

**Items about the Pittsburg Fire.**

It has been estimated that 5000 persons were thrown out of house and home. It is certainly gratifying that no more lives were lost. We have heard of not more than three—some few persons are missing. The books, paper, money, &c., in the vault of the Bank of Pittsburg are safe. The iron safes of Kramer, and of Sibbett & Jones, stood the test of the fire. MONSIEUR'S BRIDGE.—This structure is not regarded as a very serious loss, it being somewhat dilapidated from age. We have frequently heard it remarked, that it should have been torn down, as it was deemed insecure. INSURANCE.—The Penn. and Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, we are glad to learn, will be able to meet the principal part of their obligations. This is much better than we expected. What per centage will be paid, we have no idea.

The amount insured in other cities is thought to be about 40 or 50,000 dollars.

BEING SOON.—We observe that some persons have commenced making preparations for rebuilding. Mechanics and laborers will be in great demand in a short time.

ROBBERY.—The jail is full of thieves! How many escaped the vigilance of the police may be estimated from this fact. The amount of a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods have been stolen.

REMOVING.—The loss is not alone confined to those who were burned out; those who removed their goods, furniture &c., have lost immensely. We have lost a considerable amount of materials of our office.

RELIEF FROM ABROAD.—The People of Allegheny and the neighboring town are coming manfully to the aid of the sufferers.

The weather is now delightful. This is a blessing to those who have to search for homes.

PIREWORK.—All the buildings on the South side of this town are in ashes. Among them were some of the most valuable manufacturing establishments of the place. The upper end of the town is a total ruin, on both sides of the road. Nearly all the inhabitants of this place depend upon the factories that have been destroyed for daily bread. The distress that prevails is dreadful.

THE WARE.—The wharf is again clear of goods; storehouses having been found in some part of the city for the immense amount of goods that have been lying there since the fire.

IRON, &c., SAVED.—We observe laborers busy in taking from the ruins the iron and iron-ware, which have stood the test of the fire. An immense amount will be saved.

More persons than those who have been burnt out, are sufferers by the recent fire.—Thousands of men, women and children, will suffer in consequence of the calamity,—by the bankruptcy of merchants, manufacturers, &c.

MARK THEM!—We have heard of some persons having raised the rents of their houses—thus taking advantage of the necessities of the sufferers. Let them be marked.

We are also informed of some who have raised the prices of provisions, &c. Such conduct is a disgrace to civilization. Their names should be made public.

ANTONISHING.—We are informed by a man who lives on Turtle Creek hills, that cinders were wafted to the flat place, a distance of fourteen miles. This shows the strength of the wind at the time of the fire.

As near as can be estimated, the number of buildings of different kinds that were destroyed are as follows:—

- Commission and Forwarding houses, 15—
- Groceries and Produce Stores, 30—
- Drug Stores, 7—
- Wholesale Dry Good Merchants, 14—
- Oil Manufacturers, 3—
- Hat and Cap Stores, 7—
- Taverns and Coffee Houses, 20—
- Cabinet Makers, 13—
- Auctioneers, 2—
- Hardware Merchants, 6—
- Book Stores, 3—
- Livery Stables, 8—
- Tobacco Manufacturers, 6—
- Confectioners, 9—
- Foundries, 4—
- Tin and Copper Manufacturers, 8—
- Exchange Brokers, 3—
- Bonding Houses, 15—
- Newspapers, 6—
- Wire-workers, 2—
- Blacksmiths, 7—
- Job Printing Offices, 3—
- Lawyers, 40—
- Bell and Brass Foundries, 3—
- Queensware Stores, 2—
- Physicians, 13—
- Medical Agency, 1—
- Tailors, 12—
- Barbers, 16—
- Glass Stores, 5.

The number of dwelling houses amount to about 700.

HOSE.—The hose belonging to the fire companies is injured greatly—much of it is entirely destroyed. All the fire apparatus has been more or less injured by the recent struggle against the devouring element.

VISITORS.—Are arriving in town from all directions. A sight at the burnt district is worth a long journey to those who are curious to see a most stupendous ruin.

Yesterday a number of persons were engaged in digging out the rubble of several buildings, where it was believed that several persons had been burned to death, but with little success. There are a number of persons missing about town. Time only will tell whether they are among the living or dead.

THE GAS WORKS were not destroyed. As soon as the pipes in the burnt district are found and plugged, the city will be lit up again. Several lamps were lit up on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

THE MASONIC LODGE.—All the furniture, books and papers of the Masonic Lodge, No. 45, was destroyed with their Hall, at the late fire. Their Minute Book and Charter were all that the officers could save.

LOSS OF LIFE.—It is now feared that many persons lost their lives in the recent terrible conflagration. On Saturday we mentioned that S. Kingston, Esq., and John Johnston, were

missing, and that fears were entertained for their safety. It is now pretty certain that they were burned.—Mr. K. at the house of his son-in-law, W. R. Lecky, and Mr. J. at McKenna's auction store or in Pipetown.

A girl employed in the house of Mr. Lecky, above named, who was supposed to have been assisting Mr. Kensington in saving his goods, is also believed to have been burned.

Margaret Denning, a woman living at George Beale's is missing; believed to be burned.

Mrs. Jane Wyatt, an aged woman who lived near the corner of 2d and Ross sts., is also supposed to have been burned.

Mrs. Maglone, an aged woman who lived near Grant street.

Mrs. S. Brooks, a woman who lived in Third street.—Pittsburg Age.

**Further Particulars of the Fire at Pittsburg.**

An extra of the Pittsburg Gazette, of Saturday evening, contains the following:—

Amidst all the distress, there were those around who added to the calamity by stealing. Among them, the Rev. Geo. S. Holmes had about \$3000 stolen, which he had gathered up, by great economy, on a Methodist preacher's salary. He also lost a large number of valuable manuscripts, the labor of twenty years.

To show the rapidity of the fire, we may mention that a gentleman of our acquaintance arrived at the American Hotel, about 1 o'clock, and leaving his trunk, walked out to see the fire, which was then nearly a quarter of a mile off. In a short time he returned and found the hotel in flames. He lost his trunk with nearly all his clothing and papers, and a considerable sum of money.

The Monongahela bridge took fire at the north end, next to Pittsburg, and the flames ran roaring and cracking through with rial-road speed, and from the time the fire commenced, until it was prostrate in the river, only ten minutes elapsed.

THE INDIVIDUAL LOSSES.—The loss of some individuals and houses are enormous, ranging from \$5,000 up to \$200,000. Thus, one firm of wholesale grocers, the heaviest holders of sugar, molasses, &c., in the city, and also owners of the building in which they did business, cannot have lost less than from \$80 to \$100,000. There is the Monongahela House also, which cost \$200,000, including the furniture. In many instances merchants not only lost stocks worth \$20,000, but also their dwelling houses and every dollar's worth of furniture and clothes they possessed. Said one I have lost \$30,000 and have now but one dollar in the world.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—One of the Pittsburg papers contains the following account of a praiseworthy presence of mind and energy exhibited by a lady of that city:—

"The very able government of the wife of the Sheriff Trovillo was absent, conveying a prisoner to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia; the Deputy was also absent on business, and when the fire got up in that neighborhood, Mrs. Trovillo had the whole burden on her own shoulders. At the very height of the danger she called all the prisoners who were not in the cells to the grate, and by name let all the vagrants out. That done, she set them to work to carry water up to the top, and this only saved it, as the roof was on fire several times. The fellows worked like horses, and as they merited, so we presume, they received a discharge. Had the Jail caught we have no doubt some of the prisoners would have been burned, and very probably the Court House too; at all events it would have been greatly injured. \$500,000 would have been a large bill for the county at this time. For saving all this praise is due the lady of the Sheriff."

BABES IN THE WOODS.—When the fire was raging on the mountains in Dauphin county, in this State, a few days ago, a half-crazy woman took two of her children, one five and the other three years old, and fled to the mountains, where she was found, three days afterwards, nearly naked, but the children were missing, and on the following Monday they were found in the wildest regions of that wild country, ten miles from their home. They had been out four days and four nights—cold nights too—barefooted, and half naked otherwise, their clothes being nearly torn off them by the underbrush, and their legs blackened by the ashes of the conflagration, through which they had wandered, and their flesh a good deal lacerated. They had cried themselves sick, and one of them had taken off its dress to make a bed of, and there they lay, at the root of a tree, locked in each other's arms, unable to speak, having eaten nothing, it is supposed, since they left home. The poor little sufferers were taken to the nearest house and comfortably provided for, and are said to be doing well.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES.—Alexandria letters mention that much scandal has been occasioned in Cairo, by the expressed desire of a young English lady to be received into the bosom of Islamism, in order to wed a young Egyptian who had captivated her. As the young lady is a minor, the British consul sent her back to England to prevent the alliance.

INTERESTING ITEMS.—A Western editor, under this head, informs his readers that the office devil has got the measles—and that his press is to be sold by the Sheriff, and that his wife has presented him with twins. Misfortunes never come single.

The early Peach crop of Virginia has been entirely destroyed.



**THE AMERICAN.**

Saturday, April 26, 1845.

We are indebted to the Hon James Pollock for valuable public documents.

The Shawokin Furnace and property of the Company, is, it will be seen, advertised for sale by the Sheriff. It will, we presume, be purchased and put into immediate operation. This furnace has produced the best anthracite iron made in this country.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—By the late Act of Assembly, general and township elections, for Augusta township, will hereafter be held at the house of George Conrad, in Augusta. For Point at the house of James Hillborn, Northumberland. For Coal, at the house of Franklin A. Clark, in said township.

It will be seen, by referring to our columns, that the Annexation Resolutions, as passed by Congress, have created considerable excitement in Texas and Mexico. The Texans, generally, are in favor of Annexation. The English and French are, however, using all their power to defeat the measure. The consequence is, that those in office and holding high stations, are operated upon in various ways by inducements held out to them. Mexico also offers to recognise the independence of Texas if she will refuse annexation. This is all brought about by English and French diplomacy. The mass of the people in Texas, are, in the meantime, becoming indignant at the delay, and if President Jones does not soon call an extra session of Congress, the people will call a convention and carry it by force, while their rulers are hesitating in doubt and indecision.

MORE IRON WORKS.—We observed a few days since, while passing along the road, that Mr. S. R. Wood has commenced the erection of a new Anthracite Furnace, in Point township, in this county, just below the narrows on the road leading to Danville. The iron men are now literally coining money. The advance on iron during the last few months, would, in the products of an ordinary furnace alone, for one year, amount to upwards of twenty thousand dollars. For example, an ordinary furnace, in this region, with all the fixtures, &c., necessary to put it into operation, would probably cost ten thousand dollars. The furnace would yield a week seven tons per day, or say fifty tons per week, making 2600 tons per annum. Good pig iron will now command \$10 per ton, and it is reasonable to suppose, judging from the great demand for Railroad iron in Europe, it will continue so for at least three or four years. The contemplated rail roads in England alone will require more than the whole amount manufactured for two years. Iron, in this region, it is said, can be made at \$20 per ton. If so, a furnace of the above capacity, would clear \$52,000 per annum. But, supposing it to cost \$22 per ton to manufacture, and that the average price of iron should range at about \$35 per ton, (and this, we think, would cover all contingencies,) the clear profits on 2600 tons would amount to \$31,200 per annum.

The above, we know, will appear startling to some unacquainted with the facts, but it should be recollected that Anthracite Iron has been made for several years past, at a profit, when prices were ranging from \$25 to \$30 per ton. We know no better place, for its manufacture, than the Susquehanna Valley, and no point of location that possesses more or greater advantages than Sunbury. Coal can be delivered here, from Shamokin, at all times, at \$1.50 per ton in large quantities. We have limestone within a mile of us, and an abundance of ore, of the best quality, within two miles, on the line of Canal. Such advantages need, we think, only be known to be appreciated.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS AND THE RATES OF TOLL.—We stated a few weeks since, that the course pursued by the Board of Canal Commissioners, would have a tendency to prostrate, or at least very much cripple the coal trade of this region. They have raised the tolls on coal and lumber on the canal, except so far as the Wilkesbarre and Hollidaysburg regions are concerned, while they have reduced the tolls on the Columbia rail road, on these articles. This, we presume, was done to introduce the Schuylkill coal, in the counties on the eastern end of the line of the road, and thus to cut off the trade on about 80 miles of the Pennsylvania canal, from this place to Columbia. Why the Wilkesbarre and Hollidaysburg regions should be particularly favored at the expense of other regions, it is hard to say, but we have heard various conjectures. Men now-a-days seldom act but from motives of self interest, and we may hereafter be induced to give a more full exposition of the matter.

A SPEC OF WAR.—The Steamship Caladonia, just arrived from England, brings news of an important debate in Parliament, on the Oregon question. The English ministry denounce Mr. Polk's Inaugural address, and appear warlike and determined, while the English Press is loud in their denunciations. Sir Robert Peel, in his speech, makes the following emphatic declaration:—

"We trust still to arrive at an amicable adjustment—we desire to effect an amicable adjustment of our claim; but, having exhausted every effort to effect that settlement, if our rights shall be invaded, we are resolved—and we are prepared—to maintain them." We have, however, no serious apprehensions of war.

**For the American.**

**Hon. Jesse C. Horton.**

It is much to be regretted that a temper of intolerance,—a spirit of proscription, should characterize any portion of our fellow citizens, however small, claiming the high honor of being regarded and respected as Democrats. So soon, too, after achieving a splendid triumph to the cause of Republicanism, to set up a system of wide denunciation in our own party, is altogether unpardonable. We have been led to these reflections in noticing the ungenerous conduct adopted by the "Oliver Branch," and, also, by Gen. William A. Pettrikin, of Lycoming co., towards the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article.

The splenetic conduct of Gen. Pettrikin towards Mr. Senator Horton is uncalled for, and unjustifiable in truth, as well as requiring kindness with ingratitude.

True, Mr. Horton was the friend of the late Gov. Porter and gave a fair support to the measures of his administration. He is also the personal and political friend of James Buchanan, and there is no man more sincere in promoting the honest fame of this eminent Pennsylvanian, than the popular Senator from Northumberland.

Gen. Pettrikin talks about nominations, &c., of by gone days. Mr. Horton has always been a favorite with the Democracy of Northumberland county, and justly so. In 1840 he was almost unanimously nominated by the Democratic party of Northumberland county, as their candidate for the Senate, and in 1841 he represented the people in the Assembly, and in 1843 he was triumphantly nominated and elected from the Northumberland district, to represent them in the Senate of Pennsylvania. This was, indeed, honorable testimony to his popularity and his worth; for the nomination as a candidate of the Democratic party, of his district, for this high station, was uncollected on his own part.

In answer, then, to the elaborate effusion of personal grief, by Gen. Pettrikin, towards Senator Horton, we will only say, that it is uncalled for, and we trust that the General will return to his duty, as a Democrat,—cease his vituperations towards friends who have tried to elevate him to high official stations,—let him, at once, stop his malice and disorganization, support Republican men and measures in earnest and in good faith.

Mr. Horton, who seems to share so largely in the General's denunciations, needs no pangueyric at our hands. There was no democrat in the State more earnest and effective in their support of Polk, Dallas and Shunk, in the recent conflict, than Mr. Horton, and no member in the Senate, or out of it, is more ardent and sincere in the support of the administration of Gov. Shunk.

This is the time to felicitate the friends of Democracy, to cheer them on in the great way of liberal principles, of equal and exact justice. Why then this querulous disposition, so constantly indulged so pertinaciously adhered to by a very few gentlemen of Muncy, Lycoming co. The election of James K. Polk and Francis R. Shunk "was the last closing campaign of the entire long war, which began in Jackson's first term, and continued through various vicissitudes of defeat and success from that day to this."

Emerging from such a victory, State and National, buoyant with hope for the future, certainly this is not the time to indulge in personal grief, to meditate personal vengeance, which must result in the route of the Republican force of Pennsylvania, at the fall elections, and the legislative branch of Government be placed in the hands of the Federal party.

Why, then, in the midst of honest heart-felt joy, by the Democracy of the State and Nation, do we hear discordant notes of wailing in a certain quarter, and by certain gentlemen, few in number it is true, yet enough to interrupt the general harmony of deep congratulations for the past, and high hopes for the future.

All this spirit of insubordination comes with ill grace at this juncture, when faithful democrats are laboring to sustain President Polk and Gov. Shunk in the faithful performance of high official duties. Are a few men determined to incite disorganization in the Republican party, especially, it may be asked, is Gen. Pettrikin, who was himself the candidate of the Democratic party in the 13th Congressional district, to pander to disorganizing temper, having himself, seen and felt the bitter fruit of crimination and recrimination, having, himself opposed regular nominations, and in the end fallen under the same ban.

In the progress of reciprocating favors, of that kind, became a victim of his own illustrious example.

Is it just—is it patriotic to keep up bad feelings, to denounce men of acknowledged integrity of character, and sound democrats. Such a course of conduct, at this important moment of time, at the outset of the Democratic Administration, State and National, is unpardonable, and cannot fail to receive the severest reprehensions of the whole Democratic party of the State. Let crimination and recrimination cease; the onward progress of Republican principles demand it.

COAL TRADE.—The whole amount of coal over the Pottsville and Reading Railroad till the 17th instant, was 116,177.00 tons. By Canal, 22,948.13; total, 139,125.00. There have been shipped from the Lehigh region 9,269 tons since the opening of the navigation.

NATURAL GAS.—We learn, from the Kanawha (Va.) Republican, that a new stream of gas has been struck by the salt manufacturers there, which is very powerful, forcing up a column to the height of one hundred feet above the ground. It says that there is gas enough in one of these currents to light all the cities in the Union. One of them took fire a few days since, and did some considerable damage before it could be subdued.

**AN ACT,**

**CONCERNING BAIL AND ATTACHMENTS.**

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in lieu of the bail heretofore required by law, in the cases herein mentioned, the bail in cases of appeal from the judgments of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and from the awards of arbitrators, shall be bail absolute, in double the probable amount of costs accrued and likely to accrue in such cases, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of all costs accrued or that may be legally recovered in such cases against the appellants; and the bail in all cases where bail is now required for the stay of execution, shall be bail absolute, with one or more sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the debt or damages, interests and costs recovered, conditioned for the payment thereof, in the event that the defendant fail to pay the same at the expiration of the stay of execution.

SECTION 2. That in all cases of dissolving foreign attachments, the bail shall be bail absolute, in a recognizance in double the amount in controversy, as nearly as may be ascertained, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of the debt or damages, interest and cost that may be recovered.

SECTION 3. That the right to appeal from judgments of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and from their judgments on awards of referees, is hereby extended to defendants in all cases wherein, by existing laws, the right of appeal is enjoyed by plaintiffs.

SECTION 4. That so much of the act of assembly, passed 16th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act relating to executions," as provides for the levy and recovery of stock, deposits and debts due to defendants by process of attachment and seise facias, is hereby extended to all cases of attachments to be issued upon judgments against corporations, (other than municipal corporations,) and from and after the passage of this act, all such process, which hereafter may be issued, may be proceeded into final judgment and execution, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as are directed against corporations, by the provisions of the act of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six relating to executions; and that so much of the thirty-sixth section of the act of 16th June, 1836, as requires service of the attachment on any defendant, be and the same is hereby repealed, except when the defendant is a resident of the county in which the attachment is issued.

SECTION 5. That this act shall take effect on the first day of June next, and so much of existing laws as are hereby altered or supplied, and the same are hereby repealed.

**A Man Killed.**

A man, named John Burns, was wounded on Saturday evening, shortly after ten o'clock, by a pistol, fired from the stairs leading into the cellar of a house at the northwest corner of Broad and Fitzwater sts. The charge entered his abdomen, and terminated fatally yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, at the Hospital, where the wounded man was taken shortly after the occurrence. The house from which the shot was fired was surrounded by the citizens, so as to prevent the escape of the inmates, and with the aid of the police and watchmen, all the men in the house were arrested and taken to the Moyamensing Hall. Silvester Phillips, John Brason, James Skey and Archibald Mulholland, were first arrested. On a second examination of the house, Patrick Ragan was found concealed in a chimney, and also taken to the Hall. Another of the persons arrested was found in bed with his clothes on. The weapon with which the deed was committed could not be found in the house, though there was an anxious search for it.

The Coroner is to hold an inquest upon the body to-day, having delayed it for the purpose of affording time for a post-mortem examination. The origin of the disturbance, who fired the pistol, or what was the aggravation that induced it, are all involved in mystery. A great many different versions of the affair were told yesterday among the crowds congregated near the house where it occurred, but in the absence of any definite evidence, the following is believed to be as near the truth as it can at the present time be arrived at. A row had occurred at the corner, in front of the house mentioned, and one of its inmates perhaps received some rough usage. He ran into the cellar, and coming out with the weapon, fired and hit Burns, who had just arrived at the corner from a short distance above, and is generally admitted to have had no participation in the previous fight.

The neighborhood was yesterday thronged by a crowd of persons inquiring and talking over the affair, and a portion of them manifested some excitement. The evidence to be brought before the Coroner's inquest to-day will probably give a clue to the circumstances attending the fatal affair and the perpetrator of it. Burns is said to have been pardoned some time since by Gov. Porter, and released from a long term of imprisonment, to which he had been sentenced for participation in a riot several years past.

**Phila. Ledger**

SANTA ANSA'S LEG, which, after being buried with military honors, was afterwards exhumed and kicked up by a street porter, and sold to an Englishman, who sent it to London, where it is exhibited among other celebrities, in a glass jar, preserved in spirits of wine.

TANTALUM ON THE TREE.—M. La Bruerne ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will in a few days remove the tartar, thus obviating the necessity of filing or scraping them, which so often injures the enamel. He recommends the use of powdered charcoal, and tincture of rhatany afterwards, which effectually, in his opinion, prevents its formation.

**Later from Texas and from Mexico.**

An extra from the office of the Picayune furnishes us with later intelligence from Texas and from Mexico. Letters from Galveston and from Houston, written by the editor of the Picayune, who is at present in Texas, explain the present condition of things there, the feeling of the people towards annexation, and the intrigues by the office holders and foreign merchants to prevent it. In almost every quarter, but particularly in the Eastern counties, where more opposition was anticipated, the friends of annexation have a large majority, and influential men are taking the stump to arouse the people to urge an early call of Congress. The Vice President, Mr. Anderson, and the Secretary of the Treasury are known to be in favor of the measure, but the President and the rest of the Cabinet are believed to be opposed, at least to the terms proposed by Congress. English promises have doubtless gone far towards creating this feeling, while offers from the French Charge, and the natural desire of men in high places to retain their seat, have also conspired to increase executive hostility to the measure. Rumors prevail of important propositions from Mexico, on condition that annexation is not agreed to. The Houston Telegraph states that the despatches received contain no definite proposition, but are merely an urgent solicitation to the Government of Texas to postpone all action on the subject of annexation, in the event of any measure for that purpose being adopted by the United States, until intelligence of the adoption of the measure could reach Europe, and further communications thereupon be transmitted from England and France to Texas. The English and French Envoys have been on the most intimate terms. They have hung around Washington, promising all sorts of things if a delay in calling Congress together for a few months could be accomplished.

The U. S. flag waves over many of the towns and public houses. The President it is supposed will be compelled to call Congress together by the 1st of June. The matters of the majority at his delay are heard in every quarter, and a revolution is openly talked of if no other resource offers.

The Galveston Daily News discusses at some length the mode in which the people of Texas can constitutionally act upon the joint resolutions. On the one hand, it has been said that President Jones has no constitutional power to entertain propositions which go to the overthrow of the present government; and on the other there is no provision in the laws or Constitution empowering the Executive or Congress to call a Convention of the people. Under these circumstances the editor suggests that the people themselves form a Convention, and proceed to draft a State Constitution, in conformity with the article in the present fundamental law of Texas, conferring upon them "an inalienable right at all times to alter the government as they may think proper."

Much anxiety is experienced to ascertain the opinion of General Houston in regard to the annexation law. The Galveston News says that he is bending under the whirlwind of popular opinion which is speaking with a voice of thunder around him. He does not oppose the measure, and his non-committal course has induced his friends to declare positively that he is now in favor of it.

Mr. de Salency, the French Charge to Texas, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th. Mr. Elliot, the British Charge, had sailed from Galveston on the 3d for Charleston, on the English sloop of war Electra, where he expects to meet his family.

The Hon Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, came passenger and left immediately for Washington, on an important mission to his government.

The news from Mexico is three days later; it brings intelligence of the suspension of Diplomatic relations with the U. S. States. The correspondence of *Diario de la Marina*, bearing date at Vera Cruz, the 2d inst., corroborates the rumors and suspicions attached to the sailing of the *Eurydice* from that port to Galveston, and canvasses at some length the opinions of the press in the city of Mexico, on the subject of annexation. The proprietor of the Journal (Sr. D. Ignacio Comoludo) who is also a member of the House of Representatives, assisted at a secret session of the House, where it was proposed to close immediately all communication with the United States; to prohibit the introduction of her cotton manufactures, and issue letters of marque. The proposition, however, was not definitely acted on; and no steps appear to have been taken beyond sending protests to the representatives of England and France, and an address to the Governors of Departments, advising them to be prepared for whatever emergency might arise, and suspending Diplomatic relations between the two countries.—Ledger

A NEW STEP IN HORTICULTURE.—Cherries are produced in France without stones in the following manner.—Early in the spring, before the sap is in full flow, a young bearing tree divided in two down to the branching off of the roots, the pitch carefully removed with a wooden spatula, the parts again united, the air being excluded by an application of potter's clay the whole length of the opening, and bound together by woollen cord. The sap soon rises through the several parts, and in two years the tree will produce cherries of the best kind and having in their centre, instead of the usual kernel, a thin soft pellicle.

THE CROPS in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, never looked better nor more promising than they do at present.