

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF THE PARANA—GALLANT DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICANS.

A mercantile firm in New York has received an account of the battle of the Parana, which we find in the Commercial, of that city. The cause of the present war is as follows:—Ortiz, Governor of Montevideo, and son-in-law of the President of the Argentine Republic, Rosas, was some time ago, in consequence of domestic dissension, expelled. Rosas lent Ortiz an army of 10,000 men, with which he has besieged Montevideo for more than three years, and also a fleet to blockade the town—which fleet, however, the French and English captured and sent into Montevideo. The object of this war on the part of the Allied Monarchies (France, England and Brazil) is to force an entrance into the interior of the Argentine Republic—by the River Parana and its tributaries, which are navigable for about two thousand miles, to unite with domestic insurgents in the interior and create dissensions in the Republic with a view to the dismemberment of the union, or the overthrow of the administration of President Rosas, and thus open that part of South America to European colonization.

The following is an account of the battle: Preparations for the Battle.—On the 18th November, 1845, the Anglo-French fleet approached the forts of the *Yuelta de Obligado*, guarding the mouth of the Parana, and anchored three miles from Obligado Point. Reconnoissances were made on the 19th, and the commanders perceived that the defences were constructed with much ability. There were four batteries, one having 60 feet elevation from the water line, and the others on the lower ground between. In all they mounted 22 pieces of cannon, 32, 28, 24, 19 and 12 pounders, the parapets being of strong masonry work.

A line of 24 boats, fastened together by chains, extended across the river, which is there 800 yards wide. At one end of this line were ten fire boats, at the other a schooner armed with six guns. According to all accounts, more than three thousand men occupied these positions.

Plan of Attack.—On the 20th November, the English and French fleets moved up to the forts, which they prepared to attack in two divisions; the first, commanded by Captain Troubridge and comprising four vessels, the second commanded by Captain Sullivan, and comprising the same number. These divisions anchored from North to South, at 700 yards distance. The steamship Gorgon, Fulton and Firebrand anchored at 1500 yards from the most distant battery.

The Battle.—At 45 minutes past 8 on the morning of the 20th, the first division weighed anchor; the other soon after. At 50 minutes past 9 the batteries opened their fire. At half past 10 the action became general. The effect of the fire from the ships was quickly seen in the irregularity of that from the batteries. Yet the defence was obstinate. The places of those who fell were quickly supplied by others; but it is true that the cavalry, stationed on the hill, charged upon the infantry when they attempted to fly.

At 12, the Argentine schooner *Republiana* was blown up by a grenade from the British Steamer *Dolphin*. The fire boats could not operate by reason of the strong current. At this time Captain Hope, of the *Firebrand*, cut the chains by which the boats were fastened, and a passage was opened, through which the *Gorgon*, *Fulton* and *Firebrand* were enabled to pass and take a position flanking the batteries. Previous to this the *San Martin* and *Dolphin* had suffered severely from the Argentine fire, the former (an Argentine vessel captured by the English and French, and now directed against her late owners) was particularly aimed at, and received one hundred shots. The *Expeditivo* and *Comus* supported the flanking vessels, placing themselves within musket shot of the batteries. The fire of the latter gradually diminished, and after 4 P. M., they scarcely gave a shot. At this time the English commander-in-chief gave the signal to close up towards the shore, the point of approach being the position of the *Gorgon* and *Firebrand*. The French commander prepared to sustain the landing. The defence was obstinate; the combat lasted from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening, when the batteries were taken and the Republicans put to flight with terrible loss.

The Landing—Destruction of the Forts.—At 45 minutes past 5 Captain Hotham landed 35 men, infantry and marines; the advance detachment, under Captain Sullivan, were received with a sharp fire of musketry, but the rest quickly came up and drove the Argentines back. At the same time the French commander effected a landing, and possessed himself of the first three batteries, the enemy making no resistance. The next morning additional troops were landed and destroyed the fortifications. Ten pieces of brass cannon were taken on board the squadron; the others were thrown into the water.

Killed and Wounded.—Judging from the number of dead bodies found in the batteries, and from the wagon loads of wounded that were carried off during the 21st Nov., the loss of the Argentines must have been 600. In one of the batteries were found 250 dead bodies—in the other 100. All were blacks. Twenty-two pieces of Artillery were taken. At one time, when the Republican infantry attempted to fly, the cavalry compelled them to resume the combat. The loss of the combined forces is as follows:—Of the French 18 killed, 70 wounded. Among the former is Lieut. Michaud, of the *San Martin*. Among the latter Messrs. Hello, Vernez,

Simonau and Daniel. Of the English, 10 killed and 25 wounded; among the former two officers, Lieut. Brigdale of the *Firebrand*, and Andrews of the *Dolphin*. The latter vessel had 107 hulls in her hull; the *Fulton* 104. The *San Martin* was riddled. The French discharged 1500 balls. The Monarchical forces remained on shore through the 21st without molestation.

This is one of the most splendid defences on record, and reflects the greatest honor on the skill and valor of the Republicans. The assertion that the cavalry charged the retreating infantry and made them keep to their posts, needs confirmation.

The whole report was evidently drawn up by some persons in the interest of the Monarchies. We shall probably receive more authentic accounts from Buenos Ayres in a few days.

The Tariff and Home Market.

We are indebted to a Harrisburg letter, published in the Philadelphia North American, for the arrangement of the facts contained in this article.—We should have copied the letter, entire, but for some personal allusions therein, such as we do not admit in our columns. Our purpose is to discuss "principles, not men," and we can very well see how Democrats can differ, even upon the tariff question, upon which there is a greater unanimity among all parties in Pennsylvania, than upon any other national measure, without laying aside patriotism, or subjecting themselves or their constituents to censure.

Pennsylvania feels interested in creating and maintaining a HOME MARKET, for the products of agriculture, from the fact, that every man engaged in manufacturing or mining becomes a purchaser and not a seller of agricultural produce.—For the purpose of exhibiting this truth in its proper light, the following is copied from the census tables of 1840, taken by the Marshals, for the year 1840:

Persons	Engaged in agriculture,
207,593	Engaged in mining,
4,603	Engaged in manufacturing,
105,883	Engaged in commerce,
15,333	125,824

Excess in agriculture, 81,709
The encouragement given by the tariff of 1842 to our manufactures, to the coal trade, and the commerce on the canals, railroads, and coasting trade, has more equally divided our population, and by increasing the home market, has increased the value of lands as well as their products. The iron manufacture, and the mining and shipping of coal, has more than doubled, and it is probable that the cotton and other manufactures have proportionally increased.

The following is the amount of anthracite and bituminous coal, carried upon the State works, for six successive years:

Year	Amount
In 1840, the number of tons were	196,450
In 1841, do do	266,293
In 1842, do do	275,000
In 1843, do do	313,998
In 1844, do do	477,794
In 1845, do do	631,731

About one fourth of the coal mined in the State, passes over the State works, and yet the amount this year is nearly equal to the whole trade in 1836. If the tariff remains undisturbed, the time is not far distant, when the toll upon coal and iron alone, will pay the interest upon the State debt.

We have not the means of ascertaining the amount of bituminous coal which has been mined from year to year, and sent to market, but the anthracite coal trade is well ascertained.

There was mined and sent to market the first anthracite in 1821. The following shows an increase every five years:

Year	Amount
In 1821,	1,083 tons.
In 1825,	48,047
In 1831,	176,820
In 1836,	682,428
In 1841,	1,915,214
In 1845,	2,006,970

This trade, the increase of which is unparalleled in any branch of industry in any country, has peopled our mountains with an industrious and thriving population; built up towns and villages; created a large coasting trade; and is annually bringing \$8,000,000 into our Commonwealth to be distributed among our laborers and farmers; and supplies a better market for Pennsylvania agriculture than the whole British Empire.

The iron manufacture is not less important. In 1832 Pennsylvania manufactured about one third of the amount made in the Union. She now manufactures more than one half.

Year	Amount
In 1839, the manufacture was	98,395 tons.
In 1842,	113,257
In 1845, not less than	250,000

The amount transported over the State works has considerably more than doubled since the passage of the Tariff of 1842, as the following will show:

Year	Amount
In 1843, carried on the State works,	38,602 tons.
In 1844,	60,995
In 1845,	86,231

It is probable that the amount carried over every other avenue, to market, has proportionally increased.

The anthracite iron manufacture did not exist in 1839. There are now about 35 furnaces making iron with anthracite coal, some of which are yielding 4000 tons per annum. It is estimated that they will average 3000 each, or an aggregate amount of 105,000 tons. This exceeds the whole iron manufacture of the State previous to 1840.

There is one anthracite furnace, located at Harrisburg, owned by Ex-Governor Porter, which consumes 12,000 tons of anthracite coal, from the Wyoming valley; 12,000 tons iron ore, from Columbia and the Cumberland valley, and 4000 tons limestone, from the quarries on the canal. The canal tolls on the coal, iron ore, limestone, iron manufactured, and goods and provision for the workmen, exceeds \$10,000 annually, and is equal to the whole STATE TAX paid by the County of Bradford, and more than THREE TIMES as much as is paid by the county of Tioga!

According to an estimate made in 1842, by a committee of a Pennsylvania Iron Convention,

the furnaces, forges, bloomeries and rolling mills of the State, afforded a market for \$6,000,000 worth of Pennsylvania agricultural produce. If the estimate was correct, it now affords a market for \$12,000,000, and it is worth six times as much to the farmer, as the whole European market.



V. B. FLETCHER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

At a few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

We are indebted to the Hon. Lewis Cass, for his speech on the Oregon question. To the Hon. Simon Cameron for public documents. To the Hon. James Pollock for his Oregon speech, and to E. Y. Bright, Esq., of the Legislature, for public documents.

In another column, our readers will find an interesting account of a battle between the allied forces of England and France, and the troops of President Rosas, of the Argentine Republic in South America. The account should be received with some grains of allowance. Later accounts say, that if the Republicans had been supplied with more cannon and of larger calibre, the allied fleets would have found it extremely difficult to effect a passage. As it is, they will have to fight for every inch of ground in their progress up the river.

The notice to England on the Oregon question, passed the House on Monday last, by a vote of 163 to 54. In the Senate its fate is doubtful.

In the Legislature, the Senate tariff resolutions have passed the House, by a vote of 53 to 4.

McNulty, the late defaulting clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, who was recently tried at Washington for embezzling the public funds, was on his return home, it is said, triumphantly escorted into town. We can hardly believe that any responsible or respectable portion of the community had any part in the proceedings. McNulty was guilty, to say the least, of gross, if not a criminal violation of his duty, and only escaped conviction on account of a defect in the law. We regret that any portion of the press should speak approvingly of the matter, as some have done.

DEFINING THE LIMITS.—There has been some difficulty heretofore, in defining the limits when slavery should cease. According to the Albany Evening Journal, the matter has been settled in the New York Legislature, by Col. Young, a few days since, on the Texas debate, who, while arguing that it was necessary to drive slavery as far South as possible, expressed his doubt whether any climate North of "h—" was hot enough for it.

THE OREGON DEBATE.—The debate on this interminable question, we are happy to say, will soon cease. The country has become completely nauseated and sickened, with the speeches of members of Congress, on this subject; not one in twenty of whom advance a single new idea on the great question. How men of sense can get up after day, and inflict upon Congress long speeches in discussing a subject that has been already thoroughly discussed by the master-minds of the nation, seems somewhat incomprehensible. Mr. Buchanan's letter to the British minister, contains a more powerful and conclusive argument, than all the speeches we have seen on the subject put together. The New York Mirror contains the following, in which we fully concur:

CACIETHES LOQUENTI.—Among the weary duties of an editor's life is none more wearisome than the perusal he is forced to undergo of the debates of our legislative assemblies. For instance, the Oregon question has been before the House for many weeks. Has any member presented the claim of the United States more forcibly than Mr. Buchanan? Is it probable that any one will? Why then should gentlemen insist on parading speeches, which only satisfy the country that their abilities are fourth and their vanities first rate? Washington and Franklin were men but little if at all inferior in intellectual capacity to any of the members of the present House; they rarely occupied the floor more than ten minutes.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Mirror, frequently furnishes some curious information in relation to the dignitaries at Washington.—Speaking of Dixon H. Lewis, who weighs 460 pounds, he says:

"Among other rumors is one that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has agreed to walk for the next Presidency. As for so large a gentleman running for that office it would be out of the question. He never ran in his life but once, and that was when his sweetheart told him if he could not catch her he could not have her. Mr. Sawyer, who spoke yesterday in the House, was once a blacksmith and with him Mr. Kennedy of Indiana learnt his trade. They are both strong proofs of what can be effected by perseverance. Messrs. Westcott, Cameron, and Niles of the Senate, were once printers, one of the members of the House, from Tennessee, once sat on the board as a journeyman tailor. What glorious institutions have we, where all grades can swim to the surface.

It is a curious fact that about one-third of the present House are either wholly bald or have small patches of baldness on their crowns. What can be the reason?

There is a counter revolution going on in Mexico, in favor of Herreras, headed by Gen. Arista.

GEN. CAMERON.—The following complimentary notice of our new Senator, the Hon. Simon Cameron, is from the pen of the Washington Correspondent of the North American.

Those who are acquainted with Gen. Cameron, are aware of his sterling good sense and practical business habits. His course in the U. S. Senate thus far, has won for him the esteem and confidence of all high minded and honorable men.

"A very interesting debate sprung up on a claim of Mr. Perkins, and others, for remuneration of property sold and confiscated by this Government during the last war.

Mr. Clayton, Mr. Johnson of Md., Mr. Allen, Mr. Colquitt, and others, took part in the discussion, but I was particularly and forcibly struck with the remarks of Mr. Cameron, who seemed at once to grasp the merits of the case, and to present them with a force and freshness which astonished the older and more practiced debaters. He disclaimed any sympathy with the partizan spirit which had been drawn into an argument, involving the rights of citizens, and he avowed himself above administering the laws of justice under political construction. A most pointed rebuke was administered to those who had so frequently sneered at "federalism," and Mr. Cameron took occasion to say, the democratic church was not entirely absolved from the membership of those who in days of yore had been stained with that sin, if sin it was. I know of no man, in that distinguished body, who in so short a space of time, has created so decided and so favorable an impression. He thinks soundly and rapidly—he reasons with fairness and acuteness, and he never fails to carry his point home. With a pure and proper diction, he delivers his ideas in few and becoming words, never attempting a parallel, but always speaking with effect. So far as I can discover, his pre-eminent qualities are *force* and *reason*, those of all others best adapted for a practical statesman. He will be a very leading man in his party before this session is over, and such acts as this of to-day must insure him all the respect and confidence of every liberal and enlightened opponent. He has what the best of the leaders of Pennsylvania lacks, the "will to do and the soul to dare," and without designing to do and the soul to dare, I venture to affirm he will accomplish even more than has ever been attempted by the most distinguished of his opponents. He has already effected, at this session, more than one result which would have staggered the most courageous to have begun single-handed.

Canal Commissioners' Report.

The annual report of the Canal Commissioners, giving a statement of the condition of the Public Works of Pennsylvania, and their management during the past year, is published. The receipts and expenditures for the year are stated by the Commissioners to have been as follows:

Receipts	\$1,196,970 43
Expenditures	550,104 19
Net revenue	\$646,866 30

By reference to the Canal Commissioners' report of last year, we find that the expenditures and receipts, during the year ending the 30th of November, 1844, were as follows:

Receipts	\$1,167,603 42
Expenditures	\$522,630 45
Net revenue	\$644,972 97

Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding the boasted increase of the revenue of our Public Works, there has been an increase of receipts during the last year, of only \$29,376 01, and an increase of net revenue of but \$1,122 33.

The receipts and expenditures of the Main Line during the last year, appear to be as follows:

Receipts	\$928,068 90
Expenditures	463,387 71
Net revenue	\$464,681 19

According to the report of the Canal Commissioners of last year, the receipts and expenditures of the Main Line, during the year ending the 30th of November 1844, were as follows:

Receipts	\$974,218 96
Expenditures	471,394 33
Net revenue	\$502,824 63

We have thus the startling fact presented to our view of a deficiency of the receipts of the Main Line, during the last year, compared with the receipts of the previous year, of \$46,150 06, and of a decrease in the net revenue of \$38,173 44.

It is due to say, that the revenue of the Delaware Division has considerably increased during the past year. Last year, that is the year ending the 30th of November, 1844, the net revenue on this branch of our improvements, amounted to the sum of \$86,407 15. According to the report of the Canal Commissioners, the net revenue, during the year 1845, amounted to \$105,592 56; being an increase compared with the previous year of \$19,184 41.

The same has been the case also with the Susquehanna and North and West branches. The net revenue of improvements during the year 1844, amounted to \$44,316 08. For 1845 the net revenue from these divisions amounted to \$76,512 55, being an increase over the year 1844 of \$32,196 47. This improvement in the revenues derived from these divisions bear ample testimony of the beneficial operation of the Tariff of 1842 upon the great Coal and Iron operations of these districts.

The original cost of the Main Line of the public works was \$14,361,320, the interest on which sum for one year, 5 per cent, is \$718,066 00. The net revenue on this line for the past year, as stated in the report, was \$464,681 19. Now deduct this revenue from the interest on the cost of the work, and it will be seen that there is a deficiency of revenue short of the interest of \$253,384 81!

Take the whole cost of all the finished lines, apply the same test, and the same result is produced. The revenue falls short of the interest nearly Four Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Stacy A. Paxson was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of New Jersey, by the Joint Meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American. NUMBER VII.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1846.

The Senate, as usual, set 4 days, called it a week, and adjourned over to Monday, after transacting little business of importance. The bill making appropriation for the construction of ten iron steamers, occupied a greater portion of its time. Mr. Westcott, of Florida, having the floor on Thursday, said that this bill, (the navy bill) was essentially necessary for the protection of the Southern coast from invasion, and declared his firm determination to vote for no Oregon measure until this bill had passed. He said he would not be deterred from voting from any apprehension as to the construction Great Britain might put upon it. Westcott, is one of the three printers of the Senate. He is a whole-souled and talented fellow, and is an honor to his State—to his country—and to the station which his own merits have raised him. He is not unlike Gen. Cameron, whose great worth and reputation is fast gaining him the increased affection and influence of the honest yeomanry of the Keystone State and of the honorable body, in which he holds a seat. From the spleen that some few corrupt demagogues give vent to, amongst which number a correspondent of the Jackson Democrat, at Williamsport, can be placed, whose intrigues were fortunately frustrated, to the great benefit of Pennsylvania's interest, there appears to be a vengeance lurking in the breasts of those who were disappointed. The correspondent of the Democrat says, "that Lycoming democracy is understood here." It is so far understood, I can assure you, that no confidence, whatever, in a portion of it at least, is placed, from its being the sole cause of having the 13th district represented by a whig in the national councils of the nation. It does not take an "immense" mind as Mr. Ingersoll would have it, to penetrate the purity of such democracy. "Reputation," as old Ben Johnson says, "would be of little worth, were it in the power of every concealed enemy to deprive us of it."

On Thursday, in the House, a resolution was adopted terminating the Oregon debate on Monday the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, and to give all an opportunity of being heard, a motion was adopted, making the daily meeting of the House, until that time, at 10 o'clock A. M. instead of 12.

In compliance with a resolution of the House, the President, on Saturday, sent in a message, with the letters, &c. that have passed between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Packenham, relative to the Oregon question. From their import it appears that the rumors abroad a few days since, were not made without some knowledge of what was transpiring. Great Britain, as rumored, through her Minister, Mr. Packenham, has made a proposal to leave the whole matter to arbitration, which has been refused by this government, as I predicted would be in my last. This refusal will receive the universal approbation of the American people. To have accepted of the proposition of Mr. Packenham, of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that territory to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or state, would have been a virtual abandonment of the decisive stand taken by President Polk in his message, in which he is sustained, if the press speaks public opinion, by the great mass of the people of this Union; for, as Mr. Buchanan says, in his reply to Mr. Packenham, it would be "an acknowledgement of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the U. States from claiming the whole before the arbitrator."

It would have made this government appear inconsistent in her claims to this territory, before the civilized world; at one time claiming its exclusive right to the whole territory, and, at another time, acknowledging that Great Britain had rights there also. None, then, can consider it culpable in the President in making this refusal. In making none other than a great sense of justice of our clear right to the whole territory, instead of him in taking this course. He will not trust it to arbitration, no "matter what may be the character of the arbitrator—whether sovereign, citizen, or subject," and in this assertion he will be backed by every American, having a proper sense of his country's national honor. The letters of Mr. Buchanan, in answer to Mr. Packenham, does honor to the noble heart from which they have emanated, and will have a tendency to raise him still higher in the regard of the American people. He has proven himself to be the man suited to the emergency.

Mr. Buchanan, in giving the reasons of the President for refusing to leave the matter to arbitration, says: "that he does not believe the territorial rights of this nation to be a proper subject for arbitration. It may be true, that under peculiar circumstances, if the interests at stake were comparatively smaller, and if both parties stood upon an equal footing, there might be no insuperable objection to such a course." What offer Great Britain will make now, remains to be seen. She must come up to the mark, for the course of our government is settled—"we will ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." Lord Aberdeen, in conversation with our Minister, Mr. McLane, says, that the extensive military preparation of Great Britain have no connexion with the relations of the two countries, but says that they may be used in case of hostilities. Whatever their preparation may be for, our country should be in a proper state of defence.

Last Saturday, Congress commenced at 10 o'clock, and kept up the discussion of giving the notice, with great warmth, until 3 o'clock the next morning, (Sunday), in consequence of the limited time they have. As soon as one speaker gets done, the floor is instantaneously filled with persons crying, "Mr. Chairman," so eager are they to be heard. Some, however, I think will be disappointed, in having an opportunity of speaking, thus depriving the people of their patriotic productions, as the talk in the House must cease at 3 o'clock on this day.

There was a rumor in the streets last week,

how much truth there is really in it, I cannot say—that Cassius M. Clay and Tom Marshall, the "calf-shooter," have fought a duel, the result of which is that Tom has met the melancholy fate of the North Carolina physician.

"But this from rumor's tongue I idly heard; if true, or false, I know not." Until it assumes a more probable shape, and is corroborated by facts indisputable, I shall not place too much reliance upon it. The recent movements in Lexington, headed by Tom Marshall, which resulted in the suppression of Cassius' paper, it is said, was the cause of the duel. So far, it has the appearance of some probability; but when the late letter of Cassius, to Greely of the N. Y. Tribune, on duelling, is considered, it can hardly be supposed that he would engage in the very thing that he then opposed. No one knows, however, what such spirits would do, for "Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much; such men are dangerous."

The levee at the White House, on Wednesday night the 4th inst., turned out to be a most splendid affair. It was numerously attended by all the beauty, ugliness, talent, ignorance, sin and deformity, that could well be collected in the great Hall of the White House, out of the population of this city—a perfect combination of the whole, blended together, made up the assembled crowd. Office seekers contributed, in no small degree, to the number present. One, with more impudence than brains—more regard for his interior claims than he had for the "fair ones" that he pestered, and more ambition than discretion, actually, upon his being presented to James K. Polk, in the midst of all, made application for an office; and this he did without any restraint. Such fellows as this the President should enforce the veto power upon, let his claims be as strong as they may, for the impudent and indecorous manner in which he introduced his claims. Justly, he should be served as a Virginian was, a short time since, by one of the Heads of department, who with equally as much impudence, pushed his claims until he received an inferior office with the promise of promotion. After serving awhile he thought the time for promotion had arrived, and he called upon Mr. Secretary for the purpose of having the promise fulfilled. To make the matter short, to get clear of the fellow the Secretary told him to go and bring out his horse. This operated so effectually that the "patriot" left the business in disgust.

Gen. Scott, 6th inst., towering above all others, if "Long John" of the Sucker state is excepted, was there apparently in the height of glory, produced, no doubt, from the hope of his being the occupant of the White House, at some future day, himself. It is getting to be pretty well understood here, by the admission of some of the whig members, that the General will be the next Whig candidate for the Presidency, to be distanced by another young or old hickory of the Democratic party.

To day, the 9th inst., the resolution, giving the 12 months' notice, after continuing the discussion until 3 o'clock, passed the House by a majority of 112 votes. Such a large majority, at this time, was hardly expected.—It is an evidence that upon this question all are becoming united,—that none, or very few, are willing to pursue the sickening policy of yielding to unjust proposals of Great Britain.

The Senate commences its discussion upon it to-morrow. Mr. Allen's resolutions also comes up at the same time. The discussion will be continued in that body for some time. They have no notion of hurrying it through. Its fate is rather uncertain in the Senate.

Pain the Great 'Shot at'—Rare Disclosures!

The Globe of this morning has a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Paine, who has so frequently escaped assassination from some invisible hand. It may be a hoax or it may not, and we allude to it merely for the purpose of giving what is said to be a clue to these repeated attempts upon his life. The writer says that while Signor Almonte was in this country a negotiation or correspondence had been entered into with him, by certain agents of two foreign powers relative to Mexican affairs; but in the intercourse he (Almonte) was only the second person, beside the medium through whom arrangements were made to Santa Anna at Havana, and Paredes and others in Mexico.

That after he left it was considered safest to communicate with Santa Anna, and he (Paine) became acquainted with the special messenger engaged to convey the despatches, who told him that he had lost the whole of his outfit at the gaming table, and he loaned him an amount sufficient to perform his mission, which he also lost, and the next day he asked Mr. Paine to convey the despatches himself. He then goes on to say: "To this I consented, and the papers were placed in my possession with the strongest injunctions of secrecy as to the mission. For reasons best known to myself, I have no particular love for Santa Anna, and I determined to know what intrigue he was engaged in. I broke the seals of the package, and learnt that certain powers pretending to act in good faith with our government, were, through their agents, maneuvering to thwart some movements of vital importance. My first impulse was to hand the papers to the Secretary of State, but on more mature reflection, I determined to wait on the writers of the documents and inform them of my possession and knowledge of the contents of these papers—propose to deliver them up for a certain consideration. I did so, and as might be expected, my announcement was received with no little perturbation on their part. The sum I named was too high, and after much quibbling I left them, giving them a certain number of days to consider my proposals—with the prospect that if not accepted at the end of the time mentioned, the papers would go into other hands.

He was soon after attacked by two men, and