20@30s.; canvassed hams duty paid, 30@37s.; dry salted 25@35s. leaf, 55@58s ⅌ cwt.; kegs, ⅌ cwt. 52@56s.; bbls. ordinary to middling, 48@50s.; inferior and grease, 29@32s. ⅌ cwt.

Liverpool Metal Market, Nov. 19.—American pig lead £15 10s to £17 ⅌ ton. Bar Iron £9 ⅌ ton; Scotch pig, £3 10s@£3 12s. ⅌ ton.

Liverpool Tobacco Market, Nov. 19.—Leaf to stem 2¾@5d. ⅌ lb.

Liverpool Hemp Market, Nov. 19.—Prime dew rotted has been taken at £27@£28 ⅌ ton.

Liverpool Corn and Flour Market, Nov. 19.—Flour, American Western Canal is held in bond at 29@30s. ⅌ bbl; Richmond and Philadelphia 28s. 6d. and Ohio 26@27s. ⅌ bbl. Indian Corn 33s. for 480 lbs.; meal 15s. 6d.@16s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Wheat, 7s. 6d. for white, and 6@8s. for red, ⅌ 70 lbs. The markets are without positive advance, but there is a firm demand, which is on the increase. Corn is partially active.

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